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## BIGGEST AND BEST SOCIALIST CONVENTION HELD IN NEW YORK, STATE PLATFORM OF

# A Strong Ticket Nominated, With John C. Chase at

A Spirit of Harmony and Steady Enthusiasm Pervades All the Convention's Work-Up-State Counties More Largely Represented than Ever Before Emphatic Resolutions on the Unity Question and the Moyer-Haywood Matter.

For Governor-JOHN C. CHASE of New York City.

For Lieutenant-Governor-GUSTAVE STREBEL of Syracuse.

For Secretary of State-WM. W. ARLAND of Corning.

For Attorney-General-HENRY L. SLOBODIN of New York City.

For State Treasurer-W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn.

For State Comptroller-JOHN O'ROURKE of Rochester For State Engineer and Surveyor-RUSSELL R. HUNT of Schenectady.

The above ticket was nominated last Saturday by the largest and most repsentative Socialist convention ever held in the state of New York.

The convention was not an exciting one for the very satisfactory rea that a remarkable degree of harmony prevailed, harmony based upon an intelligent understanding of the needs of the movement and infused with the warmest feeling of comradeship. There were no loud nor dramati in this convention, but the systematic and efficient manner in which busin was transacted was quietly and deeply inspiring; and the warmth of fellowship in the great cause, which all seemed to feel from the first, was steadily increased by the social features incident to this two-day's gathering of delegates from all parts of the state. Old acquaintances were renewed and new ones made, old ties were strengthened, passing prejudices were dispelled, and the fraternal bonds between the comrades of all localities were more

The banquet on Saturday evening was of a nature to warm the heart. refresh the enthusiasm, arouse the imagination, and inspire the inmost feelings of every one of the one hundred and thirty or more comrades who were present. And after the convention was over and the delegates betook themselves late Sunday afternoon, to the great picuic held by the Socialist Payty of New York City at Sulzer's Westchester Park, attended by over 6,000 persons, and perfect in every detail of its management, the same feelings were deepened and every participant departed full of satisfaction with the progress of the movement and love for his comrades.

nominated:

homas, Marker.

except the nomination of candidates.

Committees Chosen.

On Platform-Hillquit, Ghent, Moses Strebel, Martin, Blobodin, Ariand.

On Resolutions—Lemon, Butscher Cavanaugh, Oppenheimer, Lichtschein

On Constitution and Organization-

Malkiel, Noonan, Gerber, Schaefer, Lloyd, O'Rourke, Koenig. On Reports of Officers—Esler, Chan-

dler, Stagg, Mullen, Pierce.
On Ways and Means—Rochow, And-

rs, Hopkins, Peiser, Mackenzie

State Secretary Chase then reported for the State Committee and Morris Hillquit for the National Committee-

A Welcome Guest.

During this session ex-National Sec

retary Wm. Mailly, who has left the Toledo "Socialist" and will be in New

York for some time, entered the hall

Mailly's arrival was greeted with the applause due his long and faithful services to the movement, and the pro-

ceedings were spontaneously suspended by a unanimous desire to have him

address the meeting. Comrade Mailly

spoke very earnestly of organization and the education of our membership

as being more important than the mere spreading of Socialist sentiment.

After a recess for lunch, Courtenay emon reported for the Committee on

Resolutions. All the resolutions re-

imously adopted - without discussion

Perhaps the most important resolution

in the Socialist movement, was the following on the unity question:

"Whereas, The Socialist Party and e Socialist Labor Party radically dif-

f party papers, and on methods of

rty administration, and
"Whereas, The experience of recen

ears has demonstrated the correct

on these questions, while the tactics of the S. L. P. have reduced that party

"Resolved, That we re-affirm our ad-

perence to the present trade union

last national convention, and that we

deprecate unity conferences, such as have already been held elsewhere with

results so unsatisfactory, but extend a hearty invitation to join our party to

all individuals in agreement with the

well tested principles which have brought the Socialist Party to its pres-

movement of the international prole

Several of the resolutions were it

the form of messages, as follows:
"To the State Convention of the Se

In the name of revolutionary Social-ism, we, the Socialists of New York in state convention assembled, send you

our fraternal greetings. Onward with an uncompromising battle for the com-

Greetings to Hanford.

The following message was sent

ial Democratic Party of Wisc

lete overthrow of capitalism."

Ben Hanford:

olution of our party, adopted at the

political insignificance,

Trade-Union Resolution

fer in their attitude on the trade un

ring the present situation with

The following committees were then

The convention met in the new club- | a seat, voice, and vote on all questions house of the Workmen's Educational Association, 248-247 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York City, and was called to order by State Secretary Chase at 11 a. m. on Saturday, June 2. Morris Hillquit was elected temporary chairman, Joel Moses vice-chairman, and M. M. Bartholomew secretary. These fficers were afterwards made permanent, and Julius Gerber was elected assistant secretary.

The Committee on Credentials was composed of W. W. Arland, C. H. Pierce, R. R. Hunt, W. Mackenzie, and L. J. McIntyre. Joel Moses, U. Solomon, Julius Gerber, L. A. Maikiel, and T. J. Lloyd constituted the Committee of Pulse.

#### The List of Delegates.

Upon report of the Credential Committee 76 delegates from 24 counties were seated. At the last state convenwere 51 delegates from 17 counties. The delegates were as fol-

New York County-John C. Chase, W. J. Ghent, Morris Hillquit, I. Phillips, Thes. J. Lewis, Peter E. Burrewes, Wm. F. Ehret, U. Solomen, Henry L. Slobodin, Emil Spindler, Fre Paulitsch, M. M. Bartholemew. Schlüter, Ernest Spranger, Edward Meyer, Moses Oppenheimer Jacob Obrist, Chas. Lane, Courtenay Lemon, Leon A. Malkiel, Sol Solomon, Louis Lichtschein, S. Goldbarth, Chas. F. Hohman, J. C. Frost.

Kings County-Fred Schaefer, C. L. Furman, Wm. Rutscher, Wm. Koenig, Barnett Wolff, Fred E. Martin, C. W. Cavanaugh, Ghas. S. Vanderperten, Mark Peiser, Geo. M. Marr, Wm. Mackenzie, T. A. Horkins, Julius Gerber, and J. A. Well and L. J. McIntyre, one of whom was alternate for Ben Han ford, and one of whom was alternate

for Marr on the first day.

Queens County—Frank Schneffs, Pe er Heller, A. Lehman, Wm. Burns, Richmond County—Rudolph Rochew

Westchester County-Wm. Betz of Yonkers, H. W. Wessiing of New Ro-chelle, Henry B. Moreau of Portchester, Thos. Maguire.

Oneida County-Otto L. Enders of Utica, John Kerley of Rome. Alleghany County-A. L. Purdy of

Jefferson County-Oliver Curtis and Mullen of Watertown. Onondaga County-Gustave Strebel

of Syracuse. Steuben County-Wm. W. Arland of Corning, E. B. Thornton of Addison. Essex County-Fred G. Thomas of

Ticonderogs. Cattaraugus County-E. R. Esler of Erie County-August Klenke of Buf-

Fulton County-Wm. D. Chandler of

Outario County-A. E. Stagg of Gen

Schenectady County-Russell R Hunt, Chas. W. Noonan, both of Schenectady. Albany County-Clinton H. Pierce of

Albany.

Monroe County—Joel Moses, John O'Rourke, Mrs. Mabel Kennon, all of

Cayuga County-John Vandenboock Madison County-Wm. Byrd of Earl

Rockland County-Jas. Frank, Jr., of

Ben Hanford:

"Tenderly and lovingly our hearts as one are with feu in this hour of your suffering. Your spirit is with us as a strength and inspiration."

The resolution on the outrageous imprisonment of the efficials of the Western Pederation of Miners was also in the form of a message, as follows: Spring Valley, Orange County—Thos. J. Lloyd of Middletown, Harry Walker of Port County-Walter B. Cor

H. More Was D. Hay woman in the non distinct would in the non the section of the in the section of the in the ideas, criminals that Execution is the Execution in the interest of the interest of

conspirators, unlock the prison doors, and open the minds of the working class to the necessity of seizing the powers of government and using them, not only for their own defense, but for the complete overthrow of an indus-trial system which can perpetuate itself only by such outrages."

#### For The Worker.

The resolutions in regard to The Worker were as follows:

cial organ of the Socialist Party of New York state, and "Whereas, The Worker is now in a

very precarious condition financially owing to the heavy expenses of moving now incurred by the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, and owing to a decline in circulation re-cently suffered by all Socialist papers. owing to the time and money of the comrades being given almost wholly, for the time being to the agitation for the Russian revolution and the

Moyer-Haywood case,
Resolved, That we most strongly urge all comrades to do their utmos crease the circulation of The Worker, and

lived, That we recommend all ocals to provide a method of subscrib ng for The Worker for every new

Resolutions were also adopted in be half of the Russian revolution, and oncurring in the action of the State Committee in changing the name from Social Democratic to Socialist Party

Wm. Mackenzle next reported for the Ways and Means Committee Among other points under this head t was decided that the State Com ittee issue all subscription lists for the campaign, 60 per cent to go to the State Committee.

Frederick Krafft, business manager of The Worker, was then given the floor in its behalf. He spoke of the alarming financial condition and imed the delegates with the neces sity of doing something to lessen and abolish the deficit of this paper. This matter was made the first order of usiness for the Sunday morning ses-

#### The Banquet.

The convention nowadjourned to pro-ceed in a body to the banquet given Casino in E. Eighty-sixth street. The well managed as to material details verbial characterization—"a feast of reason and a flow of soul". Pe-ter E. Burrowes was, as usual, miraculously witty and eloquent as toastmaster, and his calls were well responded to by the speakers of the evening, who were John C. Chase, Wm. Mailly, Algernon Lee, Wm. Ar land, John O'Rourke, Leonard Abbott, C. L. Furman, W. J. Ghent, Gustave Strebel, Mrs. Mabel Kennon, Courtenay Lemen.

## Nominations Made.

At the evening session, after the banquet, W. J. Ghent reported for the Committee on Platform, but discussion of the platform was postponed to the next day in order to proceed to the nomination of candidates. The speech nominating John C. Chase for Governormaking John C. Chase for Gover-nor was made by Peter E. Burrowes and seconded by Clinton H. Pierce. The nominating speech for Fred Schaefer, the candidate of the Kings County delegation, was made by Char S. Vanderporten and the seconding speech by Barnett Wolff. On roll call Chase received 50 votes and Sci 17. Upon motion of Comrade Schaefer and all the other nominations were

ous upon first ballet. On the second day of the conventi-John O'Bourke was elected chairma John O'Reurke was elected charman and Clinten H. Pierce vice-chairman.

The discussion as to the condition of The Werker resulted in the election of a committee, composed of Comrades Lloyd, Malkiel, and Mackessie, to cooperate with the manager of The Worker, this committee to be under the jurisdiction of the State Commit

ee and to report to it. A message of greeting was sent to the convention of the Western Federa-

#### The State Platform.

The greater part of the platform was the same as that of 1904, with the addition of passages dealing with current questions. The only passage which was a subject of discussion was one of the paragraphs dealing with the Hearst mevement, and reading, after being amended from the floor, as fol-

"This movement has served to deni onstrate the revolt of the mass against the prevailing economic and political conditions, to break up the old parties, and to pave the way for old parties, and to pave the way for a larger and more powerful movemen of intelligent working-class Socialism By arousing discontent it has indirect ly and unintentionally done some good, in spite of the inadequacy of its program and the demagogic character

After a long discussion this para-graph was rejected by a vote of 16 for and 40 against. The platform as

Upon adjournment for lunch a group-photograph of the delegates and others present was taken.

#### Party Constitution.

The afternoon session was taken up with the report of Julius Gerber for the Committee on Constitution. The the Committee on Constitution. most important change was that made in regard to the State Committee, pro-viding that it shall consist of four ers from New York County, three from Kings, and one from each other organized county, five members to constitute a quorum, and the memers to be elected in December of each year for a term of one year. It was also provided that the National Com-mitteemen shall make written reports to the State Committee in January and o the State Committee in January July of each year and to all state con-

As the morning papers contained news of the postponement of the trial of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, the following additional res

adopted: "Whereas, Noyer, Harwood, and Petitione are held in jail upon the un-corroborated accusations of a confesse ed criminal, and

"Whereas, Their trial is now post-

poned until December,
"Resolved, That we, the S. P. of the state of New York, in convention as-sembled, demand that the prisoners be forthwith released on ball, and "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions" he wired to President Roose-

velt and Governor Gooding of Idaho, At various times during the conven-tion telegrams of greeting were recelved from National Secretary Barnes,

the Hungarian Speaking Socialis Clubs of New York, and the conven-tion of the Arbeiter Saengerbund of the Northeastern States, which report After the close of the convention the following telegram was received:

"The Wisconsin state convention of the Social Democratic Party sends its fraternal greetings. The American proletarist is marching in the East and n the West towards the final emancipation of the working class. Three cheers for international revolutionary

#### Kanford's Regly.

The following letter to the Editors of The Worker explains itself: "On the third of June I received the

following dispatch from the New York state convention of the Socialist Party:

"To Ben Hanford:-Tenderly and lovingly our hearts as one are with you in the hour of your suffering. Your-spirit is also with us as a strength; spirit is also with us as a strength; parties are but two different tools of and an inspiration.—Socialist Party of the capitalist class for the preservation New York in State Convention Assem-

at the time of its reception, and I desire to take this opportunity thru The Worker to express my thanks and apprinters' ink can do so, of the countless acts of material and spiritual kindness extended to me in my hour of tribulation by those chosen people this world over who call each other 'COMRADE'. Truly worthy of such confidence and regard I cannot be, but I shall strive with such strength as my limited abilities will permit. Comrades, your Comrade,

"Brooklyn, June 5.

#### THE NEW YORK PICNIC.

"The Biggest Ever"-Also the Best-Seend a Jolly Day in Renewing Old Friendships and Comenting New

The anny i picule of Local New Park, was a record-breaking succe in every respect. The day was per fect. The crowd was bigger than eve before-five or six thousand persons, a good-natured, for all the arrangement were as good as anyone could desire reflecting the utmost credit on the Or ganiser and all the committeemen, who were so numerous that we cannot at tempt to enumerate them. After five to the state convention arrived in a body and proceeded to "mix" with the local comrades—this phase including a good aprinkling of Socialists from Kings, Queens, Richmond, and West-Counties, New York, and Hud son and Essex, New Jersey, as well as the masses from New York County. The up-state-delegates went away with the opinion that Local New York is all right—and the local comrades returned to their homes with a like opinion of the up-state locals as sampled in the ns of their delegates. Comrac who had not met for a year got to gether and over friendly glasse beer and barbecue sandwiches "Jungle" beef for us, thank you!) am settled the problems of the universe-or, at least, made a start toward set tling them before their elbows were grabbed by other comrades and who called for more sandwise and who called for more sandwise and beer and raised new problems the universe. The police were the and had a dull time of it, for Social

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

#### Adopted by the State Convention in New York City on June 3.

The Socialist Party of the state of New York in convention assembled, reaffirms its steadfast adherence to the principles of the international Social ist movement, and endorses the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States.

In entering upon the campaign of 1906, the Socialist Party again makes its appeal to the working class and calls upon the workers and those in sympathy with their cause, to join the party in its struggle against capitalis-tic rule.

Never before has the contrast be tween classes in society been more glaring than it is to-day. paratively small number of capitalists virtually all the means of wealth production and have appro priated the fruits of the collective labors and struggles of past genera

capitalist class has secured the control of our legislatures and courts, our press and our schools, and the other organs and powers of our public life while the working class has remained

The workingmen, the great army of the wealth producers, are dependent upon the non-producing capitalist class for their daily existence; their much vaunted liberty is, at most, the liberty te choose and change their masters and their political soverignty is but too often the mere right to vote ac-

Between the two classes there can be no common interest or harmony. The masters and wage-staves of present society live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, and no-where in this country has the struggle in this, our own Empire state. In no other state of the Union is such enormous wealth amassed in the hands o few men; in no other state is the misery of the working population intense; in few other states are i powers of government, executive, is isistive, and judicial, so openly and defiantly arrayed for the capitalists and against the workers.

lief from these intolerable co from either of the old political parties for the Republican and Democratic of its mastery over the workers and for the perpetuation of wage slavery. "Owing to one of my 'spells', I was a The callous indifference of our legis mable to reply to this loving greeting lature to the needs of labor, the hos unable to reply to this loving greeting tile decisions of our highest courts of the few and insdequate laws that have

been passed and the use of the militia, police and courts to break strikes, have always characterized our state governunder the administration of both old parties. The people of this state have been

fairly staggered by the depravity of the last two years. The Armstrong Committee was called off just in time to prevent it from exposing the real organizers and beneficiaries of the in-surance robberies. And the hold of the Powers-that-Prey on the insur-nnce funds is now more secure than ever. With monumental audacity, orn of faith in its impunity, Wall Street installed the confessed crimin ils of the Santa Fe and the Subway steal as guardians of the insurance funds. The legislature passed some ect the insurance of the well-to-do, but refused to give any relief at all to the poor, who, thru the system of "industrial" insurance, pay for their insurance two and three times as much as the rich; while a servile District Attorney and pliant judges made a farce of reason and justice in order to shield the insurance thieves and forgers from just

The revolting practise of the me packers in poisoning the meat supply of the nation, recently uncovered by the efforts of Socialists, and the prac-tise of adulterating and sophisticating our other foods, are inevitable results

## of our system of production for profit and the old parties have neith

desire nor the power to remedy these Since the last general elections new political organization has made its appearance in our state. This or ganization, which, under the name of the Municipal Ownership League, de

veloped such remarkable strength in the recent local elections in the city f New York, has now entered the field of state politics under the name of the Independence League.

The workingmen of this state cannot expect much greater benefits for their

class from this organization than from either of the old political parties. The Independence League is not a working class party, and has no understanding of the needs of the workers; it addresses itself to all causes of society alike, the exploiters of labor as well as the victims of their exploitation, and strives to reconcile the irreconcilable. It does not attempt to strike at the root of our social maindies capi-talism, but advocates pairry reforms, which, if realized, would leave the working class precisely where it is low: in a state of destitution and servitude. The Independence League is a movement called into life and continued primarily in the interests of one man, and its development and future depends entirely on the vicissitudes of the political career of that man. The working class of this state cannot and should not entrust its fate and welfare

popes on a Messiah. There is but one way to free labor to transform the capitalist system of private ownership in the means of pro-duction into collective ownership by the entire people. There is but one power which can accomplish this—the working class itself.

man; it cannot place its

to any one

To this end, however, the working class must be equipped with all weapons of modern social warfare and must organize politicarry as well as economically. Without political power the occasional victories of the workers on the economic field will always remain illusory; without a strong po-lifeal party, the economic organizalitical party, the economic organiza-tions of the working class will always be ineffective. Workers of the state of New York, it is in your own inter est that the Socialist Party calls upo you, without distinction of race, sex, nationality or creed, to vote and work for it. The Socialist Party is your party; it advocates your cause; it fights your battles. Only in its vic-tories can you be victorious, only in ts triumphs can you triumph.

While thus always aiming at the overthrow of capitalism and the estab-lishment of Socialism, we declare that it is the purpose of the So cialist Party to use all political powers entrusted to it to relieve, as far as posder existing economic conditions and to assist them in all their conflicts with capitalism. To that end we ledge to give our undivided support to all measures which will benefit working class and to oppose to the limit of our powers all measures contrary to their interests. As immediate measures for the pres

ent relief of the workers, operating to weaken the hold of capitalism upon them and thereby bringing neares their ultimate triumph, we advocate and pledge our candidates to work for legislation providing for the insurance of all workers against accident, sickfor the unemployed; equal suffrage for both sexes; shortening of the hours of labor, the protection of labor union funds from liability for loss sustain by employers in case of strikes and boycotts; prevention of the use of the militia to break strikes; the abolition of child labor; the public ownership of all means of transportation, com munication and exchange; the free administration of justice, proper housing and education of the people; the initiative and referendum and municipal home rule; and all other measures tending to the advancement of the interests of our class.

one delegate to every 15 mem-

dopted unanimously and enthusiasti-

of Connecticut, in convention asser

form and principles of the internation

Party of the United States.

oled, deciare our loyalty to the plat-

al Socialist movement as expressed in the national platform of the Socialist

"The economic development of in-dustrial society tends inevitably to the ruin of small industries, which are

eased upon the workman's private

It separates him from those means of

wnership of the means of production

roduction, and converts him a dest

tute member of the proletariat, while a comparatively small number of capi-

alists and great land owners obtain

menopoly of the means of produc

"Hand in hand with this growing

We, the Socialist Party of the state

essary for delegates to the state con crowds dispersed. A thousand dollars to start the campaign fund pretty good; but the social value of instead of one in 25. The plaform was the picule would be even greater, if ould be measured in dollars. cally as drafted and was as follows:

#### CONNECTICUT ALSO NOMINATES.

Ernest D. Half of Haugatuck Heads Full Socialist Ticket-The Compaign Well-Begun

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2.- The state convention of the Socialist Party was held May 30 at State Headquarters, 746 Chapel street, this city, and was called to order by State Secretary Irvine. The credentials committee reported 21 delegates present from Hart-ford, New Haven (American, German, Naugatuck, Putnam, Southington, Groton, Manchester, Waterbury, and Rockville, representing every county in the state save one, and making altogether the largest convention yet held. Busens Tuonery of New Haven was sleeted chairman and Fred F. Rockwill of Middletown was chosen sectory. Committees were sleeted at the county amount on so follows: Committee was selected at the county amount on so follows: and Belgian Branches), Bridgepor Naugatuck, Putnam, Southington, Gr

"Hand in hand with this growing monopoly goes the crushing out of existence of these shattered small industries by industries of colossal growth. To the proletariat and to the rapidly sinking middle classes, the small tradeamen of the towis and the small farmers, it brings an increased uncertainty of estistence, increasing misery, optimestoh, servitude, degradation, and Free greater prove the Riger of the malatarit, over trades the Argur of the parameter, over them to the co-ming to the contract of the con-tract large and the contract over heree than war of the contract

#### part of American workingmen and adds one more to the long series of eriminal outrages which have dist'nguished this conspiracy against our comrades.

The postponement was granted on June 1 by Judge Smith upon a motion by Prosecuting Attorney Hawley setting forth that it would be illegal to try the defendants while the application for a writ of habeas corpus was pending before the United States Supreme Court. The latter body has postponed the hearing upon this ap-

Haywood-Pettibone trial until Decem-

ber, and their continued imprisonment

without ball until that time, is a

plication until October. The attorneys for the defense opposed the motion and demanded, as the defense has done from the beginning.

speedy trial. Hawley's motion for postponement was presented at the hearing before Judge Smith upon the motion for a change of venue (to remove the trial to within the jurisdiction of another court) instituted by the defense, on the apparently good grounds that Judge Smith could not give the miners' officials a fair trial. This motion was backed up by a large number of affidavits and prospective witnesses.

The hearing on the motion for a change of venue was anticipated and avoided by the prosecution, which secured the continuance of the trial until after the habeas corpus proceedings in Washington.

What is now the status of affairs? Simply that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone will have to remain in jail many more months, resting under the stigma of conspiracy to murder, while their accusers are permitted to continue their course of character assas sination, and perhaps concoct some more "evidence" to justify their villainous acts.

The questions again force them selves to the front: If the prosecution, if Gooding, McParland, and their tools, actually believe they can convict the mprisoned miners, why do they adopt subterfuge after subterfuge to prevent a speedy trial? Why this fear to produce evidence which they have loudly claimed would send Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone to the gallows?

We know the answer. It is because the evidence of guilt is no evidence at all; because the longer this trial is delayed the longer the trial of Orchard, the real murderer, is postponed and the consequent exposure of the facts which undoubt edly lie behind the murder of Steunenberg is indefinitely put off; because

The postponement of the Moyer- | failure to convict our comrades would result in the overwhelming defeat of Gooding for the United States Senate and with him the Republican ring of cause for increased indignation on the which he is the mouthplece, not to speak of the political effect thruout the entire country. The United States Supreme Court

will probably order the release of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, It cannot do otherwise, without establishing a precedent which would obliterate the national constitution and invite ruin for the ruling class itself: The Supreme Court cannot afford to admit the power of any Governor to suspend habeas corpus, as the obliging Judge Gabbert of Colorado generously granted Governor McDonald the right to do. Knowing this, the prosecutors are trying to "save their face" and avoid any trial at all by having the Supreme Court order the prisoners' release. To secure release under such circumstances would not mean that the prisoners would be acquitted of the charges against them. They would only be released on a technicallty. Their reputations would bear the stain of an infamous crime of which they were never given an opportunity to clear themselves.

This is why we say that this latest postponement is a cause for added indignation on the part of intelligent workingmen. It would be hard to imagine another outrage which could make the conspiracy any blacker.

This is why, also, the organized workers everywhere should not relax their efforts to bring the facts of the conspiracy before every member of the working class. The defense fund should be increased to the fu'lest extent possible. Lit-

erature should be distributed at every conceivable opportunity and to the best possible advantage. Let this also be recognized and acted

The enemies of the working class

are undoubtedly inspired in their present actions by the fear of the political effect of this case in the November

It must therefore be our duty, the duty of every Socialist, to have the protest against this conspiracy express itself at the ballot box this year in such an emphatic manner that its meaning cannot be misconstrued or its

portent escaped. For an increased Socialist vote in November will do more to compel the complete acquittal of our persecuted comrades and the vindication of the working-class revolutionary movement than any other factor that come to

hostile camps.
"Private ownership of the means of production, formerly the means of so curing his product to the producer, has now become the means of expropriat ers-artizans, and placing the nonproducers in possession of the products of labor. Nothing but the conversion of the capitalistic private ownership of the means of production the earth and its fruits, mines, and quarries, raw material, tools, maeans of exchange-into social hines, m wnership and the substitution of Sc cialist production, carried on by and for society, in the place of the presen production of commodities for exthat instead of large industries and the steadily growing capacities of common production being as bereto ore a source of misery and oppressio to the classes whom they have despoi ed, they may become a source of the highest well-being, and of the most erfect and comprehensive harmony.

"The social revolution involves the emancipation, not merely of the prole tariat, but of the whole human race which is suffering under existing con ditions. But the emancipation can be achieved by the working class alone because all other classes, in spite of their stand upon the principles of priduction.

"The struggle of the working class against capitalist exploitation must of necessity be a political struggle. "The interests of the working classe

are identical in all lands governed by capitalist methods of Therefore the emancipation of labor is a task in which the workmen of al civilized lands have a share. "The Socialist Party is not, there

fore, fighting for new class privileges

and rights, but for the abolition of class government and even of classes themselves and for universal equality "We recognise the necessity of

ganization on the economic field, and all upon the workers to join the party of their ciass. "The Socialist Party pledges itself to

work for the following:

"I. The nationalization of the means of production and distribution.

of production and discrepancy of production and discrepancy of capital punish "3. The enfranchis

brought into action. which divides modern society into two judges by the people of their respective districts for terms not to exceed four years-instead of appointment by the President-this in order to end government by injunction.

"8. The abolition of child labor under 16 years of age.
'D. Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work.

"10. The insurance for fire and accident."

Moyer-Haywood protest re were adopted. A resolution providing for the election of a committee from the Socialist Party to meet with a like the Socialist Party to meet with a like committee from the S. L. P. to discuss a basis for unity was overwhelmingly defeated, but one vote being cast in its favor, on the ground that the S. L. P. is at present hardly more than a sect and that the door is open for members of the S. L. P. to join the Socialist Party if they desire unity. Party if they desire unity. A resolution in favor of a national party organ was unanimousely passed witho

bate. The following packing he resolution was likewise accepted: "Whereas, It appears that the Chicago packers have been guilty of preof their slaughter houses for use for human food; of packing the carcasses most shameful frauds by canning products that no one would knowingly consume, and using false labels rep-resenting the contents to be sound and

wholesome, and "Whereas, These hideous crimes have been perpetrated by packing house proprietors as one of the terrible fruits of the capitalist system of producing goods for profit instead of for use, and thereby they have become tre nendcusly wealthy while paying workers but a miserable pittance

the form of wages, and "Whereas, As long as the business of preparing cattle for the market is left under the control of private interests, so long will embalmed beef and similar outrages continue, laws will be set at naught and declared unconstitution al by corporation hirelings on the ench. and inspectors bribed

sacred name of profits; therefore, be it "Resolved, By the Socialist Party of "Resolved, By the Socialist Party of Connecticut in state convention assembled in the city of New Haven, this 30th day of May, that in the name of humanity and the interest of the workers we demand that the fullest publicity be immediately given to the facts gathered by Commissioners Neill and Baynolds; that we call upon the workers of the nation to vote for the workers of the nation to vote for the Secalist Party, which is the only po-lities party in this country which Strikes at the root of economic and in-

(Continued on page 4.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1906.

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As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday, our respondents sending news should mall their communications in time to reach this office by Manday, whenever possible.

Comprisints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be adversed to the Roard of Directors. Socialist Comperative Publishing Association, 183 William street, New York.

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

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



It should not be forgetten that the Constitutional Democrats in the Russian Duma are acting all the time un-der the pressure of Social Democrats and Revolutionary Socialists outside that body. Without that influence to force them on, they never would have taken even so bold a stand as they have against the autocracy; as it is their stand has by no means been firm igh. It now seems very probable that within a few weeks, at most, the inflict will be transferred from the embly hall to the factories and the The autocracy dare not conde the demands that even the boura radicals in the Duma dare not lraw, so that a legislative dendlock seems inevitable; and, as mattern nd in Russia, a legislative deadlock as overt revolution.

#### THE PRENCH PLECTIONS AS GOOD OWEN

The news from France is even better n that which came a few weeks or from England. The increase of slar vote and the representa the popular vote and the representa-tion of the Socialist Party in the r of Deputies, notwith consiste rupture with the "Bloc" and, and also despite the extreme (to our mind, unwise) attitude of such nists of the General Federa of Labor, and the return to the per of such veterans as Guesde Alleman, Brousse, Viviani, others, in face of the desperate of the Clericals and along with d gain for the Radicula and Sodicala all this is full of for the international social which is now so well unmy. Taken in connection with witish parliamentary and municimilitagists and the agitation education and free mainof school children; taken in with the general strike in ich we give some accou and the events on the eco of political fields that may be to follow it; taken is connecthe Deme in Russia and the trof revolutionary forces which release unless the autocracy way; taken in connection with victories for manhood suffrage in is and Hungary; taken in conne then with the popular agitation in ese navy; taken in connec of the last year in the States and especially the ext aroused by disclosures control of the people's food supply, as well which the Socialist Party has been to hold in January on behalf of dan revolution and since then shalf of our comrades of the West-reducation of Miners, arrested and these things are implifying to us who reach under the Red Flag and who for the day-and not only look, producers of the world will definitely

Park is not now, perhaps, the conin 1848 or 1871. But France has not

cast of the yoke of capitalist as well

lies a system in which man and not

altogether yielded her supremucy. In a certain sense she is still the spiritual leader of the world, and her emphatic deciaration against clericalism and militarism and in favor of ultimate proletarian collectivism is significant of the years to come for the Old World and the New.

The Socialist and Radical victory in France is almost equally interesting for its bearing on the Russian situation. France is the financial supporter of the autocracy, and the Jewish bank ers and Catholic bishops and Bourbonist or Bonapartist generals of France form a clique for the maintenance of the Romanoff dynasty. The overwhelming defeat which this monstrous alliance has sustained in the late elections in France will reflect itself most satisfactorily in the embarrassment of the Tsar's government and the strengthening of the revolutionary movement of the workingmen and the peasants of Russia. One note of regret we must sound in

connection with the French elections -for the defeat of Paul Lafargue Such a man, a veteran of the fight since before the days of the Commune a man who embodies, more than any other unless it be Jules Guesde, at once the proletarian spirit and the dialectic science of the revolution, ought not, it seems to us, to have been put up for defeat at the hands of the scurvy politician Milerand. . He ought to have had a sure district, for he is needed in the Chamber. It is to be added, however, that the choice was undoubtedly his own, that his militant spirit thirsted for a battle with the renegade. The result was good, as good as could be expected in the district; but still. Lafargue ought to be in the Chamber. Perhaps, however, the opportunity will present itself for him to do as good service outside.

The discussions raised in England by Lord Roberts' vigorously urged proposals for universal military train ng are full of interest. Roberts views the subject from the point of view of a military man interested in the possibilities of for eign war. But there are others who see another side to it, and who do not like his plan. Thus Major Goldbeck. Secretary of the Army League, in a recent public address, strongly opposed it on the ground that "it plays into the hands of the Socialists". These wicked people, he said, "insist that every man should have a rifle, and know how to use it, but they want rifles, not for use against foreign enemies, but, as they openly avow, against the classes in our own country." It would not be at all expedient safe, he insisted, to arm the masses He is quite right. And his claim is an admission that the masses have reason to be restive under the existing class rule.

The same Tory and Liberal members of the British Parliament who se patriotically supported the Aliens Bill. for the purpose of keeping out "undes sirable" immigrants, are as vigorously opposing Keir Hardie's Labor Alieus Bill, whose purpose is to prevent the Haportation of foreign workmen to break strikes. There is nothing surprising in this. The "patriotism" of the capitalists is simply a mask for their class interest. Immigrants from the Continent who may be tainted with the revolutionary spirit are undesirable, from their point of view, but scabs are in the highest degree desir able.

The London "Labour Leader" analyzes the Liberal majority in the House of Commons, showing that of the 402 members belonging to that party, 50 are landlords and country rentlemen, 97 are magnifacturers, 88 are lawyers, 34 are large merchants, 13 are financiers, 12 are newspaper proprietors, 51 are professional men other than lawyers, 35 belong to various pursults, and 22 are workingmen. No wonder that all the forward measures which the Liberals promised have to be pushed by the Labor Party members.

#### WHY BELMONT WELCOMES BRYAN.

The conservative Democrats are reported to be planning a great reception for William Jennings Bryan when be returns from abroad this summer. They consider Mr. Bryan one of them selves now. This does not indicate that he has changed much. Instead it demonstrates that the times have changed and that Bryan is no more conservative than ten years ago. What was radical then is conservative now. that's all. In this there is hope for all Socialists, for it shows that their years of agitation are bearing fruit in the growing demand for something more than doubtful and vague reforms. And it also shows that capitalists of the Belmont stripe are quite ready to accept reforms, even thru the medium of the Bryan whom they formerly abused and despised, in the hope of chenting the fate which working class vengeance has stored up for the caultalist class. Every event of the preent feverish time is vindicating the So rialist campaign for the Social Revo

Reports from Mexico indicate their the efficiency of the American capitalfor of the universe that it was in the fat close in graning strikes in a se-

are likely soon to become another valuable American export. We lead the world, you bet!

Capitalism means injustice and povrty, and these breed ignorance and bitter resentment. Capitalism Itself is responsible for the occasional riotous outbreaks of workingmen, which th capitalist spokesmen exaggerate and misrepresent and which no one more regrets than do the organized workingmen of the Socialist and trade union movement.

The only harmony conceivable of possible in a capitalist party convention is that which is secured thru the domination of a boss, and the humble subservience of every delegate. The New York Socialist convention las week demonstrated that the only harmeny conceivable or possible in a So cialist Party convention is that which s secured thru the absence of a boss and the full and untrammelled expres sion of opinion by every delegate.

A wireless from the Deutschland conveys the thrilling information that John D. Rockefeller had steak for din ner last Monday. We hope the Neill Reynolds report will reach our most distinguished citizen in time to pre vent him from taking further risks What would the cartoonists do if John fell a victim to Jungle beef?

Upton Sinclair says it was the Socialist Party organization which en abled him to get the facts about conditions in the packing house district. Score one more for the Socialist Party and don't forget to keep on organiz-

#### NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER The tone of Upton Sinclair's publish

ed letter to Roosevelt and his state ments about the President in newspaper interviews, if the latter are correctly reported, are much to be re Roosevelt's record, character and associations, do not give the slight est reason for thinking that "he will drastically enforce the laws" and any Socialist should know better than to give him credit for the intention of doing so. Our comic opera President, altho fiercely devoted to the wordy platitudes of copy-book morality, after putting up a bluff "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing", has in the end invariably proved himself always harmless and often useful to the capi talist powers that be, as every capitalist politician must. His action in first holding back the report of his commis doners on the Meat Trust matter and then toning it down is infamously consistent with his past record. A man who understands the nature of capitalism as thoroly as the author of "The Jungle" must, should surely not be se us as to put any faith in the gents of a capitalist state. The spirit and implacable hostility towards capi talism and all its works, agents, off cials, and institutions, Socialists therefore are grieved that the splendid propaganda of their comrade, Sin should be marred by sweet clair. words of admiration for Roosevelt, We hope that Comrade Sinclair has not been overawed or thrown off his belat court. The conditions in Packing town have been the same for man; years, and Roosevelt took up the mat ter not because he wished to, but be "The Jungle", and other "literature of exposure", forced him to Afte the inquiry was once well under way. Comrade Sinclair had and missed great opportunity to give the public an impressive illustration of the Socialist spirit by adopting an aggressive atti tude towards the President instead o pouring adulation on him for promis ing to do a small part of what isetically-his official duty.

While people are talking about "The Jungle", Socialists should not forget that Comrade Sinclair'e book can be had at The Worker office, 15 Spruc street, for \$1.05; by mail, \$1.20.

\_\_\_\_ While the sale of "The Jungle" is be ing pushed, it is well not to forget A. M. Simons' little pamphlet or "Packingtown", published four or ave years ago, which can be used to flie best possible effect in our open-air meetings. The price is so law that it can be sold with some other small pamphlet, the two for five cents, and the combination will "go like hot cakes". It is especially valuable as treating the question of the Meat Trust briefly and clearly from the Soclalist and working-class point of

The results of the state convention of the Socialist Party in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Missouri, held within the last fort night, ought to make it clear enough where the barge majority of our comrades stand on the questions so vocif-erously forced on our attention by certain comrades within the last few months. The general verdict seems to be that our policy of non-interference in trade-union disputes has prover itself a good one and ought to be main tained, and that the best way to achieve Socialist unity is for the Bo challet Party to go on with its forward callet Party to go on with its forward march, fighting capitalism and wel-coming all who offer in good faith to join its ranks. The field would now eem to be clear for a good campaign

Comrade Lee desiring to be partly relieved from his editorial duties be cause he does not find himself in con dition to perform them to his own sat-isfuction, Comrade Mailly has under-taken to act for some time as an assistant editor of The Worker.

Pressure of other matter compels us to postpone for a weak the report of neather address by Lucien Sanisi, which should prove interesting to many of our readers.

# THE CURE OF GRAFT.

W. J. Ghent, in the "Independent."

xisting regime are stoutly protesting gainst further mention of graft. here has been too much of this talk they say; it destroys confidence in our and political leaders, and it shakes the over, they assert, there is not so much graft it large as the exposers allege. What there is, they say, is only spor-adic and incidental; and, besides, it will cure itself, or be cured by a growth in individual morality, or per haps by an awakened "social con Anyhow, let us talk less bout it, and go our way in peace, firm n our faith that all things are working out for the best. The man with the

meck-rake must go.

This silly optimism—when it is optimism, and not the deliberate attempt ervient retainers to throw th public from the scent of evil-is but a form of the instinct of the ostrich. By blinding our eyes to what going on around us we expect immunity from harm. But no such immunity will come by reason course to any such method. Graft continues, ever increasing in extent and in the variety of its manifestations, and becoming ever more subtle. When restrained in one place, it breaks out in many other places; when abolished in its grosser or more obvious forms, it appears immediately in a thousand nore ingenious forms. Its incentive lies in our mode of producing and distributing commodities; and that endures, graft will endure. Ceas-ing to speak of it will only accelerate its growth. The motive, conscious or scious, of most of the cham pions of silence is their appreh egarding the stability of the régime In so far as they are conscious of their notives, they want graft-talk to cease because they want the present order

to remain There are two main kinds of graftublic and private. The former is serely an outgrowth of the latter, and need not here be considered. Private graft is the gain made by misrepre enting, extorting, cheating or swind ling in the ordinary processes of indus-try and commerce. It differs from public graft in being apart from the public service, municipal, state or fedral. It is not all of it illegal, since the law, traveling with a leaden beel, annot keep up with the increasing craftiness of men compelled to com ete with one another for the means of life. And it cannot always be defisince men's judgments about it differ in accord with their material interests. What is graft to the victim, or even to the onlooker, is usually "legitinate business" to the beneficiary.

virtually thruout all business. As Prof. Lester F. Ward writes in his Pure Sociology":

Describin may almost be called the oundation of business. . . . There is sort of code that fixes the limit beyond which this form of deception must not be arried, and those who exceed that limit hose limits everyone expects every other to suggest the false and suppress the true This graft reveals itself in the "doe-

and medicine; in the sophistication of ties for personal and household use, and in the various manipulations of it surance, banking, promoting and inancing enterprises. Even literature and the other arts are not free from it. They take on, despite themselves an impress from the prevailing code and thus reveal some of the more sa lient phases of graft.

nd selling of commodities would seem to be determined only by "what the traffic will bear". Where or substitution is profitable there de sement or substitution is found. There are certain commodities which cannot be substituted. No Loeb has yet succeeded in making an artificial sirioin steak. Fresh fruit is also so far immune from substitution. Cheap and small oranges may possibly injections of anilin, and California prunes may be expanded into "French" runes by a treatment of glycerine; 'synthetic" prune or orange. That the ets and fruits of the market remain real niests and fruits, while ground pepper resolves itself into co hells, and much raspberry jam into anilin, glucose, and timothy seed, is due to the fact that in the one case subntitution is easy, while in the other

It is in the cheaper grades of goods that the commodity graft finds its working field. Under the competitive system of industry goods are made primarily for sale, not for use; and the main concern of the manufacturer ties of selling. The greater temptation would naturally lie in debasing the learer commodities-if only such com nodities could be sold. But those who buy the dearer commodities have ob viously the means to make effective their demand for good qualities; and they will not take the poorer. It is ot in the expensive cloths that she is found, nor are the expensive fruit-spreads, the ones that are made of glucose and anilin. It is thus upon the esed commodities mainly falls. The working class produces the standard commodities, but it cannot buy them nodities, which are sold within the

Let us see what are some of the deceptions and debasements in the important matter of food, and their relation to the total food supply of the average working class family. All such deceptions are not barantil to average working such deceptions are not harmful to health; but they are all swindles, whether harmful or not. There may be a valid argument for "synthetic" food and drink-for eggs made of chemical silvenen and for wine that never saw a vineyard; and the sian of the future may come to find a ten-day's ration in a vial from a hardway. But ration in a vial from a hardway, that

The thick-and-thin defenders of the i he wants to eat salicylic acid or pu verised rock, let him; but it is the duty of society to see that he does not get salicylic acid or pulverized rock when he pays for tomate catsup o baking powder.

The United States Bureau of Labo

in 1904 analyzed the household but gets of 2,507 working class familie

They are not typical budgets, it must

be said, but exceptional or these families, averaging 5.31 persons each, had an average yearly income \$827.19. The average working class faully in America has nothing this income. Fifty-one per cent of the unskilled shoe-workers of the nation receive less than \$300 yearly. The little more. The Pennsylvania bitum nous coal miners receive but \$418.15, and the anthracite miners \$684.70 (1904). The 1,300,000 rallway work ers, including all the calaried officials verage but \$631 (1903-4), while the highly paid steel workers receive but \$710 (1905). The normal working class family, even allowing two bread-winners to each, will probably not aver age more than \$600 a year. The gures are of the utmost important considering the relation of hold budgets to deceptive and debased foods; for the lower the income the more the family is rendered the prey adulterations—the more it is forced o renounce the solid and nutrition wherein adulteration is least and the more it is forced to have re cluding stimulants, condiments and the like, wherein adulteration is greatest

Meat, salt and fresh, furnishes 28.45

per cent of the value of the food con

umed by these families. This is

high percentage, the actual one for all working class families being more like y in the neighborhood of 20 or 23 Mest, as has been said, is not yet subect to substitution. But it is, in no slight degree, subject to debasement If the reports of the special corre Mr. Upton Sinclair, of the special agent of Doubleday, Page & Co., and of many other investigators are to be elieved-and most persons will cor tinue to credit them until something s given in refutation more substant ial than the wild and windy utter ances of the average defender of the Seef Trust-the meat slaughtered in Chiengo does not, by a large margin. meet the standard requirments. These equirements, formulated by the Inited States Food Standard Commis sion and the Executive Committee of he National Association of Pure Foo Commissions, declare that standard eats should be the and properly prepared edible parts of in good health at the tim of slaughter". The ment furnished from Packingtown is not divariably perhaps not usually, properly pre-pared", and it is not always the "edible parts of animals in good health at the time of slaughter." It is, moreover, subject to further debasemen until it finally gets to the consumer The Food Commiss sually too busy with other commod ties to bother much about meat. But one of them, Prof. E. F. Ladd, of North Dukota, has investigated retail shops of his state, and gives the following interesting testimony:

More than 9) per cent of the local me narkets in the state were using chemics reservatives, and in nearly every butchs hop could be found a bottle of Freezen Preservaline or Iceine, as well as Bull Mea-flour. The amount of borax or borach cld employed in these ments varied to considerable extent, and expressed fi terms of bornele acid in sausages and Ham furger steak would probably range from 2 rains to 45 grains per pound, while the The extent of graff in the making The use of these chemicals is not confin

In smoked and dried means debay nent is largely a matter of the us of harmful preservatives. But in can meats the deception is carried to the extreme of outright substitution Says Prof. Ladd:

In the dried beef, in the smoked meats, in the canned bacon, in the canned chipped ingredient. . . . One might suppose that the meats offered for sale in the state would be, generally, pure and true-to name but while ported chicken and potted turkey are common products. I have never yet found a can in the state which really con tained in determinable quantity, eithe chicken or turkey.

Lard, which claims 2.80 per cent of

the value of the food budget, may also be mentioned here, by reason its supposed kinship to meat. It is very generally adulterated. Ferty-nine per cent of the samples reported xamined in the Connecticut repor for 1903 were "grossly adulterated" with cottonseed oil. There is also thing called "compound lard"—the it is not likely that the qualifying word is generally revealed by the dealer to is generally revenied by the denier to the average consumer—which is made almost wholly of cottonseed oil, the occasionly paraffin shares its company. "Real land," says the report, "is a Milk, butter and cheese form the

ad highest number in the food budget, 16,12 per cent of the total. The adulterations and debasements in this category are both so extensive and so intensive that space cannot be given or enumerating them. In spite of lows for the inspection of milk in most of the states, its "dosing" with formal-dehyde and its adulteration are generdehyde and its adulteration are genoral. The cheaper grades of consensed mitk are almost all frauds. Chesse is rarely the thing it pretends to bu. Plenty of "Imported" choose is made in this state, and plenty of "full cream" choose has been, in its liquid state, carefully divested of its creamy cover before undergoing tennatormation. Mareover there is in the market, according to Dr. Lederle, "choose made of land, cuttenseed oil and metalife saits," the in what quantities we are not told. Oleonargarine is still sold for butter, and a thing known as "resevaled butter", tempor-

of the fined budget. In their native form they are, of course, impossible to substitute. The canned goods, however, are very generally "freshened or colored with chemical saits and preserved with boracic or salleylic acid is, string beans, asparagus, corn and tomatoes are all subject to this

Sugar and molasses count for 5.34 er cent. Crystallized sugar is gener ally pure, but pulverized sugar is very adulterated, and mo all, of the popular brands of maple sugar and syrup are substitutions. Mo-lasses and fancy syrups are chiefly

Eggs count for 5.14 and poultry for

2.90 per cent. Despite the apparent is said to have been do ne with a fall degree of success, tho it is b the business has declined. As for rea eggs, the deception to the consumer largely one of pretense as to compara categories of eggs in the markets, such as "strictly fresh, country-laid eggs" "strictly fresh eggs", "fresh eggs" and just "eggs". But they all con to the city consumer, as a rule, from the same kind of cold-storage warehouses and bear dates ranging from three months to twelve months, or even longer. Wheth er they are any the better or the worse for their prolonged hibernation is natter not yet fully determined. Eggs however, are sold in other forms than encased in shells. "Bottled egg" is one of these, and "eggflake" is another These are used largely by bakers and confectioners, and they come, if the tervened, from Northern China and Manchuria. The antique eggs of that part of the Orient are assembled at Newchwang or Tientsin, broken, mixed and "dosed" with boracic acid (five or six pounds to the 100 pounds of eggs, says Dr. Wiley) and bottled o dried into flakes. "They are used," says Dr. Wiley, "by the most prominent caterers in making fancy cakes." Poultry, in its ordinary form, is, of course, beyond substitution or adulter-ation. What passes for poultry in cans, however, is another story, which

nas already been related. Flour and meal claim 5.13 per cent and bread 3.81. Not much can be al leged against the purity of the ordinary flour and meal, altho the so-called gluten flour, which is generally sold has been shown by repeated investigations to be largely fraudulent. The case against bakers' bread is a much stronger one. The intervention of the state against the natural law of the business world has brought about marked improvements, but in spite of inspection laws the conditions unde which bread is made are generally known to be highly unsanitary. Then too, the mait whitening process make it easy and profitable to use inferio flour, and this is largely done. The "chalk and alum and plaster" of which it was once made, and the "human erspiration mixed with the discharge of abscesses, cobwebs, dead black bed tles and putrid German yeast," which it was once liberally blended have probably been largely reformed out of it, the it is still freely "dosed with alum.

Fruit comes to 5.05 per cent. Here s another commodity which in its or dinary form defies "doctoring". Canned or dried, however, it suffers a fate similar to that previously related of vegetables; while in the form of fruitspreads it is subject to the most brazer and wholesale debasement or substi tution. It would be idle to attemp to repeat or even summarize in this place what every Food Commissi the country has declared regarding the prevalence of adulteration and out right substitution in this class of Coffee and tex claim 4.90 per cent, o

which tea represents about one-third

Virtually all sales of coffee to the con sumer are fraudulent in one way o another. The average person who things he knows what he wants will almost invariably ask his dealer, whe purchasing, for Mocha and Java, and it would be a queer sort of dealer who should reply that he had none. And yet, as 98.9 per cent of all coffee im-ported into the United States come from Latin America, it is evident that ever tusted either Mocha or Java. In addition to this wholesale deception. verined, is very generally adulterated with beans, peas, barley, and other and less wholesome substitutes, while coffee "essence" and "coffee com pounds" are almost invariably fr lent. Ten is carefully inspected at the posts, and only a small quantity of T WES here from abroad. But there is con siderable "touching up" with graphit similarating and even substituting entry. "You get ten th grew up in the Broax woods," said Dr. Lederic recently, and it is highly probable that other sylvan regions, as well as some more urban outs, furnish their quota of deceptive leaves. Fish is listed at 2.45 per cent. Pro-

fessor Loeb has already proceeded as far as a quasi-synthetic and we may, perhaps, look to a tine the see, but from a laboratory. For petitive incentive to produce a substi ural species. There is a good deal of seiging and destroying of superannu ated fish by the health authorities, a good deal of transforming of one kind of fish into another by our restauran keepers, and perhaps a certain amount of "touching up" for rejuvenating pur-poses by our market keepers. Accord-ing to a European report, fish spoiled in spite of ice and horax is treated with salts of sinc, aluminum and other metals. Rubbing it with vaseline to give it a fresh look, and covering the gills with fresh bleed or cosin—a cosl-Whether such practises obtain in America is not reported in any of the official publications at hand,

Vinegar, pickles and condiments are listed at only 136 per cent. No one acquainted with the food of the post acquainted with the food of the post in a great city would accept these fig-ures as typical. The real personings-among the city pion at least-is con-siderably higher. The stinting of nou-lating food develops on abnormal crawing for actio, sphere and pappers which the poor boy in large quantities while the poor boy in large quantities is subject to the most abnormalities is subject to the most abnormal admitte-ation and materitation. This describe and provide the control of the control of the character o

stitution, as are also ground pepp spice and mace. The flavor are nearly all fraudulent. Vinegar is virtually all a chemical product, olive oil is very often, either in part or alto-gether, cottonseed oil, and catsup is generally colored with coal-tar, sometimes with cochinent, and preserved with salievelle, borneic or benz

A wide range of edibles is comprised in the final entry, "other food", with 6.24 per cent, or including rice, 6.87 per cent. This total doubtless includes cocoas and chocolates, candy, cake and ice cream, breakfast foods and a host of articles such as baking powders and cream of tartar. Cocous and chocolates are very frequently adulterated, som times with no more than an excess starch, wheat flour or maize, but in ther cases with foreign fats and insoluble matter. Candy, and particu larly cheap candy, is largely adulter ated. Said Dr. Lederle two years ago

It is, or was, hard to get pure candies Years ago we found candles actually of ed by poisonous colors, one of which chrome yellow. Then terra alba, a whit nineral, was used for "loading" candy and cheapening it. So far as flavors are corned, natural flavors have been alm entirely replaced by artificial compo nade by the chemist in the laboratory

A more recent statement is that founded upon an investigation made in 1004-5, under the supervision of Dr. Joseph F. Geisler and Dr. E. G. Love, for the New York State Board of Agriculture. Two hundred sample candy purchased in New York City were found to contain paratfin. and blue anilin and a sort of chemical varnish were used for coloring, and nearly all the cheap candles contained glucose. Glucose has its friends and its enemies. It is, according to Dr. Geisler, "a cheap vegetable sugar pro duced for commercial purposes treating storch with dilute sulphurie acid. It is dangerous to health."

Still another statement, that of Paul Pierce. Superintendent of the Food Exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition declares that:

Sacrharin, the powerful, Irritating sweet ening, often containing arsenic, is the sweetening element in much of the candy on the market. Foreign governments pro-hibit its use. Terra alba, barytes, tale, and other deleterious mineral substr potsons are also found in candy.

Much of the cake in the cheaper bakeries is unfit to eat, and as for the ordinary ice cream it would be more appropriately named frozen starch and skimmed milk. Cream of tartar and baking powder are variously adulter-ated or substituted, much of the for mer being nothing more than plain bienrhounte of soda. A report of the New York State Board of Agriculture in 1904 declared eight of seventeer samples to be substitutes. There has been considerable in

provement in the character of food im-

portations since the new inspection aws have gone into effect, and few advances in the matter of state had a good influence. But it is, as a nly by state intervention any improvement is made. Left to itself, the natural processes of compe titive production result in a constant ment of goods. Not in all goods, since there is an effective demand for the better qualities, which must be met. But below this line of assured qualities for an effective demand, the struggle invariably means progressiv deterioration. Here are fourteen cate gories of food used by working clas families, in at least eleven of which either by misrepresenting, misbrane ing, producing under vile and unsan ary conditions, "doctoring", adulter ing, or outright substituting, the cas for. Omitting fish, poultry, flour and meal, fresh vegetables (probably tw thirds of the total under the hea 'vegetables'') and fresh fruit (probne-half of the total "fruit"), we have ategories representing 81.51 per cent the food supply in which deception in one form or ther is more or less common, and but 18.49 per cent in which deception is uncommon, and then mainly because it is impossible.

Guesses at the quantitative and qualitative extent of food deception are of have attempted the task, and have given estimates, on the basis ranging up to 30 per cent. An estimate of Mr. S. W. Abbott, Secreta a few years ago, was 10 per cent, Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, in a more recent statement i the "Independent", recalls the estimat by the then Secretary of Agricultus based upon reports from varies sources, and says:

He made this estimate upon rer He asside this estimate poon reports from the food commissioners of the several states, sud from such other sources as he could command; and then to be conserva-tive, adopted but 50 per cent of what the total-results showed. Considering the vast smeant of misbranded and adulterated goods consumed which escapes the atten-tion of those engaged in the enforcement of law, my judgment is that the results should be doubled rather than diminished.

Whatever proportion of the total, on a basis of price, we take for the deceptive food-whether 10 or 30 per cent we must take a considerably highe figure for the quantitative proportion cheaper grades. You can buy two jars of raspherry jam made of apple cores, worm holes, glucose and anilin for the same price you must pay for one jar of real jam; and you can get two quarts of "uncertified" milk for the price of one quart of the "certified" article. This quantitative relation to price, however, must not be confu with total bulk. The unadulterable rabbage or pumpkin clearly outbulk the adulterable clove; and it is probable, considering the general bulkiness of the food commodities that cannot be sophisticated or misbranded, that if all the honest food in the nation were heaped together on one side, and all the dishenest food on the other, the former would require the greater space. What the testimony seems clearly to show is that in all the cate-"doctoring" are possible, the amount of deceptive goo da is at least that of the honest goods.

There is no spure here to con the wholesel, and branch fraudibney in the making of alcoholic drink and of the so-called proprietary medicines But the additionation and minbranding graft, after all, is only one of unity.

Short weights and measures have to coming come in fee explanes then the report of the New York City Bussats

shows that "simost all desicrs" in this city were skinning their quantities when selling goods, and the davices employed were remarkable for their number and insensity. The short thread graft had already been the sub-ject of a law aready been the subject of a law, passed by the Albaby Legislature in 1904. "Fake" or "suide" jewelry has been for upward of ten years a source of conflict between department store owners, who sell enorus quantities of it, and the jewelers, who are trying to stop its sale, or at least to compel the makers to stamp it for what it is. Trademark and label imitation is another widespread and lucrative graft. The stabuent dealers of the East Side have and their powers curtailed somewhat by a law passed a couple of years ago; but those rapacious extertio "toan sharks", despite the announcement of the District Attorney's office, in February, 1904, that they had been driven from the city, are operating as boldly as ever. The quack physicians, too, in spite of the efforts of the Charity Organization Society, and more lately of the County Medical Society. are reaping daily harvests from the redulous and unfortunate. The "fake" diploma graft flourishes as ever, and purchasing agent graft waxes tat with increase. And the daily newspapers, in some respects the most faith-ful reflectors of the time, continue to graft upon their readers by means of "fake" reports, "fake" telegrams, "fake" cablegrams, "fake" pictures, advertisements of "fakes" of many

As for the cablegrams appearing in New York City newspapers, it is like-ly that more of them are written here than abroad; and as for the editions, it is perhaps worthy of note, as indicating a general tendency, that the most enterprising of the evening papers now prints its "seventh datest afternoon dition" at 9:40 in the morning. Most American newspapers, moreover, both daily and weekly, religious as well as ecular, which print advertisements of proprietary medicines, are now known o be parties to contracts which tend o compel them, and usually do compel them, to support the interests of he patent medicine grafters against legislation in behalf of the community.

These are but hints at the range and

kinds, and finally by "fake" editions.

volume of commercial graft. But then othing more than imperfect mention can be given in the sauce here allotted. Graft permentes the entire range of commercial occupation. Not all men graft, by all means; but men in all classes of competitive occupations do graft. And except for the limits put intervention of the state, it tends always to increase. The struggle for a fivelihood grows fiercer and he that would compete with his fellows must play the game as it is played. Howver scrupulous he may wish to be, he must meet, in greater or less degree, f he is engaged in a competitive occupation, the devices of the less scrupu ous. Only the fittest survive, and they are fittest who can best use the

The reiterated exhortation to men to good and not to graft is of itself, under the circumstances, a sort of graft. It is a barren counsel of per-fection, given by those who earn their livings by uttering it—by ministers, teachers and various other sorts of sublicists-and it serves only to blind nen's eyes to the real facts of life. Nature lays upon us the necessity of naking a living, and prompts us with the impulse to action. By the system of production and distribu we ordain or accept, we set the terms of the struggle. Under the individu-alist, competitive mode of production, each man must seek a material advan-tage over his fellow. The character f that advantage cannot be moralized by appeals to the conscience of the individual. Conscience, the a compo-site of many shadowy forces and infinences, is predominantly a reflex of naterial necessities; and what the individual must do in the struggle car es with it, to him, its own san bstractly he may know graft to be wrong; and he may fervently wish that all indirection of speech and conluct might be abolished by ideal growth in morality, by a spontaneous common consent, or even by statute; but in the needs of his daily life, as a participant in the struggle, he feels that the particular graft of Life is dear; and to take from him the means by which he lives is to take life itself. The necessary means for me singly life are inescapably san

The incentive of graff is thus the individualist, competitive mode of pro-duction and distribution. Men graft because they have to, or perish; and having to, they must needs feel that grafting is right. By no appeal to the conscience of the individual can graftme be eliminated. It can be eliminated only by a revolutionary change in the mede by which we make and distribute goods. The particular and competing interests of mankind must be nerged in a common interest; and society, in its organized form, must take over to itself the production of com-modities, making them not for sale, the users without individual profit.

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THE LEWIS-HARRIMAN DEBATE. A stenographic report of the public discussion recently held in the Simpson Auditorium in Loss Ampeles between Job Harriman and Arthur Morrie Lewis on the proposition, "That it is the duty of all Socialists is support every economic or political strangic line which organized labor, as such, enters", the desiries assessing of the resultion, as cheely mis socialists for the continuous cheels of the proposition of the resulting and the country in the desiries assessing of the resulting into the field of their own, as usual, Harriman respect to the state of their own, as usual, Harriman respect to the country of their own, as usual, Harriman respect to the second of public of their own, as usual, Harriman respect to the second of their own, as usual, Harriman respect to the second of their own, as usual, Harriman respect to the second of their own, as usual, Harriman respect to the second of their own, as usual, Harriman respectively. The country of the second of their own, as usual, Harriman respectively. The country of the second of their own, as usual, Harriman respectively. The country of the second of their own, as usual, Harriman respectively. The country of the second of the

20 for \$1. ·

PARTY NEWS.

Mational. The application for a state charter for the party organization in Tennes-see has been granted by the National Committee 43 members voting for it and none against, and 11 not voting. In a letter to the National Secretary organizer Carey says that, according

meeting in Herrin on May 29 the party gained 32 members.

The National Secretary requests brief expressions as to the ability of National Organizer E. E. Carr from locals where he has filled cugage

to his observation, "the movement is growing by leaps and bounds". At his

Orders for a considerable quantity of the leaflet, "Who Is Guilty? Who are the Criminals?" have been received. This is the leaflet exposing the kidnapping conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association. The postponement of the trial of Comrades Moyer and Haywood, the purpose of which to inflict further indignities upon our comrades, also presents the opportunity to spread the light. This leaflet will do the work, and should be distributed

by the millions. Price, \$1 a thousand, prepaid. In accordance with the action and recommendations of the National Executive Committee, contribution lists will be distributed thru the state sec retaries in organized states for the col-lection of the "One Day's Wage Fund" from members and sympathizers, the same to be effected during the month

of July.
William Maifly has moved that the National Executive Committee dismisthe charges brought by Local Globe, Ariz., against National Organizer Arthur Morrow Lewis. He says:

In making this motion I desire to say that I consider the charges made against Comrade Lewis as extremely ridiculous and the correspondence which has been sub-mitted to us of a character which must make all Socialists who read it feel humil ated that such frivolous gossip and scandal mongering should emanate from members of the party and develop such consequences. There is unfortunately a species of individual in the party, peculiar to no special cult in the party, who bel'eves it his bounder duty, or appears to so consider is bounder duty, or appears to so consider in to make insidious and invidious charge to make insidious and invidious charges and insinuations against any office member who may, having opinious of his own, disagree with that certain individual's pet opinious or protest against his methods. The occasion for venting spite usually arises when the courade having opinious of his own accepts service or office at the bands of the party. This is usually the ophands of the party. This is usually the opportunity for the disgrantied one to cast reflections upon the other comrade's char-acter and to conjure out of innocent in-cidents, by the ald of an elastic imagination, just such fautastic and absurd Lewis. Here we have a comrade, who is admitted to be one of the ablest lecturers in the party and one who has performed in the earty and one who has performed, and who is now performing, inestinable service for the national party, compelled to answer a farrage of nonsense of which children would hardly be guilty—and this really doing an injustice to all children. I know of no remedy for such a condition. The belividuals at fault are to be pitted rather than blamed. At the same time we can but regret that the whole party is to be indicated with their poculiarities. The be inflicted with their peculiarities. The best that we can do, it appears to me, is to dismiss the charges against Comrade

Lewis as per my motion.

I may say that I do not here refer to the charges made against Courade Carr by Courade Gorbel. These charges were dignited and worthy of consideration, but the character of Comrade Carr's reply was

rades that I did not care to act or comment upon the case at that time. The National Secretary acknowledges receipt of contributions to the San Francisco Relief Fund, from May

Chas. W. Ricker, Philadelphia, \$1; Henr. Paster, do, \$1: Socialist Women's Club, Lyon, Mass., \$5: Local Buffalo, N. Y., from Mrs. Dora Foster, \$7: Br. No. 47, Workmen's Circle, Elizabeth, N. J., \$15, Br. 4, Local Cleveland, O., \$10; previously reported, \$330.35; tosi, \$370.35.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Or-

James H. Brower: Oklahoms and Indian Territory, under the direction of the Terri-

Fertiere, under the direction of the Territorial Committee.

James F. Carey: Joine 10, Terre Haute, Ind.; June 11, Waukegan, Ill.; June 12, Eight, June 13, Freeport.

John Collins: Montans, under the direction the State Committee.

Jone 16, Miletank: June 18, Masseton, S. D.;
June 14, Clark: June 15, Frankfort; June 14, Clark: June 15, Frankfort; June 14, Clark: June 15, Frankfort; June 18, Alextform.

Sol Fieldman: Pennsylvania, under the It to Lt. Charteneway: June 14, 15, Roope; June 11, Youth Pittsburg. A. H. Platen: Nebraska, Whiteld R. Gaybort: Wisconsin, under the direction of the State Committee.

Alex. Helemen (Finnish): June 10, 11, Chisholes, Minn. June 12, Ruhl: June 14, Mountain Iren: June 15, 16, Virginia. Gertrude Breslan Hugt: June 10, Shir Gertrade Breslau Hunt: June 10, Shir-ley, Ind.; June 11, 12, Bushville; June 13, 24, Councesville; June 15, 16, Brochville, Mother Jones: June 10, Kansas City, Kans. June 12, Sedalta, Mo.; June 13, Webb City; vada: June 14, Jopfin; June 15, Webb City;

June 16. Carthage.
Arthur Morrow Lewis: June 10, 31, Fort
Collins, Colo.: June 12 to 16, Denver,
Lens Morrow Lewis: June 13, 11, Colorado Springs, Colo.; June 12 to 16, Den

Guy E. Miller: Maryland.
Samuel Robbins: June 10, 11, Port
Warne, Ind.; June 12 to 14, La Grange; M. W. Wilkins: Connecticut, under the direction of the State Committee.

their liberation. The following organizations were represented: Jewish Socialist clubs of Lynn, Chelsea, and Cambridge; Workingmen's Circles of Maiden, Chelsea, and Lynn; Chelsea, Progressive Library; Russian Social Democratic Club of Boston. The conference was called to order by Comrade Stern of Lynn, and Saul Boaumont of Cambridge and Samuel Goldman of Lynn were chosen as chairman and secretary. A press committee, composed of S. D. Levine, S. Boaumont, and J. Jacobs, was elected and W. F. OF M. DEFENSE. National Secretary Barnes acknowledges the following contributions to the Western Federation of Minera Defense Fund, May 26 to June 1:

Bartenders' Union, Pawtneket, R. I., 85; Lougahorensen's Union, do., 85; Machinists' Lodge Na. 519, do., 35; Fassenti Hati ges-test meeting, Hoston, \$12.84; Local Okia-bonns City, Okia., 85; Pordinand Lessenle, Br., Cincinnati, O., 85; Local Pluleyville, Pa. 32.76; Otto M. Harter, Norwalk, O., 64; Z. L. Filtis, Atlanta, Ga., 85; Local Ash-land, -Pa., 52-65; previously scimowiedged, \$2.007,69; total, \$2.145,76. t the meeting of the Huber's Coun-Counsities last Sunday a motion but delegates to the State Com-pass of Delocatistic tendan-it in favor of a substitute by the matter to the local ly. A motion instruct

to oppose every measure brought be-fore that body in any degree favorable to the Unity Conference was carried. The schedule of open-air meetings in Hudson County during June is as follows.

ters, 230 Washington street, at 7:45 sharp, in order to fall into line for the

parade, which will cover only a very

Branch 6 is holding open-nir meet-

ings every Friday night at the main

corner in Orange with much success

many subscriptions for party papers

Branch Seven will resume its

Thursday night open-air meetings in front of the Postoffice, Newark, on

June 14, with Ed Moore as the speak

er. All speakers, local or otherwise,

sex County are invited to send their

names, references, and terms to M. M.

Goebel, Secretary of the County Or-

ganization Committee, 14 Bridge street, Newark. The committee has al-

ready arranged 10 dates, beginning June 14, for Ed Moore and six, begin-

ning July 9, for John B. Leeds of

Branch Second Ward recently

speaker. The branch has agreed

Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

were forced to admit.

ors and Adams.

Heldelberg, Schwartz and Marshall.

Essechusetts.

Greater Boston, to protest against the

Western Federation of Miners and to

devise ways and means to assist in their liberation. The following organi-

most, and J. Jacobs, was elected and given full power. Other committees

defense fund of the W. F. of M. and to buy and distribute among the workers of Manuschittetts pleuty of literature pertaining to this latest contrags of concentrated capital and its political furtheys against organized labor of Idaho and Colorade. By a manuscent vete the conference was authorized to enqueet all the organizations regessant to the conference was made in an experiment to the deterministic for the mast is S. Gustania. Seminary of Wheeler etwer, Lynn, Manual A. committee of two was annot become to visit the labor ergundanties of Greater Besten and regent them to send delegates to the next reminerate, which arill be hald or funding June 10, 2 p. m., at Socialist headquarters, 200 Brondway, Room 6, Chelson, After

arranged:

Washington and Market streets.

Moorestown.

three hours of fively discussion the conference adjourned at \$2 p. m.

A Jewish Rooislat club was organised on May 21 in Brockton with 15 members, and on May 27 one in Cambridge with 8 members. bridge with 8 members.

The Dorchester Socialist Glub held its regular weekly meeting at its head-quarters. Gibson Hall, May 28, Chas. Fuller in the chair. John Mann has presented the club with a large club. George G. Hall weekly and the club. follows: Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City—June 9, Reilly; June 18, Leffingwell; June 23, Kearns; June 20, Mead; Newark and Summit avenues, Jersey City—June 9, Killingbeck; June 16, Refily; June 23, Leffingwell; June clock. George G. Hall was app 30, Kearna; Spring and Shippen, West Hoboken-June 9, Mead; June 16, Oswald; June 23, Killingbeck; June 30, Reilly; Third and Washington, Hoboken-June 16, Headley; June 26, Rellly; June 30, Oswald. ESSEX COUNTY The attention of all readers of The Worker in Newark and northern New lersey is called to the Moyer-Haywood lemoustration to be held in Newark auspices of the County Committee and several trade unions. The meeting will be held in Military Park, and will

a committee of one to engage in the voting contest announced by the Boston "Globe" for an automobile. It is understood that should Comrade Hall be successful in winning the automobile. bile it will be the property of the Dorchester Club, to be used for propaganda and other nurposes forwarding the Socialist movement. Comrade Hall, it will be remembered, was the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Boston Massachusetts clubs and their friend are accordingly invited to purchase a copy of the "Globe" and read about the contest. Vote for George G. Hall and send coupons to his address, 259 be addressed by John C. Chase of New York and Ed. Moore of Philadelphia Westville street, Dorchester, or to the Boston "Globe". Cut this notice out and Henry Carless and W. F. McNabb and post it up in your clubrooms. The of Newark. With the aid of the unions a parade will be held previous to the meeting. All party members and their friends who are willing to par-ade are urged to be at party headquarauto and we mean to have it if you

The Cleveland Socialists are holding from 15 to 20 public meetings weekly, most of them in the open air, with Comrades Cheney, Geiger, Blass, Cald well, Soukup, Beranek, Pintner, Bosse-mer, Willert, Glover, Clifford, and

Wisconsin. W. R. Gaylord is now making a tour n the northeastern part of the state and reports much interest. He be Party will double its present number emblymen at the next electio C. D. Thompson will start directly

after the state convention for a sh tour in Columbia County and vicinity Manitowoc comrades report their lo-cal to be in excellent condition. They are about to organize German and Polish branches there. They hope to carry Manitowoc County for the party and send a Social Democrat to the Legislature.

New York City. a meeting with paid admission that, The General Committee met on May despite a terrible storm, filled every chair in the hall. Miss Flynn was the 26 at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street Comrade Lichtschein presided. From the 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D., Otto Toenhold open-air meetings weekly at Local Eric meets every Thursday evening at 1012 State street, third floor. Interesting discustions take place at every meeting. The county convention will be held at the same place on Thursday, June 14, beginning at 8 Local financial secretaries are reminded that monthly reports for May must be nied in the County Organizer's office by June 8.

The demonstration held on Saturday under the joint auspices of the Socialist Party, trade unions, and S. L. P. showed that the indignation of the workers of Allegheny County at the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, and Petti bone has not died out and that the working class is determined that our comrades shall have justice. The col-lection amounted to \$55, which is pretty good for an open-air meeting. women in line. The Pittsburg "Post" penled to to purchase tickets. ing by saying that the "better ele-ment" of the workers would not at tend. They were badly fooled, as the orderly from the start to the finish. the capitalist papers themselves The following meetings have been June 9—Allegheny, Beaver and Washing-on avenues, Meng and W. C. Wilson. Braddock, Sixth and Braddock avenues, Holmes and Wright.

Pitisburg, Fifth avenue and Pride street,
Wise, Mirvis, and Rees; Court House steps, June 11-Pittsburg, South Side, Twelfth and Carson streets, Helmes and Wright. June 16.—Allegheny, Federal and Mont-govery avenues, Adams and Connors. Pittsburg, Second and Flower avenues, Holmes and Wright. Carnegle, Fourth avenue and Jefferson street, Hong, Kensedy, and Wilson. Pittsburg. Court House steps, Recs, Wise, and Mirris. Sharpsburg, Sixth and Main street, Schwartz and Marshall. Locals must provide literature for these meetings, otherwise half the effect of the speech is lost. Meetings are to begin promptly at 8 p. m. Speakers are expected to 30 out report blanks and return them promptly to On Sunday, May 27, at Socialist headquarters in Chelet: was held a lively conference of representatives of the Jewish labor organizations of

of his commerce with an unfriendly organization. The matter was hild over for the action of the Hariem Agitation Committee. The Grievance Committee reported that the charges of Barondess against Cahan had not been substantiated and recommended that they be dismissed. The State Committee reported on arrangements for the entertainment of delegates to the state convention. The piculc committee also reported. The Secretary the state convention. The plente committee also reported. The Secretary of the Secialist School reported the closing of the course of lectures a little in edvance of the stated time, and that possibly expenses had been covered. The 4th A. D. reported a large circulation of Jewish papers; the 28th A. D. reported meetings well attended and district working harmoniously; the 28th A. D., Br. S. reported in writing that it had no delegate to send to the G. C. who knew English well enough to understand what was said.

ules: 14th A. D. Marat Merten: 16th R. Jacobson; 28th A. D., lph Wolff; 32d A. D., Dr. S. Berlin; Armenian Branch, Peter Var tabedian. Nineteen applications for membership were received. The 32d A. D. ssked permission to make the 32d and 33d A. D. one organization but no ruling was given in view of the fact that under the new apportion ment the boundaries of all districts would soon be changed. In reply to he would call a meeting for the pur pose of reorganizing the Bakers Branch on Sunday, June 10. The new apportionment was taken up and the question discussed whether Scuatorial or Assembly Districts be taken as units of reorganization. The matte was finally referred to the City Executive Committee. The recommendaout previous permission of the Gen eral Committee was concurred in by a vote of 35 to 16, it being explained that the object was to save the district members from being continually aprecommendation in regard to holding joint party meetings in each agitation district for the purpose of discussing party matters, after which agitation committees are to report on the condition of their districts, was concurred persons who have applied for member-ship in the party and who desire to form a Russian branch to organize in that way, provided the consent of the 4th A. D. be obtained. The C. E. C. recommended that L. D. Mayes be re-called by the Harlem Agitation Commmended that L. D. Mayes be remittee for the reason that he has placed himself under the censure of the G. C. by its motion passed on Feb. 24, in that he had secured to be print-ed a scurrilous communication attacking the integrity of certain party men bers, and for the further reason that the C. E. C. deemed it unwise to permit him to become cognizant of the transactions of party business pending its presentation to the G. C., in view

the G. C. who knew English well enough to understand what was sald, and until one is found, will send written reports; started a debating school, of which Comrade Termer is to be director; the Sist A. D. reported having taken the 30 tickets sent from the Workingmen's Educational Association for the fair beginning on June 24; also having formed a chorus under the guidance of an able musical director, which all comrades are invited to join. On motion, the Committee rose in token of respect and affection for our departed courade. Florence Lee, and in expression of sympathy for Algermon Lee.

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, June 0, 5 p. m., at 242 M. Eighty-Jourth street.

The sent meeting of the Morer-Haywood Present Conference will take place on Taylong, Jane 14, 5 p. m., at 36 M. Fourth street. Delegates are resummed to attend, as important husbane, will be immediate mattered to meet a female tickets are represented to attend are requested to attend the street of the female tickets are requested to attend to meet a female tickets are requested to meet a female tickets are requested to meet a female attendance of the street of th

of Lecal New York calling for the send-annual membership report. This year the membership report will be of especial importance, as it will enable the Organisse to determine the relative strength of the new districts. But a servetary is requested to follow instructions given in the circular, as all the information called for is absolutely accessary to facilitate the work of redistricting. This report is the only method of accertaining the stand-only method of accertaining the standonly method of ascertaining the stand-ing of members. Special attention should be given to the addresses of members, as often the addresses given by the secretaries are not correct and many communications are returned to the Organizer on that account. The re-ports should be sent to the Organizer

Few districts and speakers have yet applied to the Organizer regarding the open-air campaign. It is his desire to start the meetings on Monday, June 17. Each district should see to it that the Organizer is informed as to the street corners where they desire open air meetings held. Speakers who have not as yet answered the Organizer's letter are urged to do so immediately, and prevent an unnecessary delay in starting the campaign.

John Wilkins, chairman of the house committee of the Harlem So-cialist Club, sends us copy of a letter written by him to the "Daily People" and there published, stating that the proposal of L. D. Mayes to use the rooms of that club for a meeting in predetermined opposition to the de-cisions of the state convention was made without the consent or knowledge of the club or any of its respon-

At the business meeting of the Harlem Socialist Club on Monday, June 4; the club endorsed the action of the chairman of the House Committee, John Wilkins, in regard to the meeting called by L. D. Mayes, for Wednesday

A meeting of members of Typo graphical Union No. 6, and allied trades, will be held at West Side Socialist beadquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, this Sunday afternoon, June 10. 2:30 p. m., to consider organizing a Socialist Propaganda So ciety. All party members and sympathizers who are connected with the

Harlem Agitation Committee will old two open air protest meetings on the Mover-Haywood outrage on Saturday evening, June 6, one at One Hun dred and Forty sixth stree and Amaterdam avenue, the other at Lenox aven and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Among the speakers will be T. J. Lewis, and D. E. Tobias, a colored comrade from Chicago.

W. F OF M. CONVENTION. The fourteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners in session at Denver Colo., and is largely attended. It is understood that Charles H. Moyer and William D. Haywood will be re-elected as president

In his report to the convention Acting Secretary-Treasurer James Kirwan ship during the past year. Acknowl-odgement is made of the contributions to the defeuse fund by labor organizations generally, and the work of the "The Socialist Party, through their

National Secretary, has sent many hun-

and secretary without opposition.

dreds of dollars to headquarters and is doing everything in their power to secure for our officers a fair and impartial trial. "The Socialist press has also rendered invaluable aid in placing the facts in connection with these cases before the public, and has refuted the lying statements sent out by the capi-

talist press to prejudice public opinion against our members whose only crims was their loyalty to the working class.

"The workingmen who control the destinies of the Republican and Democratic parties must have lost their in as up to this date no contributions have been received from either of these two political parties, nor have

any assurance of support in the future been received from them.

THE THEATER OF LABOR. A novel and attractive entertainmen by the Theater of Labor is promised by its energetic president, Julius Hopp, in the form of an open-air theatrical performance on the afternoon a the trees at Fort Lee. It is pr to commence the program at four o'clock with a production by kime. Ogden Crane of a musical councily en-titled "A Virginia Romance". Follow-ing this there will be an intermission af an hour or two for lunch, dancing, and so forth, sind at 7:30 a second play will be presented. "Life Is a Dream", translated from the Spanish of Pedro Calderon de la Barca. 'This drams has never been staged in America. The tion of Mr. Joseph Adelman. After this there will be dancing till midlight. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged, the proceeds to ge to the West Side Agitation Committee and the Theater of Labor. The place in Schule's Hotel and Park, Main street, Fort Lee. To reach it from New York, take the Fort Lee ferry at One Hundred and Thirtleth street and North River and then the trolley to

The New York Socialist Literary So-ciety has arranged for Comrade Hopp to reed his play "The Friends of La-bor", at the clubrooms, 257 E. Breadway, on Sunday, June 17. Some of the members of the society have heard the play and say that there ought to be a good audience at the reading.

The Lithuanian Socialists of the United States will hold a convention on June 10 and 11 at 91 Grand street, according to the Delegates are used to be present by 0 a. m. on Sunstey. Visiting treach and sympathics will be welcome. An entertainment and bull will follow the convention. GOOD FOR THE CLASS WORKERS. The American Filmt Glass Workers

a reference was have described

LESS to the defense fund of Mayer,
syrund, and Putitions, provided has

content Pedentins of Miner funds it

eccusivy to call for this Sanneign aid.

THE JUNGLE THE BITTER CRY OF

JOHN SPARGO The purpose of this book," mays the auther in his preface, "is to state the problems of powerty as it affects chilesseed. Tears of careful attudy and investigation have convinced me that the edits inflication to the convinced me that the edits inflication of the worst resurger of that hideous plantafingoris of history tears are appossible for many of the worst resurger of that hideous plantafingoris of history with the continue and simpler edited we make the second plantafingoris of his book is a land upon personal experience and elementary in the second with the continue of the worst, it is practical pleased for the future of the worsting class. The working class must read it: for the capitalist class will not head it. The Socialists must see that it reaches its proper field.

JACK LONDON declares that it is "the Thele Tom's Cablin' of wage slavery." DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS calls it "the greatest nevel written in America in fitty years." And there are many other com-meuts equally significant.

As able lawyer was sent to Chicago by the publishers to investigate "Packing-town" conditions that they might be sure they could in fairness publish the novel. His report amply verified the truth of the story.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

A LA PATRICK HENRY.

To the Editor of The Worker:-- Now that the state convention of New Jersey has re carded its opposition to the findings of the recent Unity Conference, it may not be ospecially since, in the discussion occasion-ed by the Conference, my impending "transision" from our party to the S. L. P. has been bluted at more than

Two years ago, Comrade Debs. In cepting the nomination of our party for President, said: "In the councils of the So-cialist Party, the collective will is supreme". This is so, and it is well that it, is so. It may be assumed that the New Jersey members, when the referendum vote is taken, will endorse the action of the convention. They certainly will, unless, in the meantime, we are able to change their present sentiments. It may be assured that, were the findings of the Conference to go to a national referendum of the party AT THIS TIME, the vote on them

All this proves that the party members still favor the "boring from within" pol-ley. And "in the councils of the Socialist Party, the collective will is supreme". We accept that decision. We will bore from within, in accordance with it. We hope party as we, and accept their decision even as we have. For among the organiza tions from within which we will here is tions from within which we will hore is the Socialist Party. There is none that needs it more. It has been intimated that discussions of the issue's raised by the Con-ference will cause disruption of our party. I can only say that, if free and fair dis-cussion on matters pertaining to party tac-tics can cause disruption, the party de-serves to be disrupted, and I, for one, will

do my share in the work. "If this he trea-son, make the most of it,"

The adverse vote in the New Jersey convention fid not settle the questions raised by the Conference. The question of unity is entirely apart from them, and is only incliental. The issues arising from the Conference (the not due to the Conference done) will never be settled until either we most of us are young, and have receptive minds. The policy of "boring from withth" will be given a fair trial by us, and, if we are not expelled for doing so, we will remain where we belong—in the ranks of the Socialist Party.

the Socialist Party.
Eventually, I am convinced, the Socialist
Party will recognize the usefulness of the
L. W. W. (or some similar organization,
should the I. W. W. fail), will own and should the I. W. W. fail), will own and control its press, and will have more mem-hels who will place the interests of the working class above their own ambilions, and adhere to a vigorous, self-imposed dis-cipline for that purpose. And when that time comes, I hope those now in the ascen-dancy will be as loyal as they profess to be now, when they are flaving their way. The buff of them, I am sure, will be. And as for the Goebels, Kraffts, and some oth-

ers, they can be spared. Frateri

A PERTINENT QUESTION: Harrahan, the Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firenes, was furnished a private cur by the railroad cor-porations in order that he might enjoy his bineymoon, and Hauraham declared that such generosity on the part of the railroad companies to a labor leader is an indisput-able proof that labor and capital were coming together. But if the furnishing of a private cat to Haurshan is evidence that labor and capital are bugging each other in the deathless emirates of love, what does the "special trein". Furnished to

them to a peakenthary indicate? We will await with patience Hanrahan's answer to our question.—Miners' Magasine. The nutteres of John Scateringrae form erly of West 110th at is toquested. Eindi reply to Mr. Farnskalls, 443 W. Thirty seventh street, New York City. 315

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product of their totl."

During the noon recess the delegates were inhortalized by the camera and a the afternoon session this following that ticket was neminated:

Governor, Ernest D. Hull of Nauga-

tuck;
Lieutenant-Governor, William Apple-

New Haven; Treasurer, Emil Goris of New Controller, A. B. Cross, Jr., of Nau-

Controller, A. B. Cross, Jr., of Naugatuck;
Attorney-General, Eugene Toomey of New Haven;
Congressman-at-large, Burton D. Leavitt of Putnam.

Max Delifant of New Haven was elected State Secretary for the coming year and Eugene Toomey of New Haven State Treasurer. New Haven was chosen as the seat of the State Committee. A resolution presented by Comrade Clarke of Mystic was adopted urging the legis to neumate candidates to the largest possible extent in all city and town elections and instructing the Etate Committee to financially back all locals which found a legal contest necessary to order to prevent old-party medgrators from throwing out our beliets illegally on the pleasand state an insufficient number of candidates had been neminated to complete a ticket. National Organizer Wilkins and State Secretary Irvine enthused the delegates to the convention for the coming campaign with brief, flery addresses and the convention closed with the rouning strains of the "Marsell-laise", in which all present, delegates and visitors, heartily joined. The local press gave good space to the proceedings of the convention, printing the press gave good space to the proceed-ings of the convention, printing the platform and the packing-house resolu-

tion in full.

The active campaign of the party will begin at once. National Organizer M. W. Wilkins of California has the following appointments for speaking in New Haven: sday, May 31—Blatchley and

rand avenue. Friday, June 1—State and Humphrey

streets.

Baturday, June 2—Corner Church and George streets.

Monday, June 4—Corner Church and George streets.

Tuesday, June 5—Grand avenue and efferson street.

## THE OHIO CONVENTION.

eriant Measures Taken to Strongthon Party Organization—State Ticket ted and Energetic Cempaign Will how Begin.

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—The So-lated convention was field in Trades assembly Hall, May 26 and 27.
The marked feature of the conven-tion was the promptness with which he business was disposed of. With ew exceptions he delegates occupied is time limit of five minutes in business to the various questions. seaking to the various questions. romptly at 10 a. m. on Saturday

Prompty at 10 k. m. on saturday Binte Secretary Gardner called the convention to order. F. G. Strickland was elected temporary chairman, and Harry Kuhn temporary secretary. Comrades Younts, Maddes, and De-vine were elected committee on cre-dentials, after which a recess of five

inutes was taken.
The report showed \$6 delegates presit, representing 25 locals. Oleveland
id seven delegates, Cincinnati ave,
oledo two, and 22 other cities one

temperary organization was permanent, the rules of last convention were adopted, and allowing committees were elected signation, and Propaganda-Olif-Bessense, Parvell; Resolutions Congitution—Bandlew, Reynton, Transportation, Rundall, Transportation, House, Hulls Manter, Ruhr

ch: Grievane Hemier, Ruha diky, Clara, Pittera Crumpack-Strickland Register, Press—Blass, in (Tolede), Suider.
In State Sectionry then read his mal report which we quote in part: The organization at this time Concession of 6 lecals, for which 60 are in a standing, with a paid-up member of 1500. In addition there several sunder members that acquired the harm of being concelly in arreass.

tinually in arrears.

"During the year we added 20 new locals to the organisation; of these is give in glod wanting new, but as is of the older locals disbunded after the older locals disbunded afte a, we are mactically in

The realisms for their disbandment, far as could be alcertained by the office. Were as fellows: Six broken up by labor troubles, by internal obdite.

broken up by labor troubles, by internal strife, and three by and stdraws.

"The probagands work during the st campaign was carried on systemically by arranging state direuits id, as far as could be judged by your createry, it gave universal satisfac-

from.

"The same work has already begun for this campaign. James Oneal will begin the campaign as seen as the convection adjusting A new feature is being put to a test with the first month's work. Arrangements have been made to accompany Compade. Oneal with a graphophone, and it is expected that it wil be a great ageistance in sectring large audigates. Effectally in the amailer fowns. All of the dates have been closed for Commade Oheal, up to such thousand June 90. If the defining will justify it, another speaker will be started by June of the speaker will be started by June Seaker will be started by June

The financial portion of the report showed receipts of \$2,882.80, expenses of \$8,018.71, and a deficit of \$180.91; in organizing fund, \$600. On June 1, the beginning of the year, there was each on hand \$107.01 and an actual deAct of stage. At that time there years debts absoluting to begin it of these all but 140 have been still per debts amounting to send a per debts amounting to send per bed per debts amounting to send per bed per debts amounting to send per debts and the total indebtained it desired the send in the organization of the organization of the organization of due to the per debt in the does not take account of the inventory of rulniture aupplies, and literature in the State Secretary supplies, and literature in the State Secretary and Benevance Capitalism and Benevance Cap

said: "My experience has proven to me that the most important thing to be attended to is, first, to more so organise; second, to educate your owl as to why they are organ zed and how to extend the organiza tion in their respective territory; third, to provide the means to make the above possible. These same recom-mendations have been made to the gate of New Haven;

Secretary of State, Max Delifant of

New Haven;

Lieutenant-Governor, William Applesate Conventions for the past four years, but as yet have not been acted on. I believe the time has come when cannot afford to ignore them. To attempt to raise a fund for the purose by contributions has proven to be a failure, and a systematic plan must evolved. I suggest that we raise the dues to 15 cents to the state office, with the provision that 5 cents of it be placed into a special fund for the urpose of engaging an organizer, esecially during the winter months, to do the work outlined above." In the afternoon session the commit-

tee on propaganda and organization submitted a report favorable to the Dayton plan of organization, and rec mmended that it be referred to the locals. Local Dayton also offered a plan for organizing the state by abol-ishing a paid secretary and employing a regular organiser to devote most his time to organizing in the state and putting weak locals on a firm basis. This also included a provision for a secretary who would devote a few hours each day to routine correspond-ence. This entailed a long dischasion and the matter was referred to the committee, with instructions to devil erative. In the evening session it was gain reported and was referred to the Executive Committee, to be embodied n a recommendation to the locals. Th proposition to abolish the paid secretaryship was, however, rejected on th ground that it had not been submitted o the locals, as provided by the con

Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleve and were nominated as state headquarters, the general vote to decide. dward Gardner of Dayton was renominated for State Secretary and Willert of Cleveland was also nominated

Comrade Devine presided over the Sunday session.

Resolutions were adopted extending fraternal greetings to our comrades in prison in Idaho and expressing indignation at their unlawful persecution, and declaring for Socialist unity in ac cordance with the recommendation of the Amsterdam Congress.

Last year's platform was again adopted with little change except for the striking out of the last clause under the head of "Progressive Meas-

The following state ticket was then nominated: Secretary of State-C. J. Hensley,

Dairy and Food Commissioner John E. Emmons, New Richmond. Board of Public Works-John A. Blass, Cleveland.

The committee on finance reported the books of the State Secretary correct. It also reported in favor of coupon books, to be seld to locals at 30 per cent of their value, which was referred to the Executive Committee The convention voted non-concurrence in the committee's report against the the National Committee urging centributions of one day's pay from all party members.

A number of members of Local Cincinnati, attending the state convention of the S. L. P. as fratenal dele-gates from the I. W. W., were present, and one of these, E. H. Vaupel, asked for the foor. Comrade Bandlow objected on the ground that Vaupel had identified himself with interests detrimental to the Socialist Party. This precipitated the most lengthy discuslanbaugh of Festeria, State Commitwas extended by the convention. He pel. A motion finally prevailed that floor be not extended to Vaupel.

The convention adjourned with the singing of the "Marselliaise" and three cheers for the Secial Revolution.

### IN MISSOURI.

Socialists Nominate Full State Ticket -Our Position on Trade Unions Is Reaffirmed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 1 The Socialist Party held its state con

reption here on Wednesday and nominated a full ticket, as follows:

For Judge of the Supreme Court, long term, L. G. Pope of St. Lodis; short term, Caleb Lipscomb of Lib-For Superintendent of Publi

ols, E. T. Behrens of Sedalia; For Railway and Warehouse Consissioner, J. C. Iden of Monett. missioner, J. C. Iden of Ménett.

The trade-union question caused a long discussion, the Kapasa City and Joplin delegates standing for the L. W. W. position. The following resolution was at last adopted:

"In accordance with the dec., sions of the International Socialist Congresses.

the International Socialist Congresses in Brussels, Zurich, London, and the last national convention of the Socialist Party, this convention readings the declarations that the trade-union movement is a necessity in the single to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all wage workers to affiliate with this movement. Neither political not other differences of opinion justify the di-

WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

inion mavement."

SEATTLE, Wash.—The state convention of the Socialist Party will be held in this city on Saturday, June 9.

Come to think of It, you m

# EMPLOYMENT.

Monster Demonstration Held in Lendon.

Thousands of Workless Men and Wemen March Under the Red Flag and Deneunce Capitalism and Its Hired Renegades.

A letter from London says that A letter from London says that seldom has there been witnessed a more novel or pitcous sight than when ten thousand unemployed men and women recently marched thru the "swell" West End to Hyde Park and passed a resolution protesting against the neglect of the government to fulfill its election pledges and defibincing John Burns—once a labor leader, now John Burns—once a labor leader, now a Well paid member of the Ministry— for refusing to receive a deputation of

This unusual demonstration took place one raw day after a heavy fog had hung over the city for almost a week. The sun same out in the morning and the fog gradually cleared away. Shortly before noon, groups from every part of the poverty-stricken East End began to form in line on the embankment between Hungerford and Waterloo bridges. Hundreds of red banners were carried in the prothe inscriptions:

"Work or riot-one or the other." "Slaves are fed, free men starve."
"The working poor die; the idle rich

"Liberals and Tories alike neglect the workers.

"The freedom of the working classes is alayery or starvation."
"Work, starve or steal—which is it

"Has John Burns no answer?" Which? Work, bread or disorder? "Father" William, the vicar of St. Philip's Church, and other pastors, headed a delegation from Plaistow and neighboring riverside districts. Over his head was held a banner, inscribed "God and the church teach that all should work; we ask for work for

those who need it."

One of the most exciting scenes on the embankment was the struggle for food which was brought in vans and distributed to those who had tickets. Seven thousand men and women re ceived bags of ham sandwiches and bread and cheese. In exchange for these, they had to hand up white tick-ets to the distributors. After the food had been distributed, which took about two hours, the embankment was littered with paper bags and crusts of bread and rinds of cheese.

Over a thousand women headed the n. Two well-known women suffragists, Mas Kenney and Miss suffragists, Mas Kenney and Miss sfacCartney, went first, singing the "Mairseillaise". Among the women were many with bables in their arms. Passing thru fashlonable Regent

women and men sang The Starving Poor of Old England", which is known as the "national anthem" of John Burns, because the present renegade President of the Local Government Board made it popular during the dock strike of twenty years ago.

By the time Hyde Park was reached it was nearly 4 e'clock. There they gathered about a platform which had been hastily erected and listened to speeches. Among the speakers who addressed the thousands of assembled peor were J. Keir Hardie, G. N. Barnes, J. A. Seddon, William Thorne, all representatives of the Labor Party in

Hardie declared that if, like the unemployed, he were ruled outside the law, he would take the country at its word and act the lawless part. The unemployed, he said, had no right to be patient. The more patient they are, the more neglected they will be.

Some of the women suffragists also mounted the platform and addressed the gathering. Toward nightfall the gathering broke up. A special force of police watched the army of unemployed, but the authorities thought it better to avoid a clash.

Lendon has not had such large num-bers of unemployed in twenty years as it has had this last winter. At any time the army of unemployed in London is greater than can be found in any other sity in the world, but during the menths just passed it became so large and demonstrative as to cause the military authorities to prepare fer an outbreak. The growth of the political labor movement, however, has made is possible to avoid a violent conflict, in which the ruling classes would be sure to win, and to bring strong and ever stronger pressure to bear upon the government for descessions to the démands of the working class. Se far, what the Liberal Gov ernment has yielded is very insig-nificant; but the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labor Party are still at work, both in Parliament and among the people.

## OUR GAINS IN FRANCE.

Seventy-one Socialists in the New Par-Hamont, as Against Forty-eight in the Old One-Radicals Also Gain-Some Striking Victories.

The Socialist victory in France seems to have been even a little bigger than we ventured to state last week. Socialist Party has 52 me in the new Chamber of Deputies, according to latest reports, and there are also 19 independent Socialists, making also 19 independent Socialists, making a total of 71, as against 48 in the last Chamber, of whom 86 belonged to the united party. The Socialistic Redicats (headed by Clementeau) have 125, as against 100 before.

The new Chamber consists of 78 Conservative Liberals, 30 Nationalists.

The new Chamber consists of 78 Conservative Liberais, 80 Nationalists (these Divide being frankly reactionary), 66 Profressists (whose ideas of progress belie their name), 98 Republicans of the Left, 120 Redicals, 125 Solialist Radicals, 12 United Socialists, and 15 independent Socialists, and 15 independent Socialists, and 15 independent Socialists. In most cases the independents can be counted on to vote with the "united" Socialists, the loci always; and the size of the group, as well as the return of the party front any longer to enter into a bard and fact alliance with the radical parties, will compet the Government to give more attention than ever before to the Socialist de-

mands on behalf of labor legislations sopular education, and international mendment was substituted. This took to form of an impression of the Chamber's disire that time should be away on the following dis for a distance of the possibility of providing for the public safety in times of public excitement. Before it was voted on there took place a curious discussion on the merits and acops of the general strike. The Republicans recognized it as the provolution of the future, only declaring themselves against it because it had not an armed force behind it. The Socialists defended it in theory, but declared themselves against the present use of it.

popular education, and international peace.

In the two constituencies of Amiena our rote increated since 1000 from 660 to 5,350 and from 1,050 to 5,350. An amiliar increase occurred in Assoc. In St. Quentin the very rote from 7,400 to 14,500. In the elegion of our old commade Queede, out of 15,464 voters, 22,560 went to the poll, and our commade polled 11,548 ngainst 10,917 given to the industrial king, Motts. Jaures fought and won under very similar chacutes and provide and provi this time instead of the help of the "Bloc" as formerly, a bourgeois "bloc" against him. Delory again won a brilliant victory at first hallot in Lille with 9,424 votes against a Progressist and a Socialist Radical; in 1902 he won only in the second ballot with Radical help. In the Nord the Socialists got 105,000 votes, equal to all the bour-geols parties and approaching close to the Clericals. Basly, the miners' delegate, unfortunately lost 3,000 votes, owing in part to difference within the unions. In Sedan, Lassalle won with ,700 votes at first ballot.; last election he got, even in the second ballot, only 5,600. In Rockroy the Socialist vote rose from 2,300 to 3,000, and in two neighboring constituencies, where there had been no candidate before, the vote was 1,700.

Despite the falling away of large had come to us during the Dreyfus up for this loss by an increasing hold on the preletariat. Far more serious to the party "than" the loss of these dilettante Socialists was the influence of the Cenfederation du Travail, which is carried away with the cry of direct action; there is no doubt that this lost us hundreds of thousands of votes among the unenlightened workers.

#### SITUATION IN ITALY.

Same"Bookst Wille"Books Conces Strike and Concerted Resignation of Socialist Deputies as a Protest Against Violent " Suppression of Strikes.

It has been very difficult to get any intelligible account of recent events in Italy, of which just enough has been reported in the American press to show that interesting things have been happening. The London "Labour Leader" of May 25 has a letter from a special correspondent in Italy, which throws considerable light on the situa-

tion. We reproduce it almost entire:
"Until a few years ago the Socialist
movement in Italy was distinguished for its political successes and its trade union failures. The party had already 30 deputies in the Chamber by 1986 general elections of 1901, and that re-mains the number at present, notwithstanding the fact that the leaders of the party have soberly modified their former extreme views. Meanwhile, the quiet work of education and organization of the workers has been going on space thrubut the country. The first visible sign of this was the famous general strike of two years ago, which, by furning the faint-hearted from the Socialist vote at the elections that year, forced the parliamentary wing to a few years of marking time, and thus gave the Impression that the whole movement was stagnant.

"The events of the past two weeks, however, have clearly demonstrated that the feeling of working-class soildarity, which is the foundation of the movement, has enermentaly increased; and that the organisation by which this feeling is expressed is in a fair way to become efficient.

The cause of the present outbreak was not a new one in this country, but it arose in an unlikely neighborhood. Riots and governmental bloodshed have been frequent occurrences in Italy; but with one or two exceptions, they have taken place in the agrarian South, the "Italian Ireland", as it is called. This time, however, it is called Turin that has been made to tremble and rage by the charging of cavalry which one person was killed outright and several badfy wounded.

"Ten thansand cotton workers wer ten-hour 'day and increase of wages had been granted by the employers complittee when it was found that some of the employers intended to go back on the agreement. The news of this plot roused the whole town, and conflict began. In the midst of the disturbance the Trades Council, while considering whether they might not call on the whole country to protest gainst the action of the police and nilitary, was surrounded by soldier and dispersed. A hurried preclama-tion was formulated, and the town "Next day Bologna followed; ther

Milan, then Rome, where trams and cabs ceased to run and almost every shop was closed. It was in Rome that an historical meeting took place be-forehand between the Parliamentary Group and the local chiefs of th workers' organizations. There was much discussion, and it was found im-possible to agree on I common course possible to agree on T common course of action. Turati, the Socialist Deputy, had ready his bill for restraining and regulating the intervention of the military and police in trade disputes. Enrico Ferri proposed to strengthen somewhat its very moderate demands. Turati insisted on demanding the minimum, for the less you ask for the more likely who are to get it he said. more likely you are to get it, he said. The trade-union leaders would none of it from either Ferri or Turati, but demanded that the deputies should fall in with the expressed will of organized labor. Turett answered that it was not for the Parliamentary Group to agt simply in response to the wishes of the organized werkers. The wishes of the organized werkers. The group was cattlied to express and got on its own judgment. He carried the group with him, and the union leaders want off to declars a general strike in the city. This was immediately effected, and althe no perjed for its quitation was first and heavy expected to see it fixels out or segmentate into more rioting, it was carried thru for two days in perfect discipline, and brought to an earnally clean field.

The footsilst Deputies meanwhile put their minimum motion to the

selves against the present use of it. Finally, none but the Socialists voted in favor of their own tentitive motion, and the Group met immediately after-wards and decided to resign en masse. "The day following the Chamber re-fused unanimously to accept their resignation. It is worth noting that Turati, hitherto the acknowledged parllamentary favorite, dissented from certain views of his colleagues, and felt this of such importance that he gave public expression to it by not

had a little letter of his own read to the Chamber. The difference of opinon between him and the others seem to be of the slightest. "At first it was thought that the resignation was to be a protest only, and that the Group would abide by the refusal of the Chamber; but to the The twelve Social Democrats are surprise of the many, the resignation was insisted on, and the 30 constitu-

encies declared vacant. "It is expected that all will seek re election, and obtain it with increased majorities, for the electorate has been greatly appeared by their negative po sition towards the strikes, and they have won the regard of many waver ers by doing something, althout was only to resign." ... was brandfore

signing the general letter of resigna-tion of the other twelve present, but

More recent dispatches indicate that the Ministry was forced to resign in consequence of the effair and that Gio itti has been called, to form a new one, which is not, however, expected to last long.

#### WINNING IN AUSTRIA.

As in other countries Socialism i marching forward in grand style in Austria. At the municipal election in Vienna recently the Socialists increas ed their representation in the City Council from three to seven, giving hem one-third of the membership. W polled 97,094 votes in Vienna against 110,750 for the combined oppost At the last preceding election the So-cialist vote was 61,726. This increase has naturally caused siarm in capital

THE SUFFRAGE IN SWEDEN. The First Chamber of the Swedish Riksdag has rejected, by 126 votes to 18, the Government's Electoral Reform Bill, and adopted by 118 votes to 26, a scheme providing for universal suffrage, with proportional representation, in the election of both Chambers, and reducing the electoral period for the First Chamber from nine to six years.

#### MORE SOCIALIST GAINS .... IN BRITISH MUNICIPALITIES.

Our comrades of the British Independent Labor Party have won two more notable successes in local elections. A. Huddersfield, C. A. Bothroyd was sent ed in the Council by a vote of 900 to 810 over a Liberal opponent. At Harrogate, Comrade Hall was elected to the Board of Guardians, this being the first time we have been able to put one of our men inte that body.

STRONGEST UNION IN THE WORLD The German Metal Workers! Union is now the strangest trade union or earth, surpassing even the United Mine Workers of America. It has a

membership of aver. 280,000...and the circulation of its paper reaches 307,000. In 1801 the union had 23,200 members; in 1896 the number had risen to 49,000 in 1900 to 100,700; in 100s to 190,000; and in 1905 to 259,700. Such growth is a good answer to the associated em-

### BAVARIAN RAILWAYS NATIONALIZED

The Bavarian government has decided to take over all the railways in the Bayarian Palating extending miles, which have hitherto been administered as private companies. This will take effect on Jan. 1, 1909, at a cost to the Bavarian government of more than

#### PAPER MAKERS' CORVENTION

The recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Paper Mak ers. at Dayton. Q., voted in favor of the workers taking independent politi-cal action. It was decided to leave the question of the amalgamation with the Pulp Makers and Sulphite Workers to the American Federation of Labor The initiative and referendum system was adopted, and this will determine adopted favoring the eight-hour day. re-elected president.

MINERS PLAY A GOOD JOKE. Coal Company at Smithfield turned a trick on their employers which is unique in the history of labor. Having received judgment in suits for money due them, they attached the Gatling gun which the coal company had mounted at the Plum Run mine to about them down, and also levied en all the ammunition the company had stored about the mine.-New York Times special. THEY ARE PROSPEROUS.

I met a friend, a little walle ago, Who has a tapeworm—doctors tell him so He is so hungry, yet so lean and silm, It locks to me as the the worm had him? I saked him how he was! A genial smile fire (Ells tapeworm day by day is growing bigger),
And answered, with self-satisfied sincerity, (File

### We are enjoying wonderful prosperity!" J. L. McC. THE ORLY HOPE

IN MILWAUKEE

Socialists Hope to Dain by More Equi-table Redistricting of City-Moan-while, Our Aldermon Press Popular Measures in the Council.

MILWAUKED, May 31.-The pres at districting of the Milwaukee wards gives more representatives in the City Council to the silk-stocking district than to the working class district. The redistricting of the wards was discussed last week by the Council committee on laws and legislation, several "leading citizens" being present at the meeting. The silk-stocking gentlemen vigorously protested. They gentlemen vigorously protested. The claimed that the wards amount not be divided merely according to the number of voters, but that the wealth of the residents should also be taken into account; for without the wealthy cities account; for without the wealthy cities are a major want how zens "who give employment, how could the laboring class exist?" Thi rought forth a spirited remly from Alderman Melms, Social Democrat, who thoroly exploded this line of reasoning, altho one old-party Alderma protested that "these leading citizen are not here to listen to a Socialist speech." The matter of this redistrict ing now goes to the Council. If it dermen for the Social Democrats.

making themselves felt in the City Council. At the last meeting, they introduced a resolution demanding that all incidental printing for the Council shall be done in union printing plants. They also initiated a move for municipal plant. The city of Milwaukee is now paying thousands of dollars to a contractor for dredging its rivers. Most of this money might be saved to the city by a municipal plant, and at the same time the laborers on the dredge, who now get very poor wages, would receive a decent compensation. The Illinois Steel Com-pany, it is reported, has tapped the city flushing tunnel; the Social Demo-crats moved that this matter be investigated. The father of our presen Mayor has an interest in the Milwau kee Gas Company. The Mayor has just appointed as gas inspector the son of another of the owners of the Mil-Democratic Aldermen objected to this Democratic Aldermen objected to this arrangement, by which everything would be "kept in the family", and compelled the Council to lay over this appointment. The Social Democratic Aldermen work like one man and cast a straight vote on every measure. Thus they make their strength feared

#### THE TWO ESSENTIALS. There are two factors which are

working for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, viz: the

organization of industry and the or

ganization of the working class. The

latter of these two processes it is the function of the Socialist parties of the world to develop; the first process can be safely left in the hands of the talist class. The motive power of capl talism-its increasing search for pro-fits-is continually driving it in the direction of a better organization of industry. Useless labor is being dispensed with; up-to-date methods and the most efficient machinery are being adopted and the waste of competition business world belongs only to thes who can produce most cheaply. The large industries meet with this success cause they have the best appliances have the least waste and can buy the raw material more cheaply. . In this search for profits and the consequent cheapening of production, the large strial concerns crush out the smaller. The individual capitalist is being displaced by joint stock combin-ations and trusts. Competition is givations and trues. Competition is giv-ing way to co-operation among the members of the capitalist class. Wealth is being produced with a con-tinually lessening expenditure of energy and industry is being organized in a way which will be most suitable to common ownership. Any interference, therefore, with industrial devel opment is delaying the time of the so dalization of industry. This does not mean that the working class should on it by its oppressors. It must learn to resist the encroachments of the capitalists. If our class use their power intelligently, they will greatly aid the development of industry by compell-ing the middle class to give the same conditions as the large capitalists. We the middle class; per can we afford mands on our economic masters; we must compel them to completely render all their advantages and thus dispose of all our grievances at one

It is with the organization of our

class and with its preparation for its

clorious mission that the Socialist par-

themselves. The Socialist Party must

provide the training necessary for the future owners of the world. It has to arouse the workers, it has to educate them and it has to organize them. The organization of industry alone will never cause the Co-operative Commonwealth to appear; it must be accom-panied by the organization of the working class. Our class must be brought to realize that it occupies a degraded position in present day so-ciety. It must learn to recognize the fact that this degrading position is the result of the oppression of the workers by the capitalist class. Workingmen and women must be taught that the power of the capitalist class arises from their possession of the means of production. The working class can only emancipate itself by overthrow-ing the power of their capitalist magters. Socialism calls upon us all to unite our individual strengths in the grand effort to free the human race from all eppression. By organising the working class for the final conflict with the powers of capitalism, the principle of collective action is being instilled, thus preparing the workers for collective action under the Cofor collective action under the Co-operative Commonwealth. The Social-ist movement is teaching our class the value of discipline as no previous movement has ever done. Collective interests overywhere ofstide individ-ual interests. By allowing the mem-bers of the party to control the affairs of the party, the Socialist movement is preparing the working class for their position as managers of their own af-fairs in the Socialist Republic.

## GRAND QUTING . THE

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naterial for the Co-operative Commonrealth and the Socialist movement is developing in our class those very qualities which will be necessary for the citizens of the Socialist Comm wealth. Andrew M. Anderson, in Sydney People.

#### LONGER HOURS.

By E. S. Egerton.

There was an important announce ment in a recent Sunday edition of the New York "Herald", to the effect that "Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt works And that "while so doing, he finds the time to attend to his many social duand high position, are incumbent upor

This scion of the house of Vander-bilt must be an exceedingly energetic young fellow, and the fact that he works longer hours than his employees should commend him to the people's favor, especially to the lazy proletarians who are demanding

It seems to be incredible that he car find the time to attend to his social duties and to work longer hours than his employees.
Stop for a moment and think. Just

think of the many social duties incum-bent upon young Vanderbilt—dog weddings, cat parties, monkey dinners, fan cy balls, high balls, German operas, pink teas, bridge whist, golf tourns ments, yacht races, horse races, auto mobile races, dog shows, cat shows, horse shows, man shows, and the latest fad, ballooning. Where will the list

Incumbent. All most useful to so ciety. To society as a whole Whahould the people—the poor people-kick, when these incumbent social di ties have to be performed? They sure as a whole. True, they take hours o time daily. But young Vanderbilt has discovered that time can be made elastic. He eats, sleeps, dresses, and un-dresses several times each day, gives attention to his incumbent social du employees.

Does he build cars? No. Does he

handle freight? No. Does he lay tracks? No. Does he run an engine? No. What then does he do for the railroads of which he is a big part owner? Why be draws dividends Good! That is really very, very hard work. Useful work. Work requiring great skill and longer hours than any other railroad work.

But that isn't the work to which the

"Merald" alludes. He has other important work to do. Railroad work isn't the work the "Herald" praises, nor what it claims nates take his working longer hours than his em-

Profish employees. Why don't you wash longer bourn? Do as your master does.
The "Herek!" says he does. It

must be so if the "Herald" says so. It is so. Foolish employees. Let your boss be your criterion. Work long, longer, longest hours. Outdo him, Then you will discover the secret of the elasticity of time. Then you will have sacred social duties incumbent upon you. You can do as he does, Work longer hours.

You ask, "What in the name of all that's good and holy he does to require his working such long hours?" The "Hernid" says, and it knows, that young Vanderbilt "IS DEVOTED TO COACHING AND THAT HE trains his own coach horses."

Foolish employees. A good coach norse costs but \$1,000. Buy a lot, train them, have social duties incument upon you, and work longer hours

#### THE REAL ANTAGONISM.

By J. L. McGreery.

"Socialism or individualism—which?"
There is no such issue because there, is no such antagonism. Society includes all individuals. Socialism—a system of politics and industry suberving the interests of solcety-would enbance the individuality of many; would hamper that of a few-put an end to their enriching themselves at the expense of the many. To illus rate the absurdity. The class, animals, includes horses; some animals are smaller than horses, some are larger. One who should ask: "Which is the arger, an animal or a horse?" would formulate a question that is un inswerable because of its inherent absurdity. The real antagonism is between cialism and Capitalism.

## AS WE DO IT IN AMERICA.

A prince came over, a dusky chap, With a princedom somewhere-lost the map; Four wives the law of his land

Which to Puritan notions seems a

Our chaste hotels threw open their

doors, welcomed him gladly to these From college prexy to flunkey low. We hastened to do the grand kow-tow.

prince came over: a prince who In the Land of Genius—and Heart—

prince who has voiced to a world Of those driven, dumb ones down beat

low. And we closed our doors and denied him a bed,

sent at table, a roof o'erhead; With virtuous blushes we turned his

And into the streets of district of district of towns.

And into the streets of district of district of district of district of district of a guilt pairies.