PARTHE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

y special arrangement with author and publishers.)

CHAPTER I On the St. Etienne Hotel

cherie St. Etienne Hotel would some be as bulkly and as garishly magent as four million dollars could Alfake it. Now it was only a steel ramework rearing itself into the center of the overhead grayness-a black pler supporting the grimy arch of hea-

en its loosely-planked twenty-first story stood Mr. Driscoll, watching men at work. A raw February clouds, which solled the whole sky, a leisurely content thrust itself into mis office-tendered flesh. He shivered, and at times, to throw off the chill, he paced across the pine boards, carefully going around the gaps his men were wont to leap. And now and then his eyes wandered from nis lofty platform. On his right, be low, there were roofs; beyond, a dull lar of water; beyond, mora roofs; on lie left there were roofs; a dull bar of water; more roofs; and all around the jagged wilderness of house-tops reached away and away till it faded into the complete envelopment of a smudgy ize. Once Mr. Driscoll caught hold of the head of a column and leaned ut above the street; over its dizzy ttom erratically shifted dark specks hats. He drew back with a shiver with which the February wind had thing to do.

It was a principle with Mr. Driscoll of Driscoll & Co., contractors for steel bridges and steel frames of buildings, that you should not show approval of your workmen's work. "Give 'em smile and tney'll do ten per cent. less and ask ten per cent. more." So as he now watched his men, one hand in his overcoat pocket, one on his soft felt hat, he did not smile. It singularly easy for him not to smile. Balanced on his short, round body he had a round head with a rim of reddish-gray hair, and with a purplish face that had protruding lips which sagged at each corner, and protruding eyes whose lids blinked so sharply you med to hear their click. So much nature had done to help him adhere to his principle. And he, in turn, had added to his natural endowment by growing mutton-chops. Long ago had probably expressed to him a destation of side-whiskers, and he of course had begun forthwith to shave only his chin. His men were setting twenty-five

foot steel columns into place,-the gang his eyes were now on, moving acgang about the great crane at the building's other end. Their coats were buttoned to their chins to keep out the February wind; their hands were in big, shiny gloves; their blue and brown overalls, from the handling of painted fron, had the surface and polish of leather. They were all in the freshness of their manhoodlean, and keen, and full of spiritvividly fit. Their work explained their fitness; it was a natural civil service examination that barred all but the active and the daring. And yet, though he did not smile.

Mr. Driscoll was cuddled by satisfaction as he stood on the great platform inst under the sky and watched the brown men at work. He had had a deal of trouble during the past three yenrs-accidents, poor workmen, deays due to strikes over inconsequentiol matters-all of which had severe ly taxed his profits and his profauity. So the smoothness with which this, his greatest job, progressed was his esial joy. In his heart he credited smoothness to the brown young is side-but he didn't tell Keating so. The riveters are keeping right on like to go down and have a look at

"No," said Mr. Driscoll shortly

The foreman shrugged his shoulder slightly, and joined the gang Mr. Driscoll was watching. In the year he had worked for Mr. Driscoll he had learned to be philosophic over that gentle-man's gruffness: he didn't like the man, so why should he mind his

The men had fastened a sling about twenty-five foot column and to this d attached the hook of the pulley. The seventy-foot arm of the crane now sowiy rose and drew after it the col dangling vertically. Directed by the signals of Tom's right hand the in sank with precision to its appointed place at one corner of the building. It was quickly fastened to ad of the column beneath it with four bolts. Later the riveters, whose ers were now maintaining a terrific rattle two floors below, would re-place the four bolts by four rows of

Get the sling, Pete," ordered Tom. At this a loosely-jointed man threw off his slouch but, encircled the collittle springs. Near its top he locked his legs around the column, and, thus supported and working with both hands, he unfastened the rope from the pulley book and the column, and low. He then stepped into the hook of the pulley, swung through the air to the flooring, picked up his

at and slapped it against his leg. Sometimes Mr. Driscoll forgot his nciple. While Pete was nonchalant-loosening the sling, leaning out over street nothing between him and pavement but the grip of his legs, re was something very like a look admiration in Mr. Drisco e aggra-

The for by Doubleday, Page and vating eyes. He moved over to Pete just as the latter was pulling on his

slouch hat. "I get a shiver every time I see a man do that," he said.

"That? That's nothin' " said Pete. 'I'd a heap ruther do that than work in the street. Down in the street, why, who knows when a rick's agoin' to fall on your head!"

"Um!" Mr. Driscoll remembered himself and his eyes clicked. turned, from Pete, and called to the young foreman: "I'll look at the rivet-

"All right. Oh, Barry!"

There came toward Tom a little, stocky man, commonly known as "Rivet Head." Someone had noted the likeness of his cranium to a newlybanimered rivet, and the nickname had stuck.

"Get the other four columns up out of the street before setting any more, Tom ordered, and then walked with Mr. Driscoll to where the head of a ladder stuck up through the flooring. Pete, with a sour look, watched Mr. Driscoll's round body awkwardly dis-

appear down the ladder. "Boys, if I was a preacher. I know how I'd run my business," he re-

"How, Pete?" queried one of the

"I'd stand up Driscoll in the middle o' the road to hell, then knock off workin' forever. When they seen him standin' there every blamed sinner'd turn back with a yell an' stretch their legs for the other road."

wonder if Tom'll speak to him about them scabs," said another man, with a scowl at a couple of men working along the building's edge.

"That ain't Tom's business, Bill," answered Pete. "It's Rivet Head's, Tom don't like Driscoll any more'n the rest of us do, an' he ain't goin' to say any more to him 'n he has to."

"Tom ought to call him down, any how," Bill declared. "You let Foley do that," put in Jake Henderson, a big fellow with a stubby

face and a scar across his nose "An' let him peel off a little graft!" specred Rill

"Close yer face!" growled Jake "Come on there boys, an' get that rane around!" shouted Barry.

Pete, Bill, and Jake sprang to the rooden lever that extended from the base of the menety-foot mast; and they threw their weight against the bar. bending it as a bow. The crane slowly turned on its bearings to the desired position. Barry, the "pusher" (un der foreman), waved his outstretched hand. The signalman, whose eyes had been elect for this movement rope; a bell rang in the ears of an engineer, twenty-one floors below. big boom slowly came down to a horizontal position, its outer end twenty feet clear of the building's edge. An other signal, and the heavy iron pulley began to descend to the street.

After the pulley had started to slide down its rope there was little for the men to do till it had climbed back up the rope with its burden of steel. Pete-who was usually addressed as "Pig Iron," perhaps for the reason that claimed to be from Pittsburg-settled back at his ease among the gang his back against a pile of columns, his

legs stretched out. "I've just picked out the apartment where I'm goin' to keep my celluloid collar when this here shanty's finished," he remarked. "Over in the corner there, lookin' down in both streets. I ain't goin' to do nothin' but wear kid gloves, an' lean out the windows an' spit on you roughnecks as you go by. An' my boodwar is góin' to have about seventeen push-buttons in it. When ever I want anything I'll just push a button, an' up 'll hot-foot a nigger with it in a suit o' clothes that's nothin' but short front. Then I'll kick the life, boys. An' I'll have plush chairs. carpets a foot thick, an iv'ry bath-

Pete's wandering gaze caught one man watching him with serious eyes, and he broke off. "Say, Johnson, wha' d' you suppose I want a bathtub for?"

Johnson was an aromaly among the iron-workers—a man without a sense of humor. He never knew when his fellows were joking and when serious;

he usually took them literally. Pete whistled. "Wash in it! Ain't you got no respect for the traditions

"Hey, Pig Iron; talk English!" Bill demanded. "What's traditions?"

Pete looked puzzled, and a laugh passed about the men. Then his sang-froid returned. "Your traditions, Bill. is the things you'd try to forget about vourself if you had enough coin to move into a place like this."

He turned his lean face back on on. "Don't you know what a bath-tub's for, Johnson? Don't you never read the papers? Well, here's how it is: The landlords come around wearin' about a sixteen-candle-power incandescent smile. They puts in marble bath-tubs all through the They're goin' to elevate us. The next day they come around again to see how we've improved. They throw up their hands, an' let out s There's them bath-tubs what they was for,—an' they was very handy for coaf. That's us. It's down in the papers. An' here you, Johnson, you'd ruin our repitations by usin' the

The pulley toiled into view, dregging after it two columns. Johnson was

saved the necessity of response. The men hurried to their places

"O' course, Pig Iron, you'll be fixed all right when you've moved in here," began Bill, after the boom had reached out and the pulley had started spining down for the other two columns. But how about the rest of us fixers? Three seventy-five a day, when we get in only six or seven months a year, ain't makin' bankers out o' many of

"Only a few," admitted Pete; "an' them few ain't the whole cheese yet. Me, I can live on three seventy-five, but I don't see how you married men

"Especially with scabs stealin' your jobs," growled Bill, glancing again at the two men working along the building's edge.

"I told you Foley'd look after them," said Barry, who had joined the group for a moment. "It hustles most of us to keep up with the game," he went on, in answer to Pete's last remark. 'Some of us don't. An' rents an' everything else goin' up. I don't know what we're goin' to do."

"That's easy," said Pete. "Get more money or live cheaper."

"How're we goin to live cheaper?" demanded Bill.

"Yes, how?" seconded Barry. "I'm for more money," Bill.

"Well. I reckon I wear the same size said Pete. that's me." "And me," "and me," joined in the

other men, except Johnson. "It's about time we were gettin' more," Pete advanced. "The last two years the bosses have been doln' the genteel thing by their own pockets, all

We've got to have more if our kids are goin' to know a couple o' facts more'n we do." Barry went over to the edge of the building and watched the ting figures attaching the columns to the pulley book.

"That's right," said Pete. "You don't stand no chance these days to climb up on top of a good job unless you ripped on a lot o' education when you was young an' riveted it on to your mem'ry. I heard a preacher once. He preached about education. He said if you wanted to get up anywhere you had to be educated like hell. He was right, too. If you left school when you were thirteen, why, by the time you're twenty-seven an' had a few drinks you ain't very likely to be just what I'd call a college on legs."

"Keating, he thinks we ought to go after more this spring," said Bill. "I wonder what Foley thinks?" queried another of the men.

"If Tom's for a strike, why, Foley 'll be again' it," one of the gang answered. "You can place your money on that color."

"Tom certainly did pour the hot shot into Foley at the meetin' last night. said Bill. grinning: "Grafter! called Buck thirteen diff'rent kind." "If Keating's all right in his nut

he'll not go round lookin' for a head-on collision with Buck Foley." asserted Jake, with a wise leer at Bill. Bill answered by giving Jake his "Poley don't want no strike." he declared. "What's he want to

strike for? He's gettin' his hand in

the dough bag enough the way things is now. "See here, the whole bunch o' you roughnecks give me a pain!" broke out Pete. "You shoot off your faces a lot when Buck's not around, but the imitation you give on meetin' nights of a collection o' mummles can't be beat. I ain't in love with Buck-not on your life! You can tell him so, Jake. he certainly has done the union a lot o' good. Tom'd say that, too. An' you know how much Tom likes Foley. You fixers forget when you was working

There was a short slience, then Johnson put forward cautiously: "I don't see the good o' striking'.'

ten hours for two dollars, an' tickin'

the boots of the bosses to hold your

Pete stared at him. "Why?" he demanded.

"Well, I've been in the business longer'n most o' you boys, an' I ain't found the bosses as bad as you make 'em out. When they're makin' more. they'll pay us more."

"Oh, you go tell that to a Sunday school! snorted Pete. "D'you ever hear of a boss payin' more wages' n he had to? Not much! Them kind 'o bosses 's all doin' business up in heaven. If we was actually earnin' twenty a day, d'you suppose we'd get a cent more'n three seventy-five till we'd licked the bosses. You do-hey? That shows the kind of a nut you'v got. The boss 'ud buy a tutti-frutti yacht, or a few more automobiles, or nebbe a college or two, where they learn you how to wear your pants turned up; but all the extra money you'd get wouldn't pay for the soat used by a Dago. If ever a boss offers you an extra dollar before you've licked him, yell for a cop. He's crazy,

Pete's tirade completely flustered Johnson. "All the same, what I said

Pete snorted again. "When d'you think you're livin'? You make me tired, Johnson. Go push yourself off

The two last columns rose swinging above the chasm's brink, and there was no more talk for that afternoon, For the next hour the men were busy setting the last of the columns which were to support the twenty-second and twenty-third stories. Then they began setting in the cross beams, walk about on these five-inch beams rhaps on one with the pavement ght beneath it) with the matter-of-

hsteps of a man on the sidewalk-seans act, lacking a safety net be act, lacking a safety net be nd lacking flourishes and kisse to a thrilled audience.

L ComContinued Next Week.)

ches cquaid n

OUR MILLIONAIRE SOCIALISTS.

By Gustavus Myers.

IThis article [This article reprinted in The Worker, as much for its historical value, as for its merit it originally apepared in the "Cosmopolitan Mariaine" of October, 1906, but after the edition had been partly run of the press, the proprietor of the magnaine, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, ordered the press stopped and the article cut out of the magnaine, a love story being substituted instead. It was do late, however, to preinstead. It was too late, however, to prevent thirty thousand copies of the issue from being sen to the Pacific Coast, but none of the issues distributed in the East contained, the will be rememcontained the article. It will be remem bered that in October, Mr. Hearst making his figt to be Governor of N York, and it was naturally his purpo advertise Socialism as little as possible.] "My class is ruining the world. their will is done to the end it means social death." With this declaration, William Bross Lloyd, a young Chicago capitalist, ab-

fured the class to which he belonged. and announced his adherence to Socialism At about the same time last March another rich young spirit exceriated the same class, to which heredity and

interest had bound him. This was Joseph Medill Patterson, the intellectual head of the municipal ownership movement which had elected Judge Dunne Mayor of Chicago. Resigning his office of Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Patterson denounced the capitalist system as a stupendous

fraud, and joined the Socialist Party.

The significant action of these two young men excited widespread comment Under no necessity of working for a living, assured of that bodily case which a fortune insures, and with ample leisure to disport themselves in the conventional pleasures of their set, they deliberately renounced the class from which the sprung and in which they had moved. They asserted, each in his way, that class distinctions arose from the economic injustices of our system. Their class, they asserted further, was sordid, selfish, never. as a whole, indeenced by lofty or ethical ideas, and was an obstacle to progress. They, therefore, enlisted in a cause which seeks to bring about government by the working class, and the brotherhood of man thru an economic equality for all.

Here was an anomaly which was incomprehensible to many. No one, it seems, ventured to assail their motives. Such a charge would have carried its own refutation. Popularity, as it is understood, is not gained by participating in a movement which is subjected to misrepresentation and ridi-cule and an opposition that becomes fiercer the more powerful the cause grows. The courter of the hour's fament of principles. These aggressive radicals of a struggling minority drew, and were eager to draw, upon themselves the entity of their own class.

Inviting Contumely.

Arraigning their class, they set out to work for its extinction. Obviously this meant the scorn, the bitterness, the supercidous hatred of their own class intimates. In truth, nothing can exceed the virulent resentment of a class when it is confronted by a deadly earnest movement which promises to abolish the very priveleges on which it subsists. Especially is this so when its own members fling it aside and hold it up as abhorrent and superfluous. Even the opponents of these young men were forced to admit in Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Patterson a high degree of moral courage, a majesty of incarnate principle. It is only the person of deep moral convictions who esteems his principles so dearly that he thinks nothing of possible ostracism and all that contumely which ruling classes are ever quick to visit upon the leaders of progressive movements. And of all forms of reprisals, there are none so merciless, so terrible in intent and execution, as those of a class fighting to perpetuate the condiions by which it profits.

What could not be understood in many quarters was the nature of the action of these young men, neither of whom is rated a millionaire but both of whom are very rich. If newspaper editorials reflect varying phases of public opinion, it seemed strange that they should combat the very condithat gave them ther wealth and advantages. It seemed the sheerest folly for them to strive for working class control. To the upholders of the present system there was something in this akin to the man who is a traitor to his own country. Moreover, the merest suggestion of an idea that there should be no "better" class appeared to these defenders a ludicrous inversion of all that society is created for. Where there are the ruled, there must be the rulers. What is more proper than that the rulers should be those who have proved their capacity by the amassing of great fortunes? To whom do the working people owe their opportunities for work, their one chance of a livelihood if not to this class? Instead of feeling a rankling sense of injustice they should feel grateful to those who give them the privilege of earning their bread. Still further, the working class, with its crud ideas, its low ideals, its meager, civing educa-tion, was not fit to rule \$334 was the propertied class, with iready of responsibility, its balance; the its refinement 300 in Englis neriority, which ish. In addti who all concer comrades can arme trusted eaflet issued by oresarty affairs of Conference, it systwork eithembined can be also be of o

man at this time, seen and fourt ested to see ha it will co librat d covered wirms working count Bronx comrularly, the only cost its desire for any eck or a not a sham. blended anger and languid amusement What on earth do we strive for if notmoney? What is the United States if not a gigantic money-mill whereat we grind away and throb and burst for the invincible dellar? Those who get it we exait, and we them run our affairs. And those who do not get it we consider less than no-Since the everlasting strife is for money, what is more natural than that those who have it should want to keep it and add to it and fight against parting with it? It seems strange that these young men should declare a contempt for it and the causes which produced it. What same person could What greater folly could there be than disregard its value and possession? cracked dreamers expressing ir reverence for their own class? There might be in the subterranean currents of popular thought a notion that all men are equal before the law. But this, in practise, has been well nigh dispelled. So therely do we recognize the inviolate sanctity of the great propertied ones that we no longer jail rich law-breakers like common criminals; and thru the potency of their money we allow them to control the essentials of elections and the work of our law-making bodies. They, in turn, wan great generosity, allow us to go thru the empty forms as enthusiastically as if we really amounted to

something. Hence, knowing this, it was considered very amusing for Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Patterson to come out and impu dently deny that their class had any organizing intelligence beyond bank account, or that it had any superiority, and to assert that it was emposed of drones who live by the product of others' suffering. And to see these Socialists go still further and hall the working class as the true moral, altruistic force which would bring about a reign of justice, was held a splendid toke. In high-class circles, where the sense of its jocuiarity was not properly appreciated, it was considered a shocking creed to spring upon a well ordered society which has a due pride in its sanity of regulation. If some cobbler had ennunciated it, a fine ignoring would have been shown, or it would have been dismissed as the ravings of envy. But with Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Patterson some other rebuttal was necessary. Clearly it was not envy in them. Where effective argument is wanting, invective is an easy substitute. They were denounced as visionaries, reckless agitators, half-baked theorists--ail pretty names which carry worlds of

Uselessness Expected.

It happens curiously enough that some other rich men seem to be deficient in exactly the same sense as Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Patterson. They are abnormal developments in that they do not appreciate at all the system under which they hav obtained their wealth. In fact, far from feeling gratitude to this true and tried system, they consider it ignoble, debasing, unjust, and join in demanding

that it be displaced by a rational one. Mr. N. O. Nelson, a manufacturer of St. Louis, built up his industries under the present system, yet he has so little respect for it that he has joined the Socialist Party. William English Walling, a rich young thinker, formerly of Chicago but now of New York, betrays the same incompetency to appreciate 'the systems' advantages With an inexplicable belief that the system is a murderous one, Mr. Walling sees in the fruition of Socialism the hope of the human race. J. G. Phelps Stokes is to many of his rich associates a strange young man with the queerest possible ideas and ideals, He has recently joined the Socialist His brother-in-law, Robert Party. the son of a rich carriage maker in Terre Haute, Indiana, is practically a Socialist. In grouping these radicals the term millionaire if

used in an elastic sense. Radical utterances from a self-made man, so termed, do not attract a fraction of the attention and astonishment that they do from young men of inberited fortunes. Somehow the heir to a large fortune is expected to eschew serious occupations and thoughts. Since he has wealth, with all the vigor of youth, it is anticipated that he will immerse himself in a vortex of gayety. and follow the conventional, dull lines which the code of his class prescribes. Patterson's conversion to Socialism caused a heigtening of eyebrows, and attracted more general attention than Mr. Nelson's.

We have in America emblazoned our vays with an imported something call ed family tradition. There are those who sniff at this as mere narrow caste engrafted upon a recent acquisition of money. Mr. Patterson is a grand-son of Joseph Medill, one of the founder of the Republican Party, and founder of the "Chicago Tribune." Medill Patterson's grandfather was an able and important man in Chicago and when the youthful Joseph was scarce old enough to think he found that he had the burden of a family tradition to live up to. This required an allegiance to conditions as they exist and adherence to the Republican Party-both prime conditions which were thought easy. Young Mr. Patterson started out in the proper form. Of course, family tradition suggested no" in its thirty-ne, which he did, little sign of a settlement, exted to the ers are in a pitiful state of destitution

and a new appeal for aid has been

bune" which gave no offense because he attacked no entrenched interest. So far he was an acceptable mem

ber of his class; his thought run along unobjectionable channels. But when ne began to reveal dangerous qualities of thought in supporting the municipal ownership movement, his class and all its train found him a disagreeable fellow. Mr. Patterson was not a deep student of economics at that time, but he was sufficiently well informed to know some important surface facts. He knew that it was this same class which, in various forms, had perjured and bribed to cheat nation, state, and city out of hundreds of millions of doilars in taxes. He knew of the legislative brillery that had been done by his class, and he had begun to see the putridity of it. Consequently there were clear signs of tabooing him, his carnestness, his ardor, his elo quence were only increased.

The Evolution of Patterson.

Mayor Dunne greatly admired Mr.

Patterson, and appointed him Com-

missioner of Public Works. During

his tenure of this office Mr. Patterson

had further opportunity to note the methods of his class. Many respectable business men and corporations of great power, he found, were nothing more or less than so many grafters who sought to get something for nothing. This led him along in the process thinking. He became convinced that the movement which had elected Dunne was only skin-deep; that it did not begin to deal comprehensively with the vast, critical problem of industrial control. He saw that millions of men were overworked and squeezed to produce unbounded wealth for his class, many of whom luxurlated in distant countries. He saw that the working class, the real producers, had to be content with an uncertain, precarious existence. He saw the millions of women, and little children scarcely out of the cradle, were forced by stern necessity to undergo the hard, exacting, cruel rigors of factory slavery. He saw that the conservative, respectable classes made no protest at the grinding of children's bodies for profit; that, on the contrary, they upheld it. and dressed and dined and wrung their gains from it. He saw that the movement to abolish all this came from below, from the poor quarters of the working-class, that class which he had been led to believe was inferior. He saw that in a land of plenty, millions could get no work at all, and that an appllingly large number lived on the verge of starvation. He saw at the same time that gigantic fortunes from the confiscation of the people's industry were being poured into a few hands, and that these few ruled the industry and politics of an entire nation. He saw that business and graft were indissoluble; that in dustry, controlled privately, would descend to any slepth for proft; that would make the worker rack mind and body for small wages, and at the some time polson him with adulterated food and drugs. He saw that all this was done in the sacred name of business. He saw that it was wagesinvery, indiscribably vile. He saw that society was actuated by class in terest; that so long as the instruments of production and distribution were privately owned, that class would impose its rule, methods, and standards upon the many, and hold them in subjection. He saw that while bench and bar, pulpit, public men, and editors were generally silent or approving, the one class that revolted at this injustice and iniquity, and which was striving for a higher form of society, was the

wiping out the means by which these distinctions exist. As soon as this conviction took hold of him, he resigned his office, announced himself a socialist, and joined the Socialist Party. In his letter of regisuntion to Mayor Dunne he explained his views in full, "Capital," he wrote, with great earnestness, "says to lay there is equal opportunity for all. In in conclusion he said:

working class. He saw that working

class control of government meant the

abolition of all class distinctions by

By distributing money evenly I do not mean to say that all the money in the country should be cut up into equal bits. and that everybody should get a lit of it. But, on the contrary, I believe that the ownership from which money springs should be vested in the whole community. In other words, as I understand it, I am a Socialist. I have hardly read a book on Socialism, but that which I have ennuncia ed I believe in general to be their theory.

If it is their theory, I am a Socialist.

You will find, and other advanced liberals and radicals, who believe as you do, will find, that you are merely bartering a skin-deep measures when you stop short of Socialism. Since then Mr. Patterson has acquir

ed a fuller knowledge of the philosophy of Socialism, and he is recognized as one of the most indefatigable recruits to the Socialist cause

Lloyd's Declaration.

In his letter to the "Chleago Jour nall" stating his reasons why he became a Socialist, Mr. Lloyd was more scientific than Mr. Patterson in elucidating his position. Mr. Lloyd also had his family tradition. His grandfather, William Bross, was lieutenant governor of Hilnois, and was the first to sign the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, abolishing negro slavery. Mr. Lloyd's father was progressive thinker and writer. But young Mr. Liqud is a capitalist and property holder; therefore his class had every reason to expect that he was proof against being infected by destructive views. Singularly enough, Mr. Lloyd did not; see why his propertied interests should blind him to the needs of humanity. This, in the eyes of his class, was highly irration: ary 1, 1907, 186, Dental inespacity5, 1907, 138,000. 1907, 138,000.

these conditions; There are to classes in the world. One is the proerty owning and practically non-ducing class; the other the large ducing and non-property owning class. Two separate races are growing up. The one is degenerate thru luxury, idleness, unrestrained power, and tyriany over others. The other is degenerate thru poverty, overwork, insufficient food and clothing, vile tene-ments, and no education. The evil qualities of both of these classes daily become more marked. Carried to their inevitable conclusion they will produce a revolution that will make the French Revolution seem like a Sun-day-school picule. This the Socialist day-school picule. This the So knows and is endeavoring to prevent by peaceful use of the ballot-box before it becomes too late.

Mr. Lloyd enumerated some examples of now the government is used by the rich to transfer to their pockets wealth produced by the working class, and went on to state the purposes of the Socialist Party:

The Socialist does not wish to destroy the government. He seeks to convince a majority of his fellow members of the working class that it is necessary to vote together in their class interests to secure control of that government. This done, he proposes to operate that government in the interests of the working class, and luns-much us one per cent, of the people own near than the other ninety-nine, and as the country is absolutely controlled in every way by less than one hundred men, the working class is synonymous with the people.

A Scab to His Class.

With this explanation Mr. Lloyd continued with an exposition of his view of the capitalist system:

"In primitive society men worked for themselves; worked directly for their food, cothes, houses, and other necessaries of life. That is to say, they hunted, fished, and tilled the soil, and needed to ask no man's permission. To-day a man cannot work for himself and directly get his food and clothes. The land and the machine ail the instruments of production and dis-tribution, are owned and controlled by a small class whose self-interest causes them to act as a unit. Man must have work to live, and to get work he must secure the consent of another. There always has been, and while the capitalist system of produc-tion lasts there always will be, a large hory of unemployed. These men will take a job for what they can get, and wages consequently tend to drop to the level of subsistence. Practically the owner of the land and machine has the power of life and death over the working class. Such power aways produces tyranny.

aways produces tyranny.

"I am against such power. The Socialist
Party is against such power, and when I
found that out I said there may not be
many of you, but count one more—I am
with you. There are two classes in society,
the capitalist class and the working class.
My economic status is that of a megnical
of the capitalist class. of the capitalist class. I am a propert, owner and non-preducer, and yet I have become a Sorialist, and have joined the

working class in their struggle.

"I am a seab to my class old I am profit. "If all to I am a seab and a traito my class. I feel that I am not a trait to aw country or humanity. My class rulning the world. If their will is done the end it means social death."

Doubtless those confirmed skeptics who see in the convictions of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Lloyd merely the vi garles of visionary young men will be inclined to extend some magnanismit of judgment. They are still im these critics will say, and their id will likely change when their expence of human affairs broadens. T will see, these altruistic radicals, their scheme for the regeneration mankind is impractical. Human ture is essentially selfish and will tinue to remain so Constituted as is, it will persist in its present mani festations. The strong will surviv the weak go under. As these your men grow older, their frenzy will become subdued and they will see the the world is but a struggle who the fittest survive, and that it ca be otherwise. These are the u plies to socialistic presentations

ating from young m N. O. Nelson.

Learned doctors of journalism, wit opinions for sale to the highest bidde

would find it rather inappropriate to

apply this comment to son. Here is a man who has attaly the ripe age of sixty-two, and w persists in looking upon the system us der which he has grown rich as an ac propertyless, the adversaries of So-cialism might brush him contemptus ously aside as irresponsible. But Mr. Nelson fully meets judgment. He has steam fitter's supply factories in St Louis, Missouri, Bessemer, Alabama Leclaire, Illinois, and Puebio, Colo rado. Here, then, is another capital-ist who preaches Socialism, and against whom, in the words of Pitt, against whom, in the "atroclous crime of the charge of the "atroclous crime of youth" cannot be brought. Yet someone in his composithing must be wrong in his composi-tion. What is it? Now we have it. He does not run his business in a sane, conservative way. He has the fan-tastic idea that his employees were created, not to be exploited, driven, and demoralized, but to be treated as human beings. This fact, it itself, singles him out as a rare, curious, and choice specimen, so radically different from the type of capitalist whom we are taught to accept as the ordained on high that he perplexes our vision.

And when to this is added the fact that he gives all his profits to his employees and customers, there is a distinct feeling among his class that in some way there is a jungling in his cerrebram amounts you exceedingly when rolly saven. The net hear him reply six will not always be c awided

Subject to the one usurper.

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

or 1 1 years

.... Help Soc . WE

made.

By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

W. H. Mallock, professional champion of class rule, has been engaged by

the Civic Federation to fight Socialism in America. The universities and great

PRICE, 10 CENTS A COPY; 12 COPIES FOR 85 CENTS; 100 FOR 86.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

A MEMORIAL ADDRESS BY

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH

Everyone knows the work Phillips did for the emancipation of the negroes.

Few know how he went on working for the abolition of wage slavery. That

phase of his life bourgeois biographers ignore. Wentworth's address covers

both periods and shows how much of the most glorious episode in American his-

PRICE, 10 CENTS A COPY: 12 COPIES FOR 85 CENTS: 100 FOR \$6.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE CONSTITUTION.

By Walter V. Holloway. Pamphlet, 48 pages; price, 15 cents; eight for \$1.

Prices given include postage, unless otherwise stated.

Address communications and make checks and money

tory is the rightful inheritance of the Socialist movement.

Another contribution to a true view of American history:

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

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. By Karl Marx and Frededick Engels.

WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE OCIALISTS. By Gaylord Wilshire. 50 for 75 cents; 100 for \$1.25.

HEARSTISM, By J. B. Osborne. 10 cents; 20 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50. MENTAL DYNAMITE. By George

Kirkpatrick. 5 cents; 100 for \$2.25; 500 for \$10.

THE RELIGION OF CAPITAL. By Paul Lafargue. 10 cents; 10 for 60 cents; 100 for \$5. DARWINISM AND SOCIALISM.

By Laurence Small, 5 cents; 10 for 30 INFANT MORTALITY By Mar-aret McMillan. 5 cents; 10 for 30

SOCIALISM AND SLAVERY. By I. M. Hyndman. 5 cents; 6 for 25

THE CHURCH AND SOCIALISM. By Austin Lewis. 10 cents.

THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION.
By Rev. Charles H. Yall. THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM. By

I. L. Joynes. WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. By dney Webb.

MAN AND MACHINE. By Robert

These four 5 cents each: 12 for 30 ents: 100 for \$2.

FROM REVOLUTION TO REVO-LUTION. By George D. Herron. THE MAN UNDER THE MA-CHINE. By A. M. Simons.

PACKINGTOWN, By A. M. Simons WHAT SOCIALISTS WOULD DO IF THEY WON IN THIS CITY. By

SOCIALISTS IN FRENCH MUNI-CIPALITIES. From official reports. THE PRIDE OF INTELLECT. By Franklin H. Wentworth.

These six 5 cents each; 12 for 45 ents; 100 for \$3.

OUR MILLIONAIRE

SOCIAL.STS.

Nelson's Conception.

Socialism? Hear him:

figure, and a man of tr

of principle

judgmen

(Continued From Page

ON THE EVE.

By LEOPOLD KAMPF

revolutionary movement.

Paper cover, price 25 cts.

SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC.

By FREDERICK ENGELS. 50 cents

SOCIALISM.

Price, \$1.25.

IN THE UNITED STATES

STUDIES.

of Philosophy.

By Joseph Dietzgen; translated by Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 444 pages. Price, \$1.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

By H. de B. GIBBINS. Cloth, \$1.20.

CIASS STRUGGLES IN AMERICA.

BY A. M. SIMONS. 50 cents.

MR. MALLOCK'S "ABILITY."

March, 1, 1007.... \$ 246.25 We further make report that we have carefully gone over the books and vouchers of the National Secretary and find all accounts correct and in splendid order, (Signed) JAS. S. SMITH. showing the highest degree of efficiency.

Dated March 1, 1907. Motion: "That the National Secretary be directed to issue a special call for a fund to carry out the plan of organization." Adopted.

published in all party papers with blanks attached, and that the National Secretary furnish plates for the press." Adopted. Communication from Lithuanian National Organization requesting a charter was read hy Secretary Barnes. This matter was de-clared associated and disposed of with the

"That the call for funds be

Referendums. The protest of California relating to the

recent referendum was considered.

Motion: "That the votes of California, the late referendum, be recorded, without, however, including them, in the general tabulation, and that the state secretaries be informed of this fact." Motion lost by a vote of 2 to 3.

Wyoming, Oregon, Utah and Washingto

Relative to the controversy in the state of Nebraska, National Secretary Barnes made a statement of the allegations of each side. and submitted all correspondence in

Committee after reading the correspondence in reference to the Nebraska controversy declines to decide between the contesting sides on the ground that it has no power under Article 12. Section 4, of the Nations Constitution to pass upon matters of organi-zation in organized states, and approves of the course of the National Secretary in continuing to deal with the former accredited

them of the action of this committee and

on both sides of the Nebraska matter. It is my opinion that the National Committee ought to withdraw the Nebraska charter. This would place the state in such a con dition that all the locals could pay dues di-rect to the National Office, and whenever

Comrade Hillquit to the International So cialist Congress, the following motion was nade. That the report be accepted and in-dorsed by the National Executive Com-mittee, with the additions suggested by Comrade Berger and accepted by Comrade Hillquit. Adopted.

Miscellaneous.

mpowered to make strangements with the Kerr Publishing Company for publish ing the report to the International Con-gress; terms to be left to the negotiating Adopted:

mittee for further information." Adopted. Letter from Local St. Louis, Mo., regard-ing advertising methods employed by Com-rade Wilshire in his magazine and a reply from Comrade Wilshire was presented.

Motion: That the following resolution be

"The National Executive Committee hav ing been requested by Local St. Louis to warn the Socialists of this country against the purchase of "Bishsp Creek" Gold Mining stock, advertised in "Wilshire's Magazine," declares:
"I. That it has no knowledge of the merits or demerits of the stock in question

and no proof of had faith on the part of Comrade Wilshire in connection with the

responsibilists or oth
"3. The
mittee co
mental fational Executive Con eprehensible and detri-pur movement to the promo-

or 24 halk-yearly paid-subscription cards for The Worker and any book named in this advertisement

For \$3 we will send 6 yearly or 12 half-yearly cards and any book whose price as here advertised does not ex-

tage of this offer to stock their reading rooms. Let the members "hustle" for subscriptions, and they can easily add one or two books to their club & library each week.

book vou desire.

THE WORKER.

IS SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK

tributer and a state of the sta

second volume of "The Comrade".

This consists of the 12 numbers from October, 1902, to September 1903, bound into a handsome volume and including a great number of original articles, poems, and cartoons besides translations and portraits.

It is a book of lasting value, and the opportunity to get a copy will not

Price, \$1; by mail, \$1.30.

cash and cannot be selected as a premium under the offer printed above.

PUBLICATIONS.

A Great Little Book on a Great Big Issue"

An analysis of Government Ownership by B. Osborne, former State Organizer of 10c. a copy, prepaid; 4 for 25c.; 19 for 50c.; \$3.50 per 100. Send stamps or money

SOCIALIST VOICE,

Do You Want Victory in Our Day? Then let Everybody MOYER'S ENTHUBLASTIC

New words to tunes that never grow old, New tunes and words that will always be new "You have produced just what the Socialists have been waiting for—a peacing for our Cause in worthy words of song—without bitterness, without late, only sweetness and hope. Wit, good sense, and inspiration to all who sing them are the marked leasures of these popular Socialist songs.

—Walter Thomas Mills.

With Music Enlerged Edition 112 Pages, inglecopy, only Sicreve copies St. Sp. pre doz. E.R. Sporter To-Day, The best time is NOW. Spocialist LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

Bift Du ein Arbeiter? Dann abonniere auf ben

15 Spruce Str. New York. Gore auf Sofflatich und abulichen Quatich gu lefen.

N. Y. VOLKSZEITUNG THE LEADING SOCIALIST

DAILY.

WANTED, ROOMS TO LET, and other ads. of a similar na-

The paper that stands up for the

706 Main Street, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Do you wish to convert your French - neighbor? Send him a copy of

Published weekly. Eight pages. LOUIS GOAZIOU, Editor. Price, \$1.50 per year; 10 copies or ore, 1 cent per copy; 75 cents per

Sample Copy. Free!

LABOR ORGANI Standing advertisements of and other Societies will be in this heading at the rate of \$1

LABOR SECRETARIAT.

meeting the last Saturday of 8 p. m., at 243 E. Fig. street. Board of Directors meets Thursday of the month, 8 p. m. office, 250 Broadway, R. 703. correspondence to Labor Secretars Broadway. Telephone: 5976 or Franklin.

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, I and 4th Wednesdays in Germania ecretary, W. Wollnik, I Hutton St.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' U

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th 8t. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Distr. 1 (Bohemian)—331 E Tist St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—85 E. 4th 8t., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—Clubhonse, 243 E. 84th 8t., 7,30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd 8t., 8 p. m.; Dist. IV—3509 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2009 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—430 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches

in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, New ark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Ghi cago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City. TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO CAL WINION NO. 476, meets every Tree day at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple, 28 East 84th street. William L. Draper, 437 W. Thirty-eighth street. New York City Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 28 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Vcr. Staaten von Amerika."

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America WORKMENS Side and Death Benefit Fund of Workmens he United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbund with the splitt of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 184 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$0.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of thes \$6.00 and \$2.00.00 is guaranteed for severy member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.50 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all cambers are unique. Financial Secretary, 1—3 Talred securic, Room 2, New York City.

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

The address of the Financial Secreary of the National Executive Committe is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organised 1872. Membership 18,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eightyfouth street.

Office hours, daily except Sundays and
holidays, from I to 9 p. m.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton,
Gloveraville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda,
Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y.

Paterson, Newark, Elfanbeth, South
River, Passnic, Trenton, and Rahway, N. J.

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield,
Mass.

Adams, Boston, Holyace, Springneid, fass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartord, Bridgeport and Bockville, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Laerne, Altoona, Scranton, Eric, Pa.
Chicago, Ili.
Clereinad, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Haltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
Providence, R. L.

For addresses of the branch bookkeepera LABOR SECRETARIAT

Sociey for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 59769 FRANKLIN

DR. MATILDA SINAI, DENTIST, 243 East' 86th St., - -

Phone, 3036, 70th St. DR. S. BERLIN.

DENTIST. 22E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y

TEL. NO. 540 L, HARLEM.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST,

121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St.

DENTIST-

All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of the S. P.

PURLICATIONS

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) A Monthly Magazine

of Popular Science Literature and Socialism in the Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation

Six Months, 00

A powerful drama of the Russian

By JOHN SPARGO.

THE HISTORY OF SOCIALISM

By THOMAS KIRKUP. Cloth, \$2.

THE HISTORY OF SOCIALISM

BY MORRIS HILLQUIT. Cloth, \$1.50.

SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL

By PAUL LAFARGUE. 50 cents.

The Positive Outcome

在政治的对对对对对政治的的现在分词是不是对对对对对对对对对对对

which he might well use in luxurious MATIONAL EXECUTIVE ease or riotous dissipation, and who at the same time advocates Socialism as an imbecile or a fool.

For Their Idears.

er. I have turned this great businesser to the men who have made it, to b Likewise, all that same class which kept for them and for the new men who will continue to keep it going. I also be-lieve that the customer that makes the prides itself upon its exclusiveness and its equilibrium of opinion and business possible is entitled to some share of the profits, and this he gets. I am managing simply because I am a good manager, because I want to be employed, and because some one must be the executive head. character see in Mr. Stokes, Mr. Walling, and Mr. Hunter merely three young men of singularly flighty ideas. Each of this trio has his decided belief that a system which produces such inequalities of opportunities as our present one, is inherently wrong. They Mr. Nelson has already forfeited the believe that it is chaotic and nothing more or less than industrial anarchy. confidence of his class, and with good reason. Not content with violating the They believe that poverty is unnecesfundamental principles of business, as sary, and springs wholly from the private control of the instruments of prothey are interpreted by his class, he openly advocates Socialism. He deduction and distribution. They believe that with collective ownership, with clares the whole capitalist system a sham and an injustice and associates the abolition of the wage-slavery system and the doctrine of profit, justice and real democracy will come. They nimself with a movement to overthrow it. It need scarcely be said that Mr. believe that there can be no gennine Nelson has a bad, incendiary reputation with his class.

What is Mr. Nelson's conception of democracy so long as a system allows a ruling class to accumulate vast for-

Socialism isn't 'dividing up, it isn't 'ordering everything by rule,' it isn't takeing from the industrious and giving to the laxy. These are the trite charges of ignorant critics. They are held by no brand of Socialism or Socialism is not a set programme; it is not a uniform formula now more than democracy or Protestantism. Like these, it has a general underlying principle subject to infinite variety in appoilication. are the real producers of wealth, to the of dependents upon the position mighty few I intend offering my services to the Socialist Party." Mr. Stokes announced in July. "Either with them or as a wholly independent citizen I shall strive to promote recognition of the fact in which I believe that the socalled capitalist system, as such, is indefensible ethically and disastrous industrially thru the inescapable wage slavery to which it leads, and that it must be supplanted by a more right-

tunes and condemns the many, who

principle subject to infinite variety in application.

The ownership of the means of producting said distribution by the people will. I believe be approved by all Socialists. It fairly represents the fundamental idea in few there are who would select on the people owning and operation in the state directing every ling and crerybody. This too, is a popular conception. But the great majority of Socialists simply want the means of carriing a living wade accessible to all on equal terms, and where he pleases, and get the results, whitetor, they may be. They wish that everyone and have the opportunity and he free in its use. eous system of co-operation and mu-Needless to say, the beliefs of these converts are unpopular with their class. And if they are received in send have the opportunity and he free in its use.

Socialism applies democracy to industry and property, as it is aiready in some lands applied to politics, church, and associations. It cites current history to a verbat autocracy in capital and production is incompatible with democracy—in government. It lays the unamployed, the poverty-stricten submerged tenth, the singn, in this land of natural profusion and human ingenuity, at the door of private ownership and says that it impedes the efficiency of the whole. drawing rooms where such beliefs are outlawed, it is probably because their wealth breeds respect and toleration. But with the most perverse obstinacy they look upon the associations and atmosphere of their class as deadly to progress. All that this class holds most precious is to them but empty. There must be some peculiar streak shallow, depressing trumpery. They in Mr. Nelson. There must be a suspicious softening of the heart and an prefer to find companionship among a class which has no spiendor. extraordinary breadth of mind, both which is full of exalted ideals. They of which are inconsistent with acceptfind the poorer quarters in New York. ed business methods. But Mr. Nelson those quarters arid of elegancies but must be put down as incorrigible. For twenty years he has been sharing his blooming with thought and real character, much more congenial than the profits with his employees, so that all aristocratic neighborhoods where their hope of his being reformed is vain. class has no thought for mankind except to use it for selfish purposes. Unways that by this time he is a hardendeceived by appearances, they are ed character. Last year he proved aware that under the power, the magthis more than ever. He distributed nificence, the unbounded, gorgeous profits amounting to about one hunshow of the capitalist class there lies dred thousand dollars. His employees worlds of human agony whose sole and customers consider him a heroic cause is want. Knowing that both of these conditions are excrescences which can be effaced by an intelligent supsystem, they have thrown in their sympathies with the one force which to them has a rational plan-Socialism.

> A movement is on to organize the, ice force of England, one of the chief ances being the "sev meaning ie day's

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 SPRUCE STREET.

orders payable to

COMMITTEE MEETING.

(Continued from last week.) Report of Auditors. the Members of the National Executive Committee: Comrades: We, the undersigned, be leave to make the following report of the finances of the National Office for the period beginning Feb. 1, 1906, and ending Jan. 31, 1997, together with a supplemen

tary report covering the mouth ruary, 1907.	of
INCOME.	
On hand Feb. 1, 1906	1:
February 2	
March 2.209.78	
April 3,822.33	
May 2,771.09	
June 2,367.06	
July 2,227.91	
August	
September 3,653.17	
October 2,663.32	
November 2.227.15	
December 2,109.17	
January, 1907 5.943.49	
	\$35,14
February	1.8

EXPENSES. September 3,340.11

December 2.113.82 January, 1907 5,922.76 February

Total expenses Balance on hand

sending of a delegate to the Lithuanian National Convention, and the action taken re

the late referendum be reported in the Bulletin." Adopted. The Nebraska Case.

Motion: "That the National Executive

representative of the state organization.' Metion adopted, Patterson voting no. Motion: "That the National Secretary be instructed to write to both sides notifying

explaining the reasons for its action. Work filed the following comment: "It is evident that there is right and wrong

the time was ripe, the National Office could reorganize the state. This seems to me to be the best way out of the difficulty." After due consideration of the report of

Motion: "That the National Secretary by

Communications from State Secretary Davis of Florida, and others containing charges that fusion was indursed by Local Jacksonville in the recent campaign.

Motion: That the Jacksonville matter
be referred back to the Florida State Com-

*2. That the Socialist party has no con-nection directly or indirectly with the en-terprise and toes not assume the moral responsibilities the investments of Social-

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW. Official Organ of the Socialist Party of New Jersey.—Semi-Monthly 25 cents per year. The only paper published in New Jersey in the interest of the working-class — and owned by that class. It is interesting and brings all the Socialist Party happenings in the state. — Send for Sample Copies.

Published by the Socialist Party Branches of West Hopoken.

UNION HILL

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

JOHN MOJE, PROPRIETOR LABOR DAY STILL OPEN. est intentions to benefit the Socialist movement. Comrade Simons (not present at ses-

WILSHIRE'S GOLD MINE PROJECT. To the Editor of The Worker

Louis body or of the National Executive None of them dare assert that Mr. Wilshire is deceiving or swindling his readers. Many of us believe that he is offering the near future.

the near future.

H. B. Salisbury.

The Worker does not propose to enter into any discussion of the nexts of the Bishop Creek Gold Company or of Comrade Wilshire's connection therewith. All that we had to say on that subject we said some weeks aro. We think however, that the National Executive had a perfect right—even a duty—ic consider the matter as raised by the St.Louis branch, and that the action which it took was quite within its proper functions. "Wilshire's Magazine' is closely identified in the public mind with the Socialist Party. If the party, acting in this case thru its Executive Committee, considered that its interests or its reputation might be endangered by the use of that magazine to boom the sale of certain mining stocks, it was surely quite princed in formally disavowing any responsibility for the scheme. Even the there co be no learn responsibility which would nature to interest from the party's silence in a case is a grave matter and one while party's representative committees very properly take into account—Es Subscribe for The Worker

PUBLICATIONS.

of West Hoboken, N. J. Address: Lock Box B. West Hoboken, N. J.

etc., renovated. STRICT UNION PARK BOOKS OPEN FOR COMMITTEES

sion) later requested to be recorded voting no on the grounds that it is a matter in which the National Executive Committee

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE AND

pears that a St. Louis body of Socialists has appealed to the National Executive to censure, stop, or condemn Mr. Wilshire's habit of using his own pagazine column

Precisely what business it is of the St.

an opportunity, which we willingly accepto the extent we feel able, to engage in an industry vastly superior to the land, in-surance, publishing and other ventures which some other Socialists offer. Their business is none of our business, neither is Wilshire's. It has nothing to do with the party, nor has the party with it. Person-ally I wish Wilshire's and all the other So-cialist papers might contain no advertising of lower tone or more doubtful in character than his interesting accounts of Bishop Creek. If a man's private business does not meet with my approval I can deal with arrogating an authority which does not be long, but is very discouraging to some of who hope for an industrial republic in

H. B. Salisbury.

dailies have been called into service to give him an audience and shield him ceed 75 cents. from reply. Socialists must meet this attack by circulating Hillquit's pamphlet, in which Mallock's misrepresentations are exposed and his sophistical arguments

Locals and clubs should take advan-

Send in your money and name the

has acquired the whole remaining stock-about 100 copies only-of the

Note: This book is sold only for

HEARSTISM.

Songs of Socialism

Vorwärts Wod enflatt der + Il. Y. Volkszeilung, \$1 per Jahr. 50 Cte. halbjahrl.

induce your friends to advertise in it for HELP

THE FLORIDA STANDARD oppressed.
Editor J. M. WALDRON, D. D.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS The only French Socialist paper in the United States.

100. Address: St., Charlerol, Ph. Zuckhur 26 Ganal St., New York

SUBSCRIPTION BATES: ,

PARTY NEWS.

The following nominations have en made by the National Committee or delegates to the International So-lalist Congress: Victor L. Berger, lalist Congress: Victor L. Berger, Hiwaukee, Wis.; Eugene V. Debs, erre Haute, Ind.; Louis Goaziou, Cherleroi, Pa.; Max Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis. Mo.; Alexander Jonas, New York, N. Y. Algernon Lee, New York, N. Y.: Phomas J. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York, N. Y.; J. C. Thompson, Blossom, Texas; Ernest Unter mann, Chicago, Ill.: John M. Work, Moines, Ia. Comrades Morgan and Untermann have declined the nomination. Nominations close April

The National Committee has adopted, by a vote of 40 to 7, with 13 not voting, the motion by National Committeeman Reilly, N. J., providing that the comments of National Committee members on motions be omitted when results are announced and appear in the monthly bulletins as heretofore.

National Committéeman Lee, N. Y., has submitted the following motion, which comes under Rule 7 of the Na tional Committee which declares that no motion declaratory of the principles or policy of the party shall be submitted unless seconded by onesixth of the members of the National Committee." The motion has already been seconded by National Committee ers Carpenter, R. I., Williams, Minn., and Mabie, Mont.

That the National Committee adopt the owing resolution as declaratory of of the Socialist Party of the

United States upon the matter in question: Whereas, There are in the United States large numbers of working people who are to some extent separated by differences of language, customs, and habits or by racial, religious, or other antipathies from the mass of native white workers;

Whereas, It is to be expected that such ents will continue to exist in and perhaps increasing proportions. notwithstanding any immigration laws which it may be just, prudent, and practi-cable to enact and enforce; and

Wherens, The existence of mutual anti-pathies between different portions of the working class of the country is injurious to the interests of the whole class and of every portion of it, weakening them in pecessary struggle with the capitalists for present improvement of their con-dition and for ultimate emancipation from class rule; therefore be it

olved. By the National Committee of ocialist Party, that it is the duty of all party members and sympathizers, in their activity as Socialists, as members of labor organizations, and as citizens,

1. To seek to procure and protect for all residents in the United States, regardless of race or pativity, full and equal, civil and tical rights, including the right of naturalization for all and admission on equal to the benefits of the schools and

2. To promote the enrollment of work ers of allen race or nativity in the politi-cal and industrial organizations of the rking class and the cultivation of a mugood understanding and fraternal rela-between them and the mass of na-

white workers: all means to further the assimilation of all such alien elements on a basis of common interest as wage-workers and to rebuke all appeals to racial, national or

religious prejudice against or among them.

Comrade Lee offers the following comment with his motion:

In offering this motion, let me first say that I am heartily in favor of the resolu tional Executive Committee at its recent n and shall vote to endorse it. The nt to or substitute for that one, but is lementary to it. That motion deals the question of immigration; this wth the treatment of allens who are here and may be expected to re-

are especially the Negroes and the Chinese, Iapanese, and other Asiatic workers who tre here or may in future. tht here, under or in spite of the law; to a somewhat less extent, however, the forts are needed to overcome it in the case of various Mexican, Canadian, and Eu-

ropean immigrants.

The attitude of the trade unions in this matter is by no means clearly defined as yet; the natural resentment of the Ameriworkingmen against others who under em in the labor market is often com with mere racial and national prejudices, such as the agents of capitalism ell known how to foster; the justifiable od with the unjustinable feeling against the ner. Nor do our own comrades seem altogether clear on the matters ig the position of the Negroes in the th and again more recently concerning the Chinese and Japanese on the Pacific on the one hand, there has been a deal of abstract sentimentalizing human brotherhood; on the other, ain excessive fear of offending popu-cindices. What is needed is not fine s, but a definite policy consistently

matter of fact, the elements above named are separated from the body of native white workers in a manner injuri-ous to both. In several southern states the ous to both. In several southern states the negroes are practically disfranchised and are deprived of equal opportunities for education; and in some trades, in all parts of the couptry, they are either frankly excluded from the unions or practically kept out, in the vain hope of preventing them from becoming competitors in these trades. As a very natural consequence, they often regard the unions with antipathy—a feeling which is not altogether without justification, and which some of their leaders, in the service of the capitalist class, take good care to stimulate; it is not to be wondered at that negroes can no often be found doing willing service as acabs and that the capitalists count upon the use of negro troops against, white strikers, as in the Idaho troubles of seven or eight years ago. troubles of seven or eight years ago, lenge has shown—especially in the ining industry—that the negroes can lonized, and are just as faithful to bor movement as white men, when milisted in it; and only by receiving

them in good faith as fellow men ar from dangerous enemies into useful allies. In the Far West little or no attempt has been made to enlist the Mexican and Asiatic workers in the labor movement. Indeed, only a few years ago we bad the spectacle of some Mexican and sapanese workingmen organizing themselves and ap-plying for admission to the American Fed-eration of Labor and findless the doors closed against them. As for the Chinese, while they are blamed for remaining separate from the rest of the population, they are legally declared incapable of bebcoming citizens, even the they should desire

The rapid development of capitalism in Mexico and in the Western portions of Canada, with the powerful influence of American capital there, renders it the imperatively necessary that the labor movement of this country, in both its industrial and its political divisions, should get luto touch with the Mex. n. and, so far as possible, with the Asiatre workers who actually are or who will be in the American Labor market.

Undonbtedly this is a difficult task—so difficult that there is much to be said in favor of any policy which would prevent the further introduction of such elements. with these, who are here and must b reckoned with as friends or as foes, the difficulty of the task only emphasizes the necessity of undertaking it with energy and determination.

The annual convention of the state of Washington, will be held in Seattle. beginning Sat. May 4, 9 a. m.

J. A. LaRue, recently reported as resigning as National Committeeman for Alabama has also severed his connec tions with the party, and according to reports, is actively engaged in old party politics.

Paul Canone, Sr., 6216 Patton St., New Orleans, has been elected National Committee member for Louisiana.

J. G. Kroon, has resigned as State Secretary of Arizona, and Charles Pollard, Box 510, Globe, is filling the unexpired term.

The comrades of Bisbee, Ariz., report that a bitter fight is being waged by the Mine Owners, against the Socialist Local and the Western Federation of Miners; the most dangerous move being the inducements offered miners of other localities, with a view to fill the camp with idle and therefore more or less helpless workers.

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

E. E. Carr-Apr. 7, Richmond, Va.: Apr. 8, Enroute; Apr. 9-11, Hagerstown, Md.; Apr. 12, Barton; Apr. 13, Enroute. J. L. Fitts-Vest Virginia, under di-

rection of State Committee. . Geo. H. Goebel-Oregon, under direction of State Committee

Lena Morrow Lewis-Mar. 31, Find-Ohio; Apr. 1, Fremont; Apr. 2, Sandusky; Apr. 7, Toledo; Apr. 11, Conneaut.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

No one has been secured to defend- Capitalism or Individualism in a debate to be held at Labor Lyceum. Apr. 28. Word has been received from Prof. Holmes that he does not care to debate at this time. Campaign Committee is busy making arrangements for the summer campaign. communication has been sent to ward branches asking how much free literature they can use; also asking them to elect committees to take care of street meetings. In the elevation of Edward A. Anderson to the Judgeship recently created, the "Gang" se cures control of the County Commissioner's office. Mr. Anderson was elected County Commissioner on the Reform ticket in Nov. 1905. The "Reformers" controlled the appointments. The worthy gentleman who claimed to have a letter authorizing the County Commissioner's office to issue Watchers certificates in the name of the Socialist Party to people named by the City Party, has lost his job, so we are informed. Our belief that such a letter never existed, or if it did it was a forgery; is stronger now than ever. The Organizer will visit the County Con will announce results later. About 55 members have been nominated as delegates to the State convention. Notices have been sent to nominees. Re plies must be sent to the Referendum Committee not later than Apr. 7. Ballots will be sent to all members Twelve delegates are to be elected. Local Philadelphia is progressing finely. Every ward is covered by an active working branch. There are now 25 branches. Stamp sales for the last

at 2 p. m. About 600 people attended the celebration of the Paris Commune. The collection amounted to \$23, literature sales \$20. About \$93 worth of tickets have been settled for.

three months have averaged close to

600 per month as against 400 last

year. The local meets Sunday Apr. 7.

Treasurer Wait, of the Free Speech Fund, acknowledges \$2 from the Flemish vranch and list No. 31, 50

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Sunday evening, Apr. 7, the Organizer will visit the Finnish Branch, Larimer Ave.; on the 9th; Wilkinsburg; the 13th, the 26th Ward Branch. Branches are urged to have well attended meetings. The dates for the Stokes meetings are, Call's Audtorium. Thursday Apr. 11, 8 p. m., and Wilmerding Auditorium, Apr. 12, at 8 p. m.

Lena Morrow Lewis dates are: Wilmerding, Apr. 17; Cunneryhaus Hall, Bridge St., 8 p. m.; Allegheny, Apr. 18, 903 Federal St., 8 p. m.; Turtle Creek, Apr. 19, Kidd's Hall, 86 Penn. Ave., 8 p. m.; Sharpsburg, Apr. 20, Town Hall, Main St., 8 p. m.; Pitts-burg, Apr. 21, Victoria Hall, Wylle Ave. and Elm St., 8 p. m.; McKees-port, Apr. 22, Empire Hall, 522 5th Ave., 8 p. m.; Wikinsburg, Apr. 23,

Post Office Bldg., Wood and Ross Sts. p. m.; Allegheny, Apr. 24, 903 Federal St., S. p. m.; Swissvale, Apr. 25, 7501 Roslyn St., 8 p. m.; No. Duquesne, Apr. 26, Bank Hall, 8 p. m. Pittsburg, Apr. 27, Ormond Hall, 1921 Carson St., 8 p. m.; Carnegie, Apr. 28,

Concordia Hall, Second Ave., 8 p. m. The general meeting be held Sunday, Apr. 7, 2:30 p. m., at 903 Federal St., Allegheny. A full attendance of the membership is urged at this mecting. Suggestions for delegates State Convention will be made at this meeting. Next County Committee meeting will be held Sunday, Apr. 21, 2:30 p. m.

ERIE.

George R. Kirkpatrick and Lena Morrow Lewis will lecture at the Labor Temple, 723 State St., on April 11 and 12, respectively. Tickets for either 10 cents each. Thomas P. Byrnes of the Unitarian Church is an avowed Socialist and his sermons are well worth hearing. The Finnish Branch is prospering. Propaganda and business meetings are held on alternate Sundays. The Organizer had calls last week from Comrades Ranson Chase of Edinboro, and George F. Howland of Springfield. Both assured him of their hearty cooperation in organizing Eric County. Meetings are held at the Labor Temple every Thursday, 8 p. m., followed by discussions.

NEW KENSINGTON.

The local will issue a weekly bulletin and urges members to subscribe for party papers that print party news. Branch secretaries should send news to County Organizer J. M. Lynch, Arnold, Pa., before Friday of each week. Monthly reports should be mailed to Herman Kirschefer. Box 154, Parnassus, Pa. National Organizer Schwartz is at work in the county.

Local Beaver County, Pa., has adopted resolution on the death of Comrade Abiathar Bishop, who was killed in an explosion on the steamer "Old Slackwater" in October. wornout boiler was responsible for the explosion.

Massachusetts. *

BOSTON. The City Central Committee met Tuesday evening, Mar. 12, Comrade Friedman presiding. Jas. H. Bay succeeds G. G. Hall as Recording Secretary. Arrangements are being made for a May Day Festival. There will be a speech by some prominent Socialist and a musical entertainment. The German Socialist Club will be organized on a more permanent basis. An effort is also being made to combine Ward Clubs 8 and 9. A committee has been elected to draft a new city constitution and reorganize the entire city. Next meeting, Tuesday

Apr. 9. The Central Socialist Club of Haverhill will hold an entertainment in their hall, Tuesday, Apr. 9. An effort is being made to secure Mrs. Dr. Konikow of Boston to speak. Ice cream and cake will be served.

New York State.

Comrade Chase has concluded his tour of the State and all correspondence for the State committee should hereafter be addressed to him.

Gustave A. Strebel of Syracuse has been elected state committeeman for Ononda County.

The State Committee has granted comrade Fieldman permission to tour the state in an automobile, and Fieldman will probably start on or about May 15; the automobile costs about \$800, this amount being raised thru contributions made by several comrades and sympathizers. Comrade Fieldman intends to speak in every place where good audiences can be had at out-door meetings, and contemplates covering his expenses from the profits from the sale of literature and the collections. As soon as comrade Fieldman is ready to start the locals will be notified and a list of places to be visited outlined.

The State Committee will be pleased to receive names and addresses of izer shall report to the Executive Compersons interested in Socialism in places where there is no party organization, so that literature may be sent to them and efforts made to organize locals.

Rev. A. Byron Curtis of Rome will address the Men's Club of an Episcopallan Church in Oswego, N. Y. on Socialism. This will probably be the first time that a Socialist speaker will be heard in Oswego,

The State Committee will have ready this week for distribution the new leastet to be sold to locals at \$1 per thousand. Locals unable to pay for same will be supplied free of charge. About 50,000 copies of the leaflet on "Prosperity" were distributed up-state and efforts will be made distribute at least 100,000 copies of this new leaflet.

The agitation conducted by Local Syracuse is meeting with good results, regular public meetings are held on Sunday afternoons, a Labor Lyceum having been organized for that purpose; the meetings have been a decided success, and as a result a new American branch of the local will be organized; it is contemplated to make this branch somewhat of a school for Socialism where new members will receive information and instructions with reference to Socialism. The agitation conducted by the local has resulted in one of the churches of the city opening its doors for the first time to a representative of the Socialist Party. The Danforth Congregational Church invited the Labor Lyceum to send representatives to occupy its pulpit, the speakers to have absolute liberty to say what they pleased; Comrades Chambers and Strebel were sent and gave a straight Socialist talk, which was well receiv-

Comrade Streber nas also been in-

vited to addresses on Soci two Sunday Sc classes on Soci sm. The newspaper are reporting disc meetings and as result consider le interest is show

in Socialism all over the county.

Local Rocheser will hold a reception and ball at Wisner's Hall, Monday evening, Ans. 8. Tickets 25 cents.

Comrade Steller has resigned as Organizer and Coursele Rose succeeds. ganizer and Comrade Rose succeeds Comrade Snyder succeeds Rose as Financial Secretary.

New York City,

The City Executive Committee med on Monday, Ap. I, Comrade Kohn pre siding, and in the absence of Recording Secretary Gill, Comrade Solomon acte. as temporary secretary. Seven appli-cations for membership were referred to the General Committee. S. B. Har berman was seated as delegate from the First Agitation Commttee in place of I. Newman, resigned. A communication from Julius Hopp, with refer ence to raising funds for propagands purposes thru co-operation with managers of the theaters producing labor plays, was referred for action to the General Committee. The delegate from the First Agitation Committee reported steps taken for the calling of a conference of the progressive organ-izations on the East Side to systematize the work of propaganda; also that arrangements were made for a protest meeting against the outrages com mitted in Roumania. The organizer was instructed to attend the next meeting of the First Agitation Committee and secure more particulars about the proposed conference of the Jewish progressive organizations. The delegates from the Yorkville and Harlem Agitation Committees were absent. The Bronx Agitation Committee re ported that it will use about 20,000 copies of new leaflet; will hold joint meeting of party organizations in the Bronx next week. The organizer reported that 5,000 tickets for the picnic were ordered; invitations were sent to all the organizations which were to supply talent for the picule; submitted financial report of the local for March; delinquincy notices were sent to all financial secretaries so that the delinquent members may be induced to pay up their arrears; the returns from districts on the Commune tickets are slow in coming, and that the net profit will probably amount to \$150; that the 4th A. D. has again given up its clubrooms and the organization there practically disbanded; no due stamps were bought during the last two months; the new leastet submitted will not make railroad accidents a special feat ure as originally intended, but be of a general propaganda nature. The Committee on Organization was instructed to call a meeting of the 4th A. D. and get the organization again in working order. The organzer was instructed to get the new leadet printed, the first edition not to exceed 50,000 on English and 20,000 in Jewish. The committee's atention being called to a meeting of the German branches for the purpose of organizing a German Central Committee and that steps for the organizaton of such a committee were already taken by that meeting without consult ing the regular party organization, the organizer was instructed to write to the committee of five elected by that meeting to formulate the plans for such a German Central Committee, to appear before the next meeting of the Executive Committee; and that pending action by the Executive Committee no further steps should be taken by those comrades in their work of organizing such a central body. Comrade Fieldman appeared and asked for permission to hold open-air meetings on his automobile, the meetings to be under direction of the Executive Committee he to be allowed to sell literature and retain the profits therefrom; also that the Executve Committee supply him with the necessary banners and signs for such meetings. The request was granted and the organizer was author ized to order such banners and signs at an expense approximating \$10. It was decided that hereafter the organmittee the names of all comrades from outside cities desirng to be transferred to local New York; also that the organ izer shall ascertain whether national and state speakers lecturing under the auspices of Local New York are members in good standing and that our representatives on the State Committee be instructed to introduce a resolution calling on the National Secretary to see that National Organizers have membership cards showing them to be in good standing in the Socialist Party. Adjourned.

The Financial Report for Local New York for March is as follows; Income for month, \$354.95; balance on hand Mar. 1, \$363.39; making a total income of \$708.34. The monthly income is subdivided as follows: From due stamps, \$146; initiation fees, \$10,20; State Com mittee's share on rent, \$10; on account of Commune Celebration, \$170.75; sundries, \$15. The total expenses amount to \$363.47; subdivided as follows: State Committee, for 1,000 due stamps, \$100 Co-operative Press, on account of printing, \$50; rent for office, \$30; organizer's salary, \$78; postage, \$19.60; Commune Celebration, \$67.05; donatons, \$4.75; telephone company, \$4.20; organizer's expenses, office stationery, etc. \$20.30; sundries, \$0.75; leaving a balance on hand on Apr. 1 of \$334.87.

The new leastet will be ready for dis tributon early next week; the first edition will be 50,000 in English and 20,000 in Jewish. In addit whenthis leaflet the comrades can srnew stin Haywood Conference, it systwork lets combined can be valso be of or tvely at this time, saen and fourt a

well covered within working evaluer.

Bronx commatty, the only crest let desire for any eak or let not a slam.

A not a slam.

A not a slam.

the distribution of the 15,000 cards advertising the Moyer-Haywood Protest Meeting in Ebling's Casino, on Apr. 10, and make it a record-breaking meeting. While a great part of the cards will be distributed thru the Bronx Labor Council, the comrades should not forget that the meeting cannot be the success it should be unless the comrades help in advertising it. Throw-away cards can be had at the Bronx clubhouse, 3309 Third avenue.

At the General Committee meeting held Saturday evening, Mar. 23, twenty applications were accepted.
Delegates to the Moyer-Ha wood Conference were instructed to report the
General Committee as being in favor of a parade on May Day. The Organizer was authorized to lease the ground floor at 239 E. 84th St., for permanent headquarters, the rental including heat, to be \$35 a month. The Daily Call Association was requested to report at the next meeting of the General Committee concerning the plans and preparations made for the publication of the Dally Call.

The Debating Club of the Rand School of Social Science, 112 E. Nineteenth St., will debate the following question Sunday, Apr. 7, 7 p. m.: "Re-solved: that the child owes more to the parent than the parent to the child.

Moyer-Haywood demonstrations are arranged for as follows: Friday, Apr. 5, Tenth St. and Second Ave.; Monday. Apr. 8, Rutgers Square and East Broadway; Tuesday, Apr. 9, Union Square; Friday, Apr. 12. Thirty eighth St. and Broadway.

The 6th A. D. meets Friday, Apr. 5. t 255 E. Fourth St. Important bush ness prevented discussion at the last meeting but it will be taken up at the next. Subject will be "Socialist Tactics.

The 3rd A. D. meets Thursday, Apr. , 8 p. m., at 85 E. Fourth St. Com rade Lightborn will open a discussion on "The Attitude of the Socialist Party Towards the Trade Unions."

The 12th A. D. will hold its quarterly general meeting on Thursday, Apr Maters of great importance, including the work of the coming campaign, will be considered and memers should be on hand promptly at 8 p. m. The last meeting was well attended and it is hoped next week's will also be. The 12th-A. D., which comprises the old 14th and part of the old 18th and 20th, meets every and fourth Thursday at Neusch's Hall 246 First Avenue beween Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. Non-members of the party are requested to atend next. Thursday's meeting and become members.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY LECTURES AND CLASSES

The seventh of ten lectures by Henry L. Slobodin in the course of Lectures and Speakers' Classes, under the auspices of Local Kings County Socialist Party, at Johnson Building (Room B), Nevins Street, near Fulton and Flatbush, will be given Monday evening next, April 8. This lecture will be on "The Classic and Vulgar Schools of Economics," and a synop

sis follows: XVII CENTURY. Inquiry into the na ture of wealth. Wm. Petty declares la-bor the source of all value. Divides society into two classes-productive and non-productive. Dudley North declares that wealth loes not depend on precious metals, but arises out of labor applied to manufac

nre and agriculture. XVIII CENTURY. Adam Smith founder of science of political economy. With physiccrats, he advocates theory of national rights, and freedom of commerce Annual labor of nation its source of wealth. Wealth comes not from soil, but labor. Distinguished between value in use and value in exchange. Wealth consists in exchange value. Capital is accumulated labor; constant and circulating. Money means of exchange. Price regulated by sup-ply and demand. Relations between exchange and use values expressed in price theories individual and Mathus adopted them. Wm. Goodwin. Economics of French revolution economics. Exchange value of a commo-Wages vary in inverse proportion to profit. Increase of wages decreases profit. Theory of rent, Increase of population leads to cultivation of less fertile land. Rent represents excess of

product over least cultivated land.
SOCIALISTIC ECONOMICS. Distinction between classic and Marxian definition of capital and value. The vulgar school. Jevons attempts to revolutionize conomics. Divides it into two parts-first. of fact to be treated by historic and statistical method; second, of theory, to treated by mathematical method. Va augumented by utility. Socialism has found its ammunition in the theories of classic school. Vulgar school attempts to nullfy its logic by advocacy of expansion of functions of state. Schaeffle, Wagner.

FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ITALY.

The question of woman suffrage has been up for discussion in the Italian parliament. The Socialists, of course, advocated full and equal adult suffrage regardless of sex. Several members of other parties took the same position, while others favored only the granting of municipal suffrage to wemen. Premier Giolitti expressed himself in favor of gradual extension of the suffrage. Comrade Corta pointed out that the measure would have to be adopted before long, not because the ruling class were getting liberal, but because the working women were demanding their rights with more and more vigor,

A LONG STRIKE. A trike of coal miners at Hems

worth. Eng., caused by the operators violating an arbitration decision, is now in its thirty-first month, with little sign of a settlement. The strikers are in a pitiful state of destitution and a new appeal for aid has been

.... Help Soc

LLCTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5. LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway-Dr. A. P. Firth: "Why Socialists Exploit." 8 p. m. SUNDAY, APRIL 7.

26th A. D., 1533 Madison Ave .-William Mailly: "Why Socialists Organize." 8 p. m

LABOR TEMPLE, 243 E. Eightyfourth St.-James Oneal: "Socialism. WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS.

"The Colored Man's Eye on the 585 Eighth Ave .- Dr. John A. Morgan: 'orch." 8 p. m. RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. 112 E. Nineteenth St .-

Miss Elizabeth B. Butler: Sweated Industries." 11 a. m. METROPOLIS THEATER HALL, One Hundred and Forty-second St. and Third Ave-John H. Fry: "The Influence of Capitalism in Art." 8 p. m.

MONDAY, APRIL, S. DINNER OF SUNRISE CLUB. Cafe Boulevard, Tenth Street and Second Avenue. Debate between Courtney Lemon and Geo. L. Rusby Socialism vs. Single Tax. Dinner, cents, at 6:45 p. m. All welcome, Notice of intention to be present should be sent to the secretary, Edwin C. Walker, 244 W. 143d Street.

Brooklyn. SUNDAY, APRIL 7.

HART'S HALL FORUM, Gates Ave. and Broadway-Morris Hillquit "The Machine as a Revolutionist." 8 p. m.

SILVER HALL, 315 Washington St.-Leon A. Malkiel: "What Socialism Means to Me." 8 p. m.

Rochester, N. Y. SUNDAY, APRIL 7.

LABOR LYCEUM, City Hall, Common Council Chamber-Dr. John Rals-Williams: "Medical Delusions: Their Sociological Significance.

Newark. MONDAY, APRIL, 8.

P. HEADQUARTERS," 230 Washington St.-Bertha M. Fraser: "The Class Conflict." 8 p. m.

West Hoboken. SUNDAY, APRIL 7.

LIBERTY HALL, Spring and Shippen Sts.-George H. Headley: "The Movement of the United States." 8 p. m.

Boston, Mass. SUNDAY, APRIL 7. LABOR LYCEUM, Pilgrim Hall

694 Washington St.-Dr. E. R. Bed-fish: "The Child Labor Evil." S p. m. Philadelphia. FRIDAY, APRIL 5. 513 S. FOURTH ST .- Samuel Clark:

End of Class Rule." SUNDAY, APRIL 7. SOCIALIST ETHICAL SOCIETY. 712 Buttonwood—George N. Cohen. "Development of Industry." 3 p. m. LOGAN HALL, 1305 Arch St.-Ella Reeve Bloor: "Woman's Relation to Social Problems." 8 p. m.

MR. BONAPARTE AND SOCIALISM

To the Editor of The Worker: Custavus Myers in replying in The cent deliverances on Socialism dwells considerable length on the short-sighted posed public schools, as prototypes of the privileged members of society who to-day oppose the aspirations of the working class for a decent and rational human life.

It would be interesting to know Mr. Bonaparte's sensations in reading a comment of that kind. For the, despite hi eighteenth century opinions, he was not born a hundred years ago there are mer even younger than he who remember that Mr. Bonnparte himself was opposed to pubdictum that there was no more reason for the State furnishing its citizens with pub lic schools than for it furnishing them with public soup houses. It would also be inter esting to know the relation between som declarations of Mr. Bonaparte and principle essentially true, which is so char actoristic of the intellectual confusion of our well meaning bourgoise statesmen.

The particular declaration which may throw so, a light on Mr. Bonaparte's opposition alike to public schools and Socialism was his explanation of his reason for being a Roman Catholk -- the real reason being that he was born one. In substance he said that just as he regarded physicians as experts in medicine, so he went to the priests as experts in religion and accepted their deliverances, as authoritative.
Whether their opinions on education and social science are likewise authoritimiye would naturally seem to depend upon their own decision on that score.

Certainly, judging from Mr. Bonaparto' utterances on Socialism, he can hardly be supposed to pose as an expert in the field of economics himself. If not upon himself. then, upon whom does he depend for correct views on this vital matter? Mr. Bonhparte is an honest man, a high-minder man and a brave man, but he should know that there are fellow communicants with blusself in the Roman Catholic Church AND PRIESTS OF THAT CHURCH intelligent enough and braxe enough to dare to dotheir own thinking on this subject and to unite with men of other faiths and men of no faith on election day in voting to banish from the world a system that makes Christianity a mockery and charity an in-

TILDEN SEMPERS.

-Berlin "Vorwaerts has reached circulation of 138,000. On January 1906, it was 99,800; April 1, 1906, 108, 000; January 1, 1907, 123,000; February 1, 1907, 130,000; and March 5, 1907, 138,000.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES.

Students and friends of the school? are invited to a social evening. Saturday, April 6, at 8 p'clock, After the reading of a few short papers on Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," by members of the class in rhetoric, there will be some music and refreshments. Guests are requested to attend promptly.

MORE SUGGESTIONS ON PROPAGANDA WORK.

Before assuming the role of a propagandist a man ought to consider well two things: that orderly arrange ment of his views and clearness of expression in presenting them to another are necessary; and that to be effective this must be done with thet.

After carefully considering these things, perhaps as good h way as any to apply them is to begin by finding a common ground of agreement. This may be done by studying the views of one you would convert, instead of trying at once to persuade him to study yours. By proceeding in this way you will be enabled to establish n point of agreement, from y hich some things may be seen in the same light. This will give you an advantage. Now proceed, not by arguing at your man, but by reasoning with him in as clear and easy a way as you can. and you will flud, perhaps to your surprise, that you have prepared a pathway, so to speak, from his views to your own along which he will, usually, walk-

"He who has the truth will make it plainer by wisdom of procedute." SCRIPTOR.

DUTCH CONGRESS FOR SHORTER WORKDAY. The Social Democratic Labor Party

and the Union of the Trade Unions of Holland held a joint congress to agitate for a shorter working day. Three hundred organizations were represented with 60,000 members, the Union of Trade Unions with 26,000, the Social Democratic Party with 7,500, the Cempositors' Union with 2,500 members, the Ship and Boat Workers' Union with 2,500, the Dutch School Teachers' Union with 7,000, the Amsterdam Union of Municipal Employees wth 1,400. the Union and Electric Railway and Tramway Workers with 1,200, and the bourgeois-patronized General Workers' Union with 3,200 members. Even the Government was represented, for the first time in Holland, by two factory Van Kol represented the Socialist Parliamentary Group in the Chamber. Without prejudice to the agitation for an eight hour day it was resolved to demand the ten hour dayas well as special regulation of night labor and child labor. A weekly restof 36 hours was declared to be nicessary. The congress was remarkable for the entire absence of the Anarci ists and all trade unions which are

THE "DICK LAW" IN ENGLAND.

under their influence.

There promises to be widespread agi-tation in England among Socialists and union men against the army re form scheme proposed by Minister of War Haldane. This appears to be something like Senator Dick's law, which turned the militia of the states into subsidiary bodies of the United States army and conferred autocratic

powers on the President, Haldane's scheme proposes to meet the problem of providing England with an army for foreign service and home defense by placing the auxiliary forces of the militia, yeomanr, and volunteers entirely under military law, thus making it more difficult for those joining the auxiliary for leave when they wished to do so. It is claimed that the scheme is merely an attempt to introduce conscription and that it would be conscription, in a re-

stricted sense.

Meetings to protest against Haldane's scheme are being arrange and the livellest opposition is develop ing.

THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PART

The Socialist Party of Australia quite young yet, having but 1.70 members, but it is gradually getting a foothold. Its principal center is in Melbourne, where it has a Socialist co operative store, a Socialist Sunday School and a weekly paper, edit Tom Mann, who was so active in En land for many years. Mann recently served a month's sentence in fall for insisting upon speaking at street when he left the prison and the resultant agitation has helped the Socialist cause a great deal.

FRENCH CO-OPERATORS.

The French Co-operative Wholesale Society, established thru the efforts of the various co-operative societies in that country, has issued its first aunual report, which is very satisfactory. It has been decided that a large part of the surplus, instead of being divided among the affiliated societies, will be devoted to extending the work.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Statistical Abstract of the British Empire, just issued, shows that the empire extends over an approximate area of 11.314.000 square miles. with a population of over 385,000,000 of people of various colors. The white population amounts to 56,000,000, or one in every seven. The news from Initia and Africa indicates that the other six will not always be content to be subject to the one usurper.

-The Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin is identical with the Sc ist Party of other states. The difference is one of name only, alf also. or 1 1 yours

. By William Mailly.

athrop Newbury.....Mr. Chas. Gotthoid NewburyMr. Wm. Butler AndersonMr. Rob. Cummings ert WilliamsMr. Hy. B. Walthal Mrs. JordanMrs. Thos. Whiffen Polly Jordau, Philip's wife

Miss Laura Hope Crews Ruth JordanMiss Margaret Anglin

"The Great Divide" is an interesting There's no doubt about that t is it a great one? Speaking for do not believe it is. I even ht that it would be as interesting as it is were it not for the skillful actof Henry Miller and Margaret glin, whose personalities dominate play. It is possible that without onalities it might even be a fle wearisome. If this sounds rather ase, please remember that I have n suppling on some strong dramatic fare recently, and ordinary dishes are liable to appear a little tame for a

me of Mr. Moody's first play is a big one. Whether he gets out of it all its possibilities is debatable. One ot avoid suspicion that the task of bringing about the inevitable happy was too much for him, and that if he had been left free of that task. the close might have been bigger and ter. Indeed, the last act is posttively irritating in its staleness. know what is coming when the currises on the sitting room in the old home back East, and dear old ther (or grandmother, rather) gets talking about the baby. All that is needed is for the baby to be brought in urse's arms, but that was spared

us, happily.

The first act is too strong for the remainder of the play. For dramatic power and possibilities it is unique. It stirs the imagination and prepares us for something really big. But some-how the expected does not happen. Thruout the second act Mr. Moody appears to be fumbling with his char-acters, wondering what he will do ith them, and finally, at its close, letting them get away from him alto-gether. The last act, with the excepon of a few moments, is almost childish in its dependence upon old and rn-out formulas to carry it thru.

The situation of the play is ingenious but hardly plausible. At the very et we are confronted with a que on which is never quite settled or even illuminated, thruout the play. That question should really come the last act, if there is going to be any question at all, so that we can go struggling with it and what led up to it. Here we have the climax in first act; all that follows is in the nature of an anti-climax.

Ruth Jordan is a Massachusetts girl who is left alone at night on her brother's ranch in the Gila Desert of Arizona. Returning from a drunken spree, three roustabouts enter the cottage and two, Dutch and Pedro, prothe girl. But Ruth, in desperation, impulsively proposes to Ghent, the third rowdy, that she will go with him, providing he marries her "under the law. In other words she offers to give herself up to a man whom she never saw before, and who is a pretty mean looking man at that, in order to save her self from one of the other two, and with the sole condition that the chosen one invest her union with him with a legal ceremony.

There is only one hypothesis that can save such a proposal from absolute insincerity and that is that in Ghent, Ruth instinctively recognizes her affinity, the one man whom she is love and be loved by That A. s is the case, we are prepared to be-be ove, for that night, Ruth has already said the great joy in life she gre, he essed the great joy in life she gre, be seed the great joy in life she the great desert and the vastness of nature around her. Unknown to her the crisis of her life was then at hand and when Ghent comes her natural, primitive instinct selects him us the one for whom she has been unconsciously longing and preparing.

Ghent accepts Ruth's proposal, but has to bribe Pedro with a chain of gold nuggets and shoot Dutch before he is free to carry out the bargain. Then before Ruth and he leave the ranch-house he gives her an opportunity to either shoot herself or him. She does neither. Something holds her back, probably that same something that made her select Ghent to save her in the first place. They leave together.

It will be seen that this act is crammed full of dramatic material. Very little more would make it melodramatic but that does not occur. It s probably because this act is so good that the rest of the play is only saved from duliness by the acting of Mr.

Miller and Miss Anglin. The second act shows the outside of

Ghent's cabin in the Catalina mountains in Arizona. Altho Ghent, (who has become rich and reformed has lavished all sorts of good things on his wife they are not happy together. In she is making blankets and baskets and selling them to tourists to get enough money to return to Ghent the chain of nuggets he paid to Pedro for her. Ghent discovers this and refuses to accept the chain when she proffers it and asks him to let her go free. Her soul has revolted at what she considers their loveless union and at her being bought "like any woman in the street." More than that she is

sbout to become a mother and she al-

.Mr. Henry Miller | ready loves the child no more than the believes she does its father. Her brother, who has been searching for her, arrives in time to take her away and Ghent is left lonely and broken watching her disappear down the trail The third act occurs in the sitting room of Ruth's old home in Massa chusetts, where everybody is straitaced and cramped by conventional beliefs and customs. Ruth has become a mother and finally a meeting is arranged between her and Ghent, who has followed her. Here she declares they must part but Ghent insists that she is wrong, that they belong to each other, and that it is the old fogles whose pictures hang on the walls that are keeping her from him. He declares that tho he came to her by chance and "with hell in his veins yet he had to come to her. He was meant for her and she for him. She

> falls on their embracing. Now, of course, the question sprung in the first act remains: Did the girl do right in going with Ghent. should she have killed herself instead That question is never satisfactorily answered and I suppose it is not intended to be. But is it not just possible that, even admitting that Ghent was the girl's affinity, she was nevertheless selling her soul and her body when she bargained with him? Did the fact of a marriage ceremony be fore a justice of the peace, make her bargain any the less one of plain pros titution? Was it any the less prostitu tion that that of Mrs. Warren, who sold herself to escape the white lead factory and almost certain death by lead poisoning?

yields to his pleading and the curtain

As I have said, there is only one thing that can save Ruth from such an ugly imputation, and that is that e loved Ghent on first sight, that at sight of him the response of the wo man to her mate arose in her and wept away the barriers which modern civilization has erected around we man. We are prepared to believe this marriage ceremony should effect the real situation more or less is merely a concession to civilized custom. the olden days Ruth would have gone with Ghent without a condition and no thought of a ceremony would have troubled her then or thereafter.

And then there would have been no play for Mr. Moody evidently intends to depict the struggle between the primitive forces of nature as represented in Ghent and the civilized re straint put upon those forces in the

The dialogue of the play is strong in spots. Mr. Moody's poetic powers are shown at their best in the firs two acts. The crispness and tersenes of Ibsen are lacking, however, and this lessens the dynamic effect.

The play is excellently staged, the second act being especially effective. Aside from Mr. Miller and Miss Anglin's performances those of Miss Laura Hope Crews and Robert Cummings deserve special mention. The rest are adequate.

"The Great Divide" has run since October last and will continue at the Princess until May 1, when the theater will be torn down.

BROOKLYN TO HAVE

"WIDOWERS HOUSES." Socialists and other progressive

thinkers in Manhattan and Brooklyn will have a chance to see "Widower's Bernard Shaw's brilliant Houses comedy, produced at night, after all A week's engagement, beginning Monday, Apr. 15, will be played at the Shubert Theater, Brooklyn, Undoubtedly many people who desired to see dy at the Herald Theater were deprived of doing so because only matinees were given. Since regular evening performances will be given in Brooklyn, this obstacle has been removed. It is hoped that all those who are working to abolish existing social conditions will make it a point to see "Widowers Houses, even if it should mean a trip from Manhattan for that purpose.

"SILVER BOX" WITHDRAWN. The last performance of "The Silver Box" at the Empire Theater occurred on Wednesday, Apr. 3, to make way for the production on Thursday evening of "His Excellency the Governor." a successful comedy by Captain Marshall, in which Ethel Barrymore returned to her accustomed young woman parts. Altho the last few per-formances were better attended than at first, "The Silver Box" did not receive the support or attention it deserved. Of course, the fact that the Empire is the most fashionable theater in the city told against a larger attendance for a play so foreign to the sentiments or interests of the regular habitues, and accounted also for the slim attendance of working people not usually attracted to that theater. Played in a theater more popular with the working people "The Silver Box" would have undoubtedly met with greater success. Miss Barrymore is to be commended for making this ven ture, as we understand she selected the play herself and was deeply inter ested in it. She and her company did an exceptionally fine piece of and deserve due credit for it from those in a position to appreciate the play and its significance

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

BRUTE STRENGTH VS.

WOMAN'S COURAGE In a letter to the New York "Sun of Murch 29, Karl Dannenberg had this to say in reply to Mrs. Vilett. Finley, who discussed woman suffrage from the "patriotic" side:

Mrs. Finley seems to be strongly in favor sufficient recommendation to rule. All warfare will cease when the workingmen of the world bring about international solldarity. Then the vast number of men now of man killing will have to look around for

a more useful occupation. In respect to man being superior to man on the battlefield, I must say that if you look at the matter from a human standpoint it goes to show that in tender ness and morality woman is far above man; her heart, her whole soul, rebels against the shedding of human blood. Can any man condemn her for not being gifted with the beastly and savage qualities that are needed to construct a good and effect-

But to the proof that women, when called upon can fight and die for their principles. I would refer your corresp to the memorable and undying deeds per formed by the women of the French Com-mune, who fought side by side with their husbands, defending every inch of ground the barriesde fighting in the streets of Paris: there in the front ranks of the Com-munists, holding a musket in her hands and with a determined look in her face, the women. They were ready to die for their principles; still their courage is to-day despised. Look at the heroic deeds performed by the women of the Russian proletariat. Hundreds of them, have died sabres or bullets of the Cossacks. women were fighting for liberty and were great cause.

Woman is what society has made her. As the majority of women in their present occupations are just as useful to society they should not reap equal benefits from the institutions supported and created by both. By giving women the suffrage you would encourage them to take more interest in the welfare of the nation, and yo would rid seventy-five per cent. of them of the degrading idea of considering marriage sort of boarding house for life. Econo mic equality for all!

LIBERAL-LABOR MEMBERS APOSTATE.

The Liberal-Labor members of the British Parliament have again shown their subserviency to the Liberal ministry. On the question of making the laws affecting the hours of labor of railroad workers of some effect, so that the railroad companies could be held responsible for "sweating." the Liberal-Labor members voted with the railroad directors and supporters, while the entire Labor group voted solidly for the amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 205 to 50. It is predicted that this will further ad-vance the movement for independent political action among British work-

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

The "tributes" paid to ex-President Grover Cleveland on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, gives some idea of the regard in which he is held by capitalist interests to-day. Republican and Democratic journals both vie with each other in praise of his abilities and "moral worth".

Workingmen, however, will remember him as the implacable for of all that they hold dear in their organized efforts to win better conditions for their class. They will remember him as the first President to send federal troops into a state over the protest of its governor to crush the railroad strikers in 1894. Cleveland earned the praises he received, for he served his masters faithfully while in the execu-

FROZEN FILTH A FAVOR.

In order to set at rest any doubts in the matter the Vice-President of the American Ice Company states there will be no ice famine this year as the company has 4,000,000 tons stored along the Hudson River.

As compensation for a short supply the gentleman thinks the patrons of his company should be grateful for re ceiving the product of sewers. And the worst of it is that most of the patrons will be!

DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN EUROPE ORGANIZING

The Dutch Domestic Servants' Union recently held its third annual congress in Rotterdam. The union has six branches, in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hagne, Leyden, Middleburg and Helder. While it is found that household servants are harder to organize than industrial workers, chiefly on account of their isolation the success of the union is deemed very gratifying.4 Its attention is devoted to the shortening of the servants' hours

sleeping quarters. In Hamburg, Germany, the other day, a mass meeting of servants was addressed by Frau Zietz. About 2,500 persons were present, and 120 new members were gained for the Servants'

of labor and the assurance of good

NEW LABOR BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

Among the bills being drafted for early introduction by the Labor Party in the British House of Commons are two dealing with sweating, one on behalf of the Woman's Industrial Counell and one called the Wages Board bill. Another of still greater importance deals with the unemployed, and will bear the appropriate title of the Right to Work bill.

The Worker is for the workers. Subscribe

MDUSTRIA DISEASES

AND RACE DETERIORATION.

ly George Allan England.

One of our steel us put the philosophy of Capitalism rather neatly, as follows:

"We find it cheaper to get in a batch of men, work them out, and then get in another batch, rather than take care of them." Cheaper-al, yes: Industry carried of for profit can-not logically act otherwise than it is

acting; labor is bought like any other thing, in the cheapest market, and is used like any other thing, to get the quickest, largest results. This perfectly simple proposition states the plain truth in the large sujority of cases. That human bodies are set competing against tireless machinery, that hu-man muscles, nerves and tissues are sacrificed, matters solding to stock-holders. Poverty, bunger, and dirt, tired bodies, pallid cheeks and languid limbs which "cannot be put into sta-tistics" have no weight with the Minotaur of Profits. The "surplus labor army" solves that problem admirably well

Left to themselves conditions tend to become worse, rather than better. Even in England, where labor-union are supposed to limit output so effectively, "as international competition be comes keener and our manufacturer endeavor to produce more cheaply. there is imposed upon the work-people, greater tension during the hours of la-The famous "speeding-up" bor. . . process is no longer exclusively Ameri-Proper precautions and improved

processes would reduce industrial diseases to a tithe of their present magnitude, would save the lives of count less workers. Pottery operatives could be spared lead-poisening by the substitution of leadless or at least fritted glaze; matchmakers could be saved from "phossy-jaw" by the substitution of sesquisulphide of phosphorus for common phosphorus; cutlers metal-polishers, cotton and other textile operatives, to say nothing of workers in numberless other dusty trades, could be kept from tubercu-losis by the use of proper inspirators. fans and ventilation-but think of the cost! It might cut the capitalist shareholder's annual income ten or even fif teen dollars!

Flax-spinners suffer extensively from dermatitis, with painful ulcers tions of the hands, due to the irritat ing materials contained in the liquids used for spinning. Furriers often contract a microbic disease, causing the fingernalis to lossen and fall off. Out of 22 such workmen examined by Dr. Gilbert in Belgium, 18 were so affect ed. Those who handle potassium and sodium bichromate are frequently subject to peculiarly sleggish lesions, and to erosion of the septum of the nose-"chrome sores." Workers in a number of manufacturing and dyeing in-

Laundry-workers, in addition to headaches and sore eyes, often develop varicose veins and nicers on the legs

ufacturers has | because of habitually standing for long hours. This occupation wears out women more quickly than almost any other. "Shoemaker's chest," a deep depression of the breast and ribs, is another affection caused by the attitude assumed in working. Bronchitis, lumbago and rheumatism are the besetting diseases of workers in jam-factories, where steam, slop-water and de-

composed fruits are usually in evi-

dence. Sir John Simon said in England nearly half a century ago: nfter year . . . the canker of industrial disease gnaws at the very roots of our national strength. The sufferers are not few or insignificant. They are the bread-winners for at least a third of our population. That they have causes of disease . . to blight them and their toll is surely an irreparable wrong. And to be able to redress that wrong is perhaps among greatest opportunities for good which human institutions can afford.'

What, now, would Sir John have said to-day, when industrial diseases are no longer gnawing at the root, but have already sapped the very trunk of the tree of life; when tuberculosis is reaping its hundred and fifty thousand victims a year in the United States alone; when whole masses of population in every industrial country on the globe are deteriorating at an unprecedented rate under the sinister influence of poverty, overcrowding, mainutrition and hazardous toll? Of a verity, Sir John would have employed some stronger verb than "gnaw!"

Is it over-pessimistic to suggest that only when some institution vital to the interests of the ruling class, such as the unlimited supply of the ablebodied soldiers or of effective labor, begins to show signs of running dry, headway? Our own country does not yet face (not yet!) the problem of serious national deterioration, for the reason that Capitalism here has not yet had time to sap our forces as it has done in England. Not yet are we driven to say, as Thomas Oliver does (with an unconscious irony almost sublime): "It is not altogether idle to ask how far the second and third generations of the town-bred poorer working classes will possess the necessary physical powers for hard toil."

The bare truth seems to be that, however much we may talk of humanity, we act only when some of our cherished privileges are threatened by the evils of race-deterioration. "As a rule, the we all believe in the necessity of compelling others to do right, few

people can be brought to believe . . . the same principle should be applied to themselves." Let a moral problem, however, assume a form threatening the institutions of Capitaland legislators' consciences, ism. sound asleep so long as only humanity calls, show sudden indications of

IMMIGRATION AND

dustries are thus affected.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

At the same time that the Roosevelt administration is aiding southern capitalists to secure a supply of imported cheap labor for the southern states Commissioner Sherman of the New York Department of Labor reports that 297,268 immigrants landed at New York the last three months of 1906. This is 50,000 more than the cor responding period for 1905. In the calendar year the number admitted was 963.268. This surplus has also been increased by a falling off of em ployment in the state according to the same report.

The reason given for federal aid to southern capitalists has been that workingmen cannot be secured owing to the "unprecedented prosperity" that exists. New York's figures give some idea of what truth there is in the statement. Other states will also show the same state of unemployment, to a more or less extent, and a constant influx of immigrants seeking employment.

However, a little matter of statistics will not deter an exploiting class in their efforts to artificially glut the "labor market." They want cheap labor: Roosevelt wants them to have it and Attorney-General Bonaparte generously swallows a previous decision in order to give them what they want. It is easy to get what you want when your class is the government.

QUITE CUSTOMARY.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have been confined in jail for over a year, with no more prospect of a trial now than at its beginning. Justice is said to be blind; some have suspicioned her to be also deaf, and now there is a persistent rumer affoat that she has turned prostitute. But even this is no breach of capitalist ethics.-Wes tern Clarion.

The engagement of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" at the Manhattan Theater losed last Saturday night to a full house. Despite the daily press re the performances were well attended and if other arrangements had not interfered, the play would probab ly have run longer. It is said that the production, with the same compan go to Chicago.

> dal Democratic Party in many, increased from members last year;

CAPITALISM'S CONSCRIPTS.

No sadder sight for a trade unionist, or for that matter, for any workman, could have been seen than that presented in the Minories. Whitechapel, yesterday week when hundreds of men were scrambling and even fighting for the chance of being taken to Hamburg to blackleg their fellowworkers at the docks there. It is, of no use to blame the men and to remark, as Mr. Gosting, of the Lightermen's Union, appears to have done, that they are "wasters and not trade unionists." Of course they are not trade unionists. They are victims of poverty, poor conscripts of capitalism, Who is to say how many of them have by the presence of poverty been forced alike out of work and out of organization? Wasters or non-unionists, it is the lack of work and of bread which caused men to fight for the chance of blacklegging. ought to be cold comfort to a trade union official. This incident should be humiliating to even our hidebound free traders with their booming trade tigures, and especially to the President of the Local Government Board with his boasts of disappearing unemployment.-London Justice.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST CONDITIONS

The women employees of A. Gus sow, 139-41 Spring St., this city, have been on strike for two weeks against reductions in wages and ill treatment by petty bosses. The women suffered reductions which enable them to make but \$5 and \$6 where they formerly made \$8 and \$9. The employees were organized five weeks ago into a local of the White Goods Makers' Union, and have the support of the union men on the East Side

One of the girl pickets was brutally handled by the police and was badly injured by being thrown to the side walk. The employees state that aside from reductions in wages, the insulting treatment they suffered at the hands of bosses had become intolerable. They expect to organize all the White Goods shops and put an end to this tyranny.

-If Socialism will distroy the family we will have to bustle or enpitalism will accomplish the work without us.

SPECIAL NOTICE HUDSON COUNTY.

"THE WALKING DELECATE"

A LABOR DRAMA IN S ACTS.

Rewritten, improved and enlarged, will be presented at THE NEW STAR CASINO, 107th Street, near Fark Ave.

SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK

.The Walking Delegate" is a realistic story of a strike saved from defeat thrn political action. It is the most successful purely Socialist play ever produced, and the only one on the American stage that depicts the Business Agents of the Labor Unions in a true light. Every comrade in New York and vicinity should attend and help on the propaganda of Social ism thru the stage. The net proceeds will be donated to the Harlem Agitation Committee

A SPLENDID DANCING PROGRAM

Will Conclude the Entertainment.

Balcony Tickets 25c. Orchestra or Parquette 35c.

ARE THEY GOING TO HANG MY PAPA?

SONG BY OWEN SPENDTHRIFT.

This song is destined to take the place of "They're hanging men and women there for the wearing of the Green." Should be sung in the home of every union man in the country wit hin the next few weeks. Portrait of Comrade Haywood's little daughter on the title page.

20 CENTS PER COPY.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 SPRUCE ST., N. Y.

RECENT SOCIALIST

BOOKS.

Never before were new books on scientific Socialism appearing at so rapid a rate as bow. Six years ago America was the most backward of capitalist nations in the matter of revolutionary literature. To-lay over two hundred different books in line with International Socialism are to be had at low prices, and the list is growing fast.

at low prices, and the list is growing that.

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

The ways to the publishing house by the control of the contro

Nocialist books.

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

The second volume newly translated from

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

Another recent publication only second in importance to "Capital" is a new popular edition of Morgan's "Ancient Society." It upsets the paralyzing feeling that things always have been about the same as now and so presumably always will be the same. It shows on the contrary that wealth and poverty, milliounizes and tramps are noticer. Inventions. Morgan's "Ancient Sciety" has until vw sold, for four dollar. The new Socialist edition sells for \$1.50 a copt.

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

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

Another recent historical work is "The

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

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

SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co.

15 Spruce Str., New York.

THE CURSE OF ROME.

Very Rev. Canon Jes. F. MacGrail

(Former Chaplain of U. S. Navy.)

Neatly Bound in Cloth, Postpaid,

\$1.00

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

15 Spruce St., . . New York.

Consumption

200

DAGE

800H

ORDER FROM THE

A DREAM OF LIFE.

From the Russian of Ivan Kalaev, the slayer of Grand Duke Sergius. Trans lated by John N. Landberg,

A wink- and life is passing Like the strolling, distant shadow, Struggling with the morning beam.

Hardly from the eyes the fillet Of the first, juvenile years We've pulled—the bright, enchanting

Clad in purple, disappears. Then, beyond that vision's facet,

Our memory revives; Hopes unfulfilled, disappointments, Hunted down youthful lives.

We are robbed in our childhe Luckless, step-children of life. Sorrows, shame and bitter strife.

What can we offer the people Panting, struggling for relief. Save the wise and tedious books?
Offer them your life—'tis brief!

GOT OFF EASILY

Some of our patriotic friends have been making much fuss because the Socialist members at Victoria renained seated when the Lieutenan Governor, togged out in medieval trappings and attended by the usual roup of fimkles, went thru the usual pompous faufarronade of opening the Provincial House. As that distinguished official has made no com-plaint, it is evident that he is quite satisfied so long as they did not sit on him.-Western Clarion

by many people. This is the question of the relationship between SEX and the PHYSICAL and MENTAL HEALTH

"THE ABUSE OF THE MARRIAGE RELATION."

written by an experienced physican, who has investigated this sublect and has found it to be the origin of so many unhappy marriages. This is a very valuable book for those who are married or intend to get married; it will avoid considerable unhappiness and heart-aches. This book will be sent you prepaid upon receipt of

25 CENTS in Stamps or Coin B. LUST, N. D., W. 124 E. 59TH ST., New York City.

Eyeglasses and Spectacles Making and Fitting First-Class.

M. EISING, 1322 Third Ave.
Betw. 75th and 76th Sts. 1233

GUS. LESSING. PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, PLASTERING; ETC.

238 East 45th Street, Surprisingly beautiful apartments, eautiful location. New houses, room

are large, light and siry-full of sunshine. Steam heat, hot water, gas range, medicine chest, book case, ice box and other improvements. Three minutes from Subway "L" stations, one-half block from post, thirty-six minutes from City Hall. Six weeks free rent. Four, five, and six rooms. \$18 up. Renting agent always on premises. Take West Farms express, stop at Freeman street station, walk two blocks south on Wilkins avenue to 170th street. J. Fox, Renting Agent, 1151 E. 170th street, near Wilkins

under the auspices of the "Unity Glub" FRATERNITY HALL, 100 W. Hitch St.

LECTURES

Sunday, April 7, 1907, 8 p. m.

ADMISSION FREE

A. SOLOMON, Lecturer stions and Discussions after Le Elimbeth Gurley Plynn, Becreinty, 795 E. 134th St.

ce is n

E. f. Bemberger Co.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS AND

della St., cor, Centre St., New Yor Telephyne Connection