VOL. XVII.-NO. B.,

NEW YORK, APRIL, 20, 1907

LINING UP FOR PARADE ON MAY 4.

Organized Workers Preparing For a Record Breaking Event.

Arrangements for the May Day parade to be held by the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference are going rapidly forward. From all reports 50,000 workers should be in line on Saturday, May 4. The unions of the city are falling into line, and some of the most conservative will probably

At the last meeting of the Conference the following organizations were reported as voting to participate in the parade, with fines for members who do not turn out: Sheet Metal Workers', No. 11, with more than 1,400 members and supplying own music: Bricklayers' Union. No. 11; Bricklayers' Union, No. 35; Bricklayers' Union, No. 47: Passementery Union; United Engineers, No. 1; Journey-men Tailors' Union, No. 390; Laborers' Union. No. 9: Brewery Workers', No. 1: Firemens' Union, No. 121: Bronx Labor Council: Eccentric Association of Engineers, No. 120; Machinists' Union, No. 313; Carriage and Wagon Workers', No. 5: Piano and Organ Workers', No. 6; several branches of the A. K. & S. K. and the Socialist Women's organizations.

Dan F. Featherstone, secretary of the District Council of Carpenters. slected as Grand Marshal in place of J. Huber, resigned. New circulars were ordered sent by the secretary to the unions on the outlook for the parade, calling on them to participate. select their own marshals and notify the secretary of all plans, so that harmonious action may be brought

The up-town division will probably consist of about 25,000 persons. The East Side Conference has sent committees and special circulars to the various organizations with prospects of getting at least 20,000 persons. In addition, a new division will be organized around Seventy-second street and First avenue for the Bohemian the up-town division was amended so that the line of march will be along First avenue and Eighty-sixth street to Seventy-second street, instead of Second avenue, as originally suggested, as First avenue is densely popu-

lated and more suitable for marching. The final line of march and the list of organizations forming each division will be announced in the next issue of The Worker. In the meantime, all comrades and sympathizers who are embers of labor organizations, which have not as yet acted on the parade are urged to bring the matter up for action, so that demonstration can be made one worthy of the occasion inspiring it, and show to the capitalists of this city that the workers appreciate the value of united action and recognize their interests as a separate class. The Socialist Band has volunteered its service gratis, and there will also be two large bands, paid for by the Conference. dizations will also bring their own bands and more than sufficient music will be provided. Small cards relating the Moyer-Haywood conspiracy will be carried in the hats of those in the parade. About 4,000 red light torches and four calcium lights, automobile trucks for the two floats to be exried in the parade, and trucks for the overflow meetings around Grand entral Palace bave been ordered. Further details will be arranged at the Conference meeting next Saturday, and all delegates should attend so that a final roll call may be taken and the Conference have more accurate ideas as to the organizations expected in arade. While the present plans Conference have met with great enthusiasm and everything points to ndous success, there is much re to be done, and the parade can only be made a better success by the active participation of all those inter

Financial Secretary U. Sold knowledges the receipt of the follow-ing additional contributions:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: S cial Democratic Women's Br., No. 2, \$10; 5th and 7th A. D., Socialist Party, 85; List No. 1, Bricklayers' Union, No \$5: total, \$20: previously acknowled, \$7,584.50; total to date, \$7,-

FOR THE AGITATION FUND Collection Ebling's Casino, \$34.38; A. & S. K., Br. 6, \$5; Tailors' Union No. 300, \$10; A. Klinghoeber, \$1; total, \$50.38; previously acknowledged, \$3,-257.05; total to date, \$3,407.48.

A MEXICAN SOCIALIST EDITOR IMPRISONED

Ramon Morales, editor of "El Obrero Socialista", of Guadalajara, Mexico, has been imprisoned for his vigorous advecacy of Socialist principles.

BOSTON CONFERENCE TO HOLD BIG MEETING.

Enthusiastic Work Receiving Hearty Response from Unions-Donations Increasing.

Luclia Twining reports enthusiastically about the progress of the Moyer-Haywood agitation in Boston. She says the growth of the Boston Protest Conference demonstrates the solldarity of feeling among the working people toward their imprisoned brothers. The Conference has grown in three meetings to a representation of 160 unions. They are hard at work and propose to make the demonstration to be held on Boston Common the greatest labor display ever made in Boston.

The Central Labor Union will lead the parade. Donations were reported at the meeting on Monday last as follows: Brewers, 20, \$100; Beer Bottlers, \$50; and is circulating subscription lists; Garment Workers, \$44; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, \$25; Garment Workers reported their headquarters will be opened May 1. and all proceeds will go to the defense fund, also that 250 members have subscription lists. Musical Protective Union, K. of L. will furnish music free for parade, Hatters No. 6, have assessed members 25 cents for defense. Cigarmakers' No. 97 has passed a motion for a constitutional amendment. levying an assessment of 15 cents on the international union; this would mean \$7,000 if adopted. Patrick Mahoney and Joseph Spero are visiting the unions nightly.

The Conference has succeeded in getting good reports in the daily papers, with the result that all over the state interest is being aroused. Comrade Twining addressed a meeting of union delegates at Brockton on April 6. and a big demonstration is being planned for at an early date. The unions will be canvassed for defense funds and much interest is aroused.

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE

ARRANGING FOR PARADE. At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Conference delegates were seated from Brewers' Union No. 69, the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, and Branch 3,

S. L. P. Circulars have been sent to all labor organizations inviting them to participate in the parade on Saturday, May 4. The parade will leave the Labor Lyceum punctually at 7 p. m., and will march via Bushwick avenue to Hancock street, to Broadway up Leon ard street to Grand street and thru Bushwick avenue to hall.

Resolutions condemning the unwarranted and uncalled for statement of President Roosevelt were unanimously adopted and ordered sent to him.

Contributions were received from Morris Shaw Dramatic Societies, \$100; Workman's Sick and Death Benefit Fund No. 13, \$25; Printers' Union No. 6 (Del. Hallet), \$5; Two hundred dollars was ordered sent to the Western Federation of Miners for the defense fund.

All organizations and individuals desiring to show the capitalist class that a wrong done to a fellow workingman, even tho he be ten thousand miles away, will not be tolerated, should not fail to join in the parade on Saturday evening, May 4, 1907.

PHILADELPHIA UNIONS WILL HAVE BIG PARADE.

The Protest Conference of Philadelphia will participate with the Central Labor Union in the May Day parade which the latter body is arranging. The Conference will be represented by a float in the parade and the Mover Haywood case will receive prominent attention. At the last meeting of the Conference, the delegate from the Cloth Weavers union reported that warrants were issued for all the officers of the union, on account of the strike which has been going on for some time past, and which the daily papers are steadily ignoring. If the Cloth Weavers' officials are arrested another conference may have to be organized to protect them.

A strong letter has been sent by the Conference to President Roosevelt condemning his action concerning Moyer and Haywood.

MASS MEETING AT NEWARK.

A protest meeting will be held at the ibla Theatre, Newark, on Sunday April 21, 2 p. m. Jos. Wanhope, Franklin Wentworth and Ludwig Lore will be the speakers. It is feared that many will not gain admittance as this theatre, the largest in Newark, only seats 2,100, and about fifty unions are represented in the conference. The interest in the protest movement has been getting warmer every day since its inauguration and President Roosevelt's ignorant and insolent attack on the cictims of the mine owners' conspiracy has brought the matter to a fever heat. The sentiment now is to continue the conference not only until Moyer. Hay-wood and Pettibone are free, but un-til McParland. Gooding and the rest of the gang are wearing stripes in the penitentiary for conspiring to take innocent lives.

PRESIDENT IS ASKED TO SHIELD BORAH. C. F. U. ASKS

Idaho Prosecutor, Indicted for Land Frauds, Wants Roosevelt to Protect Him -New Lighton Men Who Would Hang Labor Lead-

New light is being thrown on the character of the men high in office in (daho who are trying to send the offi-Miners to the gallows. It appears that the whole gang are implicated in gigantic timber land frauds, in which former Governor Steunenberg also had a hand. The capitalist criminals are now appealing to President Roosevelt to shield them, on the preteuse that to push the case now would delay the triai of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone-a trial which for over a year has been postponed by the prosecution while the defense was urging speedy trial. Ready as the President lins shown himself to exercise dictatorial authority, it seems doubtful if he will dare to interfere this time, as to grant the request would be to sanction the administration of "justice" by men officially accused of high crimes. We extract the following from the "World", the only paper which has treated the matter with any fullness:

WASHINGTON, April 15 -- President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonsparte have been appealed to by Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, indicted for complicity in the timber frauds, to review his indictment by the Federal Grand Jury with a view of postponing action until the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, accused of murdering Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho.

Secutor Bernle is the special counse engaged by the State to prosecute these officials of the Western Federa tion of Miners, and his friends claim his indictment was procured by United States District-Attorney Ruick his political enemy.

The appeal of Senator Borah place. the Administration in a rather embarrasing position, for the reason that President Roosevelt has bitterly denounced Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, altho they have not yet been tried, and has virtually demanded tha they be convicted. Should be withhold action against Borah it will be charged that he is showing favors to a man who is prosecuting the miners, and it he does tot. Borah will be seriously embarrassed in the prosecution of the miners.

Bonaparte have been told that if United States District-Attorney Rulck is allowed-to proceed against Senator Bornh it will delay the murder trial. It has been pointed out to the Presi dent that the Grand Jury inquisition in Idaho under the direction of Dis trict-Attorney Rulck is gathering in none but the Republican leaders in the State, the men to whom the President sent Secretary Taft out during the last

The President and Attorney-General

campaign to aid in carrying the State Steunenberg's Name Involved.

According to the story told here the late Governor Steunenberg was the general agent for the Barber Lumber Company in Idaho, a part of the famous Weyerhauser Lumber Trust and that Senator Borah was the per sonal counsel of Steunenberg. It is now said that if further disclosure are made Steunenberg's character may be assailed.

John Kincaid, a brother of Repre sentative Kincaid of Nebraska who is now under arrest, had intimate dealings with Steunenberg.

Manager Chapman of the Barber Lumber Company is now in jail for contempt of court in refusing to turn over the books of the company to the grand jury on the demand of Attorney Ruick. Federal Judge Datty, who Ruick went to him for an order for the company's books, went further than the request and ordered that all papers, etc., be turned over with the books. The failure of Chapman to obey resulted in his arrest and impris-

The Republican machine of the state makes no secret of its desire to have Attorney Ruick "called off". "Unless he is called off it will inter

fere with the trial and punishment of the men who killed Governor Steunen berg," they say.

Ruick, under orders, started for Washington to-day.

It is now said that unless the President or Attorney-General Bonsparte in terferes, wholesale indictments against will be returned by the Federal Grand

For some unexplained reason the de-

- 1 acquaintant

THE ROUGH RIDER PRESIDENT UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

ROOSEVELT TO RETRACT.

Pointed Letter to President Speaks for Organized Labor of New York.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President United States, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir:-The Central Federated Union desires to inform you that it was very much surprised and indignant at your reference in the Senator Sherman letter, "that Messrs, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were undesirable American citizens."

As respecters and supporters of law. we as representatives of organized labor believe in a square deal and are so fair in judging our opponents that we do not conclude their guilt unless so proven.

We take it that the highest executive officer of this government should in the interest of the commonwealth, leastwise refrain from prejudging a case in public no matter what his personal opinion might be.

It is by no means a certainty that these defendants are guilty as charged. They are under the American law entitled to the benefit of doubt. The facts in the case so far as known are: that these defendants. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, were kidnapped at night, deported from one state into another and jailed without due process of law. This procedure would in the mind of an average fair and mentally balanced individual arouse at least a suspicion as to whether under such circumstances the men charged with an atrocious crime were actually guilty. If the evidence was so convincing for conviction in their own state, why vio late one law to satisfy another?

Organized labor of the country has unanimously voiced the sentiment for a fair and impa and trial. 'Is it to be supposed or do you make hold to assert, that the millions of union men-belleve in murder? We do not dispute your right to express an opinion relative to Mr. Harriman, who is not on trial for his life, but we'do most emphatically and earnestly object to your expressed prejudice and partiality, when it effects men whose lives may be forfeited by the opinion you publicly express.

The Central Federated Union is no advocate nor does it approve of such tactics as is charged against these defendants, but it believes in fair play and justice and is at all times willing to be guided by the evidence adduced to prove these defendants guilty. The exalted position you occupy by the will of the people should not be used to satisfy a personal spleen or to prejudice public opinion against these defendants.

The Central Federated Union is of the opinion that the legal machinery of any state is quite capable of coping with cases within their jurisdiction, without the necessity of being couched by the chief executive of the nation.

We are reliably informed that the powers of Idaho are bending every energy to forfeit the lives of these men. and it comes with bad grace, to say the least, that the President of the United States voluntarily assists in condemning men as guilty before they have been so proven.

In view of these facts the Central Federated Union directs me to request that you retract the reference made in your letter to Senator Sherman "that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone are undesirable American citt zens."-Very truly.

talls of the timber fraud trials have

ERNEST BOHM. Corresponding Secretary.

been concealed.

Attorney-General

Will Not Talk. WASHINGTON, April 16.-Attorney-General Bonaparte to-day refused to discuss the Borah case further than to say: "Mr. Ruick has been ordered here and he ought to arrive before the end of this week. When he comes we shall know a great deal more about the case than we do at present."
- Altho news of the timber fraud in-

vestigation is being studiously suppressed by the authorities, it has leaked out that practically the whole dominant faction of the Republican party in Idaho is implicated. This faction represented by Governor Gooding, Senator Borah, and other high officials is the one which President Roosevelt helped out in last year's campaign by sending Secretary Taft to Idaho at a

It is announced that President Roosevelt will refuse to pay any attention to the requests of hundreds of labor organizations for an explanation of his extraordinary conduct in going out of his way, in his Harriman letter. to attack Moyer and Haywood. This seems to be one of the rare cases when he will preserve a dignified silence.

Eugene V. Debs Reviews the Record and Analyzes the Character of Theodore Roosevelt—"The Friend of the Enemies and the Enemy of the Friends of the Republic" Is His Characterization of the Would-be Dictator at Washington.

on" we here present Eugene V. Debs' article on Theodore Roosevelt which appears simultaneously in that paper.]

But once in my life have I ever seen Theodore Roosevelt, and that was years before he became president of the United States. I was abourd of a train in the far west where Roosevelt was then said to be following ranch life, and as he and several companions in cowboy costume entered the car at a station stop, he was pointed out to me. I did not like him. The years since have not altered that feeling of exersion except to accentuate it.

I have since seen the nation mad with here worship over this man Roosevelt, but I have not been inpressed by it. Very "great" men sometimes strivel into very small ones and finally vanish in oblivion in

the short space of a single generation. The American people are more idolatrous than any "heathen" nation on earth. They worship their popular "heroes", while they last, with passionate frenzy, and with equal madness do they hant down the sane "fools" who vainly try to teach them sense. Theodore Reosevelt and George Dewey as "heroes" and Wendell Phillips and John Brown as "fools" are notable illustrations. American history is

tilled with them. But my personal dislike of the cow boy in infitation who has since become president, however justifiable. would scarcely warrant a public attack upon ids official character, and this review, being of such a nature, is inspired, as will appear, by entirely different motives.

There are those, and they constitute a great majority of the American people, who stand in awe of their president, supposedly their servant, but in fact their master; they speak of him with a kind of reverential adulation as a loridly personage, a superior being to be looked up to and worshipped rather than a fellowman to be respects betray equal ignorance in a more vuigar fashion by coarse tirades for which there is often as little excuse a there is for the extreme adulation.

A Consummate Hypocrite.

Regarding the president of the United States, as I do, simply as a citizen and fellowman, the same as my other. I shall speak of him and his nets free alike from awe and malice. and if I place him in the public pillory, where he has placed so many others, to be seen and despised of mea, it will be from a sense that his oth cial acts, so often in flat denial of his professions, merit the execuation of honest men.

In arraigning President Roosevell and his administration I have no private spite nor personal grudge to satisfy, but an obligation to redeem and

a principle to vindicate. I shall go about it as I would any other moral duty, asking no favorand prepared to accept all conse-

ouences. In the first place, I charge President Reosevelt with being a hypocrite, the most consummate that ever occupied the executive sent of the nation. His profession of pure politics is false, his boasted moral courage the bluff of a bully and his "square deal" a delusion and a sham.

Theodore Roosevelt is mainly for Theodore Roosevelt and incidentally for such others as are also for the same distinguished gentleman, first, last and all the time. He is a smooth and slippery politician, swollen purp.e with self-conceit; he is shrewd enough to gauge the stupidity of the masses and unscrupulous enough to turn li into here worship. This constitutes the demagog, and he is that in superlative degree.

Caught Red-Handed.

Only a few days ago he appeared in a characteristic rôle. Rushing into the limelight, as necessary to him as breath, he shricked that he and "Root" were "horrified" because of certain scandalous and revolting charges made by one of his own former political hums. Of course, he and "Root", of Tweed fame, the foxiest "fixer" of them all, were "horrified" because of the shock to their political virtue, but it so happened that the horror took effect only when they found them-selves uncovered. The taking of Harriman's boodle for corruptly electing him president and the use of the stolen insurance funds for the same criminal purpose did not "horrify" the president and "Root", nor would they be "horrified" get if they had not been caught red-handed in the act with the pooty upon their persons,

The cry of the exposed maiefactor and all his pack of yelpers that he is the victim of a "plot" by his own friends and supporters, the very gentlemen (sic) who furnished him with free special trains, paid his campaign expenses and in fact bought the presidency for him, is so palpably false as to be absolutely ridiculous and only

By courtesy of the "Appeal to Rea. | brings into bolder relief the hypocrisy | high office Lincoln honored and resortand fraud it was designed to conceal. This much is preliminary to the extraordinary official conduct of the president which has "horrified" not only its victims but millions of others,

and now prompts this review and pro-Disgraced HiS Office.

Something over a year ago Charles Moyer, William Haywood, and George Pettibone of Colorado, leading officials of the Western Federation of Miners, were overpowered and kidnapped by a gang of thugs and torn from their families at night by conspiracy of two degenerate governors and another no torious criminal acting for the Mine and Smelter Trust, one of the most stupendous aggregations of force and plunder in all America.

Every decent man and woman was "horrifled" by this infamy and the whole working class of the nation cried out against it.

Was Roosevelt also "horrified"? Yes:

Because the Mine and Smetter Trust had kidnapped three citizens of the republic?

Oh. no! The three citizens were only working cattle and he never had any other

conception of them. He was "horrified" because the Mine and Smelter Trust, unclean birds that feather their nests, especially in Colorado, with legislatures and United States senatorships, had not killed in-

stead of kidnapped their victims. Then and there Theodore Roosevelt disgraced bimself and his high office, and his cruel cowardly act will load his name with odium as long as it is remembered.

The Mine and Smelter Trust had put up the funds and used its vast machinery for Roosevelt, and now Roosevelt must serve it even to the extent of upholding criminals, approving kidunpping and murdering its helpless

Descending To Vile Depths. When Roosevelt stepped out of the

White House and called Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone murderers, men he had never seen and did not know; men who had never been tried, never convicted and whom every law of the land presumed innocent until proven guilty, he fell a million miles beneath where Lincoln stood, and there he grovels to-day with his political crimes, our after another, finding blin out and pointing at him their accusing fingers.

No president of the United States bus ever descended to such depths as has Roosevelt to serve his law-defying and crime-inciting masters.

The act is simply segudatous and without a parallel in American his-

tory.
What right has Theodore Roosevelt to prejudge American citizens, pronounce their guilt and hand them over to the hangman? In a pettifogging lawyer such an act would be infamous in the president of the nation it bemonstrous and staggers belief.

All that Roosevelt knows about Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone he knows from his friends, their kiduappers.

The millions of workingmen and labor union in America, count for nothing with him. He is not now standing for votes. He is fulfilling his obligation to the gentlemen (1) who put up the coin that elected him; paying off the mortgage they nold upon his administration.

Theodore Roosevelt is swift to brand other men who even venture to disagree with him as liars. He, according to himself, is immaculate and infallible.

The greatest liar is he who sees only liars in others.

A Foul Lie.

When Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, denounced Charles Moyer, William Haywood and George Pettibone as murderers, ne ut tered a lie as black and damnable, a calumny as foul and atrocious as ever ssued from a human throat. The men he thus traduced and vilified, sitting in their prison cells for having dutifully served their fellow-workers and having spurped the bribes of their masters, transcend immeasurably the man in the White House, who, with the cruel malevolence of a barbarian. has pronounced their doom.

A thousand times rather would I be one of those men in Ada County jail than Theodore Roosevelt in the White House at Washington.

Had these men accepted, with but a shadow of the eagerness Roosevelt displayed, the debauching funds of the trust pirates, they would not now languish in felous' cells.

The same brazen robbers of the peo ple and corrupters of the body politic who put Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone in jail also put Theodore Roose-

velt in the White House. This accounts for his prostituting the

ing to methods that would shame a Bowery ward-heeler.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Bowery ward-heeler.

Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone are
not murderers; it is a ghastly ile, and I denounce it in the name of law and in the name of justice. I know these men, these sons of toll; I know their hearts, their guileless nature and their rugged honesty. I love and honor them and shall fight for them while

there is breath in my body. Here and now'l challenge Theodore Roosevelt. He is guilty of high crimes and deserves impeachment.

Let him do his worst. I denounce him and defy him.

A Despised Man.

During my recent visit at Washington I learned from those who know him what they think of Roosevelt. Among newspaper men he is literally despised. Their true feeling is not apparent in what they write, for they cnow that the slightest offense to the president is lese majeste and meaus instantaneous decapitation.

For the second time, Theodore, Roosevelt, president of the United States, has now publicly convicted. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. He has not pronounced condemnation upon Harry Thaw, or any rich man charged with murder. He has, however, made a postmaster of a man at Chicago charged by the Chicago "Tribune" with having shot another man in midnight brawl over disreputable women, and then used his influence to make the same man mayor of that,

Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, the three workingmen kidnapped by the Mine and Smelter Trust, have now een in jail fourteen months; they have not been tried, but twice con-demned by President Roosevelt, the demned by President Roosevelt, the last time but a few days ago. In connection with Harriman, his former political pal and financial backer. These men are in release calls of the content men are in prison cells, their bodies in manucles and their lins sigled. They are voiceless and at the mercy of calare voiceless and at the mercy umny. No matter how grossly outraged, they must submit.

True Character Being Revealed

For a man clothed with the almost absolute power of a president to strike down men gagged and bound, as these men are, he must have an unspeak ably brutal and cowardly nature, just such a nature as the governor of an Empire state must have to turn a deaf ear to the agonizing entreaties of a shricking, shuddering woman and see her dragged into the horrors of

electrocution.

The true character of this man is being gradually revealed to the American people. He has never been any thing but an enemy of the working class. He joined a labor organizati class. He joined a lator purely as a demagog. In all his lire he never associated with working people he hereal ple. His writings, before he bec a politician, show that he held the contempt. When he entered polit cal life he soon learned how to shak hands with a fireman for the came and have his press agent do the reand it was this species of demag the very basest concelvable, that kin ized him with the ignorant mass a gave him the votes of the millions in his heart despised as an infer

In his book on "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail", page 10, written long before he entered politics, Roosevelt reveals his innate contempt for those who toil. After describing cowboys when "drunk on the villainous whiskey of the frontier towns", he closes with this comparison, which needs no comment: "They are much better fellows and pleasanter companions than small farmers or agricultural laborers; nor, are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be men-tioned in the same breath."

The pretended friendship for the great body of workingmen who are not to be compared to drunken cowboys has served its demagogical purpose, but the final chapter is not yet written. There will be an awakening. and every official act of Theodore Roosevelt will be subjected to its searching scrutiny. He has always been on the side of capital wholly, while pretending the impossible feat of serving both capital and labor with equal fidelity, and only the ceptorable ignorance of his dupes has applauded him in that hypocritical rôle.

The anthracite miners, or their children at least, will some day know that it was President Theodore Roosevelt who handed them over to the coal trust with a gold brick for a souvenir, labeled "Arbitration"

A Trust President.

Theodore Roosevelt is an aristocrac and an autocrat. His affected democracy is spurious and easily detected. He belongs to the "upper crust" and at the very best he can conceive of the working class only as contented wage slaves. And no one knows bet-

Continued on page 2

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pour all husiness communications, and money orders, checks and drafts pay-to. The Worker. Communications con-us the editorial department of the amound he addressed to the Editor se Worker. Communications for the smeltung" should be separately ad-

The of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

Bacetpts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number of the wrapper, the meek fallowing receipt of money.

Comrades sending in new aubscriptions for The Worker should inform the subscribers not to expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date that subscriptions are sent in. Several days are required for communication to pass thru the various departments and for names to get onto the melling lists.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mel their communications in time to reach the office by Manday, whenever possible.

Compalaints shout the business or editorial management of the paper should be adjusted to the Roard of Directors, Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 15 Spruce street, New York.

York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Rocialist Party has passed throug shird general election. Its growing pois indicated by the increase of its vote



OUR MAY DAY NUMBER.

Next week's issue of The Worker, we would again remind our readers, will he a special eight-page May Day Number, containing valuable propaganda matter appropriate to the occasion with nothing of a controversial nature and the routine matter kept at the um. Our friends should see to it this paper is distributed at May yay demonstrations and Moyer-Hay-wood protest meetings. The paper will May go into the mails on the morning of April 25; if possible, orders should be sent so as to reach this office by April 24. The prices for bundles are, as usual, 75 cents for 100 copies, \$1.20 for 200, and 50 cents a hundred for larger quantities.

A CAPITALIST LIE AND A LABOR EDITOR'S RANT.

Our readers will remember that some little time ago a report came from San Francisco that at a protes meeting held there by Socialists and trade unionists on behalf of Mover and Haywood the audience hissed and booted the American flag and finally compelled its removal. All the capital ist papers printed this report and sor

emply editorialized upon it. We had our suspicions at the tim that the story was at least exagger ated. We learn now that it was a pure fabrication. The "Coast Seamen's Journal" of San Francisco explains how it originated. The meeting was a large one and the platform was crowded as well as the body of the hall. On the platform were some American flags together with the banners of various organizations, Some of these flags had been carelessly placed in such a manner that they obscured the view from some parts of the audience and accordingly, when the speaking began, several men in the audience shouted out "move that flag". "clear the flags away", and so forth. The request was complied with, the meeting proceeded, and nothing more was thought of the matter-except by one smart reporter. All the morning papers had reporters at the meeting and all printed accounts of it the next day. Only one had anything to say about the flag incident-a sufficient proof that nothing sensational had occurred. The "Chronicle", however, gave a thrilling account of the "insult to the Stars and Stripes"-and on this one false report was based the Assoclated Press story which then went out to all parts of the country.

So much for the facts. The occurrence is nothing very remarkable. It is just one more illustration of the power and will of the capitalist press to propagate falsehood for the purpose of discrediting the labor movementjust one more illustration of the urgent need for a stronger labor press to tell the truth and put a curb on capitalist mendacity.

Unfortunately, however, it is not

that is to blame. In the present case, the "Mine Workers' Journal" broke out in this fashion:

"Let these anarchists be undeceived. That flag is the flag of organized labor, its stripes are our stripes, its stars are our stars; it represents our country, our institutions, our freedom. If at any time or at any place these ruffians do not like this country or its institutions no attempt will be made to keep

"The editor of the 'Mine Workers' Journal' solemnly decrares that if ne were the executive in California or in San Francisco he would hang those people for treason, if it were the last act of his life."

That this editorial is based on the acceptance of a false statement of fact is a minor matter. Even if the facts had been as stated, the man who, speaking for a great organization, would deliberately write and publish such words would be much more cutpable than those who, in a moment of passion, in the excitement of a public meeting, and speaking solely for themselves individually, might insult the flag. The rash utterances of sudden passion merely discredit their authors, disgust their hearers, and do no lasting harm. The printed words of the official spokesman of a union, unless retracted or repudiated, put a brand upon the whole organization.

Let us, for the purposes of this discussion, define "anarchy" as meaning awless violence. Which, then, is the more criminal form of anarchy-tha of the individual who hisses at a piece of bunting used as an emblem of the government to express his resentment against the abuse of power by gov ernment officials, or that of the responsible publicist who coolly advises that mayors and governors disregard law and constitution and take to themselves the powers of grand jury and prosecuting attorney and judge and trial jury and arbitrarily hang anyone whom he thinks guilty of treason? Or, supposing the words translated into acts, which would be the more dangerous anarchy and treason-that of some individuals, drunk with excitement, who might actually tear down and trample upon that piece of bunting or that of the mayor or governor who should act on this editor's advice and arrogate to himself the power to inflict the death penalty at will? No calm and candid person, we believe, will have a moment's doubt. The worst treason is always that of usurping rulers; and the next in guitt is that of public spokesmen who counsel and approve usurpation. The worst anarchy-because that which causes the greatest lasting harm to societyis always that of public officials who betray their trust and abuse their power to overthrow or undermine the law; and editors or writers who incite and defend them are but a little less criminal. The anarchy, the treason, the lawless words or deeds of individuals are venial offenses in comparison because their evil effects are incom parably less extensive and less permanent.

The second sentence of our quotation from the "Mine Workers' Journal" is. at best or worst, mere gush. The Stars and Stripes is no more the flag of the trade unions than it is the flag of the trusts. If it is John Mitchell's flag, it is at least as much David M. Parry's; if it is the flag of the coal miners, it is at any rate no less the flag of the mine owners. It represents our country," which the workingmen maintain by their labor and which the capitalists own and exploit. It represents "our institutions"-including the "bull pen" of Colorado and the state constabulary of Pennsylvania and the injunctions and anti-labor decisions of a hundred courts. It represents "our freedom"-which has to so great an extent been turned to mockery by the subservience of government to capitalist interests. If the Stars and Stripes waved at Yorktown, so did it wave also at Hazleton and Virden; if it floated over the forces of freedom at Gettysburg, so has it floated likewise over the hirelings of murderous capitalism at Homestead, at Chicago, at Buffalo, at Cripple Creek. Like every national flag, it has its glories and its shames. Like the flag of every nation that has passed under capitalistic rule. it has of late been often desecrated by the crimes it was used to sanction.

It is rather silly to hiss flags or trample on them. It is equally silly to worship them. They are emblems, nothing more. As emblems, they will be honored or despised, loved or hated, according to the conduct of the governments they represent. And when any government finds that it must depend on penal law to enforce formal expression of respect for its flag, that very fact is a confession that the government no longer enjoys the love and confidence of its peoplé. If Gessler had deserved the respect of the Swiss,

Tell. Which does the Mine Workers' editor honor-Gessler or Tell?

This editor has done a great disservice to everything good that the Stars and Stripes still stands for. He has done what he could to incite official lawlessness, with its inevitable consequence of mob violence. He has misrepresented his organization, and he ought to apologize.

SOMETHING ABOUT RIGHTS.

The Boise "Daily Statesman" wants it understood that Russian tyranny does not exist in the United States and that this country is away ahead of the Tsar's bailiwick when it comes to "the recognition of the right of property, the right of personal liberty and the right of free speech." In a certain measure this is true. The laborer, for instance, has the right to his own labor, which is his only property, and the right to sell it to the capitalist for whatever that gentleman sees fit to give him for it, providing, of course, the laborer hasn't got a union to set a higher price. Then, as for the right of free speech and personal liberty, the laborer only enjoys these when by force of organized intelligence and resistance, he compels the capitalist employer and the capitalist state to allow him that enjoyment. If things are not yet quite as bad here as in Russia it is solely because the capitalists haven't yet got away with the game. They would make this country another Russia if they could, as the most outspoken of them, Parry, Post and others, testify. And in a number of instances the capitalists and their tools in public office have done things that make some performances of the Tsar look like a Sunday school experiment in city government. It is to prevent the recurrence of such outrages upon personal liberty and free speech that the labor movement is now so active in defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and it is in the attempt to stifle and distort this activity that the "Daily Statesman". Governor Gooding's personal organ, resorts to whining and subterfuge.

THE RUMANIAN REVOLT.

The ill-advised and ill-fated peasants' revolt in Rumania is a terrible example of the evil wrought by a complication of racial antipathies with class antagonisms, of the frightful disaster which may result when the forces of economic discontent are not guided by scientific knowledge.

The condition of the peasants in Rumania has always been a wretched one, perhaps even worse than that of their Russian neighbors; and of late their sufferings have been more aggravated by an effective combination of landlords to raise rents and force down agricultural wages. So long as the great proprietors lived upon their estates, their yoke, tho heavy, was somewhat ameliorated both by their permanent interest in maintaining their properties (which naturally included the maintenance of at least tolerable conditions for the workers on the land) and also by the effect of personal contract between landlord and tenant. But that is, in general, a thing of the past. The old feudal or semi-feudal system has given way to capitalist exploitation of a peculiarly cruel kind. The old proprietors live in the cities or abroad, enjoying their leisure or engaging in commerce, finance, or politics. They let their estates in gross to enterprising business men who engage to relieve them of all the trouble of supervision and to turn over the rent regularly, and who reimburse themselves by subletting the land to the peasants in small parcels at higher rates. These capitalistic head-tenants, who actually control the situation, are not interested in preserving the fertility of the soil or maintaining the stock and equipment, and no more are they interested in keeping the peasants in such a condition that they may continue to till the soil and leave a generation of skilled and industrious workers behind them as they pass away. Their sole interest is, during the term of their lease, to squeeze out as much money as possible from the land and the four-legged and two-legged working cattle upon it. To do this they have formed what is virtually a trust with the object of eliminating all com-

Now it so happens that these head tenants, the direct and active exploiters of the peasantry, are nearly all Jews. It could not be otherwise, since industry is but little developed in Rumania; the number of Gentiles only the out-and-out capitalist press he would have had no occasion to put adapted to modern business methods

higher rents.

his hat on a pole in the market place is small, and the finance and comand command them to bow to it; and, merce of the country, as it developed, let it be remembered, Gessler produced has fallen into the hands of members of that race, which, for so many centuries, has been excluded from agriculture and from many handicrafts and driven to specialize in trade and money-lending.

The natural result is that the peas-

ants, already taught by the church that the Jews are the enemies of God, keenly feeling that these particular Jews are their own enemies, and not enlightened by any broad conception of the class struggle and the way to industrial emancipation, have simply translated their rebellious passion into terms of race and religion and have risen up in blind wrath and slaughtered the Jews wherever they could find them. The worst of it is, not only that vast numbers of Jews quite innocent of exploitation have been killed or maimed or at least despoiled of their little belongings, but that the particular Jews whose cruel greed (capitalist greed, not Jewish greed) caused the outbreak have generally escaped without personal injury and are very likely to be repaid for all the pecuniary loss they may have suffered. For, besides the Jewish money-lenders and landlords, comparatively few in numbers, there is a large body of Jewish workingmen in Rumania as in Russia and Poland, the same oppression that Gentile workingmen suffer but kept apart from them by racial and religious prejudices. Less poor people could not escape from the wild fury of the pensants, and they have suffered heavily in every way. The rich Jewish landlords, on the other hand, had means to get away at the first-danger, or else to protect themselves. Few of them have been killed or injured; and they will expect the government to relimburse them for the damage done to their houses and other property.

It appears from the reports that the rising has been suppressed, and that the "pacification" has been effected with shocking brutality on the part of the government, which, corrupt and imbecile itself, is mortally afraid of its own people, on the one hand, and, on the other, of the power of international finance.

THE ROUGH RIDER UNDER MICROSCOPE.

Continued from page 1.

ter than he how easily these slaves are duped and how madly they will cheer and follow a cheap and showy hero".

The simple fact is that Theodor Roosevelt we made president by the industrial captains and the robbers in general of the working class. They picked him for a winner and he has not failed them. Elected by the trusts and surrounded by trust attorneys as cabinet advisers. Roosevelt is essentially the monarch of a trust admin

If this is denied, Roosevelt is challenged to answer if it was not the railroad trust that furnished him gratuitously with the special trains that bore him in royal splendor over all the railways of the nation. He is challenged to publish the list of contributors to his political sewer funds amounting to millions of dollars, and freely used to buy the votes that made

Did or did not the men known as trust magnates put up this boodle? Boodle drawn from the veins of labor? Will Mr. Roosevelt deny it?

his man Cortelyou was holding up the trusts for all they would "cough up"

Will be dare plead ignorance to intelligent persons as to who put up the money that debauched the voters of the pation?

The Source of Slush Funds.

It is true that a spasm of virtuous indignation seized him when he found that the trusts had slipped the lucre into his slush funds when he was not looking but this was only after be saw the people looking behind the cur Then he bounded to the footlights and denounced Alton B. Parker as a liar for charging that the trusts were furnishing the boodle to make him president, but no man not feeble-minded was deceived as to who was the Har

Read the Washington press dispatch in the Kansas City "Journal" of April 4: "It was declared in banking cir cles that light could be shed on the question of campaign contributions in 1904 If the books of the national Republican committee were throw

The books will not be thrown open. Roosevelt will not allow It; he knows they contain the damning evidence of

The case is clearly stated in the platpetition on their side and compelling the peasants to pay higher and even

The case is clearly stated in the platform of the Democratic state convention of Missonri, adopted in 1905, which reads as follows:

"We believe Theodore Roosevelt Insincere. Pretending to inveigh against the crimes of trusts and corporations, he openly defended Paul Morton, when, as manager of the Santa Fé Railrond, he was compelled to confess enormous rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. It was Roosevelt who advanced the pernicious doctrine that you must punish the corporation,

not its officials who cause it to commit crime. It was Roosevelt who denounced large campaign contributions, while his secretary of commerce and labor was fleecing the corporations out of one of the biggest slush funds ever known in the history of Ameri-

can politics." President Roosevelt may shout "liar' until he turns as black in the face as are the cracksmen at heart who burglarized the safes of the New York insurance companies to land him in the White House, while he was toying with the names of "Jimmy" Hyde and Chauncey Depew as pawns in the corrupt game, but the "damned spot" will not out until the whole truth is known and the whole crime explated.

A Damning Indictment.

The publication of the Roosevelt-Harriman correspondence places 'the president in his true colors before the American people. It explains his hot haste in condemning Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone to the gallows and sending Taft to Idaho to assure the smelter trust and warn the protesting people that the kidnapping of these workingmen was sanctioned by the White House and would have the support of the national administration.

A more shameful perversion of public power never blackened the pages

This national scandal shows up the president's two-faced character so clearly and convincingly that it leaves not so much as a pin-hole for escape. It is a damning indictment of not only the president, but the whole brood of plutocrats, promoters and grafting politicians who have been looting this nation for years.

Here is one extract from these illuminating epistles which I want to burn minds of the working class dupes who have been bowing in the dust before this blustering bully of the White House:

Personal.

"Oct. 1, 1904.-My Dear Mr. Harriman:-A suggestion has come to me in a round-about way that you do not think it wise to come on to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I

"If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or any matter in which I could give you aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being, and then, a few weeks hence, before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not consected with the campaign. With great regards, sincerely yours,

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The Mask Lifted. Does not this brand the pres'dent

with the duplicity of a Tweed and the cunnit a a Quay?

a president who is honest the people candestinely consort with the villain he characterizes as a linr and all that is vicious?

The disclosures made in the secret correspondence strip the president of the last shred of deception with which to cloak his perfidy. The mask is lifted and the exposure is complete. It is in the president's own handwriting in a letter to Harriman that would never have seen the light in a thousand years had not circumstances forced it upon the attention of a betrayed people. It is adroitly phrased, but its meaning is as he knows him now; wanted his boodle and insinuatingly coaxed him to sneak to the White House when no one was looking, and only after he was discovered did he denounce Harriman as a Har and fall into his usual

fit of moral epilepsy.

From now on there will be a sharp decline in the stock of Theodore Roose velt. The capitalist papers may continue to boom him as the only savior and his corps of press agents at the White House may continue to grind out three-column stories about the awful conspiracy of his "trusty" friends to ruin him, but his bubble is pricked and the cheap glory in which he revel-

ed is departing forever. The people have been sadly deceived for a time, but the march of events is opening their eyes.

Only the very ignorant and foolish believe that a president who has surrounded himself with Wall Street darlings as cabinet ministers has any serious designs on the trusts.

An Ideal Combination.

The Ryan, Root, and Roosevelt combination is ideal. It speaks for itself. and with such shining lights as Taft, Corteigon, Knox and Paul Morton surrounding it. all lingering doubt is refull blaze of its glory.

Space will not permit a review of the personnel of the president's official family, at least two of whom, had the law been enforced, would now be in the penitentiary. e story of President Roosevelt

and Paul Morton, if truthfully told, would make a luminous chapter in railroad rescality and political jobbery. It was to this notorious strike breaker and self-confessed criminal that Roosevelt issued a bill of moral rectitude long as Pope's essay that landed him into the eighty-thousanddollars-a-year insurance graft he now

holds down.

There is in this "promotion" the very climax of the irony of boodle.

Paul Morton, who began as a strike-breaker on the C. B. and Q. and reared a monument to theft at Hutchinson, Kan., and left his trail of crime all the way from the Mississippi to the Pacific, is fit, indeed, to be the cald-net associate and confidential chursief

a president who puts him at the head of the company whose funds were stolen to buy his election.

Acceptable to Vultures.

William H. Taft is another of the elect, and it is easy to understand why Roosevelt has decided to make this illustrious son his successor as president of the United States and is now grooming him with the patronage of the national administration. Taft is a man after Roosevelt's own heart. Among his early acts as a judge he fined the bricklayers of Cincinnati two thousand dollars for going on a strike; he was next whirled to Toledo by special train and ordered by the Toledo. Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad to issue an injunction blading and gagging its striking engineers and firemen and locking their leader up in fall and he complied with alacrity. From that time on it has been smooth sailing for the accommodating judge and there is not a bloated plutocrat who would not bail with joy the election of William Taft as president; be would be almost as acceptable to these vultures as Roosevelt himse.f.

The manner in which President Roosevelt manipulates the Supreme Court by bestowing lucrative offices upon the sons and other relatives and friends of its dignitaries can only be hinted at here, but will receive due attention later on. The case of ex-Senator Burton is an instance in point, Other senators had taken thousands in similar cases to Burton's paltry few hundred dollars, but Burton was marked by Roosevelt for refusing to crook the knee to the sugar trust and pursued with merciless ferocity until e was lodged behind prison bars.

Showing His Crititude.

The president did not have a call to go after" his old friends, Channey Depew and Thomas Platt, with the same virtuous passion to see crime punished and criminals jailed.

When Roosevelt was making his continental campaign in the palatial special trains furnished free by the railroad trust he stopped at Abilene. Kan., the home of the then Senator Burton, and opened his speech there in these words: "I am glad to be at the home of the senior senator from Kansas and am delighted to meet and greet his neighbors and friends. I want to say that no man in this world has done more, and I had almost said as much, to place me where I am now. than your distinguished senator.'

Fine way the president had of showing his gratitude. Burton should have known better and taken warning. Whenever Roosevelt gets that near to a man something is going to happen. 'My dear" is then due to be metamorphosed with startling suddenness into an "atroclous liar".

The Center c' All Gravity.

Roosevelt can brook no rivalry. He is the self-appointed central luminary in the solar system. All others must be contented with being fire-files. He must violate all traditions and smast all precedents. He is spectacular beyond the wildest dreams. He must have the center of the stage and hold the undivided attention of the audience. Any stunt will do when the interest lags. A familiar turn with a prize-fighter or a "gun-man" is always good for an encore. Nothing is overlooked. A dash to Panama with a fleet of battle-ships and a battery of cameras and a squad of artists and reporters is good for thousands of columns about the marvelous virility and fertility of the greatest president since Washington. He is followed with minute and eager detail as ne darts from cellar to roof, inspects every shingle, a solemn expression. shovelful of coal into the furnace. snatches a bite from a workingman's pail, shakes hands with a startled sec tion man and is off I'ke a flash to look after some other section of the planet that It may not drop out of its shining orbit.

Mighty savior of the human race! Such is Theodore Roosevelt, the president who condemns workingmen able to the trusts that control his acministration.

Archbishop Ireland, the plutocratic

prelate. will cheerfully certify to Roosevelt as the anointed of the Lord. And this will make another interesting chapter for a later review; a chapter that will deal with Ireland as the political as well as spiritual adviser of Jim" Hill and the Great Northern. and of court decisions awarding him thousands of acres of land and making of the alleged follower of the Tramp of Gaillee a multi-millionaire a chapter that will tell or a high priest ounding the political keynote to his besighted followers in exchange for a promised voucher for a red hat to worn in a land of freedom in which the state and church are absolutely divorced. Only a few of the facts about Ro

velt and his regime have been here stated, but enough to satisfy all honest men that THEODORE ROOSEVELT IS THE FRIEND OF THE ENE MIES AND THE ENEMY OF THE FRIENDS OF THE REPUBLIC.

ENTITLED TO DAY'S MOUTH. Chancellor Day in a recent addre affirmed that "a man has the right to

acquire a title to the whole world." thing is sure: If the man has the power to get it he will hold it afterwards. When the question of his right to it is broached, the world lord will settle that also. He will simply "acquire a title" to learned men in our universities and turn them loose ness of property". Chancelor Day will command a premium should his oil friend come into possession of the earth. By "right" he belongs to Rockefeller.

RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY.

OUR SOVEREIGN WILL. "Not only does the President insist that his successor be pledged to carry out his policies, but he is determined to actually choose the nominee."— Syndicated Washington Correspond-

The we may not have a voice Or the shadow of a cho

As to Presidents and other vital things It is really better so, And it's comforting to know

That we're free and independent voting kings. . . .

A PARALLEL

Said the farmer to the turkey: "How

do you want to be killed? Shall I chop your head off, or wring your neck? Take your choice." "Here, hold on!" protested the gob-

bler. "I don't want to be killed at all." "You're evading the issue," replied

the farmer. "Ungrateful and rebellic bird, is this my return for feeding and fattening ye?" Says the capitalist to the toller: "How

do you want to be robbed? By the Republican or the Democratic party? Take your choice."

"But I don't want to be robbed at all!" protests the wage slave. "You're a dangerous and undesirable

citizen," replies the exploiter. "Is this your thanks for the unprecedented prosperity I've been giving you?"

NAME WAS TOO APPROPRIATE.

The city of Cleveland, O., has changed the name of Rockefeller Boulevard to "East Boulevard", and the snobs who reside along that thorofare are, according to the New York Press", intensely indignant, declaring that the change is, in effect, an insult to John D. Roc'kefeller.

However, the news item goes on to inform us that the driveway in question is "long and crooked". In view of the oil king's physical and ethical make-up, isn't the change of name rather a salve for his sensorium than an insult?

THE PEEVISH PHONOGRAPH.

William T. Stead compares President Roosevelt to a graphophone "expressing the feelings, sentiments, thoughts and ideals of the American

"Click-click-click-Liar! - whirewhirr-Demagog! - grr-grr - Dear Maria! - buzz - buzz - Muck-raker!wheeze-wheeze - My policies!-cluckcluck-Mob!-tick -tick-Mollycoddle! zip-zip-zip - Undesirable citizens"!

Gee! It must be out of order!

MONKEY HILL

Commenting on the recent junketing trip of Speaker Cannon and his Conressional croples to the Panama Canal, the "Sun" says:

Even the sight of the millions of dollars worth of derelict French machinery now adorned with vines and weeds, and Monkey Hill, the cemetery with its thousands of dead canal workdidn't dampen the visitors'

spirits." Why should it? Discarded machinery and dead men are incapable of yielding further profit, it is true; butwhy grieve about that? The supply of both new machines and men is un falling, and the more material used

up the bigger the graft. It's a beautiful arrangement The wallets of the masters

And the graves of Monkey Hill. BOOZE AS AN AID TO MORALITY.

Don't let us hear any more treasonable talk about Capitalism caring noth-Look at the Texas Brewers' Associ-

ation. Paragons of piety! They have organized a secret service corps of 300 men who are to tour the State and furnish evidence of violations of the law. The gambling hells disorderly dives have got to git. Yes, sir! The association has set aside \$200.000 to be used in the campaign for rigid righteousness, and will spend \$100,000 every year for that purpose. It's a noble cause and . .

What's that? "There are seventy-two 'dry' coun-

ties in Texas"? Ab, then it can't be the Demon Rum that's troubling, so much as . .

Repeat that, please. "The brewers recently regained eight

counties from the Prohibitionists by driving out the dives." Ains, another illusion shattered! Old Mr. Material Interests WILL keep but-ting in and disturbing our dreams!

FRENCH GOVERNMENT HELPS BREAK BAKERS' STRIKE.

The French government was frightened last week over the possible strike of workers in the provision trades at Paris. At Marsellies the striking bakers had a lesson in capitalist party rule. Military bakers were placed at the command of the master bakers and the scab plants were policed by the city authorities.

The national council of the S ists issued an address to the workers of France protesting against the action of the government in the matter or organization of state employees. The workers are urged to organize and thus make the ministers and deputies concede the right to organize.

THE WALKING DELECATE.

(CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER II. (Continued.)

Mr. Driscoll's eyes clicked, and he

banged his pudgy fist upon his desk. Then the men 'll go back to work on the day hell freezes over." ed Foley, rising to go. "But I have idea youse 'll want to see me a day or two before then. I've come to your this time. There's my card." And he went out with the triumphant feeling of the man who can guide events.

At ten o'clock the next morning he clambered again to the top of the St. Etienne Hotel. The Italian and Swede

were still at work.
"Lay down your tools, boys!" he called out to the two gangs. "The job's

The men crowded around him, de-

ding information. "Driscoll won't fire the scabs." he

"Kick 'em off,-settle it that-a-way!" growled one of the men. "We can't

That'd only settle this one case. We've got to settle the scab question with Driscoll for good an' all. It's hard luck, boys, I know," he said sympathetically, "but we can't do nothin' but strike. We've got to lick Driscoll

Leaving the men talking hotly as they changed their clothes for the t, Foley went down the ladder to bear the message and the same comfort to the riveters.

The next morning the general contractor for the building got Mr. Dris-coll on the telephone. "Why aren't you getting that ironwork up?" he de

Mr. Driscoll started into an explana tion of his trouble with Foley, but the general contractor cut him short. don't care what the trouble is. What care about is that you're not getting that ironwork up. Get your men right back to work."

"How?" queried Mr. Driscoll sarcas tically.

"That's your business!" answered eneral contractor, and rang off. Mr. Driscoll talked it over with the "Co.," a young fellow of thirty or thereabouts, of polished manner and ir-reproachable tailoring. "See Foley,"

Mr. Berman advised. "It's simply a game for graft!"
"That may be," said the junior partner. "But what can you do?"
"I won't pay graft!"

shrugged his shapely oulders and withdrew. Mr. Berman ced, his office floor, tugged at his iskers, and used some language that at least had the virtue of being terse. With the consequence, that be there was nothing for him but to settle as best he could. In furious mortification he wrote to Foley asking him to call. The answer was a single scrawled sentence: "If you want to see me, I live at --- West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street."

The instant after this note was read its fragments were in Mr. Driscoll's ous fate before he'd do it! But the general contractor descended upon him in person, and there was a bitter half The result was that late Saturday afternoon Mr. Driscoll locked his de in his desk, put his checkbook in is pocket, and set forth for the number on West One Hundred and Fif-teenth Street.

A large woman, of dark voluptuous beauty, with a left hand like a jewel-er's tray, answered his knock and led him into the parlor, on whose furnish ings more money than taste had been spent. The room was a war of colors, in which the gilt of the picture frames, enclosing oblongs of high-hued sentint, had the best of the conflict, and in which baby blue, showing in pic tures, upholstery and a tancy lamp ade, was an easy second, despite its infantility.

Foley sat in a swinging rocker, read ing an evening paper, his coat off, his et in slippers. He did not rise 'Hello! Are they havin' zero weather

Mr. Driscoll passed the remark. ss you know what I'm here for. "If youse give me three guess "If youse give me three guess

might be able to hit it. But chair bot tom's as cheap as carpet. Set down. Mr. Driscoll sank into an apholster ed chair, and a skirmish began be tween his purple face and the baby blue of the chair's back. "Let's get to

usiness." he said.
"Won't youse have a drink first?"
uerled Foley, with balting hospitality.
Mr. Driscoll's hands clenched the arms of the chair. "Let's get to busi-

Well-fire away."

"You know what it is." "I can't say's I do, Foley returned

The contractor's hands dug again into the uphoistery. "About the strike you called on the St. Etienne."
"Oh, that!—Well?"

Mr. Driscoll guiped down pride and and went desperately to the "What'll I have to do to settle

"Um! Le's see. First of all, youse 'll fire the scabs?'

ce to do that before, an' end it right there. But it can't end there now. There's the wages the men's lost. Youse 'll have to pay waitin'

ean," Mr. Driscoll frain from saying time," Foley

"Well,-how much?" Mr. Driscoll remarked to himself that he knew what part of the "walting time" the

ould get. Foley looked at the ceiling and apto calculate. "The waiting time'll cost youse an even thousand." "What!"

"If youse ain't learnt your yet, youse might as well go back." He made as if to resume his paper.

Mr. Driscoll swallowed hard. "Oh, I'll pay. What else can I do? You've got me in a corner with a gun to my head."

Foley did not deny the similitude. 'Youse 're gettin' off dirt cheap."

When'll the men go back to work?" "The minute youse pay, the strike's

Mr. Driscoll drew out his checkbook, and started to fill in a check with a fountain pen.

"Hold on there!" Foley cried. "No checks for me."

"What's the matter with a check?" "Youse don't catch me scatterin' my name round on the back o' checks. D'youse think I was born yesterday?" "Where's the danger, since the

money's to go to the men for waiting Mr. Driscoll asked sarcastically.

"It's cash or nothin'," Foley said shortly. "I've no money with me. I'll bring

it some time next week. "Just as youse like. Only every day

raises the price.' Mr. Driscoll made haste to promise as soon as he could get it from his

to deliver the money Monday morning bank. And Foley thereupon promised to have the men ready to go back to work Monday afternoon. settled. Mr. Driscoll started to leave. He was suffocating.

"Won't Jouse have a drink?" Foley asked again, at the door,

Mr. Driscoll wanted only to get out of Foley's company, where he could explode without having it put in the "No," he said curtly.

Well!-now me, when I got to swallow a pill I like something to wash it down.

The door slammed, and Mr. Driscoll puffed down the stairs leaving behind him a trail of language like a locomo tive's plume.

CHAPTER III. THE RISE OF BUCK FOLEY.

Tom glared at Foley till the waiking delegate had covered half the distance to the ladder, then he turned back to nis supervision, trying to hide the fires of his wrath. But his soul flamed within him. All that Foley had just threatened, openly and by insinuation, was within his power of accomplishment. Tom knew that. And every other man in the union was as much at his mer-

cy,-and every man's family. And many had suffered greatly, and all, except Foley's friends, had suffered Tom's mind ran over the injustice Foley had wrought, and over Foley's history and the union's history during the last few years there was no sinking of the inward

And yet there was a long period in the walking delegate's history on which Tom would not have passed harsh judgment. Very early in his career, in conformity with prevailing custom, Buck Foley had had a father and a mother. His mother he did no iber at all. After she had in timated a preference for another man by eloping with him, Buck's father had come afflicted with almost constant unstendiness in his legs, an affliction that had before victimized him only at intervals. His father he remember ed chiefly from having carried a tin pail to store around the corner where a red-faced man filled it and handed it back to him over a high counter and also from a white scar which even now his hair did not altogether conreal. One day his father disappeared. Not long after that Buck went to live in a big house with a great lot of boys the little ones in checked pinafores, the big ones in gray suits. After six years of life here, at the age of twelve, he considered that he was fit for graduation, and so he went out into the world -this on a very dark night when all

in the big house were fast asleep. For three years Buck was a newsboy; sleeping in a bed when he could rd one, sleeping in hallways, over warm gratings, along the docks, when he could not; winning all the newsboy's keen knowledge of human na ture. At fifteen the sea fascinated him, and he lived in ships till he was twenty. Then a sailor's duties began him. He came to New took the first job offered, driving a truck, and joined a political club of young men in a west side ward. Here he found himself. He rose rapidly to power in the club. Dan McGuire, the boss of the ward, had to take notice of him. He left his truck for a city job with a comfortable salary and nothing to do., At twenty-five he was one of McGuire's closest aids. Then his impatient ambition escaped his control. He plotted a revolution, which should overthrow McGuire and enthrone himself. But the Boss had thirty years of political cunning, and behind him a strong machine. For these Buck was no match. He took

Buck shipped as second mate on steamer carrying steel for a great bridge in South Africa. Five years of authority had unfitted him for the subordinate position of second mate, and there were many tilts with the thick-headed captain. The result was that

again to the sea.

after the steamer had discharged her cargo Foley quitted his berth and fol-lowed the steel into the interior. The contractors were in sore need of men and, even the Foley was not a bridge man, they gladly gave him a tob. His service as a sailor had fitted him to follow, without a twinge of fear, the most expert of the bridgemen in their daring clambering about cables and over narrow steel beams; and being naturally skillful he rapidly became an efficient workman.

Of the men sent out to this distant job perhaps one-half were union members. These formed a local branch of their society, and this Foley was induced to join. He rapidly won to influence and power in the affairs of the union, finding here the same keen enjoyment in managing men that he first tasted in Dan McGuire's ward. After the completion of this job he worked in Scotland and Brazil, always active in the affairs of his union. At thirty-two he found himself back in New York,-a forceful leader

ripe for an opportunity.

He had not been in New York for a week when he discovered his chance. The union there was wofully weakan organization only in name. The employers hardly gave it a consideration; the members themselves hardly held it in higher esteem. The men were working ten hours a day for two dollars; lacking the support of a strong union they were afraid to seek better terms. As Foley grimly expressed it. "The bosses have got youse an' are settin' on your heads." Here in this utter disorganization Foley perceived his opportunity. He foresaw the extent to which the erection of steelframe buildings, then in its beginning, was certain to develop. His trade was bound to become the "fundamental trade"; until his union had put up stee frames the contractors could do noth. ing-the other workmen could do nothing. A strongly organized union holding this power-there was no limit to the concessions it might demand and secure.

It was a great opportunity. Foley went quietly to work on a job at twelve dollars a week, and bided his time. At the end of six months he was elected president and walking delegate of the union. He had no trouble in securing the offices. No one else wanted them. This was early in the spring. The first labor he set himself was the thoro organization of the union and the taking into its ranks of every iron-worker in the city

The following spring there was e strike. Foley now came for the first time before the contractors' attention. They regarded him lightly, having remembrance of his predecessors. they soon found they were facing a man who, the uneducated and of un grammatical speech, was as keen and powerful as the best of them. The strike was won, and great was the name of Foley. In the next three years there were two more strikes for in creases in wages, which were won. And the name of Foley waxed greater.

During these first four years no man could have served the union better But here ended the stretch of Foley's history on which Tom would not have passed harsh judgment; and here be gan the period whose acts of corrup tion and oppression were now moving burning procession thru Tom's mind. It is a matter of no moment whether Foley or the employers took the initiative in starting him on the new phase of his career as a labor leader. It is axiomatic that money is the ammunition of war; among the employers there were many who were indifferent whether this ammunition was spent in fighting or in buying. On the other hand, Foley's training on the street and in Dan McGuire's ward was not such as to produce an incorruptible integrity. It is only fair to Foley to say that the first sums he received were in feturn for services which did not work any injury or less to the He knew his own worth; he saw that men of much less capacity in the employ of the bosses were paid big The union paid him thirty dollars a week. "Who's hurt if I inrease my salary to something like it ought to be at the expense of the bosses?" he reasoned; and took the

noney with an easy conscience. This first "easy money" made Foley hungry for more. He saw the many opportunities that existed for acquiring it; he saw where he could readily create other opportunities. In earlier days he had envied McGuire the chances that were his. He had no reason to envy McGuire now.

During the first three or four years of his administration there was no op position to him within the union. His work was too strenuous to be envied him by any man. But after the union had become an established power, and the position of walking delegate one of prominence, a few ambitious spirits began to aspire to his job. Also there began to be mutterings about his graft ing. A party was formed which secretly busied itself with a plan to do to him what he had tried to do to Dan McGuire. He triumphed, as McGuire had triumphed. But the revolution, the unsuccessful, had a deep lesson for him. It taught him that, unless he fortified it, his position was insecure. At present he was dependent for its retention upon the favor of the members; and fayor, as he knew, was not a dependable quantity.

(Continued next week.)

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

The Civic Federation may be opposed to Socialism as a "foreign importation" but its patriotism disappears when it comes to importing cheap labor or a foreign prevaricator.

Join the Socialist Party NOW. -

WOMAN'S REASON.

By One of Them.

(In The Independent, April 4, 1907.)

Circumstances render it necessary for one female relative to live with my husband and myself. Our family of three occupies a flat of five rooms and bath. It is a good flat when one gets into it; that is, it is light and alry, and has gas range, steam heat and hot water. But the house is badly kept. The halls are dirty, and the street is a dirty and depressing one. We can not afford to live in a clean and pleasant place on Manhattan, and to leave Manhattan would be an extreme in convenience to both of us. We pay \$21 a month for this flat, and I do not think there is a cheaper one on Manhattan with the same conveniences; and any one knows that life in a New York apartment house without these conveniences is a distinctly unbear able thing.

It costs us \$60 a month to run the flat. One-third; as I have shown, goes for rent. Our food does not average more than a dollar a day the year round for three of us. The other \$10 a month pays gas and ice bills, and running expenses incidental to house keeping. We do all our own house work, including cleaning and washing, with the exception of my husband's linen and a very occasional white waist for myself, which go to the laundry. It is not more than three or four times a year that a guest eats a meal with us, and then the meal is very little better than we would have had I do not see how we could reasonably cut down our housekeeping expenses, unless it were by eliminating the laundry and the guest three or four times a year; and the saving would be slight and quite out of proportion to the deprivation. We have tried kerosene as an illuminant, but there is no saving in it. We have even tried can dies, but we cannot read or write by them. Our tastes in food are very sim ple, but we feel that the few simple things we eat must be of good qual-

Now, my husband earns \$60

month, the amount of our household

expenses. This leaves us nothing for clothes, furniture, medical attendance, carfare, travel, reading matter or amusements, and it leaves us not a cent to save. It is my earnings which cover the latter. We don't divide it just that way in paying the bills, but that is what it amounts to. We have a few hundreds of dollars in a savings bank; at this writing \$300, the it varies from time to time. We keep up the premiums on \$3,000 endowment insurance. We have accumulated one little house in the country, which brings us in at the best \$150 a year, and when we have poor luck with fenants, much less. We take one little trip a year when our vacation comes. We posses a library of perhaps 300 volumes. We go out six or eight times each summer on boats to neighboring beaches for a breath of fresh air. My husbane dores the opera and I love the theatre but we have cut these two things en irely out, feeling that we could no afford them. To do the work that earns these things, I have to present good appearance. My clothes ar part of my capital. I must keep one iress of decent make and quality on hand. My shirtwaists, shoes and gloves must be neat and fresh. My clothes must be clean. We speak of cleanliness as such a simple thing, atainable by anybody, when on the contrary it costs time and money. The white waist of summer, which presents such a simple, cottage effect—how much it costs in laundry bills. A slik raist to be made presentable must go to the cleaner, and that costs a dollar each time. I cannot clean either of these things myself in a satisfactory manner. Each process is a trade by itself. I do better to stick to my own trade, and earn meney to pay the

laundress and cleaner. Then there are so many expenses tax us heavily, which add nothing to the joy of life, and yet which we would be perfectly miserable without. I have had to have expensive work done on my teeth and eves. It certainly did not make me happy, but I could not get along without it. Doc tors' visits to the house cost at least \$2, often \$3, sometimes \$5. These are big bills, but I do not see how we are to get on without them. I certainly cannot go to a dispensary; at least, I will not. Neither will I resign my one bit of travel a year. I do not consider it an unreasonable demand that I should see some portion of the earth's

surface aside from Manhattan Island. Then there is the matter of savings and losses; synonymous sometimes. If we could go gayly on and spend all I earn with a light heart, life would be an easy thing. But the vision of the possible years beyond our productive period is ever with us. If we could be sure of dying in the harness -but no one is sure of that. The necessity of providing for old age haugs over us like a pail. It has come to that point that I never do anything that costs money for the simple pleasure of it but only if I know in addition that it will help to keep my body and mind in good shape as a working machine. I have tried cutting down on food, on vacations, on the little boat trips, and I have suffered and lost

All this sounds pitifully small, no doubt. But if we had not considered every penny we would not have had the little savings we have. I had a deskmate once who used to laugh and jeer at my penurious traits; a brilliant, attractive fellow, who had \$30 a week for years.

'If you have only one dollar in the world, spend it like a king," he used to say; and he used to make me feel that I was a poor, mean, little person. Well, I helped to bury him. When he died he left his wife actually without a cent in the house. We people in the office not the firm-paid the funeral expenses and gave the wldow a little sum for a starter. What she did when it was gone I don't know. I don't know what becomes of such women.

If my husband and I were a differ ent sort of people we would play a different and bigger game. We tried My husband started in business for himself. We put our savings into it, and lost them. I would like to tell some time some of the things we learned in that episode as to a man trying to start a little individual business of his own in these days. Ther put my own savings into an investment that I believed there was money in. My judgment was good. There was money in it-for some one else Since then we have decided that we can't play the game. We might learn if our capital were sufficient to pay the tuition fees, but it is not.

Twice in my life relatives have played in harder luck than I, and I have gone to the rescue. Common humanity and the tie of blood demand ed it. It cost me \$200 one time. In the other case, scattered over several years, it amounted to \$500. Perhaps I seem to be peculiarly unfortunate, or an easy mark. All I can say is, if any worker who, like myself, has never lost a job and always had a little money laid by, has lived his life thru without having to help out a relative some time or other, he is either a very selfish or a very lucky man. bodies of wage-earners, whole populations of them, would come upon public charity if relatives did not help in times of sickness, misfortune or non-

One thing that drives the pinhead of economy into my soul is that I never feel sure that my savings are saved. A savings bank failed one time, and did me out of \$200. It was every cent I had in the world, excepting what was in my last pay envelope. Had I encountered any emergency just then -sickness or loss of a job-I might have come to charity. I have never felt safe since. How can I know when a bank is going to fail? I cannot know the inside affairs of banks. The press dent of that savings bank went to Europe just then, and took his whole family. I suppose my two hundred helped pay the fare of one of the chil

Years ago I took out endowment inurance to run for twenty years. 1 thought I was doing a most wise, pru dent, far-sighted thing. Now, I don't know. I feel no assurance that I will ever get my money back. It all adds to that dreary uncertainly about old age. It is so hard to save anything. and then you aren't sure it's saved. If the Government would have the decency to give the poor a postal savings ank, where we could put our poor little pennies and feel that they were safe as long as the United States Government stood, it would remove one weary anxiety from our lives; give us one bit of solid fact for the future.

Then, as to old age pensions. man has ever employed me except for one reason-because he made profits off my labor. For years I have scattered profits thru society, and I shall do it for years longer. Yet at the end a little bad luck, a combination of circumstances, may leave me only the poorhouse. If I could know that in case I needed it there would be an honorable pension, paid in private, bearing no more odium than the G. A. R. man's pension-it would rob old age of its terrors.

In addition to the uncertainty about the end of it all, there is the daily uncertainty of the wage earner's life. My husband and I have been very lucky n one way. Neither has ever long or expensive illness. But there is no certainty about that. The relative who lives with us was checked in the very midst of a successful career by a sudden and complete breadown in health. A year's even six months'illness for one of us would tax our resources heavily. Then, no one knows when he is going to lose his job. I knew a woman who was honored and trusted in a very good position, who came back from a vacation to find the niece of a director in her place. I knew another who worked twenty years for one firm, to find in her pay envelope one Friday a printed sup. "Your services are no longer required"-just that They had found and nothing more. a bundle of fresh youth and vitality to put into the place at a lower salary. and sent her to the scrap heap with no more compunction than a piece of old fron. One never knows when that sort of thing is going to happen. It comes like a thunderbolt out of a clear

Now, how, in the place of all these things, can I afford to have a child? I want a child. I want it very much, I have wanted it for years-first, be cause I love my husband, and, then, because my maternal instincts strong. I believe the maternal instincts of the majority of American women are strong. I know many single women, in business and the professions, who have confided to me person ally that they would like to have a child of their own. The books of the Children's Aid Society and other placing out societies, with their records of thousands of children adopted, loved and cared for as the family's own prove maternal instincts of wonderful strength; for no man would adopt a child unless his wife wished it, and the maternal instinct must be much stronger to care for an adopted child all women don't figure it out as you than for one's own. My husband and I have talked of that baby; that baby we have never had. We have discussed its possibilities, its education, its future. But we have never dared to have it.

off of my earning capacity for an indefinite period, the contraction of our income by more than half, at the very time when heavy extra expense certain. That is the first obstacle blocking the road. In all the world I have found only one group of statesmen that has faken note of this obstacle. In little Denmark they passed a law that no mother should return to work till one month after the birth of her child. Other states have passed that sort of But Denmark added that the state should pay the mother the wages she would have earned for that month, It is the first shred of evidence I have noted that any statesman thought the work of a mother in caring for her child might be of more value to society than her work in a factory for the same period.

for me. Society would have to pay me my salary at least eighteen months if it desired me to bear and rear a child for its benefit. I should want to nurse my own child and care for it myself during its first year of life at least. If the maternal instincts are ever to receive gratification sweet and full, it must be while the child is still a little helpless infant, still almost a part of herself, still in her arms and at her breast and almost dependent on her life itself. It is that vision that has drawn and haunted me time and time again. I never see myself with a grown up son or daughter; but I feel that baby form in my arms sometimes in dreams, and wake up with the hot tears on my lashes

I really think that society would get the worth of its money were it to make me that compensation. My services have commanded a good salary for quite a number of years. Yet a man could do the work I do as well. I ought to be doing something better. But society demands that I incur heavy expenses and heavy loss of income in order to render it a superior Added to our present uncertainties

would be uncertainty in regard to my health were I to have a child. Owing to changes in medical science women do not die in childbed often nowadays but they often leave it with ill health fixed upon them. In my small circle of personal friends I have had three who suffered years of ill health from childbearing, tho they were strong healthy women when they married. Civilization is full of diseases unknown to the barbarian; tuberculosis, dyspep sia and what not. Civilized man can not digest his food right or keep his full complement of lungs. Is it strange that the most delicate and complicated of all physical functions-"the master thing in life, birth"-should be accompanied by disturbance and danger? I do not say I would lose my bealth. But there is possibility of it; the possibility of several years' loss of earning canac ity, with a child added to our ex-

It is astounding, it is degrading, it s unbelievable, it is true, how our lives, our thoughts, our viewpoints, are shaped by money. Humanity is supposed to shun pain and suffering. I would encounter certain pain and suf fering, possible death and disablement: would run to it light as a summer day-repaid by that exquisite consummation and flowering of our marriage -could I be freed from these wretch ed, miserable, hateful financial anxie ties.

And here I hear some impatient lis tener wish a murrain on all economic independence of women. "If this woman were living on her husband's salary," he snorts: "If she had not to sacrifice her income to have a child, she would have one."

But no, kind friend. If we three had to live on my husband's income. I would never contemplate maternity any more than I would suttee. It is only because I am able to increase our income that I contemplate the thing as a possibility.

You had no business to marry a man of such low earning capacity." he comes back.

But if I had not married I certainly should not have had a child; and if the masses of women marry at all they must, perforce, marry men who are not money-makers.

And then, let us consider the child itself. If only I did not know so well what a child should have! I reflect on my own life and how little I have accomplished, and how it has sapped my energy and vitality to accomplish that little, and then look back to the way my childhood prepared me for it. A great, roomy country house, all outdoors to play in, horse and carriage in the barn, not a mouthful to eat the was not raised by us or our neighbors -all those I had, and not one of those can I give my child. A stuffy little flat, air which serves well enough for adults with strong country built constitutions but which no baby should breathe, a filthy street to play in-that is what my child would get. I could not afford to keep it in the country during the summers. I do not see how I could possibly start my child in life with the reserve fund of strength and vitality that I started with myself.

And last and most clinching of all the arguments, I don't see how we could educate the child properly don't see where we would get the money. And you may be very sure of one thing. I, who all my life have felt the lack of a better preparatory trainchild with still less than I had myself

"It's lucky," growls some one, "that

do, else the world would cease to Few of them figure it out and wet it down on paper as I do. But they are acting it. The house I live in is i ited by the common or garden variety of Americans, trying to be happy the married on from \$60 to \$100 a month. in the first place there is the cutting

Among the fifteen families there are fourteen children, less than one to a family. Six of these children are in one family, four in another. The whole fourteen are contained in five families leaving ten without any children at It is said that 3 per cent of the per ple in this country own 20 per cent of the wealth. Another 9 per cent hold another 51 per cent of the wealth. The lack of children in this 12 per cent of the population would not effect the total very much. But the American wage-earner is ceasing to have calldren. There's the rub. The 88 per cent of the population in whose hands resist that other 29 per cent of the wealth is ceasing to turn out big families. and we begin to hear of race suicide But a month would not be enough Our statesmen presume to rebuke

American women for not doing their

duty. "Why," I can hear one exclaim scornfully. "there are people who

would raise whole families on \$15 a

week, yes on \$10 a week." Now hear

the answer of one American woman of

as old American stock as there is.

Rather than bring children into the

world as the women of our foreign

quarters do, without one chance or

hope for a decent start in life, destin-

ed from birth for wage slavery and ex-

ploitation or worse, I would commit

suicide. This is a deliberate and truthful statement, and I believe it would be endorsed by thousands of the best American women.
I have seen it argued in this discussion that as it is a man's duty to risk his life in war when his country needs him, so it is the woman's duty to provide citizens for her country when it needs them.

Let us admit that, for the sake of gument. But there is no lack of people to do the work of this country. Instead, there is a constant mass of unemployed seeking work. Every skilled laborer, every intellectual worker, knows that there are plenty standing ready to snatch his job the minute he looses his grip on it. And the Govern ment continuously lets in more to com pete with American workers, to compete with my children should I nave

Futhermore, if the country is so much in need of children, let it go save some of those already born. The babl die like spatters in the tenements, per cent of all that are born, it is as There are plenty of nurses and de tors, good food and clean country a to save these bables, if society cho to pay. But society chose to pay, B society will not pay. It prefers to go on the principle followed by nature with those fish mothers which great superfluity of spawn that es may survive to preserve the sp But the human mother is no merely an animal. She has begun t develop reason. Are the bodies of we men to be regarded merely as baby ma chines, to supply the loss ilization creates by its foul mism ment? If society wants more child let it go save some of those alread;

born before it calls on me for me The great Napoleon, once being ask-ed what France needed more than any ed what France are the that epigram-thing else, replied with that epigram-matic pomposity with which great men matic pomposity with which great i "More mothers." I have seen that re mark quoted by a clergyman agai the American mother in the pre

discussion. Now no schoolboy would ever claim that Napoleon had any deep concer-for mothers, for children or for the him was the breeder, who furnished him with the raw material he s He wanted more boys for cann

Now, gentlemen, You Who Rule I we are your "wage-slaves," my b band and I. You do not have to us to work. We go humbly and an for a job, knowing someone else take it if we do not. You Who Rule Us may take our savings and go to Europe with them, or do sleight of hand stunts in insurance and rallroading with them, so we will not know where they are. You may raise our rents and the prices of our food steadily, as you have been doing for years back with out raising our wages to correspond. You can refuse us any certainty of work, wages or provision for old age We cannot help ourselves. But there is one thing you cannot do. You cannot use me to breed food for your

AND NO WORK IS MORE RESPECTABLE.

factories.

The other day a prisoner in Police Court was sentenced to 30 days in the Workhouse because he was unable to satisfy the judge that he worked for livelihood. About the same tim cable dispatches announced that Lord Aberdeen had paid Pinkerton detectives \$150,000 to obtain all photographs that pictured his daughter-in-law in the garb of a working woman. She had been a poor servant and performed honest toll, subsequently became an actress and married the only son of the noble lord, who doubtless com that work is the worst disgrace in th world. In this view he is supported by all other lords and plutocrats. They them, and therefore, are no better than other thieves and rascals who parasite on the working parasite on the working class.-Cleveland Citizen.

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arry Rogoff.

ol-drowsiness.

BEDROOM.

the narrow passage be

ed and the wall of my

m, and the rythmic move

er with the dinness per

room julis my mind into a

ound me, the noise and bus-

afficking streets are remote

by the thick brick walls

te my rear room from the

sive front apartments. The

low constructed to admit the

air is brazenly defied by an

ad-colored wall belonging to

building. And so I am here

ne, excluded from nature, from

life, and from their abuses. I pace up

and down the parrow hall and when

my legs grow weary. I throw myself

stretch my limbs leisurely, until their

progress is checked by that useless, yet

trembling window on one side, or the

old, white-speckled wall on the other.

and as I lie there. I indulge in the

heap but inexhaustible luxury of mus-

ing and fancying. My eye-lids close

onger sensible of the window the four

valls, the staring, overhanging, filthy

wall. I am transformed in spirit, and

roam and ramble where my free fancy

- Lancy I am back again, a youth

of eighteen, but at the same time a

trong, vigorous fellow, with the warm

blood of youthful life flowing rapidly

thru my veins and stirring up the deep

sources of energy in my highly charged

nerves. My home is not now the in-

fectious, disease-bearing tenement, 1

am, in this my second youth, free from

the factory prison. I am a son of free

nature. My home is the fields and

forest; my workshop, the lecture hall

My workdays will begin three years

later. Now, I am preparing for that

life-long task. I prepare for it a sound

in the woods. The sun is sluking be-

hind the tall, leafy trees, and is tining

the western heaven with innumerable

bold and soft shades of red. The east

is overhung with gray, dusky clouds of

abandonment. I stand watching the

departing sun and feel the melancholy

pleasure of leavetaking from a depart-

ing friend. Gradually the eastern

darkness advances across the dome of

the deep heaven and softly erases the

beautiful colors of the west. It is dark

night; but the melancholy of the vah-

ished day soon disappears. A thou-

brightness to comfort the oppressed

It is the life of sympathy with the dis

Then comes the pleasant evening at

home- a simple, spacious, neatly fur-

nished house, planted amidst green

trees that wave their outspread limbs

in benediction of this their sheltered

delicions folds of nature's solemn eve-

man dwelling. And, there, in the

tant stars.

A new life glides into the soul.

How pleasant life is! It is twilight

body and a sound mine.

the semi-darkness and I am no

prince on the soft bed,

It is quite

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transfused with a

healthful cheerfulness. Her frequent

sighs, gushing out from her soul,

forth their morbid streams, are now re-

placed by ringing peals of a swelling

merriment. Her lean, trembling hands,

supporting her aching head, are now

nimble and supple, playing with the

smilling ringlets of her chubby red-

faced grandson. And my brothers and

sisters-a grand array of beaming

faces, radiating cheer and breathing

health and vigor around them. Gone

the sunken, dim eyes of my distracted

brothers, gone the paie, awe-stricken

countenance of my marriage-chained

sister. Instead, their eyes gleam with

the sparkling brightness of the sun-

bathing stream; and their faces reflect

the placid calmness of a full moon in

The peaceful quiet reigning out of

doors forms a soft background to this

spontaneous stirring of life of the overbubbling souls. It is not the wonted

communication of woes and sorrows, a

mutual outpouring of the soul's day's

painful experiences. It is rather a

chorus of harmonious voices united in

singing out the hymns of life's joy,

tense by the added new delights of the

closing day. The soft, sweet shrill of

the small children glowing with the

rimson and brightness of a rising sun:

the tender, ringing tones of the bud-

ding youths, with faces displaying the

rosy tints of the flower breaking thru

full voices of the matured with coun-

tenances manifesting ripeness and

health; the moderate, subdued notes of

the old in their caressing generosity-

all commingle in this beautiful praise

and thankfulness to the genius of life.

There is prattling among the youths;

speculate But there is a thread of

sympathy uniting all these variously

occupied minds. The spirit of life is

flitting rapidly from one to take the

other, tickling the babes into outbursts

of unrestrained laughter, tinging ...e

youth's faces with crimson blushes.

and overspreading the mature and

elders with a radiating good-natured-

ness that shines in their smiles and in

their hilarious exclamations. It is a

feast spread in honor of life, by the

My fancy lingers amid these charm-

ing scenes. A vague consciousness be

gins to creep in and disturbs this il-

lusion of happiness. I feel a struggle

raging inwardly between this harm-

less fancy and cruel consciousness.

The latter storms the citadelof thought

and reason. Inveterate faithful sol-

diers of ugly reality, they join in the

conspiracy and with a single blow of

the iron hand of reflection the entire

castle of life falls to the ground. For

a moment, I perceive it trembling within me, as if a part of my soul is

torn out together with the foundation

pillars supporting this magnificent edi-

fice. Another blow of reason's ham-

mer, and a dense cloud of dust and

ning stillness, are gathered the happy and covers my soul with a choking out even the smaller vices members of my beloved family. I bedusty shroud, I open my eyes on the kind."—Washington Herald.

sand rises from the shattered mansion austere life and is said to be with-

blessed by the spirit of life.

of life, watched over and

the middle-aged discuss; the

delicate white skin; the strong.

rendered more glorious and more

a cloudless sky.

sickly springs forever bubble

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narrow dark room; the overhanging | AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE

ruffled

radical":

monopoly.

question, she omits.

and blotched wall stares grimly in my

face. I feel a heaviness at my heart

and then a rapid sinking. Confusion,

disgust, anguish surround my brain

wings. On my bed, buried underneath

this demolished temple of life and joy.

I lie, my eyes vainly turned to the

single inlet of dimly reflected yellow

light. Thru it and above the obtrud-

ing wall I see a bit of an eastern sun-

set sky. A sudden spark of joy leaps

up in my breast. Ah, I recognize it-

a part, a morsel of my beautiful fancy!

It is here! It exists! Oh! but it is only

the eastern twilight sky from which

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-Argu-

ment began yesterday before the Su-

preme Court in the two cases involving

the constitutionality of the Railway

Employers' Liability Act. The first

case is the suit of Mrs. N. C. Brooks

against the Southern Pacific Company for \$25,000 for the killing of her

at his work; in the other case Mrs.

Damsell Howard claims \$20,000 dam-

ages from the Illinois Central on ac-

count of the death of her husband in

the performance of his duties. Both

of the deceased were locomotive fire-

men. In both cases the trial judges-

Judge Evans of the United Circuit

Court of Kentucky and Judge McCall

of the Circuit Court of Tennessee, re-

spectively-decided for the defendant

orporations, holding the law unconsti-

tutional on two related grounds, that

the Constitution gives Congress no

power to legislate on the liability of

employers for accident to employees,

and that it gives no power to regulate commerce within the states. The Gov-

ernment was not a party to the or-

iginal suits, but has intervened on the

appeals in support of the law. The

Department of Justice argues that the

inter-state commerce clause of the

Constitution gives the required author-

ity, pointing out that under this clause

laws have been enacted for the protec-

tion of the carriers, of passengers, of

strangers, and of merchandise, and

arguing that it should also extend to

THE BEST SPEAKER IN GERMANY.

speaker in Germany." sald Professor

Ernest Schnabel of Berlin, "is Herr

Bebel, the leader of the Socialist Party,

This man had no advantage of early

training, no university education, and

indeed gained his knowledge of liter-

ature thru his unaided efforts. He

worked at the trade of a wheelwright

in his younger days, but even while

struggling for a living he was a close

student, particularly of governmental

affairs and political economy. His

views are obnoxious to a great major-

ity of his fellow members of the Reich-

stag, and yet whenever he rises to

tion of the legislators. He is a man of

out even the smaller vices of man-

"The most finished and effective

the protection of employees.

the sun has departed long, long ago.

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WOMAN ANSWERED.

Sun" was written by Karl Dannen-

berg in reply to Mrs. Julia Villette

Finley, who had answered thru the

weeks ago from that paper. This sec

ond letter was refused publication by

the "Sun" on the ground of being "too

Your correspondent, Mrs. Julia V. Finley,

in answer to my article seems to ba

her entire argument against woman's

equality on national phrases; her whole epistle is one patriotic appeal, the most

important factor, the economic side of the

from Roosevelt. Taft and Washington are

all nice to read, but why doesn't she place the picture of a battlefield beside the quotations and see who fights the battles,

the slick-tongued diplomats who preach the

necessity and glories of war, or the ignor

ant proletarians who are misguided by the patriotic phrases drummed into them.

But in the twentieth century, war grad

ally becomes a thing of the past; this is not brought about by our hypocritical peace

tion. The concentration of capital in the

brought about the standard of commercial

conferences, but by the economic evo

hands of fewer and fewer individuals

The internationalism on the part of

capitalist is being illustrated in the forma tion of international corporations like the Beef Trust, Standard Oil, etc. Another great

international machine is our great stock

and banking system, whose functions ex-tend all over the world; thru it, capital is invested in all profitable enterprises, be it in the United States or Africa.

So you see by what a network of com-

mercial interests one nation is involun-tarily connected to the other; in many cases this commercialism goes so far as to

make some nations dependent upon others

What enormous losses of capital would therefore result out of a war between any

of our modern countries? As the majority

of our present wars are not waged because of national batred, or for the purpose of

protecting women and children, but gen erally for capitalistic interests solely, and

as these interests are becoming more in

ternational from day to day I think it is logical to state that war will cease in ac-

Your correspondent also seems to think

that international solidarity on the part of the proletariat is a basy utopian dream, but viewing the internationalism of capi-

tal, I have this to reply. What capital has accomplished, labor, the foundation of capi-

An individual is a creature of his en-vironments. Mrs. Finley again quotes from Washington and Lincoln in respect to the value of a mother's truining. Take the average woman of the proletariat, over-worked, dull and listless, and does any man or women think that these poor un-trowing victims of capitalism are fit to

knowing victims of capitalism are fit to

rear healthy and clear-minded citizens Therefore the first step to be taken in

order to emancipate the woman, is to grant her the suffrage by doing this you will open a new world for her, you will broaden

her now narrow scope, and make her com-prehend her low economic condition, out of which she will then emancipate herself by

—Roosevelt's approval of the man-ly sport of football is no less hearty than his endorsement of kidnapping.

using her political power.

tal can duplicate.

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STATES IMPORT CONTRACT LABOR

The state of Maryland was quick to take advantage of the opinion out by Secretary Straus, of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor, to the effect that states might import foreign labor ers under contract and which Attorney General Bonaparte at first nullified but afterwards endorsed by order of President Roosevelt. While South Carolina had a considerable lead, the Maryland politicians and capitalists believe their state will surpass the Tillman bailiwick ere long. Maryland has establish ed a bureau of immigration and has agents in Europe searching for cheap labor. A few days ago a crowd o Greeks were landed in Baltimore, and

to pas up cheap, capable workers." and they struck some rare bargains at \$14 per month. The importation is to continue until employers have all the workers they desire at their own price. -Cleveland Citizen.

newspapers report that "farmers from

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

France, having discovered, by her last census, that almost fewer people are being born to her than are dying off, affects to console herself with the reflection that quality is more to be desired than quantity.

Nothing could be more fatuous.

A great nation has to have multi-

tudes of people who are not much ac count to take the part of the subn ed tenth for as much larger fraction as may be needful) in times of peace and in times of war to go forth and die as the fool dieth. The tendency of a dwindling birth-rate is to make the masses altogether too brainy and pros perous and stuck up. Let us not forget that the survival of

the fit is a continuous performance. It is written in the order of creation that the fit shall never get done surviving, lest they become rusty, and by that there need always be plenty of those who have no function but to stand round till somebody pushes them off the earth.—Life.

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PARTY NEWS.

August Beutter of Hartford, Conn upon recommendation of Local Hart-ford, has been supplied with credentials to the convention of the Lithu-anian Socialist Party of America, to be held April 20 at Waterbury, Conn. In keeping with the action of the Nutional Executive Committee he is to represent and convey the greetings of the national organization.

Comrade Eriksen of Christiana, Norway, is being corresponded with relative to a lecture tour in this country He is one of the most active and capable Socialists in Norway. Applications for bis services, in the event that he here, should be filed with the comes here, sho national office.

Former Secretary H. P. Burt of Utah reports that the Socialist Party convention in that state on April ? repudiated his action in endorsing a mber of the American party. Burt resigned and Jos. McLachlan, Ogden, was elected state secretary.

The Socialists of Parkersburg, W. Va., are about to establish a daily paper, "The Parkersburg Daily Truth". State Secretary Weller of Louisiana reports that Local New Orleans has rescinded its call for a conference with Socialist Labor Party, and this action was followed by the resignations of W. Covington Hall, A. L. Smith and J. B. Igneaster from the

A new referendum is being taken on of a National Committeeman from Maryland, the first one baving been declared invalid on account of complications arising thru the declination of a candidate. Comrade Toole of Baltimore, who was declared elected on the first referendum, has resign ed and declines to be a candidate in the pending referendum.

THE IMMIGRATION AND EMI-GRATION QUESTION.

National Committeeman Lee of New York has offered the following comment:

I note that National Committeeman Bentley of Oklahoma wishes to amend my resolution on the treatment of fereign populations by adding a clause concerning ols. If it is proper, I should like the following comment to go to the Committee. My resolution lays down cer-tain general rules for the conduct of So-cialists in this matter. It does not pretend to cover all details, nor would it be practicable to do so. An amendment such as that preposed, it seems to me, is rather out of place. It relates to a certain det il in the application of these general rules; and if one such amendment is to be added then there should be fifty more other details and making a complete code. My resolution does not, as it stands, pre-cince the advocacy of separate schools where such may be advisable, but only insists on the right of equal participation in the benefits of the school system. We have separate schools for the blind, for and for other special cate gories of pupils, without any suspicion of The purpose of Comrade Bent y's motion is, I think, quite correct; but is not germane as an amendment to the, and I hope he will not fusist upon

THE ELECTION OF INTERNA-TIONAL DELEGATE.

Max S. Hayes of Cleveland has de clined the nomination for delegate " the International Congress in the fol lowing letter:

White therely apprecating the honor sought to be conferred. I most respect-fully decline to stand as a candidate for the ition. In this connection (although re gretting to burden the Bulletin with an greting to burden the Bulletin with an argument regarding party politics) I am compelled to utter a few words on the trade union question, especially since Comrade Untermann has had the floor and once again relieved his mind upon this subject. Having been a member of the Committee in the last National Couvenon that reported the trade union resolu on it has frequently taxed my patience to hear the charge recklessly flung about comrades that the aforesald ution was jammed through the conention in the interest of the American rederation of Labor, that it was a subtle utorsement of that body, etc.

Not a single member of the trade union committee in the Chicago convention fav-ored endorsing the A. F. of L. or any other body for that matter, organized or in process of incubation. Nor is there a single line in that resolution that can be tly interpréted as an endorsement of the A. F. of L. any more than the West-ern Federation of Miners, or the score or more international organizations that maintained a separate and independent ex fatence. On the other hand, there were delegates in that convention who declared aly the A. F. of L. should be con Union praised in generous terms, while there were mysterious hints of a nebu-loss body spreading itself over the indusworld and drifting us into heaven, but soon, that should be halled with are of trumpets and appropriate resons. And because the committee inwet-nurse to this new Savior of society, and thus entangle the Socialist Party in the seemingly endless snarl of industrial hairseemingly endless snarl of industrial hair-pulling, neveral men and women delegates waxed wroth one soothsayer tearing his little red card into bits to relieve his out-raged feelings, another boilting from the convention to consult his sodiacal chart and learn why the fates were so unkind, and the flerce-tongued lady from Yapyap, Washington, and the log-roller from Fari-hazoo. Minneaous, and the how cyclone basoo, Minnesota, and the boy cyclone from the wind swept prairies of Kaneas, and one or two others equally experienced in the countless details of modern indusswung their arms wildly

struggles awing their arms wildly fisured the atmosphere and decla med by about the "pure and simple fakirs." oks," "traitors," ad libitum. sere is no need to trace the subsette meanderings of impossibilism or rethe stereotyped phrases and platiberrowed from discredited deleonism were hurled at comrades who decred at prostrating themselves before I. W. W. when the latter organizat on launched, with its semi-anarchistic and hold" promunicamento and

oquent endeavor to shove political action into a secondary position and repu-diate the "Showshullst" Party. Nor is it necessary to refer to current history and the internal troubles and dismemberment of that organization. I have the high st regard for most of the comrades who wer originally interested in the I. W. W. move ment, and there is no doubt but that th vast majority of those connected with that body to-day are as sincere men and women as breathe. But they can be mistaken nevertbeless.

The trade union movement had and has its inception in a mass of ignorant, oppressed and indifferent workers, wh whole being is controlled by the thought f gaining some advantage to-day, ever the but temporary, and allowing the morrow to take care of itself. The craft unions have gained improved conditions in the past, but economic development is inifying the struggle, and slowly surely these facts are becoming indelibly impressed upon the minds of the workers. Yet it is foo hardy to declare in one brenth that organized co-operative effort is a mat ter of evolution on the political field, while in the industrial shambles all that is required is to prepare a nice little chart, and presto! the millenium is ushered in. As a matter of fact, there are many more problems to face industrially than politically, and naturally labor will not advance nore rapidly than its experience teaches.

correct, but it has weaknesses innumer able. Wine out the name American Federation of Labor and substitute Ind Workers of the World, and you still have the same men and women to deal with, strike because of insufficient financial power, the same ignorant and weakened ones, the same jealousness and factionalism and enmities, and the same capitalists and politicians to create a world of trouble. Moreover, your modern trust patrons do not even bother to ask whether you are in inin to smash the organization. For these and many other reasons it is absurd for Socialists to waste a lot of valuable time in splitting hairs over the question of industrial organization. The labor problem is going to be settled politically, and in no other manner, and it is up to the Socialists to contribute what spare time they have to proselyting among the heathen and making converts whereever found.

As a theoretical exponent of Socialism I have profound respect for Comrade Untermoun and agree with him on many points, but practical everyday experience proves that he is barking up the wrong tree on trade unionism and Comrades Hillands and Mally, whom he criticises, are right. But the latter are thoroly qualified to defend their position. My purpose in writing this is solely to protest against the delecuistic interpretation of the trade union resolution as an endorsement of the A. F. of L. implied or otherwise.

UNTERMANN REPLIES.

Under date of April 8, Ernest Untermann replies as follows, thru the National Secretary, to the letter of Morris Hillquit in answer to Comrade Untermann's letter of declination of the nomination as delegate to the International Congress (see The Worker, April 13):

Comrade Hillquit's reply to my fetter of resignation syndes the only point, which is red to the question of expenses at all, for it has nothing to do with the reasons which compelled me to resign. Hillquit's letter leaves the impression that he not delegated to write the report to the International Congress of 190), until after I had resigned. The point is, that I resigned because he had been instructed by Comrade Mailly to write this report before I had been consulted in this matter. This I say, is a violation of tact and fairness If Mailly had been elected delegate and I had been National Secretary in his place, I would not have bought for one minute of passing over his head and instructing Hill-quite to write the report. I should have asked him first, and only if he had declined I should have asked Hillquit.

HI foult now claims that he wrote the 1907 report in his capacity as International Secretary, not as International Delegate. If it is the duty of the International Sec-retary to write these reports, then why was not Comrade Herron, who was Inter this report then?

I have stated plain facts. I have not wasted either wit or scorn on this matter, nor am I going to. These things were done, and they had just one effect and could have no other effect.

The same applies to his move to get the present international delegates instructed work for a resolution which shall be in keeping with the present trades union resolution of the Socialist Party. How can any man with a grain of decency accept a nomination, which compels him to work for a resolution, which he cannot support and against which he has gone on record How Hillquit can claim that this move of his does not bar me from accepting this nomination, is beyond me.

Whether, we as members of the National Executive Committee, have any right to work for the adoption of another labor union resolution, bas nothing at all to do with the point at issue. The point is, why should he work to have the delegates instructed to exert themselves just for that trade union resolution? Why not for a whole lot of other resolutions which are Party Expressions?

The plain truth is, that he has pulled wires in order to accomplish certain things, which bar me very effectually from accept-ing this nomination. He may claim that he has not intention to produce this effect upon me. For my part, I am not dense or credulous enough to believe him.

And that settles this affair, so far as

The following have declined the omination for delegate to the International Congress since last report? Ernest D. Hull, Max S. Hayes and Morris Hillquit. The following have accepted since last report: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.: John Spargo, Yonkers, N. Y.; Franklin H. Went-worth, South Hanson, Mass.

NATIONAL LECTURERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Or-

ganizers for the coming week are: John W. Brown: Connecticut, under direction of State Committee.

Isaac Cowen: New Jersey, under direction of State Committee. George H. Goebel: Oregon, under of State Committee

Lena Morrow Lewis: Pennsylvania, nder direction of State Committee.

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

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MARCH. National Secretary Barnes' unancial report for March shows receipts of \$4,153.82. of which \$1,614 was for lues; expenditures of \$4,275.00 and a balance of \$124.47.

Dues were received as follows:

Alabama, \$5; Arizona, \$30; Arkansas, \$45; California, \$100; Colorado, \$25; Connecticut, \$40; Idaho, \$12; I linois, \$133.50; In Kentucky, \$16 Louisiana, \$3; Maine, \$11; Massachusetts, \$110.95; Michigan, \$49.40; Minnesota, \$67.65; Missouri, \$80; Montana, \$10.80; Nebraska, \$5; New Lampshire, \$10 New Jersey, \$50: New York, \$160; Ohlo, \$105.70; Oklahoma, \$75; Oregon, \$4); Pennsylvania, \$70.25; Rhode Island, \$8; South Dakota, \$11.55; Tennessee, \$5; Texas. \$25.90; Vermont, \$5; Washington, \$42.20; West Virginia, \$5; Wisconsin, \$128.15; Wyoming. \$3. Unorganized States:-Washington, D. C.,

\$7; Georgia, \$6.80; Maryland, \$4.40; Mississippi, \$3; Nevada, \$2.50; New Mexico, \$2.50; Virginia, \$6.50; Panama, 90c., members at large, \$1.90.

Among other receipts were: Supplies, \$125.78; literature, \$30.35; buttons, \$31.35; P. C. coupons, \$10; W. F. of Miners Defense Fund, \$2,167; National Agitation Fund, \$35; Russian S. D. L. P., \$135.24; 1908 Campaign Fund, \$5. The largest items of expense were: Postage, \$107.26; wages, \$485; literature and supplies, \$300; printing, \$187; speakers, \$409; National Executive Committee meeting, \$137.05; rent two months, \$140; Western Federation of Miners Defense Fund, \$2,167; Russian Fund, \$135.24.

Connecticut.

State Committee met April 14, Comrade Kratz in the chair. The Secretary and Treasurer presented their quarterly reports. Henry Laurens Call was advised to arrange for lectures with the locals direct as State Committee was unable to assume responsibility. It was decided to send representative to the Lithuanian Convention at Waterbury and urge affiliation with the party. Five dollars was appropriated for the New Haven "Leader" containing letter of Secretary Smith on the direct primary law for distribution among the locals and the members of the state legislature. New Jersey.

The Essex County Committee has

placed National Organizer Cowen at the disposal of the Moyer-Haywood Conference, and urged the unions to take advantage of his services. Comrade Cowen is being well received and unions are contributing funds for the defense of the imprisoned men. comrades are much encouraged at the success Comrade Cowen has so far mot with and increased interest is being manifested every day.

Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. A big Moyer Haywood Protest meeting is being arranged for May 1. Speakers will be announced next week. Secretary Slayton has been visiting locals and branches in the county and stirring them to action. He will visit branches the coming week as follows: April 19, with Campaign Committee; 20. Sharpsburg; 22, Iron workers, 420 Wood St.; 23, 23d Ward Branch. A box social will be held at headquarters on April 26 for the benefit of the Campaign Committee. Many branches have pledged funds for organizing purposes, but only a few have remitted. Branches are urged to take more interest in this fund. Comrades Slavton and Wright will be the speakers at the May Day weeting and

Wm. Adams will act as chairman. National Organizer Schwartz is at work in Westmoreland County and has organized branches at Irwin and Mt. Pleasant. A branch is under way at Monesson. New Kensington Italian comrades held an agitation meeting with Carl Tesca as speaker. J. G. Phelps Stokes spoke to a large and appreciative audience at New Kensington on April 10. On Monday, April 29 Lena Morrow Lewis will speak at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Massachusetts.

Socialists of Greater Boston are to hold their annual May Day celebration on Wednesday, May 1, in Fancuil Hall, and the committee having the affair in charge is sparing no effort to make this event one to be long remembered, and an incentive to future activity. The following extensive and varied program has been arranged up to date: Chairman, Dr. George W. Galvin; recitation, Bernice Gilman; address, Lucila Twining of Western Federation of Miners; chorus, German Turn Verein, 50 voices; recitation. Master Wm. Konikow; address, John Spargo or Geo. Kirkpatrick of New York; chorus, Finnish Socialist Club, 50 voices; orchestra concert of volunteer comrades. A souvenir program be issued and all comrades of Greater Boston who desire to assist in making this a great success are requested to meet at state headquarters on Sunday, April 21, 2 p. m., and Tuesday, April 23, 8 p. m. A debate is be ing arranged for between Senator Vahey and Joseph Spero, to take place on May 5 in Fancuil Hall, if possible, on the question, "Resolved, That the solution of the social problems of the day involve a fundamental reconstruction of society."

BOSTON.

The City Central Committee met Tuesday, April 9. Three new delegates were seated. Delegates from East Boston Club reported that the club has disbanded and turned over its books. City Organizer Curtis will endeavor ot reorganize the club on a firmer basis. Ward 7-9-12 Club is doing splendid propaganda work thru its Sunday evening lectures in Pilgrim Hall. This club has over 90 members on the roll. The German - Socialist Club has been reorganized thru the efforts of Comrade Engelk. Agnes Wakefield report the Woman's Socialist Club doing effective propaganda work. A Moyer-Haywood protest mass meeting will be held soon. Delegates of trade unions and Socialist clubs meet each Monday evening to arrange details. The committee on May Day festival has arranged a program of speakers and music. A committee of three has been appointed to draft for placing literature in the hands of union- men. ---

Here and There.

Dr. Morris Korshet reports that he will tour the state of Indiana the week

beginning April 21. Local Indianapolis announces that it is not in any way connected with the Socialist Publishing Co., which is about to publish a weekly propa-ganda paper, but it has investigated and found that G. E. Morgan, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., is the promoter of the paper, and the local believes he is honest, trustworthy and sincere in his efforts for the cause.

The New Hampshire state conven tion will be held at Concord Hall, Concord, Thursday, April 25 (fast day), at 10 a. m.

New York State.

Local Rome reports taking on new life and preparing for a vigorous campaign. A committeeman in each ward will collect addresses of unorganized Socialists and work to nominate candidates in each ward. A singing society is being formed.

The State Committee met Tuesday April 16. State Organizer Chase made a complete report of his organizing tour of the state, after which the general agitation and organization work of the state was discussed. It was decided that in addition to regular speakers for organized places, organzers be secured to go thru unorganized territory during the summer months. It was also decided that the Secretary issue a call for organizers to submit statements as to time they can give to organizing work in the state and the terms on which such work can be done. The committee adopted a motion that all speakers engaged hereafter be instructed to sell literature to be provided by the committee. and to take up collections at meetings wherever feasable. The engagement of speakers was postponed until the next meeting owing to the fact that tentative propositions have been made

to the committee by several speakers.

There are two distinct plans being worked out by the State Committee for the coming summer campaign; one is to tour a well known speaker thru organized places and the other is to secure organizers to be sent to places where organizations may be formed and stay there until organization is completed.

The new leadet for monthly distribution is out and has been sent to all locals in the state. About 100,000 copies will be used this month. Every local should see to it that this leaflet is properly distributed as it is a very valuable one.

15, Comrade Staring, chairman. Twen-

ty-eight applications for membership

New York City. City Executive Committee met April

were acted on. The following communications were received: From the Jewish "Daily Forward", requesting that a delegation, accompanied by the party banner, be sent to the meeting which is to be held at the American Theatre on Sunday, April 21, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of that paper. Request was complied with. From the Letter Carriers' Band, stating that they had set aside their rule not to play on Sundays and would play at the party picnic if desired. The offer was accepted. From Howard H. Caldwell, relative to acting as one of the speakers for the local. Decided that when committee considers question of speakers it will pass on this application. West Side and Bronx Agitation Committees were not represented. First District reported meeting on April 10 with delegates as follows: 8th District, 3; 6th, 2; 2d, 2. The 8th reported the "Daily Call" concert had ed a profit of \$130: that it was decided to hold a Jewish Conference on May 18 and 19 to find a way to work up enthusiasm and devise systematic means of raising an agitation fund: was requested to bring the matter of the Conference before the Executive Committee for a decision; that the District has decided to try to raise a \$500 literature fund; to take action on naturalization of its members, and asked that 5,000 leaflets be printed to be sent to party members and progressive organizations; that the 8th District will instruct on the method of becoming a citizen. Having stated that it was the purpose of the Conference to invite Jewish organizations from all over Greater New York, delegates was instructed that the First Agitation District could not take in any organizations outside of its own jurisdiction, and was directed to inform the First Agitation District that it must confine itself to such only whose meeting places were within its ville Districts reported no meeting: the Harlem that their meeting would be held on Tuesday night. In regard to the reorganization of the Fourth District the Organizer reported a meeting held last Tuesday, at which were present, besides himself, Comrades Staring and Raphael, composing the Committee on Organization, about four members of the District. These four agreed to visit entire membership and report on Sunday afternoon; on Sunday only four attended. This inactivity is largely due to the former Secretary of the district absconding with its funds, and the present Secretary would not give any account. If he fails to reply by the next meeting

charges will be preferred against him.

As the active members of the Fourth

would like to ally themselves with

ome other district, strong enough to take up the work in their own district, a motion was passed recommending the consolidation of the Fourth and Eighth. The Organizer reported new leaflet ready and will be sent to the districts; it is being translated into Jewish for the East Side organiza-Reported preparations for picnic. He was instructed to secure estimates on printing hanger cards for advertising picule; also to have large advertisement inserted in The Worker, beginning from first issue in May and continuing to issue preceding picnic; also to offer prize to the Assembly District selling largest number of tickets in excess of 150. Motion carried that appeals be made for donations to the bazaar, both by letter and thru The Worker and "Volkszeitung". Outdoor agitation and securing speakers was made special order of business for next meeting, and also discussion of plans for the picnic. Motion carried that this committee make a call for speakers thru The Worker, who are requested to send their names to the committee; also that out-of-town speakers be requested to communicate with this committee in the same way with terms. Motion adopted that all party members be notified to participate in the May Day parade and march with the party, unless compelled by union regulations to march with their respective organizations: Motion passed that leaflets be sent to all applicants for party membership who are not citizens giving them information as to how and why they should become citizens and explaining the duties of citizenship from a Socialist standpoint, which shall be printed in English, German and Jewish.

A meeting of the 8th A. D. will take place on Friday, April 19, 8 p. m., in the clubrooms, 106 Ludlow street. Mr. Ed. King will teach a class in economic interpretation of history, which will be held in the headquarters, 106 Ludlow street, every Thursday even-

The next meeting of the 3d and 10th A. D. will take place on Thursday. April 18, at 85 E. Fourth street. The discussion will be on the class struggle and the comrades are requested to bring their friends. Wm. Mendelson will open the discussion with a brief talk.

The last meeting of the 16th and 18th A. D. was held at 1032 First avenue. April 5. The Organizer reported visiting enrolled voters that had answered circular of the Organization Committee and they expressed a desire to join the party. Ten dollars was donated to the committee. It was decided to devote the second meeting of each month to discussion of current events. The Organizer and his assistant were instructed to visit delinquent members and endeavor to have them pay up dues.

Kings County.

Regular meeting of Local Kings County, held April 13, with L. Baker in the chair. Minutes were approved. Communications were received from Queens County Socialist Club, the Chandler Publishing Company and Chicago "Daily Socialist". Delegates from Br. 2, 23d A. D., Com rades Wishnak and Trembitsky. Organizer reported receiving names of lapsed subscribers of The Worker and had arranged them according to assembly districts, and each district will hereafter receive the addresses of lapsed subscribers regularty; the districts are expected to look after them and secure renewals. The committee elected to see the Board of Manage ment to get a column in The Worker for Brooklyn party news, reported request being granted, but no advertisements of festivals, etc., will be taken into it. Such matter will have to go in separately as paid advertisements. "Daily Call" committee reports arrangements for reorganizing the "Daily Call" conference, also that plans are being worked out whereby it will be possible for the party to own the "Daily Call". Lecture committee reports arrangements made for a debate between Henry Clews, the banker, and Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, to be held May 12, 3 p. m., at the Columbia Theatre, on the subject: "Individualism vs. Socialism". Eighteen candidates were admitted to the party. Receipts. \$88.60; expenses, \$8.60. The Young People's Socialist Club has dissolved and turned over the balance of funds \$15.23, to the party. On roll call of delegates, 3d A. D. reports that owing to failure of most members of the district to attend meetings, it was imdecision of the County Committee to open meetings at 8 p. m. sharp. The 20th A. D. reported arrangements for, a mass meeting of enrolled Socialist voters for April 27, with Comrades O. Kearns of New Jersey, Geo. Giefer and J. A. Well as speakers; that the district having lively discussions after each business meeting, and the subject for discussion on Wednesday, April 17, was to be "Are Capitalists Entitled to Wages of Ability, and if so, How Much?" Br. 2 of 23d A. D. will parade on May 1, 1:30 p. m., with the Brownsville Mover-Haywood demonstration. On motion \$5 were donated to the Queens County Socialist Club and J. T. Hill donated \$2, making \$7 in all. The letter of the Chandler Publishing Co. was referred to the Lecture Committee, and that of Chicago "Daily Socialist" to the district organizations.

Fifth and Br. 1, 23d A. D., met and transacted business of great importance. This branch and W. S. & D. B. Fund, Br. 155, will hold a picnic in the near future, to divide the profit equally. Delegates were appointed to "Dally Call" Conference. The picnic is to strengthen the local funds of both organizations. Meetings are held every second Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at 15 MacDougal street.

A meeting has been called for the

reorganization of the Brooklyn "Daily Cail" Conference on Thursday, April 25, S p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Queens County.

The Socialist Club of Queens County met last Sunday at Kreuscher's Hall. Julius Hass presiding. P. Heller acted as assistant secretary. The subcommittee on the fair to be held Aug. 31-Sept. 2, reported. If the fair is the success anticipated by the club members, a permanent home for the party in the county will be established. The committee on circular letter reported having sent a copy to every local and branch in the state, but that a serious error in the circular had been overlooked. The letter as issued read: "In no place in the state of New York was the Socialist vote greater than in Queens County," when it should have rend: "In no place in the state of New York was the Socialist vote greater in percentage, etc." The movement to get a suitable hall for party meetings, etc., was inspired by the fact that there is not a hall for the purpose in the county, branches being compelled to meet in adjuncts of saloons. Socialist Club was organized to secure a party heacquarters, and has been endorsed by the Executive Committee of Queens County.

LI CTURE CALENDAR.

... New York City, FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. troadway. — C. Easton Williams. Broadway.—C. Easton Williams.
'Mcrality vs. Prudery". 8 p. m.
16TH AND 18TH A. D., 1032 First Ave.—M. Oppenheimer. Events". 8 p. m.

13TH AND 15TH A. D., 101 W. Sixty-sixth St. Leonard D. Albert 8.30 p. m. SUNDAY, APRIL 21.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCI-ENCE, 112 E. Nineteenth St.—George Willis Cooke. "Beginnings of Litera-ture in Communal Society". 11 a. m. WEST SIDE HEADQUARTER "The Eighth Ave.—Morris Hiliquit. "The Pavalutionist". 8 p. m. WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-St.—Leon A. Malkiel. "Why I am a Socialist". 8 p. m. Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21.

HART'S HALL, Gates Ave. and Broadway.—Charles Sprague Smith. "American Citizenship". 8 p. m. SILVER HALL, 315 Washington St.—George R. Kirkpatrick. "The Business Man in Politics". 8 p. m.

Rochester, N. Y. SUNDAY, APRIL 21. LABOR LYCEUM, Common Council Chamber, City, Hall.—Norman Thomas. "One of the Evils of the System, Its

Cause, Effect and Cure". 3 p. m. Newark, N. J.

MONDAY, APRIL 22. S. P. HEADQUARTERS, 230 Washington St.-Herman B. Walker. "The Initiative and Referendum". S p. m.

Bost n. Mass. SUNDAY, APRIL 21.

LABOR LYCEUM, 694 Washington t.—Robert A. Woods. "The State an St.—Robert A. Woods. "The i Industrial Educator". 8 p. m.

OWNERSHIP OF THE "DAILY CALL".

To the Editor of The Worker:-The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association was organized originally in 1882 for the purpose of Issuing a Socialist Eng-lish daily. The project was abandoned after several unsuccessful efforts. In 1900 the association was revived with the agi-tation for a daily newspaper. The Association is composed of party members only every member has but one vote; thus the control of the newspaper to be published is secured to the party membership. As mem-bership in the party and the payment of \$5 in installments is the only condition. there is no reason why the majority of the party members in Greater New York and vicinity should not be members of the association and exercise control. There has been a good deal of agitation lately over the subject of party ownership of a daily. The partizans of a party-owned press have been loud in their demands far out of proportion to their numbers. Many comrades as a large number of immigrants join the Democratic party, because the name "Democracy" is very imposing. Of course party ownership is desirable if practical. The main obstacle is the capitalist laws regu-lating corporations and business. In Europe the legal status is different and the party owns many of its organs. There is no such things as interference by courts with the management of party organs. In The main object of party-ownership is to control the editorial policy; that can be se posed exclusive of party members. solution adopted by local New York would tion. The same would apply to Local Kings County, and others. All party members would be unable to manage the hence the power would be necessarily dele gated to a committee. If the Board of Man agement of the association could misman age the paper, the same would apply to ny board selected by the party. In fact, the control would be more lax. In the association the board can be removed by meeting of the association, which can be A board of trustees selected by the

party would necessarily consist of dele-gates selected by the various locals and the State Committee. Each would be subet to recall only by the organization lecting them. Thus in case of dissension a deadlock can easily be brought about, and a difference of ortation in various locals would be reflected in the Board of Management with chaos as a result. Imagine the policy of the paper during the unity and I. W. W. agitation a year or so ago. It handles New Jersey selecting a unity man Imagine New Jersey selecting a unity man. New York an auti, Kings, or some other local, a unity man, what would be the policy of the paper on the question? Furthermore, editorial policy should be separate and distinct from the business man-

agement, except that the business man-ager be controlled by party rules as to advertisements; i. e. no political advertise ment to be accepted contrally to the rules

That abuse of power by the Board of Management is not excluded by party own-ership is conclusively demonstrated by the experience of the S. L. F. with "The Peo-ple". Hence, abuse of power can be only prevented by the judicious selection of men-of principals on the Bearth of Management of principle on the Board of Management. Great stress is laid by some comrades on the organization of a business corporation to publish the Chicago "Socialist" with 31 per cent of the stock owned by Local Cook County. Nobody has ever disputed that majority control can be vested in the party by stock ownership. But this is not all A business corporation is organized for pro-fit. Every shareholder is entited to a business administration with a view to seen ing a dividend on his investments; the object of a Socialist paper is not to pay dividends, but to propagate Socialism, and the two are incompatible. Every share-holder will have the right to appeal to the courts and enjoin the directors fro lowing a course depriving him of dividends, and on proof of such state of facts apply for a receiver, thus throwing the paper into the control of a capitalist politician apedufed by a capitalist court, and this co be done by a single stockholder owning one Further, in a business corporation every

shareholder is entitled to as many votes as he has shares, and he can sell his shares to whom he pleases. Thus we cannot exclude our enemies from being stockho n our corporation. It is evident that un der our laws and their construction courts ownership of a majority of the stock courts ownership of a majority of the storm does not insure absolute control of our pa-per to the local or the party. We will be ever at the mercy of the capitalist courts. This is absolute, and cannot be controverted by the enthusiastic supporters of the Chicago plan. During the anti-Socialist laws in Germany our comrades then were forced to put the entire control of the party press in the hands of a few trusted comrades, and that trust has never been betrayed. I believe we can say with con fidence that the members of the association can be trusted with the control of our party organ, and that the trust will never e abused, all the more, as the membershi in the organization is open to every party member. I fall to see the difference whether the Board of Management is elect-ed by the members of Local New York or by the same comrades acting as members of an association. That election to commitan association. Chat, election to commit-tees and other important posts by the Gen-eral Committee does not always depend on the fitness of the comrade for the position is well known by all who have ever watched closely our General Committee Fre quently the election goes to whoever is willing to accept the position, and the most responsible positions usually go begging for some one to take them. Besides it would hamper the locals in the transaction of their business. Many comrades probably still remember the acrimonious debates in the General Committee of Section New York over a discharge of a bartender in the Labor Lyccum. Such things may be frequent and interfere with the work of agin-tion during a campaign.

Party ownership, therefore, while ti

retically desirable, is not feasible or tical. There is no reason, bowerer, way the locals in Greater New York and vicinity should not have some control over the loand of Management. Legally the association cannot allow an outside body to select any of its trustees. Morally and activally no one can prevent the association from selecting as its trustees such of its members as may be recommended by and members as may be recommended by a locals. Thus out of the nine trustees by could be selected by Local New York, K! the State Committee and allied is of Hudson County. The association plake resolution can pledge itself to select a lows tain number of its directors from those lected by the locals just as it has by res tion pledged that its newspaper shall advul-cate the accepted policy of the Socialist Perty. If the comrades would stop bleker-ing over the manner of selecting the Board of Management and bend their efforts to securing the means of publication of the daily we would have our L. A. MALKIEL

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY LECTURES AND CLASSES.

The eighth of ten lectures by Henry L. Slobodin in the course of Lecture and Speakers' Classes, under the iuspices of Local Kings County, So cialist Party, at ohnson Building (Room B), No has street, near Fulton and Flatbus till be given Monday evening next to be seen and the sectors of the secto a synopsis follows:

Evolution. The doctrine of special creation. Hypothesis of spontane generation. Of catastrophes: Theory of evolution. Continuous change, Pro gression of ever-rising waves. Is progressive. Proceeds according to its own laws. Its forces are inherent. Popular fallacies concerning evolution.

Evidences of evolution. Causation Geology or evidence in space. Astronomy or evidence in time.

Factors in evolution. Organic evolution. Progressive factors. Mode of volution. Evolution and revolution. Is there a distinction? Illustrations

The Rand School of Social Science.

112 E. NINETEENTH STREET.

FIVE LECTURES -

.. On Liferature as Sicial Interpretation By

GEORGE WILLIS COOKE.

Sunday, April 21, 11 o'clock, "Beginnings of Literature in Communal Society Tuesday April 23. 8 o'clock, "Tribal Litera-ture and the Development of Mythology"

Thursday, April 23, 8 o'clock, "Literature of Femilalism and the City State" Saturday, April 27, 8 o'clock, "National Literature and the Evolution of Indi-

Sunday, April 28, 11 o'clocks "Closing tan Literature and the Growth of Collectivism" and the

vidualism"

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THE WORKER 15 SPRUCE STREET,

NEW YORK.

TWO SUCCESSFUL PLAYS.

"The Three Of Us" at the Madison Square and "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy.

By William Mailly.

The Man of the Hour. A modern

play in four acts, by George Broadhurst. Produced at the Saroy Theatre.

Never were two plays more distinctly trative of the good and bad uses to which stage material can be put than "The Three of Us" and "The Man of the Hour". The comparison is inevitable since both are popularly sucful and both were seen within a few days of each other, just as we are elled to compare the difference and a spoiled one the next. And, to carry the figure further, the woman has shown herself to be the better cook of the two, and thus kept within ere which bourgeois economists us women are intended to oc-

There is not a flaw in "The Three of Us", both in its construction and its characterization. There may be familiar figures in it. such some familiar figures in it, such as the Irish servant woman, but even she is different from the Irish servants we have been accustomed to, and is war-ranted not to bring the flush of indigation to the cheeks of the most ardent member of the A. O. H. Then we have all seen the aggravatingly stupid but well meaning lover, who is too thick to appreciate the girl he has won and who doesn't deserve her but gets her nevertheless, tho we know she's too good for him. But Steve her nevertheless, tho we know wnley is a consistent old blockhead

and we like him because he is one.

But if some of the characters are altogether new (and altogether new characters would be impossible to get into any play) the treatment given them by Miss Crothers is wonderfully fresh and original. There is no resort ng to old stage tricks to bring about effective climax or wring tears from the tender heart of the impres able female. If the climaxes comand the tears flow, they are accomed so gently and naturally that it To accomplish this in these days shows hat can be done with a trained mind the proper perspective. Miss others is a dramatist and she knows w to handle her tools as well as the lled mechanic knows how to handle trowel or adze or lever. And it is reat joy to see a downright good e of dramatic workmanship.

he story of "The Three of Us" is imple as the workmanship is artis-The Macchesneys, Rhy, Clem, and anie", are living in a Nevada minng camp, waiting for the mining elaim left them by their father to show ore so that they can sell out at a good figure. Rhy, the sister, has acted the mother to the two boys, and when the play opens Clem, the eldest boy, is at the age when the little min ing camp is becoming terribly monotonous and irksome to him and he wants to get away to the city and have a "good time". "Sonnie" is enough to be going to school. "Sonnie" is just big

Steve Townley, to whom Rhy is in ferinally engaged and who has been prospecting the Macchesneys claim. finds paying dirt and brings the news time, Lorimer Trenholm, a representative of an Eastern syndicate, is visit-Ing the camp, investigating claims for purchase, and he is to be guest of honor at a party to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Tweed Bix, who own a claim adjacent to that of the Macchesneys.

and with the same vein of ore.

Young Clem Macchesney overhears Steve telling the news of his find to Rhy and informs Louis Beresford, a local dealer in mining claims, about Bixs' mine and receives in return \$500 Beresford, who immediately makes an offer to the Bixs' before Trenholm has a chance to close a deal with them. The Bixs' sell to Beres ford, as they do not know themselves the new value of their claim. Steve having purposely kept it from them so as to help them get a better figure when Trenholm inspects the claims under Steve's guidance. Rhy and Steve have pledged each other to secreey about the new find until the with Trenholm is put thru and the Bixs and Macchesneys have bene-

At the party in the evening. Bere ford, who is in love with Rhy, and who narrowly escapes being the tradi-tional villain of the play, tells Rhy that he has made a successful deal that day, but has her promise not to repeat his story so as to prove that he can trust her, and thus show his love for her, on the theory that no man can love a woman he does not trust. Rhy, for sentimental reasons only, acceptthe promise, without regarding it seriously at the time, Later, however when the fact becomes known that the Bixs' have sold their mine; when Mrs. Bix refuses to tell who she sold mine to, as this was part of the deal; when Trepholm, the mining export leaves the party for not being

THE THREE OF US. a play in four acts, | else; when it is clear that the Bixs', Bachel Crothers. Produced at the | not knowing the real value of their not knowing the real value of their mine, have been tricked into selling at a lower figure than they should have received; when Steve's suspicions fasten upon her as being the only other person besides himself who knew the truth about Bixs' mine, Khy realizes

she has made a mistake in giving her

promise of secrecy to Beresford.

After the party has broken up in confusion at the sudden turn of arfairs. Rhy, in order to immediately clear herself of Steve's suspicions, goes to Beresford's bachelor cottage, to ask to be relieved from her promise. Instead of doing this Beresford declares his love for Rhy, takes her in his arms, and despite her struggles, kisses The girl realizes too late that she has made another mistake in coming alone to Beresford's rooms at night and is relieved when Steve, who has long been jealous of Beresford, and who has suspected that Beresford is the man who made the deal with the Bixs, also enters the cottage. But instead of this relieving her, it only makes matters worse for Steve sees in Rhy's presence in Beresford's house, confirmation of his worst fears He denounces both Reresford and Rhy. The latter is confronted with the alternative of seeing her reputation loss or of accepting Beresford's offer to protect her. In her anger at being so misjudged by Steve and the humiliation of Beresford's enforced embraces. Rhy turns on both of them, spurns the pretended love of the one and the false protection of the other. and leaves the house.

In the last act. Rhy, who has been sitting up all night thru excitement at what has occurred, catches her brother, Clem, as he is about to steal from the house and board the train for Salt Lake. It should be stated here that Rhy has discover ed, while at Beresford's house, that it was Clem who told the latter about Bixs' mine, and in the scene with Clem, in which she coaxes him not to go away ta peculiarly pathetic and moving scene) she lets Clem know she is aware of what he has done. Clem decides to stay after he learns what his trickery has resulted in and says he will protect his sister. Meanwhile, the news of Rhy's midnight visit to Beresford's house has become public property, but matters are adjusted by Steve's learning that Clem was the cause of it all, that Rhy really loves him, and that he has been acting the dunce, as very many men do.

It is impossible to give a definite iden of the charm of "The Three of Us" by merely telling about it. The whole thing is so sincerely written and presented, the dialog is so real and spontaneous, the characters are so true to life, everyday life, and the emotions are such everyday emotions. that the complete satisfaction derived from seeing it cannot be successfully conveyed. The author never descends to the commonplace, however great the temptation. All thru the last act I was afraid she would spoil the perfection of her work by having Trenholm, the syndicate agent, come on at the last moment with his check book and give Rhy her own price for the mine. This is what any ordinary playhack would have done, but Miss Crothers rose superior to it. She gives her audience some credit for intelligent imagination and sends them away trusting that things are going to comout all right, and that in itself is a

fent. But the play is not alone exceptional. It is seldom that the same thing can be said of the acting so unequivocally as in this case. The atmosphere of the story is excellently preserved thruout. Charlotte Nillson is Rhy Macchesney to the life, without a false note, lovable, faithful, motherly, hopeful, self-confident and brave, a character full of sunshine, generous, easily hurt but easy to forgive, with just enough coquetry and vanity about her to save her from being anything else but human. To reflect the swift variations of mood and sentiment of such a character without exaggeration, keeping it within the limit of truth, while infusing it with the true spirit of idealism, as Miss Nillson does, denotes this s real work of art.

Eve Vincent's Maggie was a Joy. Here was the Irish woman that lives and whom we have met time and time again. What a blissful relief from the coarse mouthed, ignorant, illiterate Irish woman who has been trotted out on the stage for generations! This Maggie had the true Celtie sense of humor. good hearted, leavened by the undercurrent of warm hearted romance that runs thru the race. The best part of it was that at no time were you made to feel that Maggie was a servant. Her position in the Macchesney home was one of loving service, not of servility. and the distinction which would have made her appear as an inferior before both the author and the actress should

Of the remainder of a well selected cast, John Westley's Clem, Master George Clarke's "Sonnie" and Frederic Truesdale's Steve, may be specially mentioned.

"The Three of Us" will probably become a classic among American plays. It would take a lot of had acting to spoll it.

But if this can be said of Miss Crothers' play, what of "The Man of the Hour?"

Mr. Broadhurst has taken advantage of the era of the muck-raker by writing what is called a political play, which may make money for him, but not add to his reputation as a dramatist. Bennett, the "man of the hour" is a rich young fellow who gets into politics under the anspices of Horrigan, A political boss, and Wainwright. financier, and is elected mayor. Afterwards when a franchise bill comes up in which Wainwright and Horrigan are interested, they expect Bennett to let it go then. This he refuses to do and the action of the play centers around the effort to have Bennett sign bill and his counter-effort to thwart his former allies. Of course he wins out in the end, as we knew he would from the beganing, and only the boss and the financier, and a sec ond fiddle francier, are dissatisfied.

There is no need to relate all the complications; they are complications that have been used over and over again and will be used so long as there are Broadhursts who haven't wit enough to vary them a little and the public accepts them. There is an obviousnes about the whole performance that is saddening, because it exhibits no skill or ingenuity and admits of no stimulus to the imagination. And also because this play is a tremendous financial success, and it appears to be in for an indefinite run. Better melodramas have been shown down on Third avenue, and with more true sentiment in them.

There is not a slucere moment in the entire play. Phelan, the alderman from the Eighth, comes nearer than any character to being anything like he's supposed to be. All the others are mere stage marionettes that have done service in melodrama before, only under different names. Horrigan, the boss, has been likened to Charles Murphy of Tammany, and it was Murphy whom Broadhurst tried to depict, Well, It would be amusing to Murphy to hear Horrigan and Wainwright fixing un their franchise deal loud enough to be heard above the noise of the street cars outside and obligingly convenient for an eavesdropping private secre tary. Political bosses and bloated financiers have a habit of doing business that way. A Third avenue gal-lery god wouldn't be deceived for an instant by such palpable trickery.

Then why the hero's dead father should be lugged into the mess is a mystery. He was dead and the poor man should have been allowed to rest. I suppose the intention of the author was to show the hero up stronger in insisting upon doing his duty in the honor and the consequent fear of his mother's grief and shame, but it was pretty cheap business at that.

Again, there is the second suitor for the heroine's hand, also lugged in for the express purpose of acting as a foll for Bennett. Gibbs, the second suitor aforesaid, was (and the actor looked the part) a useless piece of furniture. except for the service he performed in being ready for the heroine to give herself to when she thought Bennet was a grafter. The haste with which Wainwright threw herself at Gibbs was actually indecent, and may be true to life in that set, but it had to be done, in order for the hero to appear as misunderstood and perse-

cuted as possible. And of all the disgusting features (to say nothing of the mention of La Follette, Folk and Roosevelt's names. which was a fearful breach of dramatic etiquette, as well as of good manners) the senile old army veteran as janitor of the city hall, was positively the worst. The cringing, servile, snivelling, doddering old dotard was used simply to gratify the cheap patriotism of the ordinary theatre crowd and ne had as much place in the play as a chimpan

All this' would be overlooked if the play, purporting to be a drama of mod-ern life, got us anywhere or the characters stood for anything, but there is no indication at any time that Mr. Broadhurst had any higher purpose in mind than to construct a hodge podge that would draw audiences and make ann money. If the mayor represente anything more than a mere negative opposition to an unusually bad franchise it might be something, but he is nothing else but a mouther of platitudes and a mumbler of vain things. So it is all thru. We have only a lot of melodramatic claptrap and a piece of stage handicraft as slovenly. "The Three of Us" is skillful.

Of the acting, the only ones worthy of mention were George Fawcett, who made Phelan a good Geal more convincing than he would otherwise have been, and Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh as Bennett, both actors too experi enced to be poor in any parts.

of a lost opportunity and an example of what the misuse of a fairly good

"WIDOWERS" HOUSES" A HIT IN BROOKLYN.

"Widowers' Houses" opened to a full house at the Shubert Theatre Brooklyn, on Monday night and judg ing from the reception it got it will play to good business all week. There were two important changes in the cast, Frank Sheridan succeeding Wil-liam Hawtrey as Sertorius and Harry pert leaves the part; for not being the nudlence was never drawn. To Burkhardt appearing as Dr. Trench. lyn. also at the given a chance to buy before any ones achieve that is something of which The play did not suffer from the day of debate.

changes, however, and the performance went as briskly as at the Herald Square. Herbert Kelcey's Cokane has been developed into a highly polished and exquisitely effective characteriza

tion. This was especially the first act, although for a moment truout the evening was Cokane lackessary to the complete delineation of the character. Ferdinand Gottschalk's Lickcheese was as strikingly vivid and impressive as ever. A truly masterly conception is this. Mr. Burkhardt's Dr. Trench seemed an improvement over Mr. Kolker's, bringing an air of youthful exuberance to the part which it formerly lacked. He was just the sort of fellow who would change his mind quickly and adapt himself to each passing whim or circumstance. In its way Mr. Sheridan's Sartorius was as effective as his predecessor's the quieter and more reserved. He worked up to the finale of the second act very well indeed. Miss Shannon's Blanche was delightful and the moods and tantrums of the wilful and spoiled young woman were unerringly displayed. Miss Shannon has not had such a suitable role for a long time.

A large number of Socialists went over the bridge from Manhattan on Monday night and warmly attested their appreciation of Shaw's clever If the Socialists of Brooklyn comedy. knew just how good this performance is they would all go to the Shubert

DEFENSE FUND TO BENEFIT FROM PLAY

Arrangements have been made between the Kalich Theatre, Manager Ben Kahn of "The Friends of Labor" company, and the publishers of The Worker, whereby five per cent of the proceeds of all tickets sold up to May 13 for the performance of Friends of Labor" to be given during the week beginning May 21, at the Kalich Theatre, shall go to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. The tickets for the entire week's performances are now on sale at The Worker office, and will be until May 13, when the Kalich Theatre takes charge of the ticket selling and the percentage to be given to the Defense Fund will then cense.

"The Friends of Labor" is the nev play by Julius Hopp which deals with modern political conditions and the labor movement, showing the methods used by the capitalist politicians to keep labor divided and to land the labor vote on election day.

Manager Kahn has engaged a cast of competent and experienced actors for this production, with the Intention of making it an artistic as well as a financial success. The play has been well spoken of by many people con-sidered to be good judges, and it is said only its avowed Socialist purpose has prevented it from being produced before now: If it proves a success in New York it will be sent on tour.

"THE JUNGLE" NEXT WEEK.

A dramatization of Upton Sinclair's famous book, "The Jungle", will be played next week at Kelth and Procter's Fifth Avenue Theatre by the Fifth Avenue Stock Company. This is the same dramatization which was given outside of New York during this season, but it will be its first performance in this city. A review of the play will appear in The Worker.

CONCERT AND BALL FOR RUSSIAN AID.

The Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution ("The Red Cross") will hold a concerand ball at Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, Saturday evening, April 20. Alexis Aladin and Tchaikowsky will speak and Mr. Altehevsky, the Manhattan Opera House singer, will participate in the concert, besides Messrs. Eugene Bernstein, Gregory Aller, Swedrosky, and Mrs. Kranz,

OPEN-AIR PROTEST MEETING.

The Citizens Moyer-Haywood Protest League will hold open-air meet-ings at the following places during the coming week: Friday, April 19 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue; Saturday, April 20, Front of Labor Temple, 234 E. 84th street; Monday, April 22, One Hundred and Fifteenth street and Fifth avenue: Tuesday, April 23. Thirty eighth street and Broadway: Wednes day, April 24, Thirteenth street and Fourth avenue: Friday, April 26, Greely Statue, Newspaper Row. The speakers at these meetings will be Anna, Maley, Frank Porce, Louis B. Schwartz, A. Chess, J. W. Sawyer, Frank Urbansky, Morris Korshet and Fred Logiest

KIRKPATRICK AND CLEWS

TO DEBATE SOCIALISM.

A debate between Henry Clews, the Wall Street banker, and Professor Ceo. R. Kirkpatrick, on Socialism, wil take place at Columbia Theatre, Washington street, Brooklyn, on Sunday May 12, at 2:30 p. m. Ten cents ad mission will be - charged. Reserved seats, 25 cents each. Parties desiring boxes may do so at \$5 to \$5 a box, according to location. Judge Gaynor is expected to preside.

Tickets can be bought at the Worker office, New York, Headquarters, 66 East Fourth street, office of Jewish "Daily Forward." In Brooklyn at the Labor Lyceum, office of the "Echo," 374 Thirteenth street, Hart's Hall, Sit ver Hall. B. C. Hammond, 1199 Flat-bush avenue, or from Secretary John Libskie, 1950 DeKalb avenue, Brook-lyn, also at the Columbia Theatre on

IGNAZ AUER DEAD.

The German Social Democracy Los One of its Honored Veterans,

Ignaz Auer, Socialist member of the Reichstag for Glauchau-Meerane, and one of the Executive of the German Social Democratic Party, died in Berlin on April 10.

The government disgraced itself by interfering with the funeral on Satur day, forbidding the use of the red fing and emblems of the party, the playing of any but conventional funeral music or the delivery of addresses by Socialists at the grave. The great War Lord is so small in soul that he cannot for give even the dead.

Ignaz Auer was born in Passau in Bavaria on April 19, 1846. When about twenty years of age he became interested in the labor movement and continued active in its service till the end. It was not until 1872, however, that he became a Socialist, joining the "Eissenacher" or Marxian wing of the movement. He soon became prominent both as a propagandist and as an organizer. When the Marxian and Lassallean factions were united at the Gotha Congress in 1875, Auer became secretary of the new organization. Two years later he was elected to the Reichstag from Reichenbach-Auerbach but in the election of 1878 he lost the seat. During the following year of Bismarck's attempt to crush Socialism by the Exception Laws, Aper did valiant service for the party and, like so many others, suffered bitter perse-cution. In 1880 he was again elected to the Reichstag from the Saxon constituency of Glauceau-Meerane. 1881 and 1887 he was defeated, but since 1890 he represented this district continuously. He was present and active in every congress of the party since that of Gotha and was counted one of its influential members.

. Comrade Auer's death was caused by a nervous malady from which he had suffered for several years, which caused him great pain and bad of late greatly reduced his extraordinary energy and power of work.

SOCIALIST WOMEN IN FINNISH DIET.

One feature of the recent elections to the Finnish Diet that makes it a memorable one, is the great interest taken by the women who have se cured the suffrage. The Finnish Diet is the first of modern parliaments in which women hold sents, there being no less than nineteen women who were successful candidates.

More interesting to Socialists is the fact that nine of the successful women candidates are Socialists and this, the youngest of the world's parliaments, enters on its career with the strongest Socialist group of any country. At least eighty Socialists were elected, being a larger number than even the French or German parliaments contain. And this result was achieved in spite of the coercion that the Russian officials know too well how to employ

An interesting fact which the press dispatches also reveal is that the attendance at the University of Helsingfors is given as 2,640 men to 564 women, or about the same ratio as will prevail in the new Diet. The latest news also has it that the Russian government is massing a large number of troops in Finland with the evident intention of dispersing the Diet, should it prove dangerous to the ruling

GENERAL ACTIVITY

FOR THE DEFENSE.

The Protest Conference of Union County, N. J., now has thirty-five organizations represented. The third protest meeting will be held at Saenger Hall, Friday, May 10. The famous play, "Down on the Farm," will be produced at Jacobs' Theatre, May 15, for the benefit of the Defense I At the last 'meeting the Painters' Union donated \$15 and the Free School tral German Verein, with 27,000 members, assured the conference of its

The Moyer-Haywood protest meeting held in Caniden, N. J., on April 14, was an immense success. Camden Theatre was filled with an enthusiastic audience. Franklin Wentworth had the crowd with him from the start. Helen Ware, of Philadelphia, more than pleased the audience by rendering a selection upon the violin. Geo. Aleck had painted portraits of Comrades Moyer and Haywood, and these were placed on the front of the stage. Resolutions were adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm.

A successful protest meeting was held at Rock Island on April 7, under the anspices of the trade unions of Rock Island, Davenport and Moline. Paul Hanneberg, Secretary of Local 88, International Association of Machinists, presided, and addresses were made by Mrs. E. G. Hamlin, W. A. Johnson, F. H. Wilson, of the tri-cities, and James H. Brower, of El-SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL MOVES

Comrade Frances Gill reports the Socialist Sunday School will move from 237 Broadway, owing to the re-moval of the Socialist Literary Society in whose rooms it meets. The new meeting place will be announced next week. The interest of the children is nnflagging. As soon as the weather permits they will be taken for a Sun-day outing, at which some simple ex-ercises will take place, so that the thread of the work will not be lost.

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Socialist books.

The most important of recent ventures is the complete edition of Marx's "Capital" in three volumes. The first volume has been brought down to date, including linger'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 German by Ernest Untermann, will be ready the first week in May, "The first volume deals with the Process of Capitalist Production, the second will be be issued; the recent of the second volume will prevently the first week in May, "The first volume will probably be issued; about the end of 1907, but for the present we sollelt advance order only for the second volume, which, like the first, will self for \$2.

Another recent publication only second

for \$2.

Another recent publication only second in importance to "Capital" is a new popular edition of Morgan's "Ancient Society." It upsets the paralysing feeling that things always have been about the same us now and so presumably always will be the same. It shows on the contrary that wealth and poverty, militonaires and tramps, are modern inventions. Morgan a "Ancient Society" has until now sold for four follars. The new Socialist edition sells for \$1.50 a copy.

The new Socialist edition sells for \$1.50 a copy.

The "Republic of Plato" has beretofore mainly circulated in the original Greek and the Euglish translations have been dry and difficult in their style. A new translation has been made by Prof. Alexander Kerr of the University of Wisconsin, which is accurate and artistic and at the same time so simple and casy as to be attractive to workingmen. This book is the original Utopia, and it is now published in five books each complete in their. Book V., just 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 pambilet form, and a third is now ready. A cloth edition contains some additional matches, their of the revolutionary statements. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 10 cents, postpaid.

Another recent historical work is "The Rica of the American Proletarian", by Austin Lewis. This has just appeared as the fourteenth volume of the International Library of Social Science. 31, postpaid.

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

SOCIATION DEPERATURE CA