AGENTS. ATTENTION!

VOL. XVII.-NO. 8.

NEW YORK, MAY, 25. 1907

## ORCHARD IS NOW A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN.

Gooding Conducts Canonization Services for Confessed Perpetrator of Twenty-six Murders, Whose Help the Masters Need in Present Plans for Judicial Grime.

intentions of Governor Gooding of Idaho, to say nothing of others identified with the prosecution of Meyer. Haywood, and Pettibone, his action last week would be sufficient to set all note at rest. From the time the kidnapped men were brought into the state, the acts and statements of Gooding have been carefully thought out with the object of creating belief in the guilt of the accused men. He has volunteered for the position of prose cutor so far as the influence of his office would enable him to. The men were no sooner landed in Idaho by the kidnappers than Gooding, in a public statement, announced they "would never leave Idaho alive". Following this he stated he was permitted to see the alleged written confession of Orchard and that the document convicted the accused men of various including complicity in the murder of Steunenberg. Then in his age to the legislature he referred to them as "the murderers of ex-Governor Steunenberg", later on ap-pealing for \$25,000 to carry on the prosecution. Still later, in a public ad-dress at Moscow, he charged the burn-ing of the university building in that to the "inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners". This later assertion was so palpably an exhiof personal animous, that the eavored to suppress the statent. But it leaked out. Its publication made necessary an apology from many of Gooding's press advocates tho saw that such unwarranted statements would lead to a reaction in favor

For a time Gooding was silent, the losing none of his hatred for the men who were helpless to defend them-selves against their cowardly defamer. osevelt's man Taft then came and gave federal endorsement to the crime of kidnapping. The chain of events that connected Gooding and McParland with the White Rouse was thereby established. Gooding has since then hinted from time to time of the guilt of the miner officials and of what he learned from Orchard's "confes-

But last week it was discovered that ne talesman, summoned as a juror, ld not believe Orchard on The man no doubt asked himself if a man would murder scores of human telling a lie? That was a perfectly logical question and the answer to it was so apparent that Gooding feared the result on other talesmen who would be summoned. Governor Good-ng then left the capitol building and invited the representatives of the press nitentiary. The Socialist report-re not included in the invitation. the following surprising incident ice: The prisoner-witness upon the state of Idaho chiefly relies prove its charge that the Western deration of Miners planned the murof Governor Steumenberg, broke long slience in an interview of

According to press reports Orchard

nade the following statement:

Thave never admitted and don't dmit now that I have ever made a onfession, mind you. But at no time was I ever subjected to force or pressure of any kind, and anything I er said to Captain McParland was ce or threat of any kind. What I said was of my own free will nd accord. It was just as I talk to ou here. There was nothing else."

A Saintly Murderer.

This statement, strange enough, co d the repeated assertions made ding that Orchard had made a trance with Orchard for his following this, the man who to twenty-six murders, was sed, by the press, into a gentleman consumed with a burning desire not to escape the gal-lows. The correspondents state that Orchard's "grammar is NOT AL-WAYS perfect, but HIS MANNERS are pleasant AND GENTLE and he re pleasant average of Pierra de Aves the impression of Pierra de Average Common is shown on of PERFECT aind is by no means common is sho by the fact that on several occasion by the fact that on several occasions he politicly declined to answer questions on the ground that they might have a definite, if remote, bearing on the case in which he is to testify. "There is another quality of the man that stands out perhaps most distinctly of all after you have left his presence. There is a certain fundamental POISE OF DEMEANOR, an unmistantal SERIENITY OF MIND. The kable SERENITY OF MIND. T blue eyes nover waver; they Tairly shine. Despite the man's record, there is A SPIRITUAL quality ABOUT MIS FAUE. This coupled with things that he said led to the conclusion that the man is possessed of RELIGIOUS PERVOR and making to proceed the conclusion of the c

If there was any doubt about the accounts with life, so far as he can, jury that may be sworn in that was atendious of Governor Gooding of before he takes leave of it."

Gooding's Fears.

To strengthen this picture of the reformed assassin, the daily press was filled with stories of Orchard's profound interest in ecclesiastical history and the lives of John Wesley and other religious devotees. Having transform ed the murderer into a saint, Gooding then concluded the farce by making the following statement before the party left the cell:

"At times, up to a few months ago, I feared lest in some of my interviews with Orchard I might have inadver tently given him some hope of im-munity. I am now very positive that he had no expectation of any such thing. This was demonstrated to me one day by Orchard himself, when he stopped me in the middle of a conversation and warned me that I was treading on dangerous ground. Or-chard said: 'Governor, I don't want you to say anything that might even lead me to hope for immunity. I do not expect any, and am ready to pay the penalty."
The whole proceeding bears the

stamp of a prearranged plan on the part of the Governor. Orchard and the press reporters favorable to the prose cution, to dress the self-confessed mur lerer up as a religious convert anxmeet his God. It is significant too that Gooding inadvertently admits in the above statement rrequent interviews with Orchard. What reason is there for the Governor of a state to hold frequent conversations with a man who, if his "confession" is genuine, is one of the most notorious criminals of this century? What passed between Gooding and his prison friend? Perhaps if the walls of friend? Perhaps Orchard's cell could speak they would tell an interesting story.

The Rev. E. S. Hinks of Boise is said to be the spiritual adviser of Dr. Hinks states that Orchard has written and revised his ns and that the murder of Steunenberg was not the greatest of his crimes. Hinks further claims that one copy is in a safe deposit vanit. one in the penitentiary and the other in the hands of the prosecution. This last statement is in contradiction to the denial of the confession made by

### Judge Wood Protests.

The attorneys for the defense looked upon this brazen act of Gooding as a deliberate attempt to influence the talesmen in their estimate of the char acter of Orchard. From the comment of Judge Wood, who is trying the case it would seem that he shares this When court convened Friday the judge stated:

"When I instructed the jurors in this case, who had been summoned here and who had not been examined as to their qualifications, not to talk in relation to this case and not permit any one to talk to them I perhaps overlooked instructing them, or requesting them, that they should not read at least the local papers or read anything

"But I overlooked that, and this morning there appears something in the papers that appears to the court, perhaps not an attempt, but as there presented it is calculated to influence in the case; and it occurs to the court that something has got to be done to prevent a reoccurrence of this in the future in order to get a jury on this case. I am going to ask now, either side, for any suggestions they may have to make in relation to this mat-I am going to ask now, either er. The court very much questions the propriety of these publications with this case on and with those jurors subject to examination."

Hawley for the prosecution denied my connection with the affair. any co

"Outrage," Says Darrow.

chardson, for the defense, de-ced Governor Gooding in the folowing vigorous language:
"It is as potent a fact

"It is as potent a fact as the fact that I stand here to-day that this interview was arranged to rehabilitate Orchard and to influence the jury. It was a dastardly outrage upon the de-fense, if your honor please. I want to say that we thoroly believe that the counsel for the state had no part in this thing and I call on them to denounce the actions of Governor Gooding and Warden Whitney as strongly

Clarence Darrow followed his col league. He spoke in part as follows:
"Of course it is entirely clear that
there could have been but one purpose
in this joint reception of Governor
Gooding and his friend Orchard and I would not know exactly how to frame my idea of it in proper or improper language. The court has been doing everything in its power to assist us to pet a fair and impartial jury. We have been treated with every fairness and

locked up for nearly eighteen months, and no one was permitted to see him until the question of his veracity arose in court the other day. Then Governor Gooding invites certain newspaper men to visit him, with the understanding that he would censor their despatches. What inference can be drawn from this attempt to make Orchard a hero except that it was intended to influence this case?

"I think that the governor of this state should be called before this court and, if the evidence warrants it, that he should be punished for contempt. I think Warden Whitney, the he is only the governor's messenger boy, should be called in too and examined. The proprietors of the local newspa pers should also be called in and instructed what may and what may not be printed in the interest of justice..'

Gooding "Explains". At the conclusion of Darrow's speech

the judge instructed the county district attorney to make a thoro investigation of the matter and to proceed against the responsible persons.

Gooding made the following "ex-

"I gave my secretary a list of the names of all the correspondents of the big newspapers, and thru a mistake of his some were notified earlier than others. As soon as I discovered the mistake I took pains to see that all were treated alike. It was on the request of the correspondents themselves that I allowed them to visit Orchard. with the understanding that they should not interrogate him in any manner pertaining to the present trial. So many stories have been printed regarding the physical condition of Orchard that I thought the truth should be known. I had no idea whatever of trying to influence the minds of men who may be drawn for jury service."

District Attorney Koelsch, in his re-port on the affair, whitewashed Gooding. Koelsch held that Gooding did not "intentionally or corruptly" influ-ence any juror. The substance of his report is contained in the following extract:

"A publication during the course of the trial which reflects on the court or assails the litigants, or seeks to intimidate witnesses, or spread before the jury an opinion upon the merits of the controversy, or threatens them with the public odium, or aftempts to dictate their decision, or in any improper way endeavors to influence them, is the complaint of the court. What was published was merely a

matter of news." Gooding thus escaped keeping commy with his protege in a pris When taken in connection with his previous acts and statements, there is no question but that Gooding planned tne whole affair with the view of establishing Orchard as a saint in the opinion of prospective jurors.

### or oking Violence.

Rumors are again being circulated of possible violence in Boise. Gooding, McParland, et. al., have every reason for provoking violence if they can. A few street brawls would be sufficient excuse for Gooding to send troops into Boise for the purpose of suppressing any protest against unjust court procialist correspondents who are closely

Counsel for the defense have enjoin ed those who sympathize with the de-fendants not to permit themselves to be drawn into arguments which might lead to personal encounters. They openly easert that the mine owners of Colorado have "gun" men there who are looking for trouble with a view to discrediting the Western Federation of Miners.

"Bob" Meldrum, a former cowboy and gun fighter, who at the present time is Town Marshal of Telluride, is in Boise to testify for the prosecution. He was active in the troubles in the l'elluride district three years ago. Mel drum tried to provoke a street fight by pushing an active adherent of the de fense off the sidewalk.

Attorney Nugent, who witnessed the jed his man not to notice the act and under no circumstances to become involved in a fight. A significant dispatch from Boise

states that it is a common belief there that Orchard will never hang. The same dispatch also states that "the in fluence Orchard has with the state atuhorities was shown when he succeeded in having the sentence of death imposed on Rudolph Wetter, a murderer, commuted to life imprisonment." Why should a governor consider a request of that kind from such

The Gooding and others have always tated that Orchard would have to die. they are even now qualifying their assertions. The prosecution now ad-mits that Orchard will never hang so long as "Jack" Simpkins is at large. Simpkins if alleged to be an accom-

Continued on page 6.

'FRISCO'S GRAFT.

Abe Ruef, Boss of Union Labor Party, Implicates Many "Desirable Citizens" in Reign of Graft -A Lesson for Workingmen.

The story that is now being told of the graft and general public plunder of the Schmitz administration in San Francisco is one that differs in no respect from the story so often told of city governments administered by the regular capitalist parties. If there is any difference it is a difference of degree, not of kind. What is true of San Francisco is true of many large, and most of the small, cities thruout the country. Political jobbery has become a skilled art which attracts the most unscrupious types of politicians and

Abraham Ruef, the self confessed grafter, has given information that imolicates the most "eminent" citizens of the city in the reign of plunder. The list includes Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, Waii Street financier and lawyer; Tirey L. Ford, chief counsel of the United Railroads and formerly attorney-general of the state; Thornwell Mullally, assistant to Patrick Calhoun; Eugene E. Schmitz, thrice elected mayor of San Francisco; William F. Herrin chief counsel of the Southern Pacific Railroad, political manager in Califor nia for E. H. Harriman; Will Tevis muti-millionaire: William M. Abbott assistant general counsel of the United Railroads; Frank Drum, director of the gas company; George Maxwell, a known Democratic politician.

Ruef's confession tells of \$200,000 paid him by the United Railroads for the overhead trolley permits. This is the company that has police power to assist it in breaking the strike of its employees and maintaining "law and ". One deal that would have netted Ruef \$1,000,000 was nipped by the district attorney. Herrin, E. H Harriman's man, paid \$14,000 for de livering the San Francisco Republican delegation to Gillett, the present Governor. Gillett recently threatened to send state troops to San Francisc be no "child's play" if the troops were sent. One-fourth of the profits of the largest bawdy houses in the city also went to Ruef. Many other deals, including the telephone, gas and other

franchises, are being investigated.

It is inevitable that these disclosure: hould be used by the press to point a moral on the "unions in politics", the it will "Ignore the important feature that stands out in this and all other similar investigations. It is shown that the bankers, business men, corperation lawyers and other "desirable citizens", stand behind Ruef, who was nerely their tool. Whatever rottenness exists in public life is always traced back to the capitalist class in all these investigations. This class has no political convictions aside from the belief that every man has his price. It buys Democrats, Republicans, indepen lents, etc., and they in turn are faithful to their purchasers.

The unfortunate aspect of the Ruef regime is that there is some semblance of truth in connecting it with the trade unions of San Francisco. The Union Labor Party was born of the political unrest in the unions of that city a few years ago. The it had its source in the discontent of union men, almost from the start it was seized upon by politicians itching for power and scent ing graft. Having no political experience and little perception of the legiti-mate purpose of political organization by the working class, the mass of the nion men were content to allow the politicians to use the workers' griev nces for political capital. Even had the organization of the Union Labor Party been kept in the control of the union men, it had no more conception of political action than the correction of a few abuses. It was peculiarly adapted to control by a few adventur the party. Ruef had also built up a powerful machine and this, together with the deception the party name played, held intact a large body of eached itself, with the result that the Union Labor Party will probably die

with the conviction of its owner. The whole affair is a vindication of the Socialist Party's refusal to endorse or fuse with the Union Labor Party as some enthusiasts advised. It is well that workingmen understand their interests enough to organize for hetter conditions. But such knowledge, good the it be, is not sufficient to establish a working-class party that must use political power to free workingmen from exploitation. A successful party of the working class can only be built on the perception that wage bargaining is not the end of the working-class struggle. It is only the beginning of the struggle and the experience the workers get there is the training school that should acquaint them with the necessity of abolishing the capital-

## OUR VICTORY IN AUSTRIA.

Later Dispatches Show Still Greater Socialis Gains - An Interview with Victor Adler.

According to later dispatches from Vienna, 56 Socialists were elected to the Austrian Parliament, instead of 48, as we reported last week. We shall pretty certainly gain from 10 to 20 nore seats in the supplementary elections, which will be held on May 23having been postponed from the date originally set, which was May 21.

In an interview cabled from Vienna under date May 18, Dr. Victor Adler, one of the most prominent of the Austrian Socialists, says:

"The first and most important outcome of the elections," said Dr. Victor Adler, a Socialist leader of international reputation, "is that the prestige and influence of the Socialists are greatly enlarged by their surprising victories. Our gains include seats among all nationalities-Germans, Czechs. Peles, Italians, and Ruthenians alike. Hence the Socialists in the new house will form an international party within a parliament of nationalities.

"In them there will be a concentration of the forces of all the nations in the empire, as compared with the middle class parties, whose aims and interests are always divergent. This is of great good to the Italian Socialist force, which has been in existence for twenty years, and is only now permitted to be manifested by the Universal Suffrage law.

"In Austria, as elsewhere, the workingmen are the pillars of society; in fact, really compose the nation by personifying progress and the ideals of society. People are getting tired of the eternal race squabbles.

"The new Diet is likely to really acomplish something. Our first endeavor will be to carry out the Socialist pro-Our greatest task will be to combat the reactionary influence of the Clericals and the Anti-Semites, particularly with regard to education.

"As to 'Christian Socialists', their name is a deliberate fraud. There is nothing socialistic about them. They are Anti-Semites and reactionaries, nothing else."

### WHAT THE RUSSIAN SPYING SYSTEM COSTS

It is estimated that over a twentieth of the entire Russian budget is spent on keeping up its spying system. The budget of the Interior Department shows fifty-four million rubles on account of the police. The ministry. however, has a secret fund which never appears in the budget, amounting to ten million rubles.

According to the London "Evening Standard", other ministries spend enormous sums on spies apart from the police department. When allow ance is made for the sums allowed to the villages and towns for police and spy purposes, the estimate is well within the mark in saying that more than 5 per cent is seent, not on public safety, but to support government spies. When the prison and exile systems are considered, the proportion of the Russian budget devoted to repression assumes a still more formidable

### ENGLISH BARK CLERKS

For some years past banking firms have been stendily amalgamating and paying big dividends; and yet at the same time the condition of the bank clerk has gone steadily worse. All over the country the greatest dissatisfaction is felt; and as a result a movement is on foot for starting a trade union for bany clerks, which may bear fruit at no very distant date. stated that the number of bank clerks reaches at least 80,000, and if onefourth of these could be induced to toin, the union would be a success.-London Labor Leader.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST CONFERENCE Steps are being taken for the holding of an Inter-State Conference be tween the various avowed; Socialist bodies of Australia. It is held to be necessary step to take, so that those who have no faith in half-hearted measures shall have the opportunity of concerted action on straight-out clearly avowed Socialist lines." On March 6 the Socialist Party in

Melbourne, Australia, held its vearly meeting. The reports show that since its organization 18 months ago, 1.808 members have been enrolled in spite of police persecutions. Over 300 propaganda meetings were held and eighteen speakers were imprisoned and several fined. The Sunday School has nearly doubled its scholars during the past six months.

### SOCIALISM IN ICELAND. A regular Social Democratic organ

fact. Early in 1906 the paper made its appearance and was published from time to time at Rekjavik, the capital of the Island; but now it is definitely established as a weekly.

## THE LONGSHOREMEN WINNING

### My der by Farley Detective Has Not Daunted Them-Many Strike-Breakers Quit and Some Companies Grant Strikers' Demands.

fident of the outcome and the comnanies claiming that no concessions will be granted or comprimise made.

Since May 15 nearly 3,000 of the strikers have won all their demands and 800 more strike breakers have been induced to join the strikers. With the arrival last week of J. Bruce Ismay, President of the International Merchant Marine, the press reported the strike on the wane because Ismay had declined to make any overtures to the men. As the men had declared they had nothing to arbitrate, they were indifferent to Ismay's stand, the the New York papers had it that the strikers were discouraged. The success of the strikers in winning over many of the smaller lines and in getting strike breakers to join them, gives them confidence that they will win.

The strike has been conducted with order that even the capitalist press has been forced to comment on The New York "Tribune", which has no particular love for strikers, thought the peaceful character of the strike worthy of editorial commenda-

One death, however, occured in Hoboken last Saturday. A drunken de-tective supplied by a strike-breaking agency, shot and killed an innocent bystander. Vincent, the detective, with a drunken swager walked into a saloon and by his offensive actions provoked the resentment of the strikers, who followed him outside. When in the street Vincent drew a revolver and fired, killing Harry Marshall, who was standing on the sidewalk.

The Hoboken "Observer", in menting on the affair said:

"If Vincent had been torn to pieces by the 'longshoremen, it would have been just punishment. That he was

and week of the strike of the not is due to the fact that the cool my hor men finds the strikers con. judgment of the leaders of the strikjudgment of the leaders of the strik-ers prevailed. The whole police force of Hoboken could not have saved him.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

"All honor, then, to these leaders and to the men who averted a calam-ity, the possible extent of which makes one uneasy to even comtemplate.

greater importance than the murder of Marshall, and the possible legal killing of Vincent. It is of far greater portance than the outcome of the Whether the 'longs win or lose, is a matter which affects only them and the steamship com

"What the suit must determin whether or not such thugs as Vincent may be legally hired and clothed with authority to go, fully armed, peaceful citizens, always ready, if dis turbed, to kill man, woman or ch who happen to be on a public street and in the way of their bullets.

"They certainly should be pro from drunken, armed scoundrels in th guise of special detectives, like Vin ent, who put themselves in a p to be attacked by the strikers, and the use their revolvers to protect selves from the men whom they have enraged and aroused."

This is an unusually fair editorial such as is seldom seen in non journals, and the "Observer" is to be commended for its protest. It is ques-tionable tho, whether Vincent will set. fer for his act, for hirelings of his stripe generally are praised as "guardians of law and order."

Last Sunday the German-America workingmen of Hudson County gathcred in Schuetzen Park, t to celebrate Deutscher Tag. man societies also participat outing, including a large num longshoremen. About \$3,000 wm ed which will go to the strikers.

## SOCIALIST ARRESTED.

Police and Magistrates Seek to Outlaw the Red Flag.

Sol Fieldman was arrested Tuesday afternoon while speaking from his automobile at the Franklin Statue on Park Row. He was arrested for speaking without a permit. When it was learned that Comrade Fieldman had noti fied the police department of the meeting, the charge was changed and he was held for displaying a red flag Judge Crane, when asked, admitted there was no law preventing use of the red flag but stated that he forbided its use. Comrade Fieldman declined to obey this judge made law and the latter announced he would give a decision Monday.

### THREATENED STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHERS.

A strike of the telegraphers of the Western Union Company is threatened if the company does not accede to their demands. The grievances of the telegraphers are many, among which are the following: Announcement of an increase in wages was not lived up to by the company; extra men are compelled to give their names in at 9 a. m., and are given work from 10:30 to 11:30 and often not at all; they are the performance is repeated, which gives the company about twelve hours of their time at one-third pay; men reporting at S a. m. often get no lunch till 4 p. m.; 11,000 employees on two floors have but two elevators; telegraphers of the first, second and third class are compelled to buy the typewriters they use, etc.

Ninety per cent of the operators are organized and 20,000 employees will be involved if a strike is ordered. Samuel J. Small, president of the National Telegraphers' Union, states that they will have the support of the railway telegraphers who, in the event of a strike, will refuse commercial messages.

### FAIR OF WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Workingmen's Educational Association will give a grand fair, entertainment and dance at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Ann's avenue, from May 25 to June 2. The proceeds will go to the new clubhouse of the association. There will be a different program every evening. Nearly all Socialist, progressive and singing societies of the Bronx will participate.

George Bledenlag; has written the prologue for the opening night. English, German, and Tyrolfau singers can be heard every evening. Admission, 10 cents, which includes chance on prizes to be given away.

### BREAKING GROUND IN IRELAND

At a recent special parliamentary election in Belfast, Ireland, the Socialist candidate narrowly failed of election, to the surprise and alarm of the old-party politicians and the capitalists and landlords.

### FEDERAL CENSORSHIP.

aging Editor Arrested.

Eugene V. Debs in a special dis-patch to the Chicago "Daily Socialist", announces that Fred D. Warren, man-aging editor of the "Appeal to Bea-son", has been arrested on a charge of circulating "scurrilous, defamatory and threatening" matter. He bas b taken into custody to answer to the

Aside from the attempted p strictions aimed at the Socialist press by the Roosevelt administration, this is the first open effort the gover has made towards suppressing the only press the capitalist class fears. Censorship may be the next stage in the development of such a strugge.

In reporting the arrest, Comrade

Debs says: a "At Fort Scott in the prells "At Forf Scott in the hearing he (Warren) was placed under-bond and held for trial, which has love November. Ex-Chief Insbeen set for November. Ex-Ca bench of Kansas has been retained a counsel for the defense. . It is strongly hinted that the ob

of the prosecution and the power hind it is to so load down the 'App with lawsuits, court costs, fees and e penses of all kinds as to drive it of of business.

"It is further intimated that this indictment of the 'Appeal' is but the beginning of a censorship that is to be assumed by the powers that be for the purpose of checking the growth of the Socialist press and keeping it within harmless bounds. "The capitalist papers out be

making a great deal over this indictment and probable prosecution. The maximum penalty for the offense alleged against the 'Appeal' is five years in prison and a fine of \$5,000. "Our capitalist friends are gicefully

predicting that both will be imposed to the limit.

"We shall see.

"Certain it is that we shall fight from start to finish. We do not in the least doubt that the ultimate effect of this insidious attack will be to increase the power of the Socialist press and strengthen the revolutionary movement."

### A \$4,000,000 TRADE.

William Ellis Corey, a most "desir able citizen," has married Mabelle Gilman, the actress, after some undesirable notoriety had been attached to him for divorcing his wife. The New York "World" figured up the cost of transaction to the steel magnate and finds it reaches over four million dollars. Among the items of expense are \$2,000,000 to his first wife: \$300,000 to his mother; French chateau for Miss Gilman, \$200,000, and other little incidentals of like kind. The "family" and the "home" are safe in the hands of those who swap women like street urchins do pocket knives.

-See our premium offer en our fourth page.

### 2 .... + .... The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub lishing Association.

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As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should said their communications in time to reach the sent of the mailing lists.

heir communications in time to the by Monday, whenever possible to Monday, whenever possible to the houses or edit assignment of the paper should be a suggested of Directors, Social Association.

Intered as second-class matter at the Tork, N. Y., Post Office on April &

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



### CONSTRUCTIVE" SEAMEN.

We remember that in the days of our bood we used to find great delight in the query, "When is a door not a door?" and the answer, "When it is ajar." That innocent conundrum has ne a back number now. The new version runs thus: When is a mechapic not's mechanic? When he is a seaman. And when is he a seaman? make bigger profits by so classifying him. "But is this law?" "Ay, marry. is't; crowner's-quest law"-or, at least Federal Supreme Court law.

That august judicial body has decided that the national Eight-Hour Law is constitutional. But, in so doing, it has also decided that mechanics and laborers employed on vessels in the United States service-including dredges and scows used in river and harbor improvements—are not mechanics and laborers within the meaning of the law, but are seamen and, conse quently, are not to have any benefit from the Eight-Hour Law. The decision was written by Justice Holmes: Justice Moody dissented

The decision is halled with delight by the contractors interested in some \$87,000,000 worth of river and harbon improvements authorized by Congress in its last session. It will add to their profits several million dollars that would have gone to pay wages to additional workmen had the shorter workday been enforced.

all patriotic profit-takers have another reason for praising the Supreme Court judges as the best distorters of logic in the world's history.

### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL ON FINNISH ELECTIONS.

Alice Stone Blackwell writes jubilant ly of the establishment of equal suffrage for men and women in Finland and of the demonstration of its practicability by the general participation of the female voters and the election of several women to the Diet. There is cause for rejoicing among all true friends of equality, but hardly on the part of such advocates as Miss Blackwell, who represents the most reactionary element in the feminist movement, She carefully omits to tell her readers that it was the Socialists in Finland who long advocated and finally compelled the extension of the suffrage to women on equal terms with the men and that nine of the nim-teen women clected were candidates of the Social Democratic Party: she mentions, in an slmost apologetic manner, that a servant girl was elected and explains that this was due to a general recognition of her superior intelligence-as if her success were purely a personal matter; in fact, two of the women elected are domestic servants, and they were nominated by the Social Democrats. not only because they are intelligent and trustworthy women, but also be cause they are servant girls-because

I numerous and important section of the wage-working class which our party everywhere represents. Miss Blackwell's silences are as significant as her utterances, and are a part of that general policy of ignoring or even actively opposing the labor movement by which she and a few others have done so much to discredit the equal suffrage movement in the eves of thoughtful

### WAGES AND HOUSE-RENTS.

How deceitful are often the appear ances of working-class "pros how necessary it is to look be the surface in order to get at the facts, is litustrated by the A Press dispatch from Fall Rine we give in another column. and the sliding scale agreed upon there has recently taken place a considerable advance in the wages of the textile work ers, who form the great mass of the population of this New England mill own. So long as we hear only of the increase of wages, we think it is well for the working people. But now comes the further news that the landlords have taken advantage of this rise of wages to declare a general advance of rents.

Very few of the mill workers own the bouses in which they live. Even if wages were high enough to enable the average textile worker to save up a few hundred dollars and buy a home. the irregularity and uncertainty of employment would make it imprudent for him to do so. The mill worker never knows when a fluctuation of the market or a change in methods of production may throw him out of work and compel him to go elsewhere in search of a job; even if he could scrape together the money to purchase a house, he could not affore to tie himself down. Not owning the thing with which he works, he cannot own the house in which he lives; not controlling his job, he must not hope to have a home of his own; dependent upon the employers on the one hand, he is therefore dependent upon the landlords of the other; and in such towns, to a very great extent, the employers and the landlords are identical.

It would be a mistake to infer, as ome too hastily do, that all or most increases of wages are lllusory. In his "Value, Price, and Profit", Marx has examined and refuted the theory that, as a general rule, an advance of wages causes an increase in the workingmen's cost of living. That is not the general rule. In certain cases, however, where there exists a virtual monopoly on the side of those who control the commodities which the workingmen must buy, this rule does apply. Such is often the case in the matter of house-rents; and such is gradually coming to be the case in many other matters.

### A MOUNTAIN LABORED.

After all that has been said about the general rottenness that prevails in big business institutions the past few years, some might expect that an enquiry would be undertaken to ascertain the cause. It is true that Lincoln Steffens concluded his series of papers on graft by tracing it all back to the business man, but that was the most venturesome charge made. While it was suggestive, still it left unstated any program for abolishing the conditions in which graft flourished.

in this literature of exposure beginning with the long series of articles by Thomas W. Lawson, Even Lawson promised a remedy and, in fact, has given it to the world in his novel "Friday the Thirteenth". But even tho one grants the efficacy of his "remedy" as there outlined it is apparent that Lawson would only make it impossible for large stock gamblers to swindle the little ones. What relief this would give to exploited wage workers and sweated child slaves; what change this would make in the distribution of wealth or how this would assist the workers to avoid exploitation,, are all questions that Lawson leaves un-

In fact none of the exposing crusaders attacked the basis of capitalist society itself. Hearst's "Cosmopolitan" joined in the onslaught and one of its staff was discharged by the owner for having written a Socialist introduction to an article on Southern peonage. Even the "plunderbund" warrior will have nothing of Socialism unless to seek to use it to serve his presidential aspirations.

One will look in vain in any of these publications for any suggested solution of the great problems that are facing society. And even those problems they investigate have, in the main, reference only to the interests of the "up-

per classes". As "Everybody's Magazine" has led

after all its labors it can think of nothing more important to propound to its readers than to ask them: "What do you think of the Weather Bureau?" A fitting termination of a middle class squall.

### RESPECT WILL INSPIRE SELF-RESPECT.

In the propaganda of the Socialist movement, both oral and written, we sometimes meet with a style of argument which to us seems out of place. We refer to the attitude of those who seem to think that by ridiculing workingmen, force is added to our argument or that an occasional sneer a their intelligence will goad them into Support of the Socialist Party. For our part we do not believe that any emphasis is given to a statement by implying that those who reject it are dull witted or are close akin to a braying quadruped. On the contrary we believe that most any workingman will resent the implied reflection on his intelligence.

Good natured satire is legitimate, but when it borders close to sneers and contempt for others who Jo not as yet accept the Socialist position, it is out of place in our movement. If some workingmen are slow to learn what we would teach them, let us not forget that all the institutions in society have had their influence in shaping their beliefs to accord with capitalist society. All the sources of education and publicity being in the hands of the capitalist class or their paid agents, we should expect extreme conservatism among many workingmen The only counter agency we can employ being personal appeal and the printed word, we should appreciate our task and not add to its difficulties. To make of a workingman not only a Socialist but to make him think Socialism is a greater achievement than its accomplishment suggests, for it means that his entire view of life, history and society is completely changed. This is no slight task indeed for it means to render nil all the other powerful influences of his environment that have shaped his conduct and made him the victim of capitalist miseducation.

Neither can such an attitude be reconciled with the ideals of comradeship and solidarity with which we seek to permente the working class. It is the fashion in bourgeois circles to regard workingmen as inferior beings incapable of being entrusted with any great responsibilities. We but are this bourgeois attitude of superiority should we not concede to the workers intelligence enough to finally emancipate themselves from capitalist thought. Our ideals are too great to permit of us joining in this campaign.

As Socialists we have or should have infinite faith in the wisdom and capacity of the workers to effect the greatest world change that history has ever summoned any class to perform. Such a class with such a mission is certainly worthy of more sober consideration than that of filppant jests and ridicule. From the ruling class we expect nothing more; in our own ranks we expect better. It has not a single merit to commend it and every consideration warrants us in condemning a policy of the kind.

### THE DOOM OF THE SMALL TRADER.

That distribution as well as production is rapidly coming under the control of large capital is borne out by the continued protests made against patronizing the mail order houses of the large cities. To such an extent have these concerns invaded the field of the local business than, in the middle states at least, that the small trader now concedes it to be a "problem". That is, a problem so far as his particular interests are concerned. That the workers are a factor worthy of consideration or that the tendency towards concentration has any bearing on social progress, is a phase of the question entirely ignored by the small business man. The best that he has been able to do is to organize into clubs and endeavor to secure more mills and factories for his local habitat. These, of course, increase the population and, consequently, enable him to recoup some of his lost trade.

The local newspaper also comes to his aid by advertising the virtues and renown of the city as well as its advantages in exploiting labor. The workers themselves are appealed to, to patronize "home industry", and a village patriotism is thus systematically cultivated in the interest of the small trader.

However, this reactionary sentiment avails little in the face of the pressing need of workingmen to make every saving they can in their purchases. The demand for mail order catalogs they belong to and can speak for a in this work it is rather amusing that increases, and it is not unusual to find

working class families purchasing the bulk of their articles of daily consumption from the mail order houses.

That the ability to undersell the

small merchant and pay mail or freight charges into the bargain is due to concentration, is an old story. The purchaser, however, is not interested in the form of business which he patronizes. He is interested in the quality and price of the goods. Competitive prices are often higher than monopoly prices. The mail order houses, by cen tralizing the management and office work, by distributing orders to the plants best adapted in equipment and ocation, are able to sell at lower prices than the small dealer. To the purchaser this advantage is manifested in two ways: they may get goods of a better quality at the same price or goods of the same quality at a lower price. In either case they are served better than the small trader at home. The small capitalist cannot meet this rivalry without a reduction of his income. The more he is pressed to the wall the more will he shrick the virtues of home patronage until his voice is stilled. His cry, his protest, is against progress. Since the childhood of the world the most efficient methods of serving the needs of mankind have triumphed over the less efficient. To perpetuate the horde of small traders, each with his little plant, each at war with all the others and all of them falling to meet the standard of their big rivals, would be to doom society to hopeless mediocrity

and to suspend the law of progress. But the cry of the small merchant s a hopeless one. The future belongs to the large business. And the large business only prepares the way for the great commonwealth of production and distribution that will embrace all men and in which all will share in useful service and enjoy the fruits of collective effort.

### NOTE. COMMENT AND ANSWER

EAST NEW YORK .- How can we hange your address on our mailing list when you forget to sign your name to your letter? 'Try again.

The New York daily papers last Monday reported that the Moyer-Haywood parade held in Chicago was a flasco. that only four thousand persons, most ly Anarchists, participated in it, that there was no enthusiasm, that the trade unionists were consplctious by their absense and so forth. It is a significant coincidence that on May 5 the Chicago dailies printed exactly similar false reports about the mon ster demonstration held in New York the day before. The old-party editors do their dirty work well.

## ROOSEVELT APPROVED

BY RUSSIAN ORGAN. Many who have followed the development of labor troubles in Idaho and Colorado, have had little difficulty n seeing a close similarity between the methods employed there by the tate governments and those empl in Russia. For example, General Sherman Bell would compare favorably with some of the bureaucratic officials in the pay of the Tsar. Intellect and onor being supurflous in Russia, Gov. Gooding of Idaho would make an admirable member of the ministry,

Not only is the similarity recogn here but it is recognized there as a St. Petersburg dispatch of May 18 will show. The following is a dispatch to the New York "Times" of that date:

President Roosevelt's utterances, in which he used the words "undesirable citizens" in reference to E. H. Harriman, and Messrs. Haywood, Moyer, and l'ettibone, are attracting wide at tention. They have a particular interest for Russia on acount of the in-timate connection beteew political and between the murder of ex-Gov. Steun-enberg and the political executions

"The Novoe Vremya has an editorial in which it halls Mr. Roosevelt's ut-terances with regard to the officials of the Western Federation of Miners as the all-important statement needs to impart to the discussion of indus trial problems that sincerity which for so long has been lacking. The paper suggests that the outspokenness of President Roosevelt may perhaps inspire the Duma, which shrinks from the discussion of terrorism, with cour-Russia's undestrables. The Novoe Vremva is one of the mos

influential government organs in Rus sia and the fact that Roosevelt's words are acceptable to it is significant to say the least.

### REPORT OF RUSSIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Relief Society for political victims of the Russian Revolution reports he following receipts and expen from Nov. 30, 1906, to May 1, 1907; Baiance, Nov. 30, \$17.45; collected to May 1. dues, \$304.55; donations, \$41.59 entertainments, \$1,839.47, Total, \$2, 203.06, Disbursements: For Russian political prisoners and exiles, \$1,400 first assistance to Russian immigrants to New York, \$461.50; halls, printing etc., \$63.19. Total, \$1.925.41. Balance

—For \$6, twelve yearly subsctions to The Worker and Spar "Socialism" as a premium.

## "THE FRIENDS OF LABOR."

### Julius Hopp's Effective and Original Satire on Political Corruption.

By Courtenay Lemon.

Last Tuesday Julius Hopp's four-act | force out a few sentences here and drama, "The Friends of Labor", had its premiere at the Kalich Theatre. The play is an effective, humorous and very original satire-original not merely in its theme but in its form. It does not depend on a conflict of individual wills or upon any interest attaching to the fate of individual characters, but is a thing of mass effects, a panoramic play dramatizing mobs, parties, social groups of which the in-dividual characters are only incidental tire action is mainly that of fluctuating masses in union meetings, political respect it is different from anything known to the American stage, and the only dramas to which its form can be at all compared are Hauptmann's Weavers" and an anti-militarist play oy the Belgian poet Verhaaren called 'The Dawn'', both of which are dramatizations of mass movements in which mobs continually sweep and forth. Moreover in Hopp's play there is not a single female character in the large cast and no love story whatever. The play deals with the methods by

which labor is politically boodwinked. The first act shows a meeting of capitalists and labor leaders, under the auspices of the Conciliation Federation, to arbitrate the grievances of the street car workers. Senator Whitaker, president of the traction company and boss of the Democratic party. gains the confidence and good will of the president of the street car workers' union by hypocritical protestations of friendly feeling and by slick "jollying" which gives the union official a sense of personal imporatnce. This Democratic boss and his fellow politicians decide to run their campaign on a pretense of favoring municipal ownership and "labor" candidates, and offer a nomination for alderman to the now thoroly gulled union president. meeting of the Conciliation Federation is presided over by an excellently portrayed Bishop, who believes in ciliating the workers to keep them from turning to Socialism, and who eternally prates of love and brother bood between capital and labor. Lawrence, a union delegate who is also a Socialist, protests against the schemes by which labor is being deceived, and is expelled from the meeting, which decides to arbitrate the men's grievances after election.

The second act is a meeting of the Central Labor Union. Alderman Finn. a Democratic politician, who refains nembership in the union upon some ancient pretense, plays a prominent part, and the Bishop who is president of the conciliatory body gets the floor as a visitor and makes a wonderfully eloquent speech about universal love as the solution of the labor problem. A motion to endorse the Democratic ticket, with its "labor" candidates, opposed by the second set of labor fakirs who are working with the Re publican politicians to set up an "independent labor party" ticket, which is to be switched over-to the Republican party just before election. But when the Socialist Lawrence tries to expose all these maneuvers the cry of politics in the union" is raised and he is elected from the union meeting just as he has been ejected from the employers' meeting in the first act; and the "independent labor party" plan is

The third act represents a stree cene. Lawrence is addressing a So cialist meeting but this is soon driven from the field by the bands and fireworks of a Democratic "labor" meeting which in turn comes in conflict with a meeting of the conjoined Republican and Independent Labor parties on the opposite corners. Amid great tumult of bands, fireworks, and typically senseless cheering the Democratic and Republican speakers afternately brand each other as thieves and grafters and the band plays the "Star Spangled Banner" as the curtain decends on this edifying exhibition.

The fourth act takes place outside the car barns, after election when the demands of the men have been refused and the strike is on. Some of the new men refuse to act as strike breakers when Lawrence appeals to them. strike breaker kills a man, a struggle ensues, the militia comes, and among them Lawrence recognizes his brothe who throws down his gun and goes over to the strikers. Lawrence s in front and appeals to the men to refrain from violence, the militia fires he falls mortally wounded, and the curtain descends upon his griefstricken brother kneeling remorsefully over the dead body. Such a play obviously requires

iarge stage, an unlimited number of "supers", and excellent stage management to handle the continuous mass effects. These requirements are fairly well met in the present production, and the individual acting is excellent with the single unfortunate exception of the Socialist, Lawrence. Wm. Herbert as Bishop Martin and Edw. Nannery as tion, altho the comedy interruptions of the latter character were made alto er too frequent in the third act. A stage manager who can refrain from exaggerating comic parts seems to be an unattainable ideal. Altho the hand-

there, instead of which they gave way to each other too much in the fashio of a comparatively orderly if impolite debate: and the two meetings sh have occupied entirely opposite sides of the stage.

In allowing the union to make the most momentous decisions with scarce ly any debate, the author presumes a great deal too much upon the stage convention regarding time which per-mits a dramatist to contract events which would take much longer in actual life into a very short space. There are also some minor implausi bilities and carelessness in matters of detail, but even if not of the very first literary rank, the play is undoubtedly a powerful, original, and meritorious one, upon which the author is to be The size of the audience on the open

ing night should be a reproach to the years the author of this play, with in credible determination and persistance, has struggled, first thru the Progres sive Stage Society and later thru more general theatrical connections, to make an opening in this country for Socialist drama upon an important scale, for progressive and revolutionary plays of nore importance and upon a wider field than the amateurish attempts to which Socialist organizations oc ally devote so much time and effort. After producing many famous social by means of the late Progressive Stage Society, he has now himself written a Socialist play of great merit. He has succeeded in getting a manager to give an adequate professional production of this play in large theatre, and to give a percentage of the receipts to the movementvery large, and which would lead to many more such arrangements in the future, with great profit to the Socialist movement, financially and otherwise. And-his comrades have falled to respond, altho they spend a good deal of time and money upon a superfluity of thresome and foolish 'festivals", and more or less money at the regular theatres.

Those who have failed to attend this production would better seize the last opportunity to do so at the Kalich Theatre. Bowery near Canal street, where it will be given until Saturday, May 25; or if that be impossible it will be worth while to take a trip to Newark, where the play will be given every evening during next week. May 27 to June 2: at the Blancy Thes Washington street. Prices are 25 cents

For the second time Bernard Shaw's drama, "Mrs. Waren's Profession," has been barred from a New Haven thea-tre. The Police Chief, who is a theatrical censor, has declined to issue a license for its production. He says he has not read the book and does not intend to, but he does not intend to see the play brought to New Haven. matic art is consistent with the respectable classes who shrink at a truthful portrayal of the effects of their regime.

### THE ANAMIAS CLUB.

"You're a liar," said the President; "in you I take no stock You're a low, deliberate liar, and my truthful soul you shock;

You're a calm, inventive liar, you're a disingenuous liar. You're a liar, liar, liar, you're a liar by the clock!

'For your mean, malignant purpose my innocuous words you twist, you make me somewhat other You're a plain, atrocious liar, you're a weak, perfidious liar,

You're a liar, liar, liar; you're a LIAR, I insist! "Do you think I don't remember? I've

a memory like Fate's, And I boast a special faculty for You're a wild and wilful liar, you're

a disagreeable liar, 're the very sort of liar ticularly grates.

"You're a smooth and slanderous liar, you're a liar from the start, the glorious Ninth Commandment is not graven on your heart. the good and pious.

You outrival Ananias with your mad, malicions art." There be many kinds of liar in the

tial grist, But we beg to add the following, wh clearly have been missed: \*
There's the mere reputed "liar", there'

the wholly unproved "liar."

And they need not blush like fire to
be on the Roosevelt list.

—Providence Journal.

OUTE WASES, HOMER RERTS.

FALL RIVER, Mass.,-With the re nt advance in wages to cotton mill cratives in this city, amounting praccally to 10 per cent, the land

### RHYME AND REASON. BY TOM SELEY.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* NOT GUILTY.

Yet if a poor man who tolls like a slave six days in the week for a mere subsistence is seen on a golf ground or tennis field on Sunday he meets with severe rebukes from the church-going community.-Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in ew York Evening Journal, May 15

Tho I slave six days a week Like the devil-so to speak-On the Sabbath I am meek.

For I know that pleasure's search Would my character besmirch, When the plous go to church.

That is why I'm never found On the golf or tennis ground When the Sabbath rolls around, That is why I never play

lo or croquet On the sacred seventh day. That is why, on moral grounds,

I refuse to ride to hounds. That is why I always scorn To disturb the Sabbath morn With my automobile's horn.

That is why I snap the lock On my steam-yacht at the dock When to church the godly flock.

Ella Wheeler needn't fret, Working people never yet Sinned so wickedly, you bet!

### HORRIBLE CONSEQUENCE.

"Propaganda of the deed" is commendable and necessary in Russis, but here . . . well, as Debs points out, it was an assassin that made Roosevelt president. Couldn't have a more convincing negative argument than that.

TIME TO LEARN SOMETHING. In noticing some fecent Socialist publications, the Evening Sun's book reviewer remarks: " Now that Socialism is directly a live political issue

. . . it is about time for people general to learn something of the doc trine in its various forms. Sure thing! And the need for such education is nowhere more pressing

than in the Sun's editorial rooms "Doctrine!" "Various forms!" Dear. dear! THE SOCIALISTS. It is high time that organized labor

should be alive to the tricks of these men.-John S. Henry, before the New High time: high time:

For labor need The stronger faith Of better creeds Would damn good milk because it's

-W. J. Lampton in N. Y. World, May

High time, high time; For labor needs— And means to get Not empty creeds Nor even milk, but all the CREAM Of earth,—and that's no Lampton dream!

### NEWS ITEMS ILLUMINATED. NO IL INITIATIVE.

Newark, N. J., May 16.—Michael Spin, 24 years old, of 23 Garside street, was in such a hurry to get to his place of employment this morning that he did not wait for the Clifton avenue trolley car on which he was riding to stop, but fumped while it was going at a rapid rate of speed. He struck on the back of his head and his skull was fractured. He was taken to the City Hospital, where it is said his con-

dition is critical.—Evening Sun.
Think how ardently Michael must
have loved his job! How fond he must have been of the factory! How eager to jump into his overalls for ten more joyous hours of hard labor!

Commendable ambition! "Get to work before the whistle blows, at any cost." Such was the uppermost

But what was the impelling force the impatient sest for hard work; s ly not an all-consuming interest in the

No. it was the whip of stern peces-sity, the fear of discharge, the dread of hunger and want that actuated Stein. Look at labor's army in any city at early morning. The gaunt spec-ter of the "black thought" is reflected in every face, from little child to best

Such is "Initiative" and "Individ-uality" under Capitalism.

WHEN DAYLIGHT COMES.

When daylight comes, with joy and sest.
The growing things at Nature's breast.
Sintle wateing welcome to the sides.
But ah, no joyance glads the eyes.
Of those who toll at Want's behest!

From lonely couch or loveless rest The gaunt world-millions, sore opporto hateful servitude arise When daylight co

arades in Liberty's great quest,

Comrades in Javanie manifest!

A brighter dawn is manifest!
The Night of wrong and rapine dis
Soon Freedom's sun, in welcome;
Shall light the world—an honored go
When Daylight o

## CLASS LOYALTY.

Be as loyal to your class, the woring class, as the capitalists are their class and the day of industricedom will be hastened. Let ye every act, pertaining to your labor, y citizenable and your union be mean itiseship and your union be med from the standpoint of your class. Then if yoursels a working class. Then if yoursels a mistake it will not be our control of the control o

(CONTINUED.)

### By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER VII-Continued. " You ought to find that a loyal smy." She was sflent for a do es, then asked impulsively: "Have

ou had lunch yet?" Tom threw a surprised took down upon her. "Yes. Twelve o'clock's our on hour. We men are used to hav-

ing our lunch then." "I thought if you hadn't we might have lunched in the same place," she ed to explain, with a slight flush sment. "I wanted to ask some questions. You see, since been in New York I've been in a thrown in contact with labor unway thrown in contact with labor un-ions. I've read a great deal on both But the only persons I've had a chance to talk to have all been on the employers' side,—persons like Mr. oll and my uncle, Mr. Baxter."

Baxter, the contractor-Baxter &

Tom wondered what necessity had reed the niece of so rich a man as Mr. Baxter to earn her living as a

"I've often wanted to talk with some trade union man, but I've never had I thought you might tell some of the things which I want

The note of sincere disappointment in Miss Arnold's voice brought a suggestion to Tom's mind that both embarrassed and attracted. He was not stomed to the society of women of Miss Arnold's sort, whose order of life had been altogether different from his own, and the idea of an hour alone with her filled him with a certain confusion. But her freshness and her de sire to know more of the subject that his whole life allured him; and his interest was stronger than his embarrassment. "For that matter, I'm not busy, as you know. If you would like it. I can talk to you while you

For the next hour they sat face to face in the quiet little restaurant to which Miss Arnold had led the way. The other patrons found themselves king over at the table in the corner and wondering what common subject could so engross the refined young in the failored gown and the man in ill-fitting clothes, with big red hands, red neck and crude, squar face. For their part these two were unconscious of the wondering eyes With a query now then from Miss Arnold, Tom spiritedly presented the union side of moot dons of the day,-the open shop, the strike the sympathetic strike, the boycott. The things Miss Arnold had ad had dealt coldly with the moral and economic principles involved in these questions. Tom spoke in human terms; he showed how every point affected living men, and women, and children. The difference was the difference between a treatise and life.

Miss Arnold was impressed,—not alone by what Tom said, but by the man himself. The first two or she had seen him, on his brief visits to the office, she had been struck only by a vague bigness-a bigness that was not so much of figure as of bearing. On his last visit she had truck by his bold spirit. She now discovered the crude, rugged rength of the man; he had thought uch; he felt deeply; he believed in the justice of his cause; he was willing, if need might be, to suffer for his And he spoke well, for his es, the not always grammatical e always vital. He seemed to pret the very heart of a thing, and let It throb before the eyes.

When they were in the street again d about to go their separate ways, Miss Arnold asked, with impulsive inferest: "Won't you talk to me again

Tom, glowing with the excitement of his own words and of her sympathetic listening, promised. It was finally settled that he should call the bllowing Sunday afternoon.

Back at her desk, Miss Arnold fell

to wondering what sort of man Tom would be had he had four years at a university, and had his life been thrown among people of cultivation. His power, plus these advantages, would have made him—something big, say the least. But had he gone to college he would not now be in a trade And in a trade union, Miss Aenold admitted to herself, was where was needed, and where he belonged.

m went on his way in the elation that comes of a new and gratifying e. He had never before had so en and sympathetic a listener. And wer before had he had speech with an of Miss Arnold's type,-edud, thoughtful, of broad interests. Most of the women he had known ity had made into household tired and uninteresting, whose w thoughts rarely ranged far from me. Miss Arnold was a discovery Deep down in his conscious se was a distinct surprise that a uld be interested in the big

things of the outside world.

He was fairly jerked out of his elaturning a corner, he met Foley face to face in front of a skyper that was going up in lower adway. It was their first meeting e Foley had tried to have grim sport out of him on the St. Etlenne

planted himself squarely om's path. "Hello, Kenting! where youse workin"

ling. But he tried to step to one side and pass on. Again Foley blocked his

way. "I understand youse 're goin' to be the next walkin' delegate o' the union. That's nice. I s'pose these days youse 're trainin' your legs for the job?

"See here, Buck Foley, are you look ng for a night? If you are, come around to some quiet place and I'll mix it up with you all you want."

"I don't fight a man till he gets in my class." "If you don't want to fight, then get

out of my way!"
With that Tom stepped forward quickly and butted his hunched-out right shoulder against Foley's left Foley, unprepared, swung round a the on a pivot. Tom brushed by and continued on his way with unturned

Again the walking delegate proved that he could swear.

Even before this the dozen were busy with a canvass of the union. The members agreed heartly to the plan of demanding an increase in wages, for they had long been dissatisfied with the present scale. But to come out against Foley, that was another matter. Tom found, as he had expected, that his argument had to be direc ed, not at convincing the men that Foley was bad, but at convincing them it was safe to oppose him. Reformers are accustomed to explain their failure by saying they cannot arouse the respectable element to come out and vote against corruption. They would find that even fewer would come to the polls if the voters thereby endangered their jobs.

The answers of the men in almost all cases were the same.

"If I was sure I wouldn't lose my job. I'd vote against Foley in a minnte. But you know well enough, Tom, that we have a hard enough time getting on now. Where'd we be if Foley blacklisted us?"

"But there's no danger at all, if snough of us come out," Tom would reply. "We can't lose."

"But you can't count on the boys coming out. And if we lose, Foley 'll make us all smart. He'll manage to find out every man that voted against

him." Here was the place in which the guarantee he had sought from Mr. Baxter would fit in. Impelled by knowledge of the great value of this guarantee, Tom went to see the big contractor a few days after his first visit. The uniform traveled down the back word that Mr. Baxter was not in. Tom called again and again. Mr. Baxter was always out. sorely disappointed by his failure to get the guarantee, but there was nothing to do but to make the best of it; and so he and his friends went on tirelessly with their nightly canvassing.

The day, of course, Tom continued to spend in looking for work. In wandering from contractor to contractor he frequently passed the building in which was located the office of Driscoll & Co.; and, a week after his dis charge, as he was going by near one o'clock, it chanced Miss Arnold was coming into the street. They saw each other in the same instant. Tom, with natural diffidence at meeting strange women, was for passing her by with a lift of his hat. "Why, Mr. Keating!" she cried, with a little smile, and as they held the same direction he could but fall into step with

"What's the latest war news?" she asked.

"One man still out of a lob." he an swered, taking refuge in an attempt at lightness. "No actual conflict yet. I'm busy massing my forces. So far nan together-myself.

CHAPTER VIII THE COWARD

Two days before his meeting with Miss Arnold Tom had been convinced that any more time was wasted that was spent in looking for a job as foreman. He had before him the choice of being idle or working in the gang He disliked to do the latter, regard ing it as a professional relapse. But he was unwilling to draw upon his savings, if that could be avoided, so he decided to go back into the ranks The previous evening he had heard of three new jobs that were being started. The contractors on two of them he had seen during the morning. and after his encounter with Foley set out to interview the third. The contractor was an employer of the smallest consequence—a florid man with little cunning eyes. "Yes, I do need some men," he replied to Tom's inquiry. "How much d'you want?"

Three seventy-five a day, the regular rate." The contractor shook his head. "Too

much, I can only pay you three."
"But you signed the agreement to pay the full rate." Tom cried. "Oh, a man signs a lot o'things."

Tom was about to turn away, when his curiosity got the better of his disgust. For a union man to work under the scale was an offense against the union. For an employer to pay ur the scale was an offense against the employer's association. Tom decided to draw the contractor out. "Well. suppose I go to work at three dolars, how do we keep from being dis-

covered?" he asked. The little eyes gleamed with appre-ciation of their small cunning. "I make this agreement with all men: You get the full amount in your envelope Saturday. Anybody that sees you open your envelope sees that you're gettin' full scale. Then you hand me back four-fifty later. That's for money I advanced you durin' the week. D'you understand?'

"I do," said Tom. "But I'm no three dollar man!"

"Hold on!" the contractor cried to Tom's back. His cunning told him in an instant that he had made a mis take; that this man, if let go, might make trouble. "I was just foolin you. Of course, I'll pay you full rate.'

Tom knew the man was lying, but he had no real proof that the contractor was breaking faith both with the union and his fellow employers; so as he needed the money, he took the offered position and went to work the next morning. The job was a fireengine house just being started on the upper west side of the island. The isolation of the job and the insignificance of the contractor made Tom feel there was a chance Foley might over look him for the next two weeks.

On the following Saturday morning three new men began work on the job. One of them Tom was certain he knew-a tall, lank fellow, chiefly knobs and angles, with wide, droop-ing shoulders and a big yellow mus tache. Tom left his place at the crane of the jimmy derrick and ran down a plank into the basement to where this man and four others were rolling a round column to its place.

He touched the man on the shoulder Your name's Petersen, ain't it?" "And you worked for a couple of

days on the St. Etienne Hotel?" "Yah." Tom did his duty a prescribed by

the union rules. He pointed out Petersen as a scab to the steward. Straight way the men crowded up and there was a rapid exchange of opinions Tom and the steward wanted that a demand for Petersen's discharge be made of the contractor. But the others favored summary action, and made for where the big Swede was standing.

"Get out!" they ordered.

Petersen glowered at the crowd. "I lick de whole bunch?" he said with slow defiance.

The men were brought to pause by his threatening attitude. His resent ful eyes turned for an instant on Tom The men began to move forward cautiously. Then the transformation that had taken place on the St. Etienne Hotel took place again. The courage faded from him, and he turn ed and started up the inclined plank for the street.

Jeers broke from the men. Cape and greasy gloves pelted Petersen's retreating figure. One man, the smallest of the gang, ran up the plank after hfun.

"Do him up, Kid!" the men shout

ed scrambling up to the sidewalk. Kid, with showy valiance, aimed an upward blow at the Swede's hear. Petersen warded off the fist with automatic ease, but made no attempt to strike back. He started away, walking sidewise, one eye on his path, one on his little assailant who kept deliver ing fierce blows that somehow falled to reach their mark.

"If he ain't runnin' from Kid!" ejac ulated the men. "Good boy, Kid!" The blows became faster and flercer.

At the corner Petersen turned back held his foe at bay an instant, and a second time Tom felt the resentment of his eyes. Then he was driven around the corner. A minute later the little man came back, puffed out and swaggering.

"What an infernal coward!" the men marveled, as they went back to work. That was a hard evening for Tom. He not only had to work for votes, but he met two or three lieutenants who were disheartened by the men's slowness to promise support, and to these friends he had to give new courage. Twice, as he was talking to men on the street, he glimpsed the tall, lean figure of Petersen, standing in a doorway as the waiting for someone The end of his exhausting evening's work found him near the Barrys', and he dropped in for an exchange of experiences. Barry and Pig Iron Pete had themselves come in but a few

minutes before. "Got work on your job for a couple more men?" asked Pete after the first words had been spoken.

"Hello! You haven't been fired?" "That's it," answered Pete; and Bar-

"Foley's work, I suppose?"

"Foley put Jake Henderson up to it. Oh, Jake makes a hot foreman! Driscoll ought to pay him ten a day to keep off the job. Jake complained against us an' got us fired. Said we didn't know our business."

"Well, it's only for another week

boys," Tom cheered them.
"If you think that then you've had better luck with the men than me 'n' Barry has," Pete declared in disgust. They're a bunch o' old maids! Foley's too good for 'em. I don't see why we should try to force 'em to take somethin' better." The whole blankety-blanked outfit had Pete's permission to go where they didn't need a forge to heat their rivets.

"You don't understand 'em Pete," returned Tom. "They've got to think first of all of how to earn a living for their families. Of course they're go ing to hesitate to do anything that will endanger their chance to earn a living. And you seem to forget that we've only got to get one man in five to win out.'

" An' we got to get him!" said Barry, almost flercely.

D'you think there's much danger of your losin', Tom?' Mrs. Barry queried anxiously. "Now if we work. But we've not

Mrs. Barry was silent for several moments, during which the talk of the men ran on. Suddenly, she broke in:

"Don't you think the women'd have some influence with their husbands?'
Tom was slight for a thoughtful "Some of them, mebb

**NELSON'S UTOPIA.** 

ing his factories from St. Louis, where

were subject to other dangerous

influences, to Edwardsville, Ill., where

he laid out a "model village" full with

abundant with the worker's share of

Getting land almost for nothing, he

brothers". They were sold on pay

ments and at 6 per cent interest, incl-

dentally reaping a profit of the in-

indestrial peace" he took them in his

ployee a share of stock or a fraction

turnig Company. The value of a share

spirit of revolt in the hearts of his

cooled by the "benevolent acts" of this

'humanitarian", as the capitalist jour-

This self-same Nelson had the hardi-

hood to apply for membership in the

Socialist Party in 1904. He was ac-

cepted by the Edwardsville Branch of

Local Madison County. He offered

several hundred dollars for agitation

surposes and stated that he was in

entire accord with our movement. But

in a short time afterwards he showed

his colors by opposing our speakers in

meetings, taking the position that So-

cialism, as taught by the Marxians

was "intolerant and impracticable" and insisted that his money should be

only used for speakers who would

preach profit-sharing and the referen-

dum, etc. In short, he denied our en-

tire philosophy. He was duly ex

Now the "practicability" of the ideas

of this humanitarian and social re-

former are demonstrated by a strike of

the "peaceful" inhabitants of Leclaire,

N. O. Nelson should now consul

Parry and Van Cleave of the Manufac-

turers' Association, of which he has

been a member for years, as to the

most "peaceful" and "practical" meth-

ods to be used in breaking the strike

now on at Leclaire, the so-called haven

of industrial peace and practical co-

[Comrade Kopelin was for some

time employed in the shops of Nelson

at Leclaire and has an intimate ac

quaintance with its management

Those not having a personal acquaint

deceived by the glowing accounts of it

instance in point is the article of Gus-

tavus Myers in the "Cosmopolitan

Magazine" and reproduced in The

THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG

By Arthur Goodenough.

There's something wrong when a few

When many shiver by fireless hearths

And clamorous thousands cry for

There's something wrong when the

While the poor to rags and to husks

There's something wrong when the

While housed in hovels with rotting

The tollers struggle with life's despair:

There's something wrong when wealth

When honor is offered at Phryne's

And Virtue is merely a thought for

There's something wrong when the

Their small lives into the thread they

eer in the face of honest worth;

In mansions of marble carven fair

feed as the Prodigal did-with

On viands dainty and vintage red,

that have appeared in magazines.

Worker of April 6.-Ed.]

can feast

bread.

are heir

swine!

roofs

and rank

shrine,

mirth!

. frown?

children spin

rich can wear

few can dwell

Silks and laces and jewels fine:

with the establishment are easily

it at the peril of his job.

nals style their exploiter.

vage slaves.

pelled

operation.

the modern Utopia.

of his mortgage-ridden employees

By Louis Kopelin. "More'n you think, I bet" Mrs. Barry declared. "It's worth tryin' N. O. Nelson, the millionaire manu-"It's worth tryin', facturer of St. Louis, Mo., and founder anyhow. Here's what I'm goin' to do of the feudal-capitalist Utopia, Le-I'm goin' to start out to-morrow an ciaire, at Edwardsville, Ill., where pegin visitin' all the union women "capital and labor are brothers" and I can get the addresses of where "no labor troubles exist," has reothers from them. An' I'll keep at it cently appeared in the limelight in a every afternoon I can get away till rather embarassing position. He is the election. I'll talk to 'em good an now confronted with the same "labor straight an' get 'em to talk to other problem" that disturbs the sleep and women. An' we'll get a lot o' the mer profits of all capitalists, good and bad. in line, see if we don't!"

his product.

The machinists employed at his Tom looked admiringly at Mrs. Barshops in Leclaire are on strike for ry's homely face, flushed with determ higher wages and better conditions. It ination. "The surest thing we can do is the same old story. to win is to put you up for walking Nelson, like many other "brainy" delegate. I'll hustle for you." capitalists, contrived the idea of mov-

"Oh, g'wan with you, Tom," smiled with pleasure, however. got & picture o' myself climbin' up ladders an' buyin' drinks for the

"If you was the walkin' delegate."

said Pete, "we'd always work on the first floor, an' never drink nothin' but tea.' "You shut up, Petel" Mrs. Barry

looked at Tom. "I suppose you'r wife'll help in this, too? Tom looked steadily at the scroll in

Mrs. Barry's red rug. "I'm afraid not." he said at length. "She-she couldn't stand climbing the stairs."

(Continued next week.)

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

### TAFT FOR PRESIDENT-RAH!

Taft for President? Great! It is this well-fed gentleman who was one of the first to resurrect the ancient injunction exercised under the brutal and so-called divine right of kings and apply it in labor troubles. It was Mr. Taft who, as a local judge in Cincinnati, fined the bricklayers \$2,250 for striking against an unfair concern, and thus became the pioneer in raiding union treasuries. It was Secretary Taft who was the first judge to send a unionist-Frank Phelan, at Cincinnatito prison because he advised railway workers to strike against the tyranical Pullman monopoly in the A. R. U fight in 1804. It was Secretary Taft who put a premium on scabery in the navy yards by standing uncompromis ingly for the open shop. It was Secretary Taft who traveled some 4,000 miles to Idaho and return last full to prejudge officers of the Western Federation of Miners and declare them guilty of a crime at least six months before they were brought to trial. A certain crowd of hungry politicians want Taft for President, do they? Well, it takes votes to elect him, and as organized workingmen are not quite so stupid as some of these pol'dcians who regard la of with contempt imagine, the fat fraud will have merry time in his campaign if he secures the nomination. That the Parrys and Posts and all the other union-smashers in the country will stand for Taft may be taken for granted. But they have been and perhaps always will be loyal to the Republican party. They number a few thousand voters, but there are also a few million Republican workingmen who must be considered. By all means, boost Taft, Messrs, Politicians! He is THE candy!-Cleveland Citizen.

### THEY KNOW WHAT

SOLIDARITY MEANS. London "Justice" prints a letter from S. Volkenstein, editor of "Russian Life", a Socialist paper in St. Petersburg, asking for information about the conditions of labor in Canada. He notes that the Canadian Pacific Rail-Company is proposing to "assist" 20,000 Russian laborers to migrate to Canada, promising them employment on construction work. He observes also that Peter Veregin, leader of the Dukhobors in Canada, is in Russia to recruft men under this plan. Great masses of the workingmen in Russia. he says, are on the verge of actual starvation and it is no wonder that they are willing to accept work any where. Nevertheless, "the St. Petersburg Organization of the Unemployed do not wish to overcrowd the labor market and lower the wages of their Canadian brethren", and so he asks that trade-union officials and edifors in Canada will send him accurate in-formation about prevailing rates of wages, cost of living, and opportunities for employment, which information will be transmitted to the Central Committee, and the most important facts published. Replies should be addressed to S. Volkenstein, "Russian

Life", Nevsky Prospekt 94, St. Petersburg, Russia. The Canadian organizations will undoubtedly feel that, in justice to their own men and in honesty to the Russians who would find the reality very different from the representations of the railway agents, they must advise against migration on a large scale. At the same time, they can show their appreciation of the loyal conduct of the Russian organization in no better way than by making liberal contributions to the funds of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, to which Dr. Maxim Romm, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York, is the American representative.

Draw down the New Republic held in

Earth.-Edwin Markham.

of worth-

page, top of sixth celuran.

nir.

Or wenve their hopes by the shuttle's din THE NEW REPUBLIC. Till the small hands ache and the It is a vision waiting and aware small hearts break! And you must draw it down. O men

There's something wrong; in His Book so long The Master has written the seque!

And make for it foundations on th O, ye that have cozened and wrought the wrong. Have you ever reckoned to face His -See our premium offer, fourth

## LAW AND PROGRESS.

By Morris Hillquit

law we are but too apt to concentrate our attention on the analysis of concrete legal enactments and rules of procedure, and to lose sight of the body of the law as a dynamic system.

In this essay we will not concern ourselves with the anatomy of the law, but rather with its physiology, and will consider the law as a social force in its relation to the general process of social development.

Under the designation "law" in the broadest sense of the term, we understand the entire body of legislative en actments, sanctioned customs, rules and regulations which prescribe the his wage slaves belonged to unions and relations of man to man, man to state. state to man and state to state, in other words, the entire political and social structure of society fresh air and scenery", but not so The law thus defined is not tixed or

universal: it varies with the different types of civilization past and present. There is radical difference between built cottages "2x4 in size" and sold them to his "smaller and weaker the laws of the ancient Greek com munities, medieval European society end the modern civilized states, and there is as radical a difference between the systems of law prevalent in the reased valuation of the land and also semi-barbaric countries of South Afbenefiting by the compulsory servitude rica, the venerable empire of China and the democracy of the Unite Knowing the necessity and value of States. Nor are the laws of any given country immutable. In fact nothing is business by giving each faithful emmore changeable than the system of national laws in the modern countries. thereof according to time served in the Take our own republic as an example Every year volumes of new laws and employ of the N. O. Neison Manufacordinances are issued from the halls is \$100 and interest is not paid in cash of our Congress, the legislative chambut also in stock-stuck! Should an bers of our different states and the imployee try to sell his share he does councils of our thousanads of municipalities; every year innumerable old It is needless to add that they were laws are repealed or amended, and inpaid starvation wages, that Leclaire is numerable new laws, enacted. The another Pullman founded to exploit thing that is legal to-day may be and deceive the workers, and that Nelbranded as a crime to-morrow, new son finally failed to silence the class rights may be conferred on or taken from us, and new duties may be imposed on us by every legislative ses They are now on strike. They are sion, and especially in the Anglorganized in the Machinists' Union. Saxon countries, new laws may grow They refuse to be carried away by the out over night by the process of judi sophistries of "Papa" Nelson, or be

> But all these changes in the law are by no means arbitrary. Individual measure may at all times be needless and illogical, but in the long run all changes in a given system of law mark a development in a certain definite direction. A system of jurisprudence is inst as much subject to the laws of evolution as any other social institu-

cial "construction".

The law is always based on the eco nomic and social conditions of the times; it is their political reflex and expression, and it is, therefore, bound to change with the change of these The modern nations did not spring

into the world clad in the shining armor of present-day civilization From a condition of savagery they gradually and laboriously evolved to their present state of culture thru a series of successive changes. The primitive man has no occasion to enter into co-operation with his fellow man for any purpose. He forms no society he makes no laws. But the higher th plane of human civilization, the closer becomes the interrelation of men, and the greater their need of co-operation in all matters affecting the common welfare. The co-operation them gradually leads to the formation of organizations for common socia purposes, and to the establishment of more or less definite rules of conduct of the members of such organization in all matters pertaining to the common welfare. In the course of time these organizations become fixed politi-

cal communities or states, and the established rules of conduct become

The law thus springs from the eco nomic and social conditions of the nations, and from its very origin it must be adapted to and change with those conditions. A tribe or nation passing successively thru the fishing, hunting, pastoral agricultural, manufacturing and trading periods, will in each period establish such rules or laws as will be most conducive to the success ful pursuit of its mode of subsistence and as each of the succeeding economic and social orders gradually grow out of the preceding systems. new laws are created to meet the changed situation. The feudal system gave us the Law of Real Property, the development of antional and internacommerce led to the Law of Negotiable Instruments, the rise of the factory inscribed the Labor Laws in our statute book, and practically in oupr own times the introduction of railroads, telegraphs and telephones added new and important branches to our body of law, while the more recent economic categories of corporations and trusts still keep our legislative mills busy.

The law of each civilization not only reflects the economic and social con-ditions of the times, it is primarily designed to safeguard and maintain those conditions. That is why we find such a variance in the criminal law of different states in its estimate of the gravity of certain crimes. "Every state." says Dr. Rudolph von Inering "punishes those crimes most severely which threaten its own peculiar condition of existence, while it allows a moderation to prevail in regard to other crimes which, not unfrequently, presents a very striking contrast to its everity as against the former. A theocracy brands blasphemy and idolatry as crimes deserving of death, while it looks on a boundary violation as a mere misdemeanor (Mosale Law). The agricultural state, on the other hand.

· From an address delivered before the Law School of the New York University.

In our occasional contacts with the visits the latter with the severest panars we are but too upt to concentrate ishment, while it lets the blasphener go with the lightest punishment (Old Roman Law). The commercial state punishes most severely the uttering of false coin, the military state insubor-dination and breach of official duty. the absolute state high treason, the republic the striving after regal power; and they all manifest a severity in these points which contrasts greatly with the manner in which they punish other crimes. In short, the rea of the feeling of legal right, both of states and individuals, is most violent when they feeel themselves threatened in the conditions of existence peculiar

> to them." \*\* The statement that the law is always designed to safeguard existing ecunomic and social conditions must, however, be somewhat qualified. All civilized states have heretofore been class states, i. e., states consisting of groups of individuals with conflicting economic interests-the dominant or privileged classes, and the dependent The law of each period is primarily designed to safeguard and proteet the interests of the dominant

The legal systems of antiquity, the Greek and Roman Law, made no attempt to disguise that fact. The subject class, the class of slaves, frequently the overwhelming majority of the population, was placed beyond the pale of thelaw. The slave was excluded from the protection of the law and left to the arbitrary treatment of his master. The institution of seridom which lasted throont the middle ages and in some instances survived in the nineteenth century, presents a similar state of affairs.

Prior to the great French revolution the nobility and clergy openly enjoyed special legal priivleges from which the common people were excluded, and while the form of legal favoritism has been abolished in most of the enlightened contemporary states, our laws still favor the ruling classes. Since the law is the expression of

cordal and economic conditions in mo-tion, every improvement in those conditions leads to a corresponding improvement in the system of law. The course of social and economic evoluteh ever increasing personal security and industrial well-being reflects its in the ever growing tendency towards equity and justice in law. Compared with the iniquitous laws of medieval ages, our laws to-day are exceedingly succeeding phase of a legal system is succeeding phase of a legal system is superior to the preceding phase. This applies to all domains of the law-pri-vate, public and Bastangons.

But legal progress does not run parallel with social and economic ad what behind existin geonditions. New factors in our industrial life from time to time create new speles As a rule the law lags so to time create new social conditions. and produce new social rights. rights remain abstract and debatable moral rights until such time as they have received the public sanction of the community, have been incorporal in the statute books and a penalty has been attached to their viol and then only, they ripen into laws.

But the recognition of these righ is a rule does not occur automatic Rights do not ripen into laws by process of natural growth, nor are quired laws self-executing. Reft in law and legal redress are o in struggle, and, in mos traces, in he obstinate struggle. The efforts to fect equitable legal reform, or to such redress, the "struggle for law as Dr. von Thering terms it, assum different forms in the different pr vinces of the law. In the do vinces of the law. In the domain a private law they find daily applies tion in litigation; in the domain of tion in litigation; in the de public law these efforts are exp in politics and their realization is sometimes effected by revoluti international law the struggle in and in the diplomatic d the nations, and sometimes cu

And this struggle for right and law is the key to all social progress. The man who suffers personal wrong with out protest or opposition, the "posce-ful" member of the community is a demoralizing factor in our social fabric; the class that does not structle for civic and industrial rights, will eventually lapse into slavery; and the nation that passively countenances the slightest encroachment of its territory, is doomed to dismemberment and na-

tional bankruptey.
It is the man who defends his rights. the class that battles for political and industrial advanecemnt, and the nation that holds its own against the entire world; it is the "litigions" per the "revolutionary" class and the "ag gressive" nations that keep the world from stagnation and force it coward on the path of progress.

Conservatism and meekness and the pletistic veneration for the laws and customs of our forefathers, are not civic virtues, but victous manifestations of mental indelence and political reaction. The progress of mankind lies in the future, not in the past.

. Thering Struggle for Law. pp. 45-46.

### CAPITALISM AND INDIVIDUALITY.

Another example has been given of the manner in which capitalism fosters the individuality and protects the personal liberty of workingmen. Burlington Railway, according to an Omaha dispatch of April 25, has issued an order that, on and after May 1, all conductors employed on the system must be clean shaven. Men who now wear beards or mustaches must remove them or give up their jobs.

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**"YOU CAN'T CHANGE HUMAN NATURE."** 

Wherever Socialism has been proclaimed the solution of the problems that the rule of capital has brought into the world, one reply is always beard. And that reply comes with surthe world, one reply is always prising unanimity from the learned and unlearned, the politician and the priest, the capitalist and the beggar. And if the cry from all these is uniform so is their ignorance of what they mean when they are pressed for

"It is against human nature," cry all in chorus as the they had rehearsed for the occasion. And the reply is given with an air of authority as the each and all had sounded the depths of human psychology, feeling and emotion, and discovered one rigid motive that makes all men act in response to ft, in a given way, regardless of their omic conditions

But once ask what is this human nature and it is seldom that an immediate reply is forthcoming. After e reflection you get the answer and it invariably shows that the human nature your opponent has discovered is a transcript of his own mind. He identified his own view of life with what he believes is held by all. He peoples the world with beings that are reflex of himself. But whether this human nature, which he ascribes to all mankind, be good, bad or indifferent, selfish or unselfish, it undergoes surprising changes with the shifting of

his economic interests. If he is born to a proletarian life and absorbs the capitalist mode of thought that is fostered and cultivated to mislead him, he will regard the world as, on the whole, a fairly good place for the human nature he knows to exist. If his miseducation has been thoro and no Socialist has disturbed his peace of mind, he will applaud capitalist conquest and the subjection of his class in general. He knows it is all for the "flag" and all the other blessed virtues and symbols that makes up his

Should he by some miracle of economic chance pass into the class of capitalists with an "independent" bustness and discover the large combines marching on his little savings, he concludes that, after all, there is something wrong in his former estimate of humanity. "Predatory wealth", as be indignantly calls it, is after HIS BUSINESS and to be deprived of it is to resume a life that has lost all its charms for him. He now views his reduction to the status of a wage leberer with dread. His temporary enjoyment of the comforts another class enjoy and his impending peril, has modified his view of "human nature." All is not well with the world if he is not perfulted to scoop prouts. Of that he bessire. He begins convinced that his modified view of life and it problems is the correct one.

He may even reproach himself for what he now operiders his former stu-

is impossible for humanity on this earth till the trusts are "smashed." For how can he maintain his business if they continue to absorb the smaller plants? Isn't that "fair." isn't that easonable?

In this way he reasons and he is comforted by the fact that no Socialist demand for "division of property" can get any sympathy from him.

In time by some lucky chance in the location of his business or by the loyal patronage of friends, or some other means, his business is one of the few that thrives. His brethren of the same economic stripe are falling all around him. Finally he happens to be one of the few survivors to whom overtures are made by the large combine to join them. He consents with alacrity. Interests are pooled and pro

fits are pulled on a large scale. In this way our former proletarian has been one of the few that has ascended from one class to another. Only the three distinct classes have been considered. There are a number of intermediate stages that might be

analyzed with much interest

Behold now the full blown bourgeols in economic security and a "pillar of society." Again his view of human nature is modified. The his present economic status compared with his early life is as unlike as it could be, his view of "human nature" and soclety in general, IS IDENTICAL WITH THAT WHICH HE HELD WHEN A WAGE LABORER. There is little difference between his view now and that he first held. It may be a little more polished but it is essentially the same as the proletarian who is saturated with a capitalist code of thought. He now belongs to a class that fashions the code in its own interests and hands it ready made to the workers to accept. Only now he is aware of the source of that code and the purpose that inspires its cultivation among the workers . Whereas in the first period of his life it was accepted as an honest conviction it is now fostered as a deception to mislend and betray the workers to their own undoing

Thruout his entire life our now pampered capitalist has followed what he believed to be his material interests and his view of "human nature" has changed in each instance to accord with those interests. Only in the first perverted owing to the systematic co ereion exercised over his conduct by the capitalist class. To those who have commelpated themselves from this coercion, our bourgeois has at hand effective substitutes to keep the working class subdued. The courts. military power, bull pens, etc., are the means relied on when coercive miseducation fails to secure that submission en which the existence of capitalist robbery depends.

All this simply means that "human nature" is essentially the same everywhere. Men endeavor to follow pidity. If becomes a reformer. He arge of their material interests and believes, jes, he knows, that happiness—their economic status will determine in

the main what the character of their views will be. Even when following a perverted conception of his material interests, the proletarian believes it best adapted for securing his happiness and the welfare of those depending on him.

In proportion as the working class reject the ideals that mislead them and follow their real material interests, to that extent do they strive to overthrow the capitalist system that enslaves them. The Socialist view of life and its problems as espoused by the wageworker is that same "human nature" (material interests) that prompts other classes to guard their interests. It is that and more. It, unlike bourgeois morality, is in accord with social progrees; it is not founded on deception or hypocrisy and it represents the best

interests of the working class.

The triumph of Socialism will abolish warring classes with their conflicting codes of thought. The interests of all men will be identical. There will be no ruling class with the neces sity of perverting the views of itself still with the view of promoting individual welfare. But individual welfare will not be in conflict with the social welfare, for both will be the

The advancement of one will redound to the interest of the other. It is not "human nature" that changes. Human nature remains the same only it manifests itself in diverse ways according to the economic conditions in which men find themselves cast. When cast in a society in which the interests of all are identical, it will bless society with all that is good, as it now curses society with all that

### THE STEEL KINGS ARE CONTENTED

The United States Steel Corporation is prosperous and its magnates see no reason why everybody should not be contented, as becomes desirable citizens. During the first three months of this year the Trust made, "net earnof \$39,122,492. Deducting \$5,-154,521 set aside for depreciation and replacement, there remains \$33.967.971 of clear graft for the stockholders and bondholders-wealth produced by the labor of many thousands of workingmen, but appropriated by the capitalists, not for any work that they do, but solely by reason of their ownership of the things with which other men work.

As a matter of fact, the graft is even greater than here appears, for millions of dollars of profit are masked under the form of high salaries, commissions, expense accounts, fees, and Of the practically \$34,000,000 of

avowed profit, nearly \$7,000,000 was divided among bondholders, nearly \$10,000,000 was shared by stockholders and the rest was held in reserve for the acquisition of new properties to yield more profits out of the labor of more

"The People of the Abyss" for 50 cents. See fourth page-

## CORRESPONDENCE CLUB-

To the Editor of The Worker:-- We ne grow tired, and never will grow tired, of repeating the slogan of solidarity. "Workingmen of all countries unite!" This dom inant note, this sentiment of human unity, is reverberating wider and wider thruons the world. One of the latest echoes comes from Canada, in the form of a proposal to start an international correspondence club. This proposal should appeal to many. It appeals to me, particularly because live in a farming district, ten miles from

the nearest local, and that local a dead Permit me this much space to re-echo Comrade Shier's plan. It will help to educate its participants; carry the propaganda into otherwise inaccessible homes; bind us together more intelligently and fraternally; promote solidarity of party act-

ion, and consequently intelligent discipline As a sentiment, as well as plan, that points, toward more efficient organisation, won't you give Comrade Shier's plan your editorial comment, Comrade Editor?

T. J. LLOYD, Bloomingburg, N. Y., May 5.

REILLY WANTS TO KNOW. \* To the Editor of The Worker:--Com-rade Ghent in his summary of the Socialist Vote of 1906, in The Worker of May 11 makes the interesting assertion that those who were responsible for the L. W. W. coming into existence, succeeded only in put-ting the "reactionaries" again in control of the A. F. of L. This statement carries of the A. F. of L. This statement carries with it the inference that the "reaction-aries" were formerly in control of the A. F. of L., and, somehow, lost control of that organization, presumably being succeeded in control by "progressives." Then the I. W. W. was organized, and prestol the "reactionaries" gained their lost power, and even come were approximately and the control of the succeeding the succeedin

and are once more supreme in A. F. of L. Comrade Ghent's statement is not only Interesting, but puzzling in view of the fact that the A. F. of L. has been controlled by the same element, and the same persons have filled its principal offices, for years. Any manifestation of class-con-sciousness among the unions affiliated with it has been frowned upon, as witness the struggles of the Brewery Workers to main-tain their rights to organize on the indus-trial plan. The fight against the Brewery Workers is a "reactionary" policy, but it was started long before the I. W. W. was even thought of, much less organized, and has been one of the principal topics of dis-cussion at every A. F. of L. Convention

in recent years. At least one reader of The Worker would feel under deep obligations to Comrade Ghent if he would state when the "reac-Ghent if he would state when the "reac-tionaries" lost control of the A. F. of L., at any time previous to the organisation of the I. W. W., and also, about when they regained it. He might also give a few names of "Progressives" or whatever he would designate those in control dur-ing the time the "reactionaries" were out-side the breastworks. side the breastworks. JAMES M. REILLY.

Jersey City, N. J. BRITISH RAILWAY WORKERS

MAY GO ON STRIKE. The railway employees of Great Britain met recently in their Jocal

organizations to decide whether they shall press certain demands they have made. The replies received by the men from the companies were unsatisfac-tory but the result of the Sunday meet-ing are, as yet, unknown.

## PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW Official Organ of the Socialist Party of New Jersey.—Semi-Monthly 25 cents per year.
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G. Schmidt, \$7; total paid on pledges since last report, \$0; previously acknowledged,
\$4.252.60; total paid on pledges to date, \$4,301.60.

The next report will give the monles

age are the daily papers, for they can create something out of nothing. They can build up mountains of mendacity with bases resting on the empty air.— Brisbane Worker.

## PUBLICATIONS.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

LABOR SECRETARIAT Delegates meeting the has Saturday of the month, 5 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretaria. 3-3 Broadway. Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, userts d and 4th Wednesdays in German Hall, ecretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutton 88. UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORN UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-223 Rast Thirty-eight street.

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II (German)—35 E. 4th St., 6 p. m.; Dist.
III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p.
in.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
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CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-10N), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, New-ark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chi-cago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. S4th street, New York City.

NIPED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple. 241 East 84th street. William L. Draper. 452 W. Thirty-eighth street. New York City. Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers. 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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WORKMENG Sick and Death Benefit Fund of Workmen's the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen inbued with the spirit of solidarity and Societist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 31,507 mais and 6,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$5,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$0.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for the first-class and \$3,00 reasons and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 reasons and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250,00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have fo join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer. Financial Secretary, 1—3 Third avenue, Room 2. New York City.

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PURLICATIONS

Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialism

### STATE COMMITTEE TAKES THE WORKER.

Accepts the Proposal of Publishing Association and Will Assume Reensibility for Publishing the English Party Organ.

The following correspondence be-tween the Socialistic Co-operative Pubng Association (publishers of the Yorker Volkszeitung". warts," and The Worker) and the State ittee of the Socialist Party of New York explains itself and should interest every reader of this paper and cially every comrade in the state of New York:

I.-Letter of S. C. P. A. to the New York State Committee.

To the State Committee of the Socialist Party of New York, 239 E. Eightyfourth Street, City.

Bear Comrades:-In accordance with structions given us by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association at its regular quarterly meeting on April 30, 1907, we have to inform you that it is the sense of the Association that it cannot longer bear the burden and responsibility of publishing our English weekly paper The Worker, and that proper steps should at once be taken to continue its publication under other steps should at once be taken

It is not necessary to recount the circumstances under which it came to ss that our English weekly paper in this city was owned and published by an association of German comrades se primary function was to pub our German daily, the Yorker Volkszeitung". Suffice it to say that the publication of The Worker has always involved a deficit which had to be made up mostly by the German comrades, and that the ciation has always regarded the publication of The Worker as a moral trust imposed upon it by the conditions the movement and to be borne by it until such time as the English-speaking comrades could more easily bear the

burden and were willing to assume it. We believe that time has now arlived and that the anomaly of the English organ being owned and controlled by an Association composed exclusively of German-speaking comrades should now come to an end. We and that the mass of the Englishspeaking comrades do not take that active interest in the welfare of the which is necessary to insure its fullest success. We do not blame them for this, but regard it as the natural sult of their being excluded from direct control of and responsibility for its publication. We find that there exists a certain degree of mutual misunderstanding, irritation, and even disst between the English-speaking and the German-speaking comrades which we regard as the outcome of an arrangement by which the latter are carrying a burden which does not properly belong to them and the former are imperfectly informed of the conditions under which that burden is borne. It is probable, too, that the methods proper to the publication of a German paper are not in all respects suited to the needs of an organ of the general movement and that the man ement, with every desire to do so, has not always been able to get into with its English-speaking clientele. Meanwhile there is a growing feeling among the German-speaking rades that now since the general movement has attained such strength, they must be relieved from an onerou trust which they willingly assumed under different circumstances and rhich they have fulfilled to the best of their ability.

For the sake of The Worker, for the sake of the German comrades and ir press, and for the sake of the therefore we believe that the cation of the English paper ought. without further delay, to be transfer-red to a body more representative of the whele movement. We believe that such a change will not mean any relaxation of the interest of the rades in the welfare of The will increase the forces working harisly together for its success.

Accordingly we request you, as the ody best fitted to act in such an emergency, to take proper steps for the transfer of The Worker, by July 1, or as soon thereafter as possible, to some agency which in your judgement all properly represent and serve the rests of the movement. The only ditions which we impose upon such tranfer are:

That the arrangement be such as ill give assurance that The Worker will not cease to be a true spokesman of the Socialist Party, as it has been der our control: and

2. That subscriptions ks shall be filled and that subscripcards already sold and out of our ds at the time of transfer be honored, the same as if no change of control had taken place.

Upon the conclusion of such arrangenents, we will turn over to the agents esignated by you the subscription ists of The Worker and subscription cards on hand and relinquish to them all claim to the name and good will of the paper and do all in our power to facilitate the transfer.

With best wishes for the success of the party and its English organ, we are, fraternally yours,

The Board of Management of the So cialistic Co-operative Publishing As-

II.—Besolutions Adopted by the State Committee at its Session on May 21. Whereas, The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association has deemed it divisable to transfer the publication of the Worker to a body more represent-tive of the movement as a whole, and has called upon the State Committee to

arrange for such transfer by July 1 or as soon as possible thereafter; and Whereas, We deem that the reasons given by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association for such action are well founded and feel that it is of the utmost importance that the publication of The Worker be continued; be it therefore

Resolved. That we accept the propo sition of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and that the publication of The Worker be assumed and conducted by the State Commit tee; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere appreciation of the service which the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association has rendered to the cause by bearing the burden of pub lishing our English organ in the past and extend to it the thanks of the party therefor; and we further assure the Association of our hearty co operation in promoting the success and extending the usefulness of our German organs, the "New Yorker Volks-zeitung" and the "Vorwärts".

The State Committee besides thus accepting the proposition in genera terms, took preliminary steps toward effecting the transfer as soon after the first of July as may be practicable. A committee was elected, consisting of omrades Butscher, Koenig, Malkiel, Lichtschein, and Slobodin, which will report facts and plans to a special eeting of the State Committee or May 29.

### INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU

The Executive Committee of the In ernational Socialist Bureau has sent out the following call for a meeting of the Bureau in Brussels in June:

The plenary assembly of the International Socialist Bureau will take place on Sunday, June 9, at the office of the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau. People's Palace, 17 rue Joseph Stevens, 1st floor, room No. 6, at 9 a. m.

We have chosen the hour of 9 a. m. in order to be able to settle the agenda in one day.

The agenda is the following:

1. Examination of the questions to be written in the provisional agenda of the Congress of Stuttgart, with the resolutions already sent to the Bureau. The distribution of the votes to the different national sections.

3. The proposition to convoke the Executive Committee for Friday, Aug. 16, the Interparliamentary Commission for Saturday, 17, the opening meeting of the congress for Sunday, 18, and on Tuesday 20 or Wednesday, 21, to assemble the editors of the So cialist daily papers in order to examine a motion of Italian comrades, who in tend to create an international agency of Socialist and labor information.

4. The material organization of the Congress, etc. The Executive Committee:

ED. ANSEELE, EM. VANDERVELDE, CAMILLE HUYSMAN, Secretary.

### THE DAILY CALL.

A meeting of the Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association was held last week to take up the remaining paragraphs of the report of the committee elected to consider the question of the ownership and control of the "Daily Call". As the matter now stands the "Daily Call" shall be owned and managed by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. Association shall increase its Board of Management to nine memers chosen from the Association as follows, viz: one to be chosen by Local Manhattan, one by Local Kings County, one by the allied locals of Queens and Richmond. The Association will endorse their election and will elect the other five members. The State Committee shall name three or more candidates from whom the Association shall elect the Editor-in-chief. It was decided to postpone the employment date of publication.

### THE NEW JERSEY STATE CONVENTION.

All delegates and other comrades going to Trenton on May 30, to the state convention of the Socialist Party, from the eastern part of the state will note the following:

The trip will be made by Pennsylvania Railroad, train No. 77, from Jersey City at 8:17 a. m.; Newark, at 8:30 m. and Elizabeth, at 8:39 a. m., ar riving in Trenton at 9:27.

All comrades going will meet at the respective depots at least 15 minutes prior to train time, select a spokesman if they make a party of at least ten and let him secure the party ticket, giving him the travelers' reduced rates as stated herewith: For round trip rom Jersey City, \$2.28; from Newark, \$1.92; from Elizabeth, \$1.72.

At Newark and Elizabeth the spokes man must tell ticket agent to signal train No. 77 to stop. Exchange Place waiting room of Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City, Market Street waiting room at Newark and Broad Street waiting room at Elizabeth.

### OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

The state convention of the Socialist will be held at Columbus, June and 2, and promises to be the largest yet held. While there is no state elec tion this year, plans will be formu lated to carry on a vigorous campaign of education and organization. Advices from various parts of Ohio indicate that there is a general awakening among the workers and considerable interest is being displayed in the forth-coming municipal elections.

## PARTY NEWS.

Mational.

National Organizer Schwartz has organized the following locals or branches since beginning his work in Pennsylvania April 2: Irwin, 5 members: Mt. Pleasant, 5 members: Latrobe, 23 members; Jeannette, 7 members; Scottdale, 2 members; West Newton, I member: Roscoe, 13 members: Vanderbilt, 5 members; Banning, 7 members; Uniontown, 10 members.

The referendum in the state of Maryand, conducted by the National Office, for the election of a National Committeeman, resulted in the choice of Ira Culp of Vale Summit.

In keeping with Rule 7 of the Rules of the National Committee, Comrade James M. Reilly of New Jersey has seconded the motion submitted by Comrade Vernon F. King of Michigan. National Committeeman King of Michigan has submitted the following

motion to the National Committee: "That we instruct the National Secreary to send out a letter requesting the party and all sympathizers, in event of the judicial murder of our comrades in Idaho, to refrain from incendiary riolent talk, also from all acts of riot.

He appends the following comment: Undoubtedly the capitalists have picked their time, and are ready for loodshed on a large scale. The least pretense will be a signal for repressive measures. The spies in our midst and the impossible element alike will do all in their power to create riots. Personilly I would welcome a contest in which we picked the time. Let us stand by our guns, and not be forced into the contest till we are ready."

Dates for National Organizers for the coming week are as fellows: John Collins: Dowagiae and vicinity, Michigan.

Isaac Cowen: New Jersey, under direction of State Committee. Geo. H. Goebel: May 26-27, Coos

County, Oregon; May 25, Roseburg; May 30, Grant's Pass: May 31, Gold Hill; June 1, Phoenix. Lena Morrow Lewis: May 26-29.

Reading, Pa.; May 30, Pottstown; May 1, Royersford; June 1, Philadelphia. Guy E. Miller: Colorado, under direc tion of State Committee until May 31; June 1, Oklahoma, under direction of

State Committee. Fred L. Schwartz; Pennsylvania inder direction of State Committee.

M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, ander direction of State Committee. August Buetter, representing the So cialist Party at the convention of Lithuanian Socialists held at Waterbury. Conn., has submitted the follow-

ing report:

The convention has come and gone it was indeed a representative one, deleylvapia. Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota. Culifornia, Conecticut and many other parts of the United States; but, altho I labored with them to the best of my ability from the opening of the Convention to its close The Socialist Party of America. In final vote they stood 12, for affiliation, and 22 against: also deciding to submit the result of their decision by referendum vote to the different locals of their organization increased cost of affiliation with our Party eemed to be the greatest obstacle in their

The following resolutions were adopted Resolved, That the Lithuanian Socialist Organizations of the United States in Naional Convention assembled, do hereby heartily endorse and re-affirm their legiance to the platform and principles of

the Socialist Party of America. 1
Resolved, That we implicitly believing, in the innocence of our accused Comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, do hereby extend to them and their loved ones to them our moral and financial support. Resolved, That on this the International Labor Day, we witness with joy the many

evidences of increasing class consciousnes nd growing world-wide solidarity of labor; Resolved. That we urge upon the workers

of the world that they unite under the uplifted liberty banner of Socialism, that the abolition of wage slavery, and institute in its place the co-operative commonwealth, i. e., the Socialist Republic. Massachusetts.

### BOSTON.

The Labor Lyceum, maintained by Ward 7,9 Club, desires to continue the work thruout the summer in the interest of the party and the coming cam paign. Appeal is made to all unaffilisted members to join in pushing the work. We can worry about the future, if need be, later on,

On Sunday, May 26, Prof. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University will lecture on "Louis Agassiz, a Benefactor

The Essex County Federation of So-cialist Clubs will hold their next meeting Sunday, June 2, at 28 Market street, Unity Hall, Lynn. All members are urged to attend.

The Young Women's and Young Socialists's Club will give a May Festival in Appleton Hall, 9 Appleton street May 29. The program includes a concert, recitations, and a short address by A. J. Lonney. Part of the profits will go to the organizing fund. Admission, 10 cents; children free.

### Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA Letters have been sent to forty-one ocal speakers requesting them to act during the coming campaign. Out of town speakers, desiring engagements, should write Terrence A. Flood, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, stating terms dates, open, etc. The cases against Comrades O'Brien, Jos. E. Cohen, and Bloor for speaking in the streets last summer, have been thrown out by the district attorney. Saturday evening, June 1, Lens Morrow Lewis will speak at Germantown and Lehigh avenues; Sunday evening, June 2, on the north

plaza of the City Fall. All comrades should turn out to hear her. These will be our first open-air meetings of

E. J. Higgins has been nominated to fill the vacancy in the Second Congressional District caused by the resignation of the present mayor, John E. Reyburn.

Sympathetic organizations are requested to not make any engagements for Saturday, Aug. 31, the date of our first annual picule. We were unable to get the grounds for any other date. This accounts for it being so near Labor Day. Notices of the meeting of Local Phil-

sdelphia, to be held Sunday, June 2. 2 p. m., will be sent the latter end of this week. Notices will also be sent of our nominees to the coming state convention. Comrades are requested to give these out to all sympathizers so as to get them to vote at our primaries as we would like to poll a large vote. Branches are urged to settle for special delegate stamps before the next local meeting so we can make returns to the State Secvretary in time for the convention.

A picnic of the undesirables will be held along the Wissahickon Creek, Sunday, June 16. Admission, 25 cents. All undesirables, desiring a desirable time should notify Ed. Moore at head quarters.

### ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Eight branches, reporting for April how 118 members in good standing and 157 from one to three months in arrears. Dates have been assigned E. E. Carr as follows: June 16, boat excursion; Wilkinsburg, June 17-18; Mc Keesport, June 19; Millvale, June 20 Hazewood, June 21; Allegheny, June 22: Pittsburg, June 23. Tickets for boat excursion will be sent next week All who have moved since last election can register at new voting place on 2. Open-air meetings begin in Pittsburg May 23, in Allegheny, May

### FAYETTE COUNTY.

National Organizer Schwartz spent shout two weeks in the county. After repeated efforts a local of ten members was organized at Uniontown. Two other branches were organized at Banning, 7 members, and Vanderbilt, 5 nembers. At Sinock it was impossible to organize owing to the terrorism exercised by the corporations. nellsville has adopted a plan of dis-tributing literature and canvassing readers of Socialist papers. Other branches will adopt the same plan. Organizer Schwartz' literature sales vere \$7.75 and sub cards, \$16.25.

### Here and There.

Comrade Sol Fieldman announce that he is available for dates in states adjoining New York. He speaks from in automobile and it proves very effective in advertising meetings and draw ing crowds. His terms are \$7 per day he paying his own expenses and give ing collections to the locals. He also sells literature for locals if they have a supply. The old plan of speaking for the collections and sale of literature proved impossible. Address care of The Worker.

### New York State.

State Organizer John C. Chase will start out on an agitation and organization tour of the state on May 26. The first meeting will be in Peekskill, Sunday afternoon, May 26, where he will speak to the Federal Labor Union He wil then visit the following places in the order given: Portchester, Spring Valley, Middletown, Newburgh, Pough keepsie, Port Jervis, Binghampton Owego, Ithaca, Elmira, and Corning. One day will be spent in each place mentioned with the exception of Binghamton and Elmira, where the Organ izer will stay as long as is necessary

to form locals. The monthly "Bulletin" has been ent out to all locals and it contains the particulars of the work outlined by the State Committee for the sum mer. Several speakers of national reputation have been engaged or will be engaged to tour the state and organizers will be sent thru new terri-

The National Secretary has sent to all locals in the state a circular letter relating to Socialist plate matter. The locals should take this up immediately with the editors of papers in their cities and secure as many contracts as possible and forward same to the Na tional Secretary. If the necessary number of subscribers are obtained by the National Office, the American Press Association will send out every three weeks a full page of Socialist matter prepared by the Plate Matter Commit tee of the Socialist Party. This method offers a good chance for many small locals in the state to get into the local papers with propaganda for Socialism l'ake it up, comrades, and see what you can do with it.

### New York City.

City Executive Committee met Mon lay evening, May 13, at 243 E. Eightyourth street. Comrade Staring elected chairman, Adolph P. Krause was seated as delegate from the Bronx Agitation Committee, in place of Comrade Schell, resigned. Three applications were acted upon. No delegate was present from the First Agitation Dis trict; the Second, West Side, and Yorkville Districts reported no meeting; the Harlem District reported as follows At last meeting no delegate present from the 17th, one from the 19th, one from the 21st, one from the 23d, one rom the 26th, one from the 28th-30th. three from the 31st, Harlem Socialist lub one; German Branch none. Final arrangements are made for picule at Silver Lake, Staten Island, on July 28 That at the entertainment and ball at Moser's Hall, Saturday evening, May 18, a one-act sketch entitled "Undesir able Citizens" will be given. Delegate was instructed to bring before E. C. the question of better control of

ing of the branches of the 32d District is to be held at Two Hundred and Twenty-second street, Williamsbridge, Condition of Van Nest branch reported very poor. Comrade Staring was elected organizer of the Bronx temporarily. That the Literature Agent was instructed to procure copies of "Pinkerton's Labor Spy". The Organizer reported that delegates had gone to the longshoremen's headquarters and succeeded in convincing them of our sympathy. They agreed to permit speakers to address the Poles, Hungarians, and Italians. Arrangements are being made to send speakers. Instructed to print imediately 20,000 copies of the 'Free American" pamphlet in English, and 5,000 each in German and Italian for distribution among the longshoremen. Reported letter from National Secretary giving names of Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis and James W. Brower as available speakers during the campaign. Was instructed to ascertain if Mrs. Lewis could speak outdoors; also in regard to Comrade Brower's abil-A communication from Clinton Pierce was filed. Organizer was instructed to write Comrade Vanderporten and learn his terms for speaking during the coming campaign. Organizer reported he would send letters to local speakers asking them to volunteer their services in June. A committee from the 8th District inquired the cause of delay in getting the Jewish leaflet which was authorized by the General Committee. The Organizer was directed to have the translation made at once, and the committee were assured of its prompt delivery. committee also presented the matter of the picnic tickets recently destroyed at their headquarters, and on motion tickets were replaced. A new membership book was also supplied to the district to replace one destroyed. Organizer reported purchase of a sectional closet at a cost of \$19.50. Also sent out invitations to about 125 progressive organizations, asking them to attend the picnic in a body, with their banners; that a fife and drum corps had been engaged for them; that he had prepared about 400 letters requesting donations to the bazanr. The follow ing were then appointed chairmen of sub-committees to assist the Executive Committee on the picnic: Barbecue Committee, Comrade Kohn; Bowling Comrade Baumert; Bazaar, Comrade Maley; Games, Comrade Edward Meyer; Children's Games and Parade, Comrade Taenzer; Picnic Treasurer, Comrade Simons; Beer Committee, Comrade Wolf: Reception Committee Comrades Raphael, Staring, and Frost; Ticket Selling Committee, Comrade Tetzner. Gate Committee, laid over. Butchers' Union will make necessary arrangements for barbecue, and suggest that two steers be procured intend of one. There will be fireworks and an illumination with Japanese lanterns. Decided on 500 red flags and 200 American flags for the children's parade. Bazaar Committee reported having commenced work and had prepared a list of names of women who would be solicited for donations, which may be left at the Labor Temple or the committee will call for them. Organizer was instructed to have a sign painted and hung in the Labor Temple announcing piculc. The request of the 19th District to amalgamate with the 21st was referred to the Committee on Organization.

speakers during coming campaign. Last year some meetings failed be-

had falled to do their duty. Also in-

structed to call attention to editorials

in the "Times" about Socialism, and to

ask E. C. to ascertain if proceedings

for libel could not be brought, and if

necessary to get a legal opinion on the

question. Matter of speakers was re-

ferred to the Committee on Agitation.

Delegate from the Bronx District re-

ported as follows: At last meeting

two delegates from the 32d, Branch 1;

one from the 32d, Branch 2; one from

the 32d, Branch 3; one from the 33d;

one from the 34th; two from the

35th; one from the German branches

of the 33d, 34th, and 35th; and one

from the Arbeiter Ring. Joint meet-

speaker or platform committee

gates were present. A communication from the police department stated that immediate attention would be given to the raids made on the headquarters of the 6th and 8th A. D. Bronx Agitation District will have a booth for the sale of Socialist literature at the Fair of the Workingmen's Educational Association to be held in the Bronx from May 25 to June 2. The Organizer is in communication with local and outside' speakers regarding campaign work, and has also requested districts to submit lists of corners on which they wish to hold meetings. Indications are that there will be at least one hundred volunteers for work at the party picnic. Bazaar Committee reported progress. Financial report for April shows income, including April 1 balance, \$648.17; expenditures, \$307.30. Hanford's leaflet, "The American Workingman and His Sacred Right to Work" has been issued in Italian, German, and English and about 10,000 copies have been distributed among the striking longshoremen. The Organization Committee reported that they had advised the 19th and 21st A. D. to make further effort to maintain their separate organizations for a time, and the secretary of the 19th A. D. had stated that this would be done. It was decided to recommend to the General Committee that a committee be appointed to prepare a provisional platform to be submitted to the coming convention. Branch 1 of the 32d A. D. meets

day evening, May 20. Twelve dele-

Friday, May 24, at 8 p. m. A general discussion will take place and members are urged to attend.

The new telephone number by which comrades may reach the State Secretary and the Organizer of Local New York is 3586 Seventy-ninth street.

## THE "TELEGRAPH" DID NOT PRINT THIS LETTER.

### The Worker Therefore Presents Debs' Exposure of Capitalist Paper's Falsifications.

We give below a letter written by | ter of fact Moyer and Harwood were Eugene V. Debs to the New York "Telegraph", which the editor of that judiciously consigned to the waste-basket, recognizing that it contained altogether too much truth to serve the interests of "desirable" citizens. A similar letter submitted to the New York "Times" met the same fate. Since the capitalist papers publish such articles, it is the more necessary for Socialists to bestir themselves and circulate their own papers which do publish them. The letter to the "Telegraph" is as follows: Editor "Telegraph," New York,

Dear Sir:-In your issue of the 5th inst., there appears an article by W. B. ("Bat") Masterson on Moyer and Haywood, the union officials now being tried in Idaho, which has been widely copied. Let me call your attention to the fact that you failed to label this article fiction. I never read such a tissue of false statements and misinformation and it seems unbelievable that a great metropolitan daily such as the "Telegraph" would deliberately circulate such rot as sober truth. shall not ask for space enough to expose all these glaring untruths but only one or two of them to show the character of the article. I could easily dispose of all the rest in the same way. The article begins with the Coeur d' Alene riots and says that the career of Meyer and Haywood began with these riots. As a matter of fact neither Moyer nor Haywood was in these riots or had anything to with them. Neither one of them was near there at the time. Ed Boyce was at that time president and James Maher secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. Moyer and Haywood had no official connection with the union and had never been bard of at that time; nor for many

years afterwards. Next, the article describes the strike in Colorado and the fight on Bull Hill under the administration of Governor Walte and says among a lot of other things that are untrue: "Moyer and Haywood were the first to make their escape. They ran like scared coyotes at the first crack of a gun and allowed about twenty of their men to be tried and convicted and sent to the penitentiary for long terms without as nuch as raising their hands to help them." This is pure fiction. There is not a word of truth in it. As a mat-

not at Bull Hill, nor had any part in this strike, nor were in the state of Colorado at all at that time, nor for several years afterwards. These facts can be easily verified. As to the Cœur d'Alene statement call on Governor Gooding of Idaho and as to the Bull Hill statement on Governor Buchtel of Colorado, Both are deadly enemies of Moyer and Haywood but they know the facts as I have stated them and as your article has mis-stated them. The rest of the article is made up mainly of the same kind of smit and it is this that is palmed off on the people as showing the character of Moyer and Haywood. To thus lie about men who are on trial for their lives is in itself a crime that certainly no reputable paper, even the "Telegraph". should be guilty of.

The capitalist papers are now flood. ing the country with whole pages of such maticions falsehoods made to order to influence public sentiment by their bireling scribes. Their purpose is clear. Moyer and Haywe must be hanged because they could not be corrupted to betray and deliver the working class; and to justify this monstrous crime the capitalist press engages in the conspiracy to make the American people believe in advance of trial that they are murderers and that no mercy must be shown them. Of course there have been crimes

committed in the Rocky Mountains during the last fifteen years. No one disputes that. In the war between capital and labor it is only too true that blood has been shed but the assumption is monstrously false that capital is wholly innocent and that labor is wholly responsible for the blood-shed. I need not say to you that capital rules to-day and is equal to any crime that may be necessary to perpetuate its sway. You know that. Everybody knows it. Men who will not bow to its imperious rule must be murders That fits the Moyer and Haywood case. precisely.

Fortunately you can no longer deceive the working class and the people as you once did by such criminal mendacity. The working clas now has a press of its own and this letter will be read by ten millions of people whether you publish it or not.

EUGENE Y. DEBS. Girard, Kans., May 16, 1907

The General Committee will meet Saturday, May 25, at the Labor Temple, 248 E. Eighty-fourth street.

A meeting of the comrades who have volunfeered their services for the committees connected with the picnic will take place on Tuesday. May 28, at the Organizer's office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street. All those desiring to assist in perfecting the arrangements for the picnic are urged to attend as assignments will be made at that meeting.

The comrades are reminded that there are show cards advertising the picule at the Organizer's office, which should be distributed during the next few days. Comrades out of work and willing to help in placing the cards in store windows are requested to call

any time during the day or evening. Thirty thousand copies of a leaflet by Ben Hanford, entitled "The Free American Workingman and His Sacred Right to Work", were printed last week for distribution among the striking longshoremen. While part of them were distributed there are many left, which can be distributed at all occasions. These leaflets are printed in English, German, and Italian, and comrades willing to distribute them are urged to call at the headquarters of the party.

The financial report of Local New York for April, 1907, shows income as follows: Dues (1,604 stamps sold), \$241.80; applications for membership, \$15; Commune tickets, \$45.50; State Committee for rent, \$10; donations, \$2; balance from last month, \$334.87; total, \$649.17. The expenses are: State Committee for dues stamps, \$100; rent, \$30; speakers, \$16; office expenses, \$18.85; Organizer's salary, \$78; 'postage, \$17.90; special postals for the parade, \$14.60: Commune Festival costumes. \$18; telephone, \$8; sundries, \$5.95; total. \$307.30. The balance on hand on May 1 was \$341.87. The number of stamps sold during April is the largest sold in the history of the local.

The 20th A. D. met Thursday, May 16, at 1517 Avenue A. One application accepted. Orpheus Orchestra sent thanks for donation given by the district. A committee of ten was elected for distributing literature. Meetings on Avenue A will be discontinued. Next meeting June 6 at M. Marquardt, 1517 Second avenue.

The next meeting of the Daily Call Conference will be held on Tuesday. May 28, at 585 Eighth avenue.

The opening of the 6th A. D. clubrooms at 293 E. Third street will be celebrated with a package party Sunday evening, May 26. T. J. Lewis will

## Kings County.

A few May Day and debate tickets are still out. Comrades are urgently requested to make returns as soon as possible so that books may be closed and accounts settled. As requests for street speakers will shortly come to the organizer, comrades desiring to serve during the coming campaign are requested to send their addresses to the county organizer and the evenings they can devote to speaking.

At the last County Committee meeting the County Organizer was instructed to ask assembly districts to im diately send notice where they desire to hold their street meetings during the coming campaign. A special committee will be appointed to select the best locations, selecting those which are on the busiest streets and make them familiar to the public.

day, May 25, at 8:30 p. m.

### Queens County.

County Committee meets on Satur-

Local Queens met in Hettinger's Hall, Long Island City, Sunday, May 12. Henry Froelich presided. A letter from Chas. H. Kerr announcing as easy method to procure Socialist be was received and the secretary was instructed to send list and circulars to branches. A letter and booklet from Henry Laurens Call on the "Concent tion of Wealth" with offer of a lecte on above topic was filed. Organ Wm. Burkley's report was acc He deplored the negligence of bran organizers in attending Executive Board meetings which are held every second Friday at 65 Myrtle aven He recommended that all the brane follow the example of Branch Wycken Heights and hold discussions ence each month, and that more literature be distributed. The Literature Agent was instructed to buy 20,000 leaflets from the State Committee each and to send a portion to each branch for distribution. Also con recommendation of Local Executive Board in returning \$22.60 and 54 due. stamps from the disbanded branch of Long Island City to the new branch there after deducting the \$15 owing to the treasury of Local Queens, The Organizer also reported new branch organized in Jamaica, L. I., with 10 members. A committee from the Queens County Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference received the floor and asked assistance in arranging a meeting in Long Island City. Some delegates of the Long Island City Conference who were present thought it unwise to merge the two conferences. Decided to continue the agitation for Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, the Long Island City Conference to cover

its own territory and the Queens County Conference the rest. A com-mittee from the Socialist Club of Queens County asked for support in establishing a fund to build a clubhouse on Ridgewood Heights to hold meetings, lectures, etc. Decided to support this undertaking morally and financially and to denate \$25. Financial Secretary Peter Heiler's report for the last quarter was accepted. Report showed 350 due stamps sold to seven branches, making a total of 171 members with 111 in good standing. Treas-urer Moritz Doehler's report was acrepted. Auditing Committee reported books and accounts of the financial officers correct. The Executive Board was instructed to hire an organizer for three months before the next election. The salary of organizer was left to the Executive Board. The organizer was authorized to start street meetings in June. A special boro meeting will be held Sunday, Aug. 2, in Hoffman's Hall, Glendale, at 2:30 p. m. The first order of business shall be adoption of the new constitution.

6

## There and in Milwaukee Council Socialist Minorities Carry Some

MILWAUKEE May 16 .- While the most important of the bills introduced by the six Social Democratic members of the Wisconsin Legislature are, as is expected, either defeated or killed in committee by the old-party major-ity, a few are passed and give carnest of what a larger Socialist delegation could accomplish.

Assemblyman Weber's bill providing for better protection for working people using dangerous machinery has ssed both houses and will get the Governor's signature.

The bill making eight hours the legal workday in all public employment and the employer's liability bills have been killed and the bill against child labor is still in the Judiciary Committeethe Graveyard Committee, as it is popularly known. The bill providing for an eight-hour day for telegraphers has passed the Assembly, but is being ight in committee in the Senate. Rallway interests are pushing a subsitute "limiting" the working hours of railway telegraphers to from nine to thirteen a day. The bill requiring at least two brakemen on every train has passed the Assembly.

A noteworthy feature of the debate on the Child Labor Bill, which was ably championed by Assemblymen Brockhausen and Weber, was that the "reform" Republicans showed the in-sincerity of their pretended radicalism voting against it, at the behest of the Merchants' and Manufacturers

An impeachment of the Mayor of Milwaukee, and saving the city from a five-year contract with John I. Beggs, were measures for which our Socialist Aldermen fought in a recent meeting of the Milwaukee City Council. The Social Democratic resolutions calling for the impeachment of Mayor Becker fell like a bomb-shell among the old-party Aldermen. These resolutions, introduced by Comrade Meims, recite the charges which have been made against Mayor Becker by the Chief of Police, that he has protected gambling houses and dens of vice, and demand an investigation and the "imhment of city officials charged with misconduct in office". The oldarty politicians took alarm at once. An investigation is the last thing they want. So they voted it down, althouthe charter expressly states that when charges are brought against city officlais an investigation must be held. The roll-call showed, in addition to our twelve Social Democrats, only one old-party Alderman voting for an investigation! But the end is not yet.

Comrade Melms was more successful in his fight against the electric light and street railway company. This company has been forced by the Social Democratic Aldermen to reduce the price for its lights very considerably. When it finally got them down to \$65 a light, the Council was ready to jump at the chance, and conclude a five-year contract. Alderman Melms pointed out that before this contract expired, the new municipal lighting plant would be finished, and would then have to stand idle, a dead loss to the city until the end of the five years. Then, of course, all the defenders of private enterprise would point this out as a terrible example of the costliness of municipal ownership. He succeeded in getting the matter referred back to the committee, where the fight will be con-

### 30,000 GO YEARLY FROM NEW YORK TO LAND OF PEONAGE

In his annual report, John N. Bogart, Commissioner of licenses of New York City, asserts that most of the hardships complained of by men sent from New York to Southern labor camps are di-rectly due to the authorities in states where people are imprisoned for debt. New York employment agencies send to Southern states an average of 30,-000 men a year.

The Commissioner says that investigation of charges of peopage led him to revoke the license of one of the largest local labor agents for giving false imformation concerning employ ment to men sent South.

### NEW SUGAR TRUST ORGANIZED.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company of Yonkers has been organized with a capital of \$10,000,000. The new corporation will take over the stock of a New Jersey company of the same name. The affairs of the latter company are rapidly being closed up for that purpose. C. A. Spreckels, the prominent sugar man, is to head the new company.

### TOBACCO TRUSTEUYS OUT

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT. The American Tobacco Company has bought out the large Butler-Butler Company of Lynchburg, Va. The purchase price was not made public. All the newly acquired plants will be operated under the old management.

### THE NEMESIS OF NATIONS.

No agitators, na ciules, no epidemical errors, ever were, or will be, fatal to social order in any nation. Nothing but the guilt of the upper classes, wanton accumulated, reckless, and merelless, ever everthrows them. Of such guilt they have much to answer for-let them look to it in time. John Ruskin, "The Two Paths".

-"Looking Backward" for 50 cents. See fourth page

### ORCHARD.

Continued from page 1.

plice of Orchard, and they claim that the death of Orchard would remove the chief witness against Simpkins. This will serve as sufficient excuse for Orchard to live and enjoy the company of his friend Gooding, even tho he confessed to all the murders com-

If Judge Wood acted fair in the Gooding episode the same cannot be said of his action in overruling a challenge of the defense. John Fisher, one of the talesmen at first denied that he had said, with reference to the ac-cused men, that they "ought to be strung up". Under cross examination Fisher admitted he had expressed his belief in the guilt of the men. Darrow challenged him for cause, which was overruled. This will force the defense to use one peremptory challenge in a case where the admitted blas of the furor should have forced the judge to act. Both the prosecution and defense had but four peremptory challenges left when court adjourned Tuesday. to allow the sheriff time to summon a new panel.

Press dispatcues state that Governor Gooding "continues to display the greatest activity, altho never seen in court. He and McParland visit Orchard almost daily and are preparing that person for the grill of cross exam-What would be thought if Governor Hughes of New York, for example, had displayed the same activity in the Thaw case? Who would be lieve his assertions of disinterested impartiality? Workingmen would be idiots indeed if they placed any reliance in the professed fairness of the governor of Idaho.

The jury will perhaps, be completed in another week and the actual trial will then be on.

### CHICAGO'S GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

### Union Men in Monster Parade Make Reply to Ropsevelt's Slanders.

The Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone demonstration in Chicago last Sunday was a great success. Nearly twenty thousand men marched in the parade headed by Chief Marshall J. Berger of the Brewery Workers. This estimate is given additional support by the New York "Times", which estimates the number in line as 4,000. After making allowance for the "Times" known animous for anything that favors the working class, The Worker's report can be relied on as practically accurate. The Chicago Federation of Labor was in session and adjourned to join the parade of their fellow "undesirable citizens". Over one hundred large signs were carried by the paraders bearing suitable inscriptions. Many trade union banners were also carried as well as smaller signs by the large number of children who also marched.

The parade was two hours reaching its destination, the base ball grounds, Four large nets, carried by the paraders, collected over \$300 which will go to the defense fund of the kidnapped miner officials. The the Chief of Police had stated that no red flags would be allowed, a large number were carried by the marchers.

One Polish society, which had several hundred marchers in line, sang the "Warsha Vyanska", or "Song of Revolution", as it passed along the route. They carried a banner reading, 'I'm an undestrable citizen, but Teddy wants my vote."

At the ball grounds a great mass of people listened to speeches by J. Edward Morgan of the Western Federation of Miners, Anton Johanson of the Woodworkers, Barney Berlyn of the Cigarmakers and George Koop of the Typographical Union.

### BELL'S PROTEST.

### Military Thug Can't Stomach the Idaho Kidnappers.

DENVER, May 19.-General Sherman Bell, who commanded the Colorado militia during the Cripple Creek strike, and who said "To hell with the constitution", to-day discussed the Steunenberg murder trial at Boise. He said:

"Why should they try these men in Idaho? During the troubles here and before the murder of Steunenberg there were seventy-five persons killed in Colorado. One man was killed in Idaho and yet they take men from Colorado to idaho to try them for crimes committed in Colorado.

"The whole thing is a farce. It is unfair and un-American. I detest the principles of Moyer and Haywood, but I think they should get a square deal. and if you take men from a state where the alleged crimes were committed to a place supposedly hostile to them in another state, I don't call it a square deal. I don't want to be placed in the light of being hostile to either side. What I did I did in the open and I stand for it. Moyer and Haywood owe their lives to me if they only knew it and they will have it proved to them later.

"You can say for Sherman Bell that those men are in reality being tried in Idaho not for the murder of Steunenberg, but for murders in Colorado and that the place to try them is Colorado But wherever they are tried I shall do all in my power to see that they

### NEW YORK CONFERENCE. At the last meeting of the Moyer

Haywood Conference, which was fair-ly well attended and was presided over by Comrade Paulitsch, plans were perfected to visit such organizations as have not as yet made donn- I talk

tions toward the Defense Fund. There are a number of large organizations which have not given anything and it was the opinion of the Conference that by sending committees they might be induced to make liberal contributions. Delegates Cassidy, Gutzelman, Blumenberg, Wahl, Bingham, and Paulitsch were elected on a committee to visit the English organizations, and Oppenheimer, Huber, Lore, Bertram, and Joe Engel for the German organizations. Upon request from the delegate of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144 the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Western Federation of Miners and ask them to include in their next financial report an itemized statement of the individual contributions for the Defense Fund received by the New York Conference. A discussion took place on the advisability of meeting only twice a month until further developments in the trial might necessitate weekly meetings. The majority of the delegates, however, favored the continuance of the weekly meetings, as it will tend to stimulate the activity of the Conference. The Conference will therefore continue to meet every Saturday evening at the Labor Temple. Comrade Mrs. Wallstrom donated a beautiful embroidered pin-cushion, with the initials of the W. F. of M. and the Workmen's Educational Association, which was received with thanks by the Conference, and a committee was elected to dispose of it at the party picnic. Joe Engel was seated as delegate from Cigar Makers' Union No. 144. The Financial Secretary's report showed a total income of \$11,135.83. of which \$7,605.50 were for the Defense Fund and \$3,530.33 for the Agitation Fund. The great expense connected with the parade has not only exhausted every cent of the Agitation Fund, but there are a number of bills to be paid, and it is hoped that the organizations will make new contributions so that arrangements may be made for further agitation. The next meeting of the Conference will take place May 25 at 248 E. Eighty-fourth street.

### BROOKLYN CONFERENCE.

The Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Brooklyn held its regular meeting Friday Evening, May 17. It was decided that all further meetings be held on the 1st and 3d Friday of

In order to act more intelligently, the conference instructed the secretary to get more information from the Western Federation of Miners as to how they intend to proceed in regard to St. John and the others that are at present in prison in Nevada for the same crime as our brothers, in Idaho, loyalty to the working class.

Ways and means of distributing "The Pinkerton Labor Spy" have been agreed on

The Conference will be wide awake. ready to act on the result of the trial in Idaho.

Next regular meeting, Friday, May

### HOW THEY VIEW IT IN FAR OFF AUSTRALIA.

Should the judicial murder of these men (Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone) take place, civil war may be expected in the United States. The intense feeling on the part of millions is evident on all sides. So glaringly vicious, so brutally tyrannical has been the behavior of the pluterats, that the eyes of hundreds of thousands of American citizens have been opened to the meaning of the class war, and very rapidly are they developing in class-conscious-ness. Look out for the report of the trial, expected within a week or two now, and be prepared to show where your affections and your senses lie .-The Socialist, Melbourne, Aus.

### ST. LOUIS WOBKINGMEN CENSURE THE PRESIDENT.

ST. LOUIS, May 15 .- The Central Trades and Labor Union on Sunday adopted resolutions criticizing President Roosevelt for his utterances rebone, declaring that the president had to all intents and purposes thrown the influence of his high office toward the conviction of the miners' officials, and urging the citizens of Idaho to use extraordinary precautions to ensure justice for the accused men.

It will be remembered that a resolution of similar import was defeated in an earlier session of the C. T. & L. U. The daily press duly reported the tem-porary defeat and ignored the final passage of the resolution.

### NOTICE FROM BAZAAR COMMITTEE

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

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

### SC CIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

The attendance last Sunday was somewhat below the mark, probably due to the fact that it was the date of a religious celebration, but the interest of the children in the school in creases. The older ones were present in considerable number. Comrade MacArthur, who has been identified with the Sunday School work in Glasgow, was present and gave a short

### IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO.

How Industrial Corporations Defy Law and Usurp Governmental Powers,

CHICAGO, May 15.-The tendency of great capitalist corporations to usurp the powers of organized government was shown by the investigation of the accident at the McCormick plant of the International Harvester Company.

Four floors in one of its buildings collapsed, killing one man injuring nine others. The police were not notified and it was three hours after the disaster that they were at last informed by newspaper reporters.

It has been found that the Harvester Trust has its own police force, its own fire department, its own hospitals, and in some cases its own coroner

Its policemen clashed with officers of organized government at the gates of the company's fortifications on Saturday, and to this day the trust has prevented the collection of all facts connected with the accident. Enough is known, however, to fix the responsibility for the accident on the company's anxiety to make as much money as possible out of poor equipment.

### WORKMEN'S HOMES

TIE THEM TO JOBS. CHICAGO, May 15.-To tie workers to their jobs by making them buy lots from their employers is the lates scheme of the Steger Plano Company, of Steger, Ill.

The concern is advertising for men constantly. When someone replies to the advertisement he is given a job, and the foreman or some other con fidential man begins to tell him of the fine lots which the company is selling cheap and on small payments.

The man is usually so impressed with the "chance" that he buys a lot. paying on it a little of the money which he possesses.

Therefore he is a slave to the company. The minute he is out of employment and cannot make regular payments on the lot he loses all the money he has put in.

A number of men left the employ of

the company in spite of the lots they bought. Others who refused to buy lots were discharged and no reason

### STEEL TRUST OWNS NEW CITY. GARY, Ill., May 16 .- Subsidiary cor-

porations of the United States Steel Corporation have succeeded in grabbing all the public utilities franchises in the new city founded by the cor-poration. The villiage board granted franchises for gas, light, water, and stree car services running to the Gary Land Company, the Indiana Steel Company, and the Gary Electrical Company, after which the trustees were thanked by President E. J. Buffington of the Illinois Steel Company.

The corporation expects to have a town of 200,000 at Gary within five years. At present there are about 5,000, most of them foreigners.

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

### FACTS ABOUT THE WORKER. Time and again we have published

the fact that The Worker is published by an association of party members; that its charter forbids any division of profits or interest on shares. Our enemies have tried to make it appear that this association, known as the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, is making money for its members. The fact is that The Worker has been published since 1899 at a weekly loss of over \$30 per week, making a distressing total to date of nearly FOUR-TEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS: Only those comrades who have been in the movement long enough to know its resources can appreciate the significance of these figures.

Now anyone endowed even with only a fractional part of a brain can reason at some dough", as the saying goes, as The Worker could not have lasted longer than a month at this rate, no, not even much longer than two weeks, because at the end of that time all the em ployees, pressmen, compositors, etc. would have left us to look for fields more promising. For without pay not even THEY could live very long. This is also a fact for dreaming Socialists. But supposing the entire establishment worked without compensation, WE HAVE NOT YET BEEN ABLE TO FIND A BUSINESS HOUSE to furnish paper, printing ink, coal, gas, or even the first requisite, rent free of charge.

The "dough" has been put up by the above named Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, primarily organized for the purpose of publishing a German Socialist paper, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung". This paper has weathered the storms of thirty years with the aid of the German progressive unions of New York and vicinity. It has at various times been saved from the brink of bankruptcy by the heroic self-sacrifice of the German comrades. In spite of this they did not hesitate to launch an English organ until such the as the English comrades could assume the responsibility. This is a fact for which comrades of all tougues may be proud.

Of recent years the English comrade have helped considerably to increase the circulation of The Worker. They have seen it appear week after week year after year, without being aware this is true of a large majority, that The Worker was and is published under the disastrous conditions aforementioned.

The manager of The Worker will now let you think this over and allow you a further peep next week.

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The most important of recent ventures is the complete edition of Marx's "Capitalial" in three volumes. The first volume has been brought down to date, including Engel's preface to the last German edition, and it also contains an alphabetical index, prepared by Ernest Unternann, will be ready the first week in May. The first volume deals with the Process of Capitalist Circulation. The third and last volume will probably be issued about the end of 1907, but for the present venture of the combat. No individual competitor can down the rules of the combat. No individual can safely choose the his plane so long as his opponent in moortance to "Capital" is a new popular edition of Morgan's "Ancient Society."

Another recent publication only second in importance to "Capital" is a new popular edition of Morgan's "Ancient Society."

The production of Morgan's "Ancient Society."

The production of the production of the second volume, which, like the first, will self or \$2.

Another recent publication only second in importance to "Capital" is a new popular edition of Morgan's "Ancient Society."

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

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

The "Bepublic of Plato" has heretoforamainly circulated in the original direck and the English translations have been dry and difficult in their style. A new translation has been made by Prof. Alexander Kerr of the University of Wisconsin, which is securate and artistic and at the same time so simple and easy, as to be attractive to workingmen. This book is the original Titopla, and it is now published in five books each complete in lites!. Book Voust 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.

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

postpaid.

Another recent historical work is "The Rise of the American Proletarian", by Austin Lewis. This has just appeared as the fourteenth volume of the International Library of Social Science. \$1, postpaid. All the books thus far mentioned are ready for delivery with the exception of the second volume of "Capital." ORDER FROM THE

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### IMPORT CONTRACT LABORERS FOR MEXICAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, May 20.— An experiment with Chinese and Russians as railway builders is to be tried by E. H. Harri man, the American railway magnate, in building his new line in Mexico. The first installment of 1,400 laborers for the purpose is now on the way from Vladlvostok to Mexico.

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HUDSON COUNTY NOTICE.

A special meeting of the Socialist Club if Hudson County will be held at the Club House, 375 Central Ave., Jersey City, on Saturday, May 25, 1907, 8 p. m. "Applications and Election of Steward"
All club and party members are carneatly requested to attend as this meeding is very urgent. Fraternally yours,

CHRIS EGGERS Jr.,

Becretary.

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