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LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION

The Political Situation As It Affects the Workers.

The reports so triumphantly published in the daily press of this country of a "crushing defeat for Socialism" in the London Council elections on Mar. 2, merit some explanation for a better understanding of the situation. The result of the election was neither a defeat nor victory for Socialism—any more than the re-election of Mayor Dunne in Chicago, or the defeat of Mr. Hearst in New York could properly be called such.

The contest in the London County election was primarily one between what are called "Progressives" and "Municipal Reformers" (or Moderates). The former are advocates of municipal ownership; the latter opponents of that policy.

The London County Council has direction of the affairs of the municipality. Since the Council's formation in 1889 the Progressives have had a majority of its members and thru this the functions of London in the direction of municipal ownership have been greatly extended. This has caused a growing hostility among the real estate and landlord class who this year carried on a vigorous campaign and succeeded in turning the Progressive majority on the Council into a straight majority for the Moderates. Up to this year the Progressives have had almost the unanimous support of the trade unionists, but there has been a steadily increasing dissatisfaction with the attitude of the administration of the County Council toward the employees of the various municipal enterprises. Charges have been rife that in many departments the administration was not observing the union scale, and there was a growing tendency to treat the workers with indifference. This was undoubtedly due to charges made by the Moderates that the Progressives were causing an increase of rates thru extravagance and the reckless disbursement of the ratepayers' money.

In addition, there appears to be much truth in the charges of incompetency made against the Progressives, their methods being characterized as slipshod and bunglesome. London "Justice" indicts the County Council for their badly managed street car service, shoddy housing schemes, failure to provide educational facilities and its "fraudulent labor policy."

In connection with the "model dwellings" policy, of which so much has been heard on this side of the Atlantic, the Workmen's National Housing Council issued a leaflet severely criticizing the County Council and its Housing Committee. The leaflet deals principally with the failure of the Progressives to fulfill their promises, that "they have taken ten years to provide accommodation for 80,000 workers, and last year their progress perceptibly slackened; it will take at least thirty years for them to redeem their promises if they ever redeem them at all." The condition of the "model dwellings," both as to structure and management, is also condemned.

In connection with education it is stated that the number of schools provided to meet the growing population was only 17 between 1903 and 1905, and in 1904 accommodations were provided for only 20,377 more scholars, leaving about half a million elementary school children unprovided for properly.

This year a conference of representatives from trade unions and Socialist organizations agreed upon eighteen candidates in twelve constituencies "so as to obtain independent and vigorous working class representation on the County Council." Of these candidates nine were nominated by the Social Democratic Federation in six constituencies. It was from among these eighteen labor candidates that Frank Smith was elected, the only one to win out, although three were reported by the cable dispatches.

It is true that the Progressives have been called "Socialists" by their conservative opponents, and that they have also used the term Socialism whenever it suited their purpose, but they are no more Socialists and entitled to be recognized as such than are the municipal ownership advocates in this country. They have really been a hindrance to the development of an independent Socialist party in London, and it is probable that with their crushing defeat, following upon the dissatisfaction created among the workers over the "progressive" policy, will result in the permanent establishment of a distinct working class Socialist party in the metropolis.

CARPET-SELLING COMBINE.

The Ingrain carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia have agreed upon a community of interest plan and will establish a central agency for marketing their products. At a meeting here attended by 35 manufacturers, a committee was appointed to prepare an agreement under which the manufacturers will abandon the competitive system in selling.

LINES DRAWN IN NEW DUMA.

More Promises From Tsar In Which Experience Does Not Justify Confidence.

The ministerial declaration, setting forth the Government's program for legislation was read by Premier Stolypin to the Russian Duma on March 19.

After defending the action of the Government in promulgating temporary laws based on the will of the monarch the premier enumerated the Government's projects of law as follows: Freedom of speech and of press; liberty of faith; habeas corpus, on the same basis as other states; the substitution of a single form of martial law for the various decrees of exceptional security; local self-government; reform of the zemstvos; responsibility of officials; agrarian reforms; the abolition of the free entry of goods into Vladivostok; completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in Russian territory; popular education.

The declaration avoids all mention of amnesty for political prisoners and the Premier's address contained no mention of the drumhead courts-martial or the massacre expeditions organized by the government.

Socialists Attack.

Prince Zereteli, in behalf of the Social Democrats, replied to the Premier in a warm speech that provoked continual interruptions from the Right. He proposed a resolution, in behalf of the Social Democrats, which arraigned the Government for violating all the rights of the people promised in the Imperial manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905; with filling the prisons with revolutionists, the introduction of drumhead courts-martial, protecting the organizers of riots, countenancing Assistant Minister of the Interior Gurko and other culpable bureaucrats in high places; robbing the peasants thru the purchase of estates by the Peasant Bank, despoiling the working classes and unjust discrimination. The resolution closed as follows:

"The Socialists expect from the bureaucracy nothing at present. Parliament must base itself only on the strength of the people. Its task is the organization of the nation and the unification of the forces of liberty. In entering on this work the Duma does not forget its friends who are in prison, and announces that the people can liberate these fighters for freedom only when they themselves are free."

Socialists Stand Alone.

Prince Dolgorukoff, Constitutional Democrat, moved to proceed to the order of the day, being supported by the Group of Left. Every faction but the Social Democrats seem to place confidence in the government's promises notwithstanding the treachery of the Tsar and his ministers in the past.

As a part of Stolypin's strategy to allay the suspicion of the workers, in his speech he promised old-age and medical relief, workmen's insurance, prohibition of night and underground work for women and children and shorter hours. These are omitted from the official declaration of the policy of the government, the sad experience has taught the Russian workers that a state paper would be about as valuable as lip promises.

Slaughter Keeps On.

Meantime statistics show that up to Mar. 5, 764 persons were executed by drum-head court martials, an average of five daily. In Poland, at Lodz and other cities, the soldiers and Cossacks daily knout scores and beat innocent persons with the butt of their guns and fresh revolutionary outbreaks are expected.

In Moscow the workmen are preparing for a general strike should the government dissolve the Duma, which is feared. Teachers and students are now living among the factory workers and organizing them for that event. They are in active sympathy with the Social Democrats and are prepared to support them with the strike if necessary.

SOCIALISM A LIVE TOPIC IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Socialism is commanding a good deal of interest among the students in Cornell University these days, and in the faculty as well. A recent event at the students' Socialist Club was the reading of Tolstoy's "Tale of the Three Brothers" by Professor Karapetoff. Last Sunday Professor Guerlain lectured before the club on Jaurès and the Present Political Policy of French Socialists. A recent lecture by Professor Fetter on Radical Socialism in Politics also commanded much attention. Cornell is just now having a visit from Mr. Mallock, and the club prepared the way for him by distributing several hundred copies of the issue of The Worker containing Morris Hillquit's reply to that gentleman's insinuations but disingenuous criticisms.

—Anyway the mine owners of the west provided a common ground upon which the workers could act together and that's worth something.

THE SAGE GIFT.

The Study of Social Conditions Will Be Conducted By Apologists for Them.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$10,000,000 to establish a Sage Foundation to "investigate and study the causes of adverse social conditions, including ignorance, poverty and vice; to suggest how those conditions can be remedied or ameliorated, and to put into operation any appropriate means to that end." The word "given" is used merely to employ the customary phrase in transactions of this kind.

This \$10,000,000 represents so much of the sweat and labor power of thousands of workmen crystallized into this form. Not a dollar of it came into existence without the expending of labor by workers in the mines, mills or factories. Yet Russell Sage, who accumulated these millions, never worked in the mines, or the mills or the factories. The wealth was produced there. Russell Sage got it and left it to his widow.

If the institution which she has founded should sincerely "investigate and study the causes of adverse social conditions," it would disclose that the Sage millions represent surplus income that comes of control of the workers' opportunity to live. It would show that widow Sage would not have the millions to give away and there would be no "adverse social conditions" to investigate if the workers were able to secure the wealth they produce. But it need not be expected that the Sage endowment will result in any such conclusions.

The men who will be selected for this work of investigation will be those who are known for their "sanity" and conservatism. Chancellor Day or Prof. Eliot or similar pillars of education will engage in the work and the source of the Sage and other fortunes will remain that "mystery" which has puzzled bourgeois economists for more than a century. The science has almost solved the origin of the universe and traced all forms of life back to a remote cellular form, still the building up of huge fortunes beneath their very eyes, remains and will remain—for these economists—an unfathomable mystery.

However, they will not pursue their labors in vain. They can take the advice of the "Times" which in a particularly stupid editorial states the causes of poverty "can be removed only by changing the nature of man. Vice, laziness, and improvidence are sometimes inborn." In other words, the workers don't work or they are imprudent or vicious if they do and that is the "human nature that is inborn." What more need be said or can be said by the science that has solved practically every problem except how to escape serving a ruling class?

The Sage gift, like most others given by the possessors of millions, has not the redeeming feature of being a partial return to the robbed. On the contrary the chances are that this fund will be used to obscure rather than reveal the causes of "adverse social conditions." The only source of enlightenment in this direction must come from those who are victims of these conditions and who therefore have an interest in revealing the causes and have no motive for concealing them. To expect the truth from other sources would be like expecting an efficient plan to issue from a convention of burglars to stop burglary.

The release of the working class from the chains of wage slavery must be effected by the workers themselves. The "cause" of adverse social conditions is already known to millions of them and they will one day put an end to the patronizing philanthropy that mocks them now.

TOBACCO TRUST PROFITS OVER TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS.

The American Tobacco Company has had a very good year, thank you. Its profits—"net earnings", to use the technical phrase of finance—for 1906 amounted to \$26,406,873—an increase of \$1,194,088 over 1905. We have not heard of any sensational increase of wages or reduction of working hours in the tobacco industry.

Of this huge sum, \$5,876,236 went in interest to bondholders, bankers, brokers, etc. ("fixed charges") and \$13,775,886 in dividends to stockholders and \$6,754,232 was added to the surplus. The total surplus accumulated at the end of this seventeenth year of the company's existence amounts to \$80,553,880; and during that period its owners have divided among themselves in the forms of interest and dividends not less than \$150,000,000—probably rather more. This surplus is, of course, in addition to its plant—factories, machinery, material, product on hand, lands, and so forth.

—John D. Rockefeller says he is not as rich as he is supposed to be, but still he is richer than an idle man ought to be.

COOPER UNION DEMONSTRATION A ROUSING SUCCESS

EARLY TRIAL IS PROBABLE.

Preliminary Proceedings to Dismiss Case and for Change of Venue.

BOISE, Ida., Mar. 19.—Judge Wood, at Caldwell yesterday, overruled the motion made by the defense to dismiss the case against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The motion was based on the long delay in the trial. The defense contended that the accused were entitled to liberty on the ground that two terms of court had passed since they were arraigned. E. F. Richardson, for the defense, argued that the statutes of the United States do not act as a bar in such a case pending determination of an appeal in habeas corpus proceedings. He held that it only prohibited execution of any sentence that might be imposed. Senator Borah, for the state, took the ground that the statute, as construed by the Supreme Court, prohibited the state court from proceeding in any manner pending decision on appeal.

Judge Wood said he was not called on to pass upon the question whether the Federal statute raised a bar to proceeding while the habeas corpus proceedings, carried to the United States Supreme Court, were pending. It was evident, he said, that Judge Smith, before whom the cases began, thought so, and it was not necessary for the court at this time to pass upon the correctness of his ruling.

For a Change of Venue.

BOISE, Ida., Mar. 19.—The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case seems likely to go to trial. Good progress was made to-day in the arguments for a change of venue. In support of the demand of the defense that the case be removed to another county, Attorneys Nugent and Miller insist that too many citizens of Canyon County have become prejudiced against the defendants in advance of any real evidence, and so much feeling exists that a fair verdict could not be obtained.

Six hundred affidavits sworn to by Canyon County men of all stations in life attest that an impartial trial cannot be had in this vicinity. Prosecutors Hawley and Borah deny that a general prejudice exists against the accused men and the state filed twenty-three affidavits asserting that a fair and impartial trial can be had in Caldwell.

These twenty-three affidavits are sworn to by the foreman of the grand jury which indicted Moyer and Haywood and by bankers and merchants who were business, social and political friends of Governor Steunenberg. The defendants seem in high spirits. Mrs. Moyer and Mrs. Haywood are in court daily. The defense has, by obtaining six hundred affidavits, disqualified the makers thereof as Jurymen. Hundreds more would be disqualified on examination in court. The prosecution was careful not to accept affidavits from citizens who are not already disqualified. There are about three thousand eligible taxsmen in the county, one-third is now disqualified and it may be difficult to fill the jury box.

It is more than likely that Judge Wood will deny the change of venue. Harry Orchard's confession which has recently been rewritten by him was never published and his testimony before the grand jury have been kept secret. The state justifies its methods by the character of the assassin of Steunenberg and the public is asked to be content with this till the evidence is produced in open court.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting Comrade Wolf presided and in the absence of the recording secretary Meyer, U. Solomon acted as temporary secretary. New delegates were seated from the White-stone Association of Marble Polishers' No. 41, Butcher Workmen No. 293, East Side Moyer-Haywood Conference and the Bronx Labor Council. The Financial Secretary reported that an additional amount of \$500 had been sent to the Western Federation of Miners.

Communications were read from Acting Secretary Kirwan of the Western Federation of Miners and John M. O'Neill, editor of the "Miners Magazine" denying the malicious statements in some newspapers to the effect that the W. F. of M. has over a million dollars in its treasury; the fact is that in spite of the liberal donations made by labor organizations, the W. F. of M. will be compelled, in order to cover the expenses of the trial, to levy assessments on its members. Acting Secretary Kirwan states that a full financial report of the donations received and disbursements made will be printed by the end of the month and sent to all those interested in the case. The Secretary of the Conference was instructed to ask for three hundred such financial reports to be sent to all

organizations represented in the conference.

A committee from the Bronx Labor Council reported having secured Ebling's Bronx Casino for a protest meeting in April and asking the Conference to make the necessary arrangements. The request was granted and the Executive Committee instructed accordingly. In response to a letter from Wilmington, Del., deploring the fact that very little agitation for the defense is done in the town and asking the Conference to communicate with the unions there, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Wilmington Labor Council and see what arrangements can be made. Reports from the organizations showed division of sentiment as to the advisability of holding a parade. While the majority have not yet made reports, the Conference will probably decide favorably on this question, as the time was never more favorable for a successful demonstration, and as it is also likely the Moyer-Haywood trial will reach its critical period about May 1. The matter was finally disposed of by the delegates being instructed to request action of their organizations on the question of holding a parade on the first Saturday in May at 6 p. m. and to report on or about April 1. The secretary was instructed to notify all organizations represented in the Conference of this proposition, as many organizations were not represented at the meeting and may not know about the decision of the Conference. He was also instructed to request the district Councils in the city to influence their local unions to take part in the conference and the projected parade. A communication from the Chicago Conference, asked for information and stated that it has made arrangements for telegraphic reports of the trial. The secretary was instructed to comply with the request and to inquire about co-operating with New York for daily reports of the trial in order to save considerable extra expense. It was decided to print Clarence Darrow's speech before the jury in the Steve Adams case, in leaflet form, as it contains valuable information regarding the Moyer-Haywood case. The leaflets will probably be ready Saturday and can be used to great advantage among union men.

The Conference will continue to meet every Saturday evening and the delegates are requested to attend as the work of organizing a large parade cannot be successfully attended to unless the delegates attend all the meetings.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions:
 FOR THE DEFENSE FUND:
 Electrical Workers No. 419, \$5; Pie Bakers' Union, \$10; Barbers' Union No. 315, \$5; Butcher Workmen Union No. 293, \$10; S. D. P. Women's Branch No. 23, Camden, \$15; do., Br. 25, Syracuse, \$10; Cigar Makers Union No. 10 Providence, R. I., \$5; Newspapers & Mail Deliverers' No. 9463, \$5; previously acknowledged, \$6,946.90; total to date \$7,011.90

FOR THE AGITATION FUND:
 Eugene Smith, \$5; Mr. Rynn, \$1; S. Lander, \$10; previously acknowledged, \$3,056.55; total to date, \$3,072.55.

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE.

The Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference meets the first and third Friday nights of each month at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Since March has five Fridays the next meeting will be on April 5. Definite reports are expected at that time in reference to the question of a night street parade on May 1, in accordance with an affirmative vote in the Conference based upon the assumption that a night parade would effectively reach a large proportion of the populace.

Wm. Mackenzie has been obliged to withdraw as Secretary and Josephus Chant Lipos was made permanent Secretary. Miss Lily Schneppe was elected assistant secretary.

Delegate Munterich from the Central Labor Union reported receiving a set of resolutions from Miss Luella Twinning accompanied by the statement that Assemblyman Collins was willing to introduce these resolutions in the State Assembly proposing that a committee of investigation be appointed in behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. As the time did not warrant waiting for the next meeting of the Conference, Munterich collected signatures at once, among them being those of several prominent Brooklyn public office-holders. The Conference concurred in the delegates action. The suggestion prevailed that all delegates and their fellow craftsmen carefully read the labor press for current information on the case.

The Financial Secretary made the following report of the moneys received: 22nd A. D. S. P., \$5; W. S. and D. B. E. Branch 155, \$10; Cooper's Union of Brooklyn, No. 14, \$5; Gottschalk Socialist Club, \$10; Chas. Gackenhofner for contribution coupons, \$1.50; Collection at Mass Meeting.

Memorable Event in the New York Agitation for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

WENTWORTH'S GREAT SPEECH MAKES SENSATION.

Stirs Audience to Enthusiasm and Goads Capitalist Daily Press Into Recognition of Aroused Indignation of the Organized Working Class.

The protest meeting on behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, held in Cooper Union on Thursday, Mar. 14, under the auspices of the New York Central Federated Union, was one of the most successful yet held in this city. The large auditorium was packed to its utmost capacity and the intensity of the enthusiasm surprised the promoters of the meeting. John Holland of the Central Federated Union acted as chairman and the speakers were Alfred L. Holder of Washington, D. C., representing President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Clement J. Driscoll, who gave a detailed and highly interesting report of conditions in Idaho and Colorado as he had found them while acting as special correspondent, and Franklin H. Wentworth.

The meeting was such an emphatic outburst of indignation against the methods employed toward the imprisoned Western officials that the capitalist daily press was compelled to break its studied ignoring of the long agitation that has been going on in New York and to give reports of the meeting. The speech of Comrade Wentworth attracted special attention, one paper giving it a column on the first page.

This was quite an achievement in itself, but when last Sunday, in the Central Federated Union, some criticism was made of Wentworth's speech by one member of that body (who it seems had not attended the meeting), and took the capitalist press reports as his authority, while a motion to thank the speakers for their services was being considered, the Monday morning papers were compelled to recognize that also.

This motion was adopted amid great applause from the delegates, many of whom expressed their approval of Wentworth's speech. Mr. Holland declaring it to be the most impressive he had ever heard.

Herewith is given that portion of Comrade Wentworth's speech which is said to have caused the comment. In addition to covering the legal aspect of the case in much the same way that he has done previously, he said:

"It is a rash and unpatriotic spirit which attempts to-day the destruction of working-class organizations by the legal assassination of their leaders. Such action evinces a singular ignorance of the present consciousness of the working class. For the working class does not to-day carry its brains in the head of any one man. Its leaders are chosen for their executive efficiency and their integrity; they are not expected to do the thinking for the others. What is the loss of a leader when there are ten thousand men capable of leading? You can blot out a star from the vault of heaven, which only one man sees. Chain that man in a dungeon and the star is no longer visible. But how shall you blot out a star which a million see? For the first time in human history the workmen of the world are basing their action upon a settled philosophy; a philosophy which it will require something better than a seventeenth century intellect to combat.

Class Interests and Power.

"The age of brutal force; the age of the lead-balls and thumb-screws is dead; and the age of guns is dying. You cannot hit the white lightning of the intellect with a sixteenth century cannon. And the age of intellect is here; not the intellect of the few, but the intellect of the mass. The man in the street is lifting up his head and calling those in high places to the judgment of a new philosophy. In the light of this philosophy no spirit of divinity any longer resides in so-called courts of justice. Courts are very human institutions; and judges, like preachers, are seen to reflect the prejudices of their class. A thousand years ago, as only yesterday, they were consigning the little thieves of the working class to prison and the big thieves of the privileged class to congress. Those who possess the power in every country possess the courts of that country. The laws are theirs and the interpreters thereof. It is power alone to which the courts respond in every case involving a conflict of class interest.

"It was the power of the slave autocracy which gained the Dred Scott ruling. It was the power of money interests which forced the income tax decision; and it is the power of the money interest, too thinly disguised,

What Justifies Suspicion.

"The Supreme Court suggests that we are to presume that these men will be honestly and lawfully tried. But unfortunately we do not feel that we can rest upon such a presumption. The virtues of the officials of Idaho are not such that we find in them unquestionable assurance that no illegality will be attempted. Every public utterance that comes from them is bitter with the malignity of passion.

"The governor of the state has publicly declared that these men shall never leave Idaho alive; and the President of the United States in a written message to congress assumes them to be guilty. Is it upon such indications as these that we are to base our presumption of a fair trial?

"It is a basic principle of law that a man is to be considered innocent until he is proven guilty. But the President of the United States has already judged and condemned these workmen, and the governor of Idaho has sentenced them to death in advance of their legal conviction. Are we calmly then to leave men whom we believe to be innocent to be tried for their lives by state authorities whose only proof of an impartial judgment and judicial temper lies in their strong assertions without proof, declamation without argument, and violent curses without dignity or moderation?

Breeding Contempt.

"Theodore Roosevelt and Frank R. Gooding—the paid executive servants of the American people—in using their high positions of honor to create a public impression of guilt in advance of the trial of these men are guilty of a lawlessness and cruelty that should subject them to official impeachment. When men in such positions of dignity stoop to such intemperate action the respect for high office becomes confused in contempt for its occupant.

"In Theodore Roosevelt and Frank R. Gooding we are no longer able to distinguish the conduct which becomes the dignity of high public service; we recognize only that which serves to promote the temporary interest and ruthless resentment of the capitalist class. When the executives of a state do not forbear to sully their dignity by indecent and unmanly utterance, the judiciary of such state and nation cannot rest unsuspected. For we observe that in all historic cases where wealth and privilege have marked out a victim, there has never been lacking a judge to perform the sacrifice.

Wrong From the Start.

"If it was the desire of the authorities of these western states to inspire in the working class the expectation and trust that these men will be fairly tried, they should have followed constitutional methods in taking them into custody. For when once these authorities have departed from the great constitutional line, by which all their proceedings should be directed, who is to answer for their future moderation—or for the moderation of a judiciary under the same baleful influences?

"The working class of this country is not so lacking in understanding and spirit as to believe that a performance which begins in unconstitutional violence and official hate, may be concluded in an unclouded judicial temper.

"By the ruthless and lawless spirit of cruelty manifested by the authorities in the beginning of this matter, the administration of justice has become odious and suspected to the whole body of the people. It is of the utmost moment that executive authority shall not make mistakes in the use of strong measures; and fairness is itself a virtue only when it accompanies the most perfect legal wisdom.

The Slavery of the Press.

"But our complaint is not done when we point to the fact that both the executive and judicial departments of government are swayed by the privileged class. Another and more harrowing fact against which we are forced to contend is that the American newspapers are no longer free. They are either owned outright by the privileged interests, or are dependent upon their advertising for their existence. Here we have an influence which operates without noise and without violence; but which may become the deadliest and most cowardly weapon of privilege. It is not only that any

The Worker.

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All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Refused manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number of the newspaper, the week following receipt of money. As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 15 Spruce Street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1907.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1903 (Presidential).....99,961 1902 (State and Congressional).....229,762 1904 (Presidential).....408,230



ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We again call attention to the serial publication in The Worker, beginning with the issue of April 6, of Leroy Scott's powerful novel, "The Walking Delegate". As we said last week, this novel "as a picture of certain phases of the labor movement has the rare merit of truthfulness, picturing men and women of the working class very much as they are, not inventing an unreal hero and a lot of incredible villains and carrying them thru impossible adventures."

Moreover, this is a story which will interest workmen as well as workingmen, and as The Worker has many times been requested to publish something of special interest to women, we hope this will fill a "long felt want".

Next week there will appear, for the first time in the English language, a partial translation of Maxim Gorky's new labor play, "The Enemies," and those who wish to judge of our comrade's great gifts in this direction should read this play and advertise it among their friends.

It should be unnecessary for us to express our sincere sympathy with Upton Sinclair and the other residents of Helicon Hall in the disaster which has wiped out their enterprise, for the time being, at least. The loss sustained by every member of Helicon Hall was considerable and we entertain the sincere hope that all of them will be able to recuperate quickly from their misfortune. It is disgusting to notice that the daily papers, with their usual ghoulish propensities, could not refrain from publishing reports prejudicial to the character and reputation of the sufferers from the fire. The "Sun" also outdid itself by indulging in a sickly humor in its reports, which were nothing short of disgraceful—even for the "Sun".

"THE DOG RETURNS, ETC."

There is something in the apostasy of those who have become prominent in the general labor movement that makes it particularly contemptible in the eyes of workmen. And when we say "apostasy" we do not mean inactivity or indifference to the progress the workers are making. It is possible that one may grow "sour" after long service and cease to have that interest he once took in the movement; without being false to it. When we speak of "apostasy" we mean that general attitude which varies from ill concealed contempt to open and shameless treachery to former colleagues.

To the comparatively few that have earned this detestable notoriety we must add Henry White, ex-National Secretary of the United Garment Workers. Perhaps the manner in which he was forced to sever his connection with that organization was

sufficient to indicate the attitude he really held and which he has since professed towards workmen. If the circumstances by which he was compelled to leave were not convincing as to where he stood, then the article which appears over his signature in the New York "Evening Post" of Mar. 9 should leave no doubt.

It is not so much what he says regarding last year's political campaign of President Gompers that we take exception to, but it is the animus and contempt he manifests towards all working class endeavor to unite workmen at the ballot box. There is little in the entire article that the most venomous of the Parry and Post tribe would disagree with. Indeed it takes the signature of the once trusted officer of the Garment Workers to assure us that the author is not one of these bitter foes of workmen.

That our estimate of White may not appear an unfair one we let him speak for himself, as he has spoken for the enemies of labor in the "Evening Post":

"The cultivation of politics by a class requires a high degree of intelligence and solidarity. . . . When organized workmen assert themselves at the ballot box, as they do in the shop, it is unavoidable that they will come into clash with the public as they will stop short of trespassing upon the general social interests. In that event, society will probably find it incumbent upon itself, as it is with the employer when his interests are invaded, to beat them back."

This shameful statement, assuming as it does the intellectual inferiority of workmen and coupled with the threat of force to suppress them should the workers vote as a class, is the depth of infamy to which one like White can sink. We are accustomed to hear that sort of thing from a quarter that occasions no surprise in us. History also bears witness that the ruling class has been only too willing to translate the threat into action when they thought it necessary to show workmen their "place". But there are few who have enjoyed the trust of workmen and then deserted to the enemy, that have become so lost to their former ideals that they not only join with the enemy in a campaign of slander but would openly espouse use of capitalist power to crush labor.

To the credit of the organization which formerly trusted him be it said that Henry White was unable to work his deception or profit by it very long. It seems to be the fate of such as these to have their treachery disclosed before they can profitably barter it to those interested in the betrayal of labor.

If Henry White declares that the "votes of 2,000,000 union men cannot be delivered", we rejoice that one section of this army was intelligent enough to discover his apostasy and inflict the penalty it deserved. Had he been able to "deliver" these workmen we are sure he would have been the first to ascribe to them that intelligence which he now withholds. That they were not susceptible to barter or betrayal but confirm our faith in the ultimate unity of labor at the ballot box, however many mistakes they may make or however many traitors may attempt to sell their services for a consideration.

THAT OUT OF EVIL GOOD MAY COME.

It is impossible to get away from the Thaw trial. To attempt to ignore a subject in which the vast majority of other human beings are interesting themselves, whether advisably or not, is to isolate oneself from humanity, a quite impossible feat in this age, and one which we do not wish to accomplish. Besides, the affair presents certain aspects not associated with ordinary murder trials, inasmuch as the wallow of vice and degeneracy into which luxurious idleness casts its votaries is revealed in this case with startling vividness. And it is in this feature that Socialists will find some compensation for whatever public demoralization the trial may have caused.

It is a terrible thing to be the witness of another's spiritual degradation, to see the finer instincts of the race imbruted and the holiest functions of the human body degraded beyond restitution. And yet we pity the sordid drunkard in the gutter and the woman of the street as the wrecks wrought by social forces stronger themselves and against which their weaknesses were of no avail. But we have not seen these fallen ones at the moment of their fall, when their destinies trembled on the turn of a thought or a resolution in the web of circumstance surrounding them. We have been spared that. We can only imagine, from our own knowledge and experience, what it was that sent them hurrying down to unfathomable social ruin. When, therefore, we are compelled

to gaze, almost with our naked eyes, upon the spectacle of the desecration of a human body and the spoliation of a woman's soul, to have, even the unwillingly, to the horrid details of the act, we are apt to cry out in anger against such a revelation of human degradation and perversion; we are made to doubt the wisdom of a free press and our contempt for the money-grubbers who display the spectacle for circulation purposes is immeasurably increased.

But if we stop to think of it, we are compelled to the belief that out of the horror there must come some good. Revolting as it all is, disgusted as we may well be, can we not hope that this nightmare of physical debasement and spiritual decadence may unwittingly serve the purpose of shocking unthinking, indifferent people into a consciousness of the conditions which the existing social system stimulates and fosters? Are we justified in believing that all this shocking exposure will not contribute its share toward the awakening of the masses to the consequences which inequality of opportunity and distribution inevitably brings?

With other actors in the leading rôle, the outlook might be different, if there would be any outlook at all. But here we have all the accessories of a scene from the capitalist under-world. There is the weak-minded, spoiled boy, with millions of dollars to spend and unhampered time to spend it in, a boy whose appetite has been glutted and his physical sense of proportion distorted; there is the rich panderer to the rich, whose genius won him flattery and whose imagination was intoxicated to sexual excess by associations which had led him to believe there was nothing worth while in the world but the satisfaction of lust-fed passion at any cost; there is the girl, whose poverty made her beauty a thing to be trafficked in and her virginity a magnet for a satyr; and in and around these poor to-be-pitied things, are the numerous others whose passions and pursuits depended upon or were reflected in the passions and pursuits of the three principals. All that is needed are the bending, sweating, glistening bodies of the workmen in the mills out of whom all Thaw's riches are wrung, the careworn faces of the wives whose enforced economies age them before their time—these with their half-starved, ill-clad children, and the whole picture of social injustice and putrefaction is complete.

Are Socialists to drive home no lesson from all this? We must. Since the capitalist press insists upon spreading all the filthy, sickening details of this Thaw murder trial before us, let us not stop holding our noses but let us also use this occasion, as we must use every occasion, to reveal to thinking minds the cause of this rotteness, at whose expense and at what a cost it is perpetuated, and to point out what we know to be the path leading to a nobler civilization and a saner life.

CASTING BREAD ON THE WATERS.

Conditions existing in capitalist society which were once universally denied have become the common store of knowledge to-day. Few there are that are not aware of the putrid food products that are sold for profit; the plundering of insurance funds; the railway murders; the blighting of childhood in mill and factory; the reign of graft in the federal, state, and municipal governments; the control of educational institutions by high finance and the general licentiousness that prevails in capitalist circles. It would seem that no institution is deemed too sacred and no human endeavor so sinister as to shield them from the sinister forces that control in society to-day.

Consumption is known as a disease which, in the main, is peculiar to the working class, their conditions of life providing a fertile medium for its growth. Its deadly and remorseless character when once it attaches to a victim, as well as its resistance to any remedy when it has passed a certain stage, makes its victims the object of a pitying solicitude for their fate. Fortunes have been devoted to checking its spread, to care for its victims and find a cure. Surely one might expect that no ulterior motives could play any part in institutions endowed to stay the advance of this plague. But experience teaches us that human suffering, however pitious a form it may take, is as susceptible of being used to prop and sustain capitalist rule as anything else with less claims to our sympathy and humanity.

At least one instance of this kind has been disclosed in an advertisement in the New York "Times". It is announced that John D. Rockefeller "aids Stony Wold, a sanitarium in the Adirondacks for working women and children suffering from tuberculosis." Following this in heavy black type appears the announcement: "A Profitable Sanitarium", which suggests the interpretation the promoters of "Stony Wold" place on the words of Joseph H. Choate, who commends it as follows:

"There is every reason why the successful men of New York should give Stony Wold a generous support, for there is a great economic and altruistic value in its work. Every working girl permitted to share its sunshine, its healthful associations, and its mental uplift may thus become a protector of her benefactors."

The case could hardly be stated more frankly by the oily ex-Ambassador to England. "Successful men of New York" should emulate the example of the astute Rockefeller in order that they may recruit "protectors" of their fortunes from the ranks of working girls. Gratitude is to be transformed into defense of the capitalist and his ill-gotten gains. Great indeed is the "economic and altruistic value" of Stony Wold to the ruling class if they can make it and other like institutions serve as a buffer against the rising protest of the working class. One can imagine consumptive working women, who, in large measure, acquire the dread disease from bad social conditions, urging suspension of hostile action against capitalist rule and doing so as a grateful return to their "benefactors". Behind the line of sick and weakened petitioners one might easily see the smirk of the exploiter as they make their plea for him.

And it is not improbable that the results desired by the promoters of Stony Wold will to a great extent be realized. Joseph H. Choate undoubtedly speaks for them or his statement would not be quoted. If his statement is representative of their views, it appears that they are prompted more by a desire to preserve their incomes than to relieve the distress of consumptive women. The great white plague has an interest for many of these millionaires only insofar as it serves their material interests. After all, may not the same thing be true of many, tho not all, other endowments made to other charitable institutions? The Stony Wold project at least suggests similar motives in other fields of "philanthropy".

We wonder if the time will ever come when large numbers of the Irish people in this as well as other countries will refuse to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by marching behind a lot of cheap and corrupt politicians, whose love for Ireland lasts no longer than their chance to get or hold a political job by posing as Irish patriots. To see a long string of abie-bodied Irish workmen acting as the tail to a political graffer's kite is to see a race possessed of so many admirable qualities at its worst. It is the type of political thug of which Croker and Murphy are the highest (or lowest) development that has brought the Irish people into disrepute among those who are given no other opportunity to judge of their true and noblest side. It is some encouragement to note, by the way, that the observance of Robert Emmet's birthday is coming into more general use among Irishmen, for Emmet stands for something distinctive and inspiring, something emblematic of the struggle for freedom which has been waged in Ireland for so long, while St. Patrick's Day, however dear its associations may be to some, is by the very nature of the case, a religious holiday of significance to one section of the Irish people and repugnant to another section which forms no inconsiderable portion of the race. What is needed at this time is an Ireland, not divided by any religious or race question, but one united against the enemy that has exploited that beautiful country and oppressed the best and bravest of its people by sucking of their sustenance for its own selfish and brutish uses.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

We observe with some degree of amusement that an anarchist magazine chuckles rather loudly over what it calls the "Socialistic failure" in the recent German elections. As we have previously pointed out there are few capitalist journals that have not admitted that the quarter of a million additional Socialist votes in Germany marks an advance rather than a retreat for the party there. The latest news from Germany confirms this, for the party membership has had a remarkable increase since the elections, and the circulation of the Socialist press, especially that of the daily "Vorwärts", has also taken a surprising jump. Far from the January elections proving, according to the same anarchist authority, that "the Socialistic power of political enticement is exhausted", they have only served to demonstrate the growing confidence of the German proletariat in the Social Democrats. But it is not the first time

that our anarchist critics are found in close agreement with the capitalists, who fear the Socialists as much as the anarchists hate us. And these occasions are not unwelcome, for they assist in establishing the difference between the Socialist movement and the anarchist phantasmagoria.

The amount of misinformation that even the most intelligent of our bourgeois papers can display when they talk about the revolutionary movement is really impressive. Generally speaking the New York "Evening Post" is one of the three or four best edited papers in the country; and on the particular subject in question there is hardly any more accurate, when it suits its purposes to tell the truth—which is generally the case except when it discusses Socialism and trade unionism in the United States. But even the "Evening Post", like Homer, occasionally nods. In an article in last Saturday's issue on the Bund (the Jewish branch of the Russian Social Democratic movement, in Russia and elsewhere), the readers are told that: "As a matter of fact, the Bund in its principles is directly opposed to the methods of the Terrorists; it has no faith in bomb-throwing or other violent acts, but works thru the medium of the printed page." This is very far from being correct. The Bundists, together with other Social Democrats, do disagree on important points of theory and policy with those who are commonly called Terrorists and who prefer to call themselves Social Revolutionists or Revolutionary Socialists. But the nature of the disagreement is by no means truly stated in the passage quoted. We do not know of any Bundist or any other well informed Social Democrat, Russian or American, who disapproves of the use of the bomb and the revolver in Russia. We all rejoiced in the execution of Siplagin, of Sergius, of Plehve, and of many other agents of tsarism, and we should all be delighted to hear that Nicholas had met a like fate; all Social Democrats recognize political assassination as one of the justifiable—nay, more than that, one of the indispensable methods of struggle against the lawless, ruthless, faithless, conscienceless rule of the autocracy; leaflets are useful only because they make men think, and thought is useful only when it leads to action, and the violent removal of exceptionally brutal or exceptionally important reactionary officials is one of the several lines of action by which the obstacles to liberty and progress in Russia are to be overthrown; this much ought to be stated, in justice as much to Social Democrats as to the Social Revolutionists:

The differences between the two wings of the movement cannot be fully stated in a paragraph. They may be roughly indicated by saying that the Social Democracy (always including the Bund) depends upon the industrial proletariat and the Social Revolutionists more upon the peasantry; that the Social Democracy is more of a mass movement and the other more of the nature of a conspiracy of individuals (using the word "conspiracy", of course, without any unfavorable meaning); that the Social Democracy, while approving and using the methods of assassination in many cases, attaches less relative importance to it in the general outline of its policy than do the Social Revolutionists; and that the Social Democracy is less inclined to form alliances with the various bourgeois radical elements than are the Social Revolutionists.

The last two statements may seem to the superficial reader to be inconsistent; he is likely to think that the party which depends more on the method of terror must be the more revolutionary and therefore farther removed from the bourgeoisie. Such is not at all the case. It is a generally observable fact, not only in Russia, but in Europe and America now and previously, that the radical elements of the bourgeoisie resort more lightly to violence than does the revolutionary proletariat; in this country, for instance, Populists and Anarchists have had much more in common with each other than either of them have had in common with Socialists. It is neither an accident nor an anomaly that very respectable bourgeois gentlemen in this country—Democrats, Single Taxers, and what not—have been quite willing to act publicly with Russian Terrorists (to use the name by which they know them best), while they would shrink from such association with Russian or American Social Democrats.

We may add that the use of the phrases "Social Revolutionist" and "Revolutionary Socialist" to designate one wing of the movement in Russia does not at all imply that the other wing—the Social Democratic Labor Party and the Bund—is less revolutionary or less socialistic. These are party names, like "Republican" and "Democrat" in the United States; the supporters of Roosevelt do not claim to be the only supporters of a republican form of government; nor, when we speak of the followers of Bryan as Democrats, do we thereby admit that all others are aristocrats or monarchists.

WHO ROBS THE INVENTOR NOW?

Those who are afraid that Socialism will not reward the inventor will endow their brains to explain why Rodolph Fuller, inventor of a horse-shoe making machine, died poor last week. For some reason his commanding ability secured him no reward, but there are certain gentlemen living who can tell who enjoys the reward Fuller's genius made possible. They too are certain that Socialism will not reward the inventor!

"RESTRAINT OF LABOR"

It is natural that the C. F. U. should oppose the anti-trust law, says the "Evening Sun". "Restraint of labor is as illegal as restraint of trade."

"RESTRAINT OF LABOR"

That's what the homeless and unemployed thousands of New York City must often have thought. This "restraint of labor", when they are begging and praying for a chance to labor

RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY.

A BLOW AT SOCIOLOGY.

The Rev. William H. Mears, assistant rector at St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, was arrested last night on the fourth floor of a disorderly resort on Seventh avenue, in company with a colored woman. His defense was that he was on a slumming expedition.

"I wanted to get some sociological material," said the clergyman. "I went upstairs with this woman, and while in the room with her she reached her hand into my hip pocket and tried to rob me."

Dr. Mears was discharged and left the court room arm in arm with his pretty wife, who had come to greet him.—News Item, Mar. 13.

Rector Mears, It appears, Has a singular bent Of delving in dirt for divine inspiration, That's why On the sly Tuesday evening he went And treated the Tenderloin to a sensation.

But ere We refer To the sanctified "sprog"— Or, if you prefer it, benevolent "bender"— We may Truly say Of the parson, that he Was plainly of virtue a moral defender.

We must, To be just To the preacher, in fact, Declare he was married and perfectly pious, That's why We should try To see good in his act, And not allow obvious facts to belie us.

And so We should know That in leaving the church To prow around brothels, saloons, and the dives, 'Twas not— Surely not!— In lascivious search, But to find lofty sermons in lost sinners' lives!

And when In the den Of a prostitute found, And basely thrown into a cell at the station,

It was Just because He had sought, I'll be bound To exalt the home-life and the family relation!

Alas, What a pass We're arrived at to-day, When sociological studies are banned! How can Any plan Be accomplished to stay The Socialist menace that threatens the land!

LINCOLN ON THE MALLOCK TYPE.

Mr. Mallock has a bad case of "exaggerated ego". If he were a more formidable opponent he would command a measure of respect.

Abe Lincoln once met up with a pompous nincompoop of this type, and his characterization of the fellow fits Mallock like a glove. Attest:

"My friend on the other side," quoth Lincoln, "is all right, or would be all right, were it not for the peculiarity I am about to chronicle.

"His habit of reckless assertion and statements without grounds need not be imputed to him as a moral fault or as telling of a moral blemish. He can't help it. The oratory of the gentleman completely suspends all action of his mind. The moment he begins to talk his mental operations cease.

"I never knew of but one thing which compared with my friend in this particular. That was a small steamboat. Back in the days when I performed my part as a keel boatman (1830), I made the acquaintance of a trifling little steamboat which used to bustle and puff and wheeze about the Sangamon River. It had a five-foot boiler and a seven-foot whistle, and EVERY TIME IT WHISTLED IT STOPPED!"

AN ANALOGY.

Something of symbolism is to be seen in the collapse of the ornate ceiling of the Taurida Palace wherein the Duma held its sessions.

Outwardly the ceiling was a beautiful specimen of craftsmanship, more than \$400,000 having been spent in its construction. But beneath the magnificent decorations in plaster and cement were the time-eaten rafters, the rotten slats and nails which had done duty since the time of Catherine II, nearly a century and a half ago. So, in Russia to-day.

The loudly-heralded "liberal concessions" of a panic-stricken bureaucracy—freedom of speech and press, land reforms, political amnesty, and the establishment of the Duma itself—all these false but fair-seeming lures have collapsed, exposing in all its naked hideousness the rotten régime of rapine, repression and ruin which has reigned from time immemorial.

The Russian proletariat is not deceived. No pretty plasterings of reform can delude them. The entire social structure will have to be reconstructed.

"RESTRAINT OF LABOR"

That's what the homeless and unemployed thousands of New York City must often have thought. This "restraint of labor", when they are begging and praying for a chance to labor

at any wage, must indeed seem a monstrous wrong. The "Evening Sun" has long needed a department headed "Things we might have put differently".

POVERTY MEANS PROSPERITY.

The capitalist method of thought often leads to rather weird conclusions.

Take the following, for example: Thomas D. North, United States Consul at Chemnitz, has issued a report on labor conditions in Europe during the closing month of last year. After giving the number of strikes in Great Britain, he goes on to say:

"The nature of the strikers' demands is an eloquent testimony to the generally prosperous conditions of manufacture. Not a single strike was organized in protest against a reduction in wages, while twenty-five strikes were based on a DEMAND FOR INCREASED PAY."

It follows, then, that the abject poverty which goads the workers to the final desperate resort of striking, is an indication of their prosperity! Logical reasoning, isn't it?

Said John E. Bull: "I'm so content And prosperous, that I should like To prove my thanks. . . . And so he went On strike!"

He'd got Prosperity—and more Than was sufficient for his needs— He'd got it where the baby wore The beads!

John's boss was quite astonished, "What's All this?" he asked, "What makes you Ungrateful man! ain't you got lots Of work?"

"You bet I have!" cried John E. Bull (He was no polished diplomat), "You bet, I've got my belly-full OF THAT!"

"It ain't mere work that clothes and feeds My wife and hungry little brood— And what my belly really needs Is food!"

"Prosperity, I must agree, Looks mighty good to you, but—well It ain't Prosperity for me . . . It's hell!"

"It's heads I lose and tails you win; You get the dividend and cheque; I get the toll—and get it in The neck!"

(It is with deep regret I write Such language, for, to tell the truth, The good and honest, John was quite Uncouth.)

And so, in manner kind tho brisk (For time is money) spake the boss: "Why, man; you don't take any risk Of loss!"

And John replied (because on him Depended children, home and wife), "I run the risk of losing Hub And life."

To which the boss replied, "Tut-tut!" His workman's anger to assuage: "Tut-tut, man; I'm not going to cut Your wage."

Said John: "I don't see how you could, And still have any left at all!" (John's wages, be it understood, Were small.)

Then spake the boss: "What would you do If I, employment did not give? My capital enables you To live!"

"Oh, 23 for yours!" said John. (Such language made the boss recoil, "Your capital is built upon My toil!")

"And if we workers played the trump We hold (our vote) and took the pelf, You'd have to hustle out and hump Yourself!"

"And this Prosperity you feel (It's yours, and therefore can't be mine) Is just a fake—a phony deal— A shine!"

(I must, in self-defense, admit That with such slang I disagree; I hope you won't attribute it To me.)

"It's fierce," said John, "to keep alive The cost of food, and clothes, and rent Has grown by more than thirty-five Per cent."

"I tell you, boss, it's simply rot— This false Prosperity you praise— It's time the price of labor got A raise!"

"And not for long we'll knuckle to This dastard tyranny and wrong, We've been 'driving up' with you Too long!"

THE LATEST BUGABOO.

The Princeton Worsted Company of Trenton, N. J., recently threatened to unionize the plant if its striking weavers didn't return to work. The weavers had been ordered to operate two looms for the price of operating one.

The company claimed that under union rules the strikers would be handicapped, and that the plant could be operated less expensively than is the case under open-shop regulations. So be careful, all ye workers. And watch what you're about; 'Cause the Union'll git you If you don't watch out!

SHOULD LOVE THEIR ENEMIES OF COURSE.

The New York "Evening Post" is grieved that Pennsylvania workmen do not take kindly to the mounted Cossacks that the state has provided to police the mining regions. That these mounted police have emulated the example of their Russian brethren is of no concern to the "Post". A "state of extraordinary security", as the Russian Premier would say, is the desire of the mine owners of that state and many a mound of earth there serves as tokens to its establishment. That workmen oppose it is to their credit. They would be false to their dead and faithless to the living were they to do otherwise.

—Spargo's "Socialism" free with twelve yearly subscriptions for The Worker. See premium offer on our fourth page.

THE FUGITIVE.

By Henry Normanby, in the Grand Magazine.

How the rain fell! How the wind blew! How the barges creaked and groaned as they pressed upon each other! How the river hurried away! How dark the darkness was! How dreary, how hopeless, how bitter was the night!

The man came creeping and stumbling and shuffling along, turning to look back at every few steps, furtively glancing about him, starting at every sound—a dirty, unkempt, ragged, wretched being, the fear of his fellows in his slinking, crawling gait; the fear of death in his restless, hunted eyes; the fear of God in his evil heart.

Constantly he stopped and listened, then shuffled and stumbled on again, sneaking deep in the shadows of walls and houses, the everything everywhere was in shadowed obscurity, avoiding the open places, avoiding men and women, avoiding even children.

Through filthy streets, made filthier by the mire of traffic, thru squalid alleys and over dreary wastes he made his way, on and on, mile after mile, stopping only to listen, pausing only to look back. Hurrying stealthily and silently past the homes of men, away to the hospitality of the wilderness.

His boots were without soles, and at each halting step his cut and bruised feet left a stain of blood. Blood there was also on his clothes, stale, dull-red, diluted with rain and mud, but still blood—veritable human blood.

Passing the open doors of foul pot-houses he breathed more deeply, for the exhalation was fragrant to his nostrils, and the reeking warmth grateful to his starved body; but he dared not enter one of them, dared not even look in, for men, his fellows, were there congregated together, and light was there, and laughter, and the sound of revelry.

There each man knew his neighbor and gazed upon him, face to face; but he, the outcast and fugitive, was wretched and secret, and a man of darkness.

How the rain fell! How the wind blew! How the river hurried away! Oh, the inscrutable mystery of the breathing world! This fearful man had once been fair to look upon, his mother had sung him to slumber with low lullaby, his father had taken pride in him, his children had clung to him, holding him by the hand.

He had walked abroad freely in the sweet and noble air, and drunk deeply of the breath of the morning. His name was un tarnished, and no sinister whisper assailed it. He had set forth in all the braveries of youth, and the powers of evil had come upon him and compassed him about and brought him surely into this pitiable pass.

He had wandered in dark places and stumbled amongst the rocks, and the hand of calamity had lain heavily upon him. As he crept thru the darkness, stopping only to listen, pausing only to look back, his shifting, hunted eyes lighted on a piece of bread, untouched even by the dogs; he snatched it up and shuffled on, devouring it ravenously.

Making his way in the direction of the docks, he crossed pieces of waste land, stumbling over loose stones, old tins and heaps of refuse. Finding himself at times shut in by boardings, he had to retrace his steps and seek other ways to reach obscurity. He shuddered at the sinister suggestion of the cranes which projected from the warehouses towering above him, he shuddered at the wind, he shuddered at the beating of the pitiless rain.

The short alleys and streets to his right ran straight out to the river bank. He glanced down each one, hesitating for a moment, then, deciding to seek a more secure hiding-place, he went on and on, always thru deserted places, always in the darkest shadows. The sudden blast of a whistle startled him, and at the end of one of the pitch-black alleys he saw the red light of an outward-bound steamship. Other lights flashed in turn as the vessel went by, steaming safely thru the mazes of the river, going freely out into the abyssal darkness of the deep.

forces of Fate, the tempest of retribution was thundering in the air, and the sea of his destiny was rising with the menace of destruction.

He awoke with a terrible cry, and started up, alert and listening. No, it was imagination, or a dream—nothing. He again lay down, only to start up once more in a few seconds. This time he was not mistaken. He heard with certainty the far-off baying of a dog!

Leaping to his feet, the wretched man hurried away, breaking into a shambling run, and once more thru the noises of the night came that faint and far-off cry.

How the rain fell! How the wind blew! How the river hurried away!

He ran stumbling along, no longer stopping to listen nor pausing to look back. On and on thru the dreary night, while again came the baying of the dog, more distinct, more insistent—nearer! Thru squalid streets, under dripping archways, across roads and down alleys the fugitive hurried. Sometimes they had no egress, whereupon he turned back, reluctantly retracing his steps, cursing bitterly the while. Still on, slackening perforce his half trot, half run, into obscure alleys and yet darker places.

At times he fancied the baying of the dog had ceased, and hope rose in his heart; but in the brief silences which followed the wild rush of the wind and the pitiless beating of the rain, it came to him again, distinct, insistent, unmistakable, and always nearer!

For the fraction of a minute it occurred to the wretched man to ask help of his fellows; but he dismissed the thoughts knowing only too well that it would be useless. The hand of every man was against him, for even as he had sown so was he also reaping. His own mother had repudiated him and cast him forth. Oh, Father in Heaven, what manner of man was this whose mother turned from him in his hour of need?

He hurried further and further from the lighted streets and the comfortable warmth of taverns, and, keeping always in the shadows, turned down one of the alleys which ended at the bank of the river, thinking that possibly he might find a boat in which to cross.

He stopped for a moment to listen, running on again with the energy of desperation as the deep baying of the dog came out of the night, following him. The bread, which he had only half eaten, he threw away in the vain hope that the dog might be tempted to stop for it.

Still the blood, fresh and bright red, marked every footstep, and still on his clothes was blood, stale, dull red, diluted with rain and mud, but blood, veritable precious human blood.

He was utterly exhausted and spent. His jaw dropped and his tongue protruded. His breath came quickly and laboriously, as of those stricken with swift and mortal sickness, and a great oppression was upon him. His eyes were wild and bloodshot, yet they restlessly glanced hither and thither, seeking a means of escape. His legs gave way beneath him, and several times he fell headlong, only to drag himself up again and struggle on and on—anywhere for safety, anywhere out of reach of the vengeful, implacable beast that followed without ceasing.

Reaching the bank of the river, the hunted man saw in a moment that his time had come. The tide was far out, and the boats lay firmly in the thick mud. He made an effort to get out to the edge of the water, but the depth of the mud prevented him, and he hastened along the bank eagerly seeking for any hole or corner in which to hide. For a moment the wind died away, and out of the darkness came the terrible cry of a huge blood-hound. Help there was none, hope there was none, pity there was none! Everything had its allotted task; the somber clouds were sweeping beneath the stars; the wind was blowing across the earth; the rain was falling upon the just and unjust; the river was hurrying away. Everything was fulfilling its destiny. The man also his.

As the desperate wretch hurried along looking for a place of escape, he suddenly almost fell into an open drain. Lowering himself down to lessen his fall he dropped into the foul sewage which flowed out over the mud to the river, and waded up the drain until he reached the small black tunnel thru which the blacker silt ran with a sullen roar.

Within there was nothing but intense darkness, so deep, so sinister and appalling, that the man hesitated to enter; but his restless, eager eyes, always seeking a means of escape, discerned in the darkness without a monstrous bloodhound, with muzzle almost touching the ground, coming along the river bank, even as he had come, following in his very footsteps. As irresolutely he gazed at the dog, the animal gave voice to a long, low growl.

The doomed man turned and waded into the horrible depths of the tunnel, while a great splash warned him that the dog had sprung into the sewer and was following him with swift, menacing steps. The sewer deepened as he went on, and he was soon wading waist-deep in the pestiferous liquid which rushed past him. At the same moment something soft, wet and living leaped upon his shoulder and plunged again into the rushing water.

Behind him came the dog, silent and terrible. As he sank up to the neck the man made a last frantic effort to hold on to the slimy wall of the tunnel. He clutched at it vainly, his feet slipped, and the foul water rushed over him. He rose once more, and the next instant his throat was seized in

a fearful grip. For a moment he struggled, tearing at the dog's head with his hands, then uttered a long and frightful cry, and the performance was over.

Holding the lifeless body of the man in his teeth, the dog swam out into the open air. He dragged it out into the mud, and, having given it a savage shake, just as he might have shaken a rat, turned slowly away and disappeared in the darkness. Immediately afterwards some dozens of small, wet, soft creatures, with pointed noses and glittering eyes, emerged from the black water and made their way to the body with a speed which suggested the expectation of a feast.

And still the rain fell, and still the wind blew, and still the river hurried away.

ALMOST SETTLED.

By Ellis O. Jones.

Mr. W. H. Mallock has labored and brought forth—this astounding proposition: that our modern Croesuses are the only fit and proper judges of how much of the product of the rest of us they should appropriate for bossing us.

This is exceedingly important, if true. It is beautiful in its simplicity. The fact that these men possess great wealth proves, according to Mallock, that they have superior ability. Ergo, having superior "ability," it should be left to them to say how much wealth they should appropriate to prove how much "ability" they have to say how much wealth they should accumulate to prove how able they are.

Perhaps the analysis could be pursued and clarified if we possessed the patience of the fabled stang who yearned for an endless story and, in the hope of getting to the end of an endless story, for months patiently endured the monotonous recital of an inexhaustible succession of locusts taking, one by one, single grains of corn from an exhaustless granary. Not being possessed of that patience, we are forced to harbor the suspicion that Mr. Mallock is following himself around a circle with no prospect of either catching up with himself or meeting himself coming back.

With one dexterous twist of the screw-driver, Mr. Mallock has hermetically sealed in their coffins the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, and every constitution of every country.

With one fell swoop, he has reduced to triple-X innocuous desuetude the age-long, mountain-high accumulation of cherished democratic and republican utterance and enthroned an oligarchy.

With one adroit whisk of a grandiloquent broom, he has swept from the Hall of Fame, Jefferson, Lincoln, Croesates, Burke, Patrick Henry, Christ, and the innumerable "X" who might be you or I, inasmuch as the editor of the "North American Review" has increased his disguise by calling him the most profound living philosopher, or words to that effect. In order that the Hall of Fame may not be wasted, Sir Mallock has dusted the door-mat and left the double doors wide open so that Captain Kidd, Jesse James, D. M. Parry, Chancellor Day and Pontius Pilate may enter with all due pomp and pageantry and consecrate each the niche to which he thinks his superior "ability" at accumulation entitles him.

Only one question remains. All else is settled. Did Mallock receive as much for those speeches as he thinks he ought to have received and as much as his superior "ability" entitled him to receive?

KEIR HARDIE ATTACKED BY UNIVERSITY TOUGHS.

Keir Hardie, who has been re-elected chairman of the Labor Party in the British Parliament, was "ragged" last month by students of Cambridge University while addressing a meeting there. The demonstration was organized by a gang of young rowdies and the meeting had to be closed after an hour's duration. Hardie was not injured, altho the disturbers used oranges, overripe tomatoes, pieces of sugar, and an evil-smelling liquid—the latter contained in tubes and as these smashed on the floor a fearful stink arose.

The toughs did not get the best of it, however. The Socialist students had learned of the premeditated attack and decoyed the enemy at the depot by having a false Keir Hardie appear. The latter was followed by the sports to where Hardie was supposed to be the guest of his friends at supper. The room was bombarded by the students, windows broken and the doors nailed up, in the belief that Hardie and his friends were inside. Instead, the room was quite empty, the real Hardie being the guest of the supper party elsewhere.

Enraged at being thus cleverly duped the enemy made for the hall where Hardie was to speak, but their intentions were not fully carried out for the reason that the hall was already full and they had to confine themselves to the rear of the hall. Nevertheless, their continual interruptions, and throwing of missiles, finally broke up the meeting. Hardie has since received letters from many students apologizing for the outrageous conduct of the rowdies—some of whom are to be lords some day—and a letter of regret has been subscribed to by presidents or captains of social, political and athletic clubs in the university.

Cambridge is said to now lead all other universities and colleges in the progressiveness of its students and the attack on Hardie is said to have had a decidedly favorable effect upon the better element of the student body.

Join the Socialist Party NOW.

HUNTER ON JAPANESE QUESTION.

Robert Hunter, of New York, who recently became a member of the Socialist Party, has addressed the following letter to Jean Jaures, editor of "L'Humanite," the Socialist daily paper in Paris:

"My Dear Jaures:—An article in your journal of Feb. 10 concerning the relations between the Japanese and the Socialist Party of the United States has been called to my attention. As this article interprets the action of the American labor movement in an unfair manner, I should like to ask you to print a statement concerning the actual facts from an American Socialist. You will realize that it is important that the real thought and feeling of American workmen be made clear to their foreign comrades.

"In the first place, race feeling does not enter into this question. Certainly there are Americans who dislike those of other nations and of other races, as there are Frenchmen, Germans, and Englishmen who have a prejudice against other races and nations. This, however, is an individual question and cannot be dealt with by any party. But in any case the race question has nothing to do with the present situation in California. It is purely an economic question and part of the all absorbing struggle of the workmen against capitalism. The information which is sent abroad from California comes largely from capitalist sources and is, I have no doubt, inspired by the railroads and other large employers of labor, who desire that the American labor market shall be flooded with workers from all other lands in order that wages and other conditions of labor may be reduced to the lowest level. The steamship companies have again and again been convicted of sending out similar false news articles in order to induce Congress and the President to relax such anti-immigration laws as we now have. The reason is that they want the profit of transporting the immigrant. From these interested sources the news reaches you and they interpret the matter as a question of race prejudice because they feel that the truly American spirit will revolt against what seems to Frenchmen and likewise to us, fundamentally unfair.

"The second point is this: The American workman has suffered more than any other laborer in the world in order to permit his foreign brother to share with him the opportunities of American life. During the last twenty-five years about fifteen million of immigrants have landed upon our soil. Thousands upon thousands of these men have been imported for the sole purpose of breaking up the unions and of destroying the standard of life gained by the workers. The Irish came thirty years ago and displaced the native American with a lower standard of life. The Italian followed upon his heels and replaced him with a lower standard of life. The Greeks and those of other nationalities, including the Japanese, are coming in to replace the present standard of life by a still lower one. I will not say that there was not feeling among the Americans at the coming of the Irish, nor on the part of the Irish at the coming of the Italians, but I will say that, altho the

sufferings of the Americans and the Americanized workman was intense as a result of these invasions, they have acted in a manner worthy of the true spirit of international brotherhood. The foreigners have been taken into the organizations and every effort has been made on the part of Americans to organize them so as to raise their standard of living. But the American workman now says: "We can live as the German, or Italian or Irish workman lives, but we cannot live at the standard of life accepted by the Chinese and Japanese." The workmen then face this appalling situation: If they do not prohibit all immigration from these nations, the steamship companies will import hundreds of thousands of these workmen into America to displace the men at present employed, with the result that the workmen now in America will have to suffer during the transition horrible conditions of poverty. This is not speculation. It is fact based upon previous history.

"There is a third point. The union workmen of America fight all classes, all nationalities, and all peoples, who threaten their standard of life, without distinction of nationality or race. They hold that man to be a scab who comes in and takes their jobs at a lower rate of wages. The Japanese trouble is, I assure you, only incidental to the larger problem, and if the Japanese object to this treatment, then may all other unorganized workers of America who have been fought by the union movement. Their policy, their tactics, in other words, are used against all workers without distinction of color, race or nationality.

"Now there is a fourth point. The American Socialists have been asked by the Socialist Party of Japan to make clear their position on the question. I can only speak as a member of the party and not officially, but I can say I feel certain the American party will make some such response as follows: The American movement does not make, nor will it make, any distinction between men because of color, race or nationality. It believes that the workers of all countries should be united and should be bound in the strongest and most intimate ties of brotherhood. But our brothers of Japan must remember that the American workmen are fighting the capitalist system, and if they come into American to work for capitalists at lower rate of wages, undermining our conditions of life, then we must say that it is they first who are violating this law of international brotherhood. By doing this they make of themselves tools in the hands of the capitalist class to destroy and economically ruin the American workman. We have no racial feeling against you, our brothers, but we ask you not to be our enemies in this fight and to assist capital in breaking up our unions and reducing our standard of life. If you will agree to take upon yourself the obligation to see that every workman from Japan who comes to America will refuse to accept anything lower than the standard rate of wages and will identify himself with the trade union movement we, as the Socialist Party, will extend to you our hearty hand of welcome."

THE VALUE OF BRAINS.

The Standard Oil Company has declared a dividend of approximately \$15,000,000 payable on March 15. Two more similar dividends are expected within the year. This is equal to the entire earnings of over 100,000 workmen.

Every dollar of this vast sum has been produced by the wage slaves of the Standard Oil Company. It represents the volume of surplus value squeezed from their bone and flesh under the wage process. In other words, it is the tribute these slaves are compelled to pay to their masters for the privilege of being slaves.

Among surface skimmers of the small property holding type the idea is prevalent that the Standard and similar combinations of thieves obtain their plunder at the expense of the consumers of their products. They become loud in denunciation of the exorbitant prices they are compelled to pay for oil and other products. That the wage slaves who produce these things suffer injury never occurs to them. In fact they seldom bother their heads about matters that so clearly do not concern them. If they could only buy the things they require cheaper they would find no difficulty in ignoring the very existence of the wage slave entirely.

Whatever values have fallen into the hands of the Standard and similar concerns have been produced by the workers. They received for their services merely the exchange value of their labor power as a commodity. Whatever the value of their labor in excess of the amount paid them in the form of wages was taken out of their hides by their employers without money and without price. They produced this value by coining their very lives into the products. They alone were robbed of it. The sum total of capitalist exploitation and outrage is embodied in the robbery of the workers.

It may be true that after having robbed their workmen of the wealth they have produced, individual capitalists, or bands of them, may fall upon and plunder each other. This does not alter the fact that the wealth they are in this case stealing from each other was originally stolen from the working people who produced it.

Labor produces all wealth that is measured in terms of exchange. As labor has neither this wealth, nor anything to show for it, it is ample proof that it has been stolen. As all of this

wealth is found in the possession of the capitalists it should not be difficult to locate the thieves. John D. and his bunch "dividing up" the \$15,000,000 swag above referred to is circumstantial evidence amply strong enough to convict.

It is claimed by many that the revenue of the capitalist is merely a proper reward for the use of his brains, but as it comes to him solely because of his ownership of the means of production, an ownership that cannot be maintained without the consent of the working class, it is plain that it comes to him not because of his brains but because of a lack of brains upon the part of the workers themselves.

He who may chance to fall into possession of the means of production in sufficient bulk to ward off the encroachments of other capitalists need wear no crown on his brains trying to increase his wealth. The very absence of brains in the workers will give him a lead-pipe clench without effort on his part.—Western Clarion.

A LA McPARLAND.

Detective Gumshoe (old school)—But this man could not possibly have committed the crime!

Detective Bludgeon (new school)—What of that?

"Well—er—"

"Of course he could not possibly have committed the crime. Do you imagine I'm looking for something easy? No, sir. I propose to show the world what my method will do. I shall extort a confession from the fellow, and I shall convict him, and send him to the gallows, in spite of his innocence, the best lawyers money can procure, and a unanimous public sentiment. I, sir, am a detective, not a mere opportunist, who waits for the favoring breeze to carry him to success."

The old style detective, realizing his hopeless inferiority, was speechless with shame and chagrin.—Puck.

THE SOULLESS CORPORATIONS

A certain theory about the weight of souls, emanating from Massachusetts, has been confirmed by a number of experiments conducted in New Jersey. Several moribund corporations were placed on specially arranged scales, and not the slightest difference in weight was observed before and after death.—New York Evening Post.

—See our premium offer on our fourth page.

DISTRIBUTION UNDER SOCIALISM.

By Warren Atkinson.

The same old taunt that Socialism would not reward merit and must discourage industry and individual enterprise is flung boldly into our faces again. And indeed the champions of capitalism, defenders of slavery and special privilege, have come many times into the Socialist camp flying these false colors of "individualism," and have gone forth again unscathed and unanswered. May not some telling shot be aimed answering the question involved, the question that always comes back? How will you determine the share of each in the products of labor under Socialist administration of industries? And it is also asked, who will distribute the various tasks to the different laborers? If, for example, one wishes to be a sculptor, who will pass upon his ability and fitness for it?

This discussion is entirely separate and distinct from the matter really in controversy between us and the defenders of capitalism, namely: Whence come the rent and interest paid the capitalists, and what right have they to them? Our opponents, charged with this task of defending and justifying the perpetual incomes which the capitalists claim as their right for themselves and their heirs forever, understand quite well our purpose to abolish these incomes, and know their own ability to defend them. But attention is easily diverted by propounding the question to us: How will you determine the pay for different kinds of labor? This is altogether different from the question: How will you abolish incomes to the able-bodied idlers of capitalism? While this passes unnoticed, those who want an answer from us to the problem of distribution cannot fail to observe and do often remark that no satisfactory answer is given.

"From each according to his ability; to each according to his need," is the answer of communism, not of Socialism. Nowhere else is it more clearly put and more eloquently defended than in Mrs. Gilman's lines:

Let every man be given what he earns
We cry, and call it justice. And let him have
The product of his labor and no more.

Of human wealth
Let every man be given what he makes.
The product of his labor, and no more,
Well, so to the farmer let us give
Corn, and still corn, and only corn at last:
So to the grazier, meat; the fisher, fish;
Cloth to the weaver; to the mason, walls;
And let the writer sit and read his books.

We mean not his own labor in that sense,
But his share in the work of other men,
As much of what they make as he can buy,
In fair exchange for labor of his own.

Of all the learning of our patient years,
Of all the peace and smoothness we have won,
Of all the heaped-up sciences and arts
And luxuries that man has ever made,
He is to have what his own toil can match.

Of all the hands and brains and hearts that toil,
And fill the world with riches ever day,
Shall we have naught of these but what one man
Can give return for from his own supply?
Brother, there is no payment in the world,
We work and pour our labor
At the feet of those who are around us,
and to come.

We live, and take our living at the hands
Of those who are around us and have been,
No one is paid. No person can have more
Than he can hold. And no one can do
beyond

The power that is in him. To each child
that is born
Belongs as much of all our human good
As he can take and use to make him strong,
And from each man, debtor to all the world,
Is due the fullest fruit of all his powers.
His whole life's labor proudly rendered up,
Not as return,—can moments pay an age?
But as the simple duty of a man.
Can he do less—receiving everything?

With what an impulse the heart throbs at these generous words. With the communist we share the splendid inspiration of them and the hope that in a distant future his aim may be realized. But, if it ever is to be, the conditions that will make it possible must be prepared first by answering the question that is still before us. It is no more proposed to limit each man's share in the world's heritage of learning and science and arts than it is proposed to separate the product of each from the rest.

Still we are producing commodities and distributing them; and we are not satisfied with the way capitalism distributes the goods we produce. The fault found with things as they are

is that the distribution is not right, is not fair. This is the fundamental problem, the one above all others that we must have an answer for. How disastrous this treatment of this question is ought to be sufficiently apparent to us from the persistent activity with which our enemies strengthen and disseminate a popular impression that Socialism is the same as communism, the ownership in common of all property, personal property as well as the means of collective production, and that it means equal pay for all kinds of work. For example, the editor of the New York "Times" says in the issue of Feb. 16:

In his third lecture delivered at Columbia University yesterday, and in the second, delivered on Thursday, Mr. Mallock assails the very foundation theory of the Socialists, their contention that in the distribution of products the lazy, the inefficient, and the improvident are entitled to equal recognition with the industrious, the capable, and the careful classes of society. This is what their theories come to, for a Socialist who taught the other doctrine, that the greater talent was entitled to the greater reward, would not have a corporal's guard of following.

Socialism either means that all will receive the same pay for different kinds of work or it does not. If it does mean this, or if it would found industry upon the motto of communism, the above charge that it would destroy the present incentive to industry and individual enterprise cannot be refuted; for the charge is then very evidently true. But, if it does not mean anything of the sort, then Socialists can reasonably be asked to say how they expect to distribute the products of labor. There would be all the methods available for measuring the value to the community of different kinds of labor then which are available now, and others beside. But the Socialist platform does not contain any proposal to determine the relative pay for different kinds of labor in any manner different from the way it is determined now by the ordinary action of supply and demand.

"When the Co-operative Commonwealth is in operation, wages will tend to adjust themselves. If enough street cleaners cannot be had at fifty cents an hour, we shall have to pay sixty. If there are too many bookkeepers at fifty cents, the pay may drop to forty until part of them have found work that is more in demand."

So every one could find his employment in that occupation he prefers. If on trial he proves his superior fitness and his willingness to do the work for the pay so determined. And, if one prefers to be a sculptor, no one could reasonably object to his working outside the co-operative organization of our industries with his own individual tools. While such tools are not collectively owned, they need not be collectively owned. We would make it possible for many to get the individual tools they need, who cannot get them now.

It is assumed and believed by many communists that in this process of determining the pay for a certain kind of work by the action of supply and demand continues unchanged in a condition of equal opportunities for all, wages and the conditions of labor must continue unchanged. Not at all. For the cause of low wages and hard conditions of labor is not the action of supply and demand, tho this is the social process thru which the conditions of labor are automatically adjusted. The cause is the private ownership of our means of social production, which reduces the demand for labor with the failure to sell its products at a profit. When that is abolished, and the opportunities of employment are as limitless as human desires for the good things that labor provides, demand will in the same manner automatically adjust the pay of each worker upward until he can buy with it a share of the whole product of labor's commodities the same as his share of the labor. This cannot be, of course, until those who take no share in the labor can claim no share in the product. To cut off the incomes of the owners of the land and machinery will be possible only by collective ownership of them.

For the problem of distribution under the conditions of to-day, the communists have no answer, which becomes more apparent with every attempt they make to offer one. To confuse their aims with what the Socialist Party aims to do now, does us irreparable injury.

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Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 520 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway. Telephone: 5076 or 5077 Franklin.

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutson St.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eight street.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—311 E 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—85 E 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III (Czech)—130 E 10th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—3300 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—25th Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1430 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION) meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 243 1/2 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 80th street.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 241 E. 84th street. Secretary, W. L. Fraper, 111 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City. Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffer, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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SOUTHERN PEONAGE.

Capitalists Want Cheap Labor and Are Aided by Public Officials in Getting It.

The rapid industrial development of the Southern states in recent years is a subject of much comment and is confirmed by statistics of new industries, and by the frequent reports of state and federal action to secure a supply of cheap labor. Even cheap wage labor has been too expensive to employ owing to the small productive power in the least developed sections. This has, in some instances, made for a system of enforced labor or peonage, the horrors of which are attested to by refugees that have escaped from time to time.

A Southern publication has compiled statistics showing that during the past year 6,441 manufacturing plants have been erected in the Southern states. This includes those states extending from the Atlantic coast to Texas and embracing the "Old South" of ante bellum days. This, taken with railway construction, which is not included in the above figures, accounts for the general movement to increase the supply of "hands." Misleading statements are sent broadcast to secure laborers and forcible seizure and detention are resorted to to hold them when they face actual conditions.

Breaking a Strike.

Two girls at Ipswich, Mass., tell of an agent of a Southern cotton mill who induced them to leave their homes in England and accept employment at \$14 per week. Five hundred other girls were also induced to emigrate by similar methods. On arriving at the Oscum mills at Charlotte, N. C., they received a miserable wage, worked twelve hours a day and were threatened with arrest if they attempted to escape. How many other girls are victims of these methods is a matter of conjecture.

But not only are false promises and the powers of the state used to provide the Southern capitalists with cheap wage labor, the city officials also take an active part in forcing non-union men to take the places of strikers. The "Labor Herald" of Savannah, Ga., reports one case of this kind in that city.

There is a strike of the longshoremen at Savannah, and much difficulty is experienced in filling the strikers' places. Twenty-eight negroes were recently arrested in Savannah for vagrancy. Workingmen, both black and white, are arrested for drinking a glass of beer or on some other paltry pretext and charged with vagrancy. These twenty-eight were lined up in jail. The jailer walked down the line and informed them that they would be given the choice of working on the Brunswick wharves, or receive a probable sentence of twelve months at hard labor. They decided to work on the wharves, and in this way the pub-

lic powers of the city were used to provide strike breakers for a capitalist firm. In short, the city authorities play the part that the Farley strike breaking agency does in the North, but with no expense to the employing class.

Workers Politically Subservient

A Savannah correspondent to the New York "Volkzeitung" states that the conditions prevailing in that and other cities of the South are worse than they were before '55. Workingmen are virtual slaves to the ruling class and he urges them to stay away from that section. The most discouraging aspect of this situation is the unrestrained support of the Democratic party given by the workers in the South, as that party rules supreme and is responsible for this general misuse of the governmental powers. Thus far the vast extent of this treachery has failed to shake the faith of the workers in that party, tho there are not wanting signs of an awakening even in that barren field.

The new industrialism is shaping conditions to that end. In proportion as the workers become aware of the role the Janus faced democracy plays in fostering their miserable conditions, will they turn an eager ear to the Socialist propagandists who have in the past been met with suspicion and even hostility.

NEW YORK ITALIANS FORM CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

A new feature of the life of the Italian proletariat of New York City is the recently organized Co-operative Consumers' League (Societa Co-operativa di Consumo), whose purpose will be by joint purchasing to save for its members the considerable profit now taken by middlemen in the process of exchange. The secretary of the society is Comrade F. M. Garzone, who may be addressed at 404 E. Fifty-first street. On Saturday evening, Mar. 30, the society will hold its inaugural entertainment and ball in Lyric Hall, Forty-second street and Sixth avenue. The cost of admission is 25 cents a couple.

PAID THE PRICE OF CITIZENS' ALLIANCE RULE.

Secretary White, of Victor (colo.) Typographical Union, writes: "An incident that may be of interest is the fact that since the union miners and members of other organizations of a union character were run out of Victor two years ago, forty-two business houses have either failed or left the city. This shows that the union men were the best 'spenders' and the citizens' alliance killed the goose that laid the golden egg."—Typographical Journal.

German Socialism, which in this whirlpool in which all the chauvinist passions were in coalition with all the bourgeois terrors, has maintained almost intact its great army of 3,000,000 citizens, remains, therefore, a great force with which the empire must count.—M. Jaurès, in Humanité.

BRITISH LABOR MEMBERS FIGHT FOR UNEMPLOYED.

For the first time since the Labor Party attained its present strength in the British Parliament, it had, on Feb. 27, an out and out struggle with the Liberal ministry on the question of the unemployed, which is always the most important one confronting the labor movement of Great Britain. The fight came over an amendment to the King's speech presented by Will Thorne, expressing regret that "whilst 5 per cent of the most highly skilled artisans are out of employment, and the Unemployed Workmen Act has proved inadequate to deal with distress due to lack of employment, no mention is made in your Majesty's gracious speech of any proposals for dealing with this serious and menacing evil."

The discussion on this amendment extended over four hours and was led by Thorne, who declared that the organized workers were very much disappointed with the government because they were not furnished any legislation this session. He criticized the ridiculously small amount (\$1,000,000) which was promised for distribution. Thorne's speech was replete with facts and was followed by others from J. O'Grady, Percy, Alden and Will Crooks.

The latter's utterances provoked John Burns into a defense of the government, in which Burns insinuated that an unemployed grant might be used by employers as a bonus in favor of low wages, as a subsidy to irregular employment, and thus lower the standard of wages and comfort of the whole people. He reiterated his views on temperance and technical instruction as remedies for unemployment.

Burns was answered strongly by Keir Hardie. The government was also defended by Fred Maddison, another "Liberal-Labor" member, like Burns. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 207 to 47. The Labor Party voted solidly except two members unavoidably absent, the remaining 21 being made up of ten Liberals, nine Tories and two Irish Nationalists. The noes included 203 Liberals and four Tories. Among the Liberals were members who pretend to sit as "Labor" men. This fight over a most important question has caused an alignment in the house by drawing the Labor Party closer together and distinguishing its members from the so-called "Labor" members elected on the Liberal and Tory tickets, and this alignment is expected to show itself in the working class districts in the country at large.

TO BOYCOTT UNION MEN.

The manufacturers of Portsmouth, O., have formed a protective association to lend support to the street car company whose employees are on strike. They propose to discourage taking back any union men. This action will complicate efforts at a settlement which are being made by the State Board of Arbitration. The capitalist class have no terrors of sympathetic action by themselves, but regard the sympathetic strike as something to be shunned like a pestilence.

MALLOCK'S "ABILITY" AGAIN DISPLAYED.

Among Mr. Mallock's recent utterances is the statement that the recent German elections show that "Socialism is a back number" in that country. Mr. Mallock would afford great relief to the German Emperor if he would proceed to Berlin and "elucidate the scientific principle" that 240,000 increase in Socialist votes indicates Socialism is a "back number". The Emperor has not that special training in economics which enables the "distinguished" English scientist to demonstrate that ten and five make four. Only those endowed with Mallockian "ability" are equal to that.

A LABOR OF SISYPHUS.

You remember how, at the request of the International Tobacco Workers' Union, there was a lot of boosting done for union-labeled "Day and Night" tobacco? The brand was soon popularized, and after Friedlander, the Cincinnati manufacturer, had used organized labor to work up a fine market for him, what does he do but sell out to the trust, just as a score of other concerns have done before in St. Louis, Detroit, New York and other places. He resigns as secretary of the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, retires from the field, and his plant is to be removed to Middletown, O., already controlled by the trust, where more women and children can be employed. And whereas the Tobacco Workers' Union spent considerable money to advertise the fact that "Day and Night" was union-made, now more money is to be spent to notify the people that it is unfair trust stuff.—Cleveland Citizen.

HOW NEWSPAPERS LIE.

The "Capital News" of Boise, Ida., in its issue of Sunday morning, printed a double column article with a big black head on it, which read, "Adams' Confession of the Steunenberg Murder Read to the Jury". Inasmuch as there is nothing at all in the Adams confession that warrants the conclusion that Adams had anything at all to do with the Steunenberg murder, this piece of newspaper lying would seem quite incredible, were it not for the fact that the Idaho papers, as well as the state officials, are still resorting to deception of all kinds to bolster up their case in the mind of the reader of the ordinary newspaper. The persecutors of Moyr, Haywood, and Pettibone are hard pressed, it seems to keep up their end of the lie. It is strange, indeed, that three men can be kept in jail for more than a year on mere "newspaper headings", but such is undoubtedly the fact in the case.—Miners' Magazine.

HE KNEW HIS CLASS.

A wealthy banker of Memphis, Tenn., recently committed suicide in fear that his business associates would get his money away from him. The realization of what an unscrupulous gang of thieves constitute the business world upset his reason. It is not to be wondered at.—Miners' Magazine.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW. Official Organ of the Socialist Party of New Jersey.—Semi-Monthly 25 cents per year. The only paper published in New Jersey in the interest of the working-class—and owned by that class. It is interesting and brings all the Socialist Party happenings in the state.—Send for Sample Copies. Published by the Socialist Party Branches of West Hoboken, N. J. Address: Lock Box R. West Hoboken, N. J.

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STRICT UNION PARK BOOKS OPEN FOR COMMITTEES JOHN MOJE, PROPRIETOR LABOR DAY STILL OPEN.

WAGE SLAVES, BEWARE.

Somewhere between \$175,000 and \$200,000 was stolen from the United States Sub-Treasury at Chicago last week. All the money taken was in \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 bills. Workingmen should be extremely cautious about accepting bills of \$1,000 or over in payment of their wages, lest they be caught with some of this stolen money in their possession. Socialist papers may, however, accept them in payment for ads, with reasonable safety, as there is usually an ample contingent of hungry creditors hanging around the presses upon which they can be speedily unloaded.—Western Clarion.

LABOR LAWS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Owing to the persistent fight made by the organized workers, the government of Uruguay, in South America, has introduced a bill for the regulation of labor, which provides for a nine-hour day in most trades during the year following the enactment of the measure, and for an eight-hour day afterwards; Sunday is made a day of rest for all; for women after childbirth a month's vacation is made compulsory, and no children under thirteen years of age are to be employed. Violation of the law either by employers or by workmen is to be punishable by fine.

THEY WILL BE GRATEFUL.

Our old friend, Chancellor Day, says: "I think I appreciate the workers. I think most of them are getting a good wage for what they do—about all, in fact—and some are getting overpaid." Such enlightening information, coming from the learned gentleman, will be greatly appreciated by the army of the overpaid.—Typographical Journal.

Every Socialist should be a member of a labor union and every union man should be a member of the party that stands for the workingman—the Socialist Party. Be loyal to both.—Union Sentinel.

PUBLICATIONS.

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PARTY NEWS.

National.

National Committeeman Menton has sent the following letter to the National Secretary:

I received the National Weekly Bulletin this A. M., and I note the resolution as adopted by the recent convention of the party, held at Grand Rapids, Feb. 14. The resolution of censure does me a great injustice. I was at the convention of July 5, 1906, when the resolution for a unity convention was adopted, to be introduced to the National Committee, but the same was referred to referendum vote. As to the result of such vote, I knew nothing, and am ready to make an affidavit to the same. I have always obeyed the mandates of the party, otherwise I do not think the rank and file would have elected me State Secretary for successive years. I declined the fifth nomination. I was also elected delegate to National Convention, and National Committeeman. To condemn me without giving me an opportunity to state why I did not introduce a resolution, when I knew not of its passage, I consider unjust and unwarrantable, and therefore resign as National Committeeman.

The National Committee is now voting on Motion No. 4. Vote closes Mar. 26. Motion No. 4:

"Hereafter, in announcing results of National Committee Referendums, the National Secretary will omit the comments of National Committee members upon their votes. These comments are as heretofore, to be published in the Official Monthly Bulletin."

The vote of the National Committee on granting a charter to the state of Maryland (including Washington, D. C.), resulted in 49 votes in favor, and none against.

By recent referendums, A. H. Axelson, 1070 Union Avenue North Portland, and C. W. Brazee, general delivery, The Dalles, were elected members of the National Committee for Oregon; Thos. J. Peach, Grand Rapids, was re-elected and Guy Williams, 19 Western Avenue, Minneapolis, was elected National Committeeman of Minnesota.

Charters were granted to Locals Cedar Springs, Early County, Ga., 10 members; and Hilton Station, Early County, Ga., 8 members.

Comrade J. A. LaRue, National Committeeman of Alabama has presented his resignation to take effect upon the election of his successor.

The comrades of San Francisco, Cal., are again engaged in a fight for free speech, and have won every case that has thus far come to trial.

The State Committee of Utah has issued the following call for a state convention:

Comrade:—A meeting of the State Committee of the S. P. of Utah is hereby called for Sunday, April 7, 2 p. m., Federation Hall, Salt Lake, Utah; also a mass convention of the S. P. of Utah for the same time and place.

All Socialists are invited and requested to be present. The resignation of Secretary H. P. Burt, and an investigation of his action in endorsing A. J. Weber, will be considered. The formulation of a more effective plan for state work and such other matters as properly belong will be presented. Come determined to put the S. P. into first-class fighting shape."

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: E. E. Carr, Mar. 24, Asheville, N. C.; Mar. 25, Spencer; Mar. 26-30, Winston-Salem.

J. L. Fitts, West Virginia, under the direction of the State Committee. George H. Goebel, Oregon, under the direction of the State Committee. J. E. Snyder, Mar. 24, Michigan City, Ind.; Mar. 25-30, Detroit, Mich.

Connecticut.

The Socialists of Hartford, Conn., held a mass meeting Wednesday night the 20th to consider ways and means to combat the proposed state legislation requiring minority parties to pay heavy and prohibitive fees for the privilege of nominating candidates. Franklin H. Wentworth of Massachusetts was the speaker.

In accordance with the action of the National Executive Committee, the National Secretary has offered the services of an agitator (Franklin Wentworth, if he can be engaged) to Connecticut for one month for the purpose of arousing public sentiment against the proposed new primary law. State Secretary Smith calls upon every local and member to contribute toward defraying the small amount which the state organization will be required to pay as its share of the agitator's expenses. Locals are urged to at once engage halls and make other necessary arrangements for a successful month's work. The new primary law is so vicious and so openly aimed at the Socialists that the Socialists in Connecticut should hustle and ensure its defeat by public agitation.

Massachusetts.

On Tuesday, Mar. 20, 8 p. m., the Socialist Club of Chelsea, assisted by

the club from Springfield, will celebrate in Father Matthew Hall, the fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Edward Bellamy, the world renowned author of "Looking Backward" and "Equality". Edward Bellamy was born in Chicopee Falls, Mar. 26, 1850, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He left at his death his wife and a son and daughter, all of whom have been invited to attend. The meeting will be addressed by two able speakers. A musical program is also being arranged. This is the first attempt by any local of the Socialist Party in America to celebrate the anniversary of Edward Bellamy, altho in Germany his birth is celebrated annually by members of the Socialist Party.

BOSTON.

The Boston Central Committee met at 724 Washington street, Tuesday, Mar. 12. Few delegates were present. A communication from A. Konikow asking the C. C. to arrange a meeting for Luella Twining was referred to the Moyer-Haywood Committee. State Organizer Lonney gave a short talk on the work he has been doing, which so far has been very successful and he feels encouraged, but he is hampered by lack of funds to carry on the organizing work as he would like to. He urged upon the comrades to pay their monthly subscriptions promptly and to try to get more. Tickets in aid of the Chicago "Daily Socialist" were purchased.

New Jersey.

The March Celebration of Local Hudson County at Jersey City was a grand success. The features were a short address by Frederick Kraft, especially fitted for the younger element and the children. Little Lillian Gilde sang "Are They Going to Hang My Papa?" with a touching, sympathetic voice and when the chorus was thrown upon a screen the vast audience joined her. It was an impressive moment, and when the pictures of our imprisoned comrades appeared upon the screen enthusiastic applause broke forth. Our Socialist Drum and Fife Corps, superior to the best military corps in the state, played Comrade Gilliar's Anniversary March in brilliant style. The Workington's Singing Societies rendered the "Rose Freiheit" with much feeling. Next Saturday the celebration will be repeated at Liberty Hall, West Hoboken, with an enlarged program.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

Commune Celebration will be held Saturday, Mar. 23. Comrade Sam Clark chairman. The musical entertainment will be of a high quality and Lucien Sanial will deliver the oration. Comrades are requested to turn in the blanks concerning the cost of living at once.

Campaign Committee has written to Comrade Wentworth asking him to speak some time in April.

Robert Ellis Thompson, president of Central High School, declined to debate owing to "his health not permitting such a strenuous undertaking."

Literature agent has just received a large case of cloth bound books from Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Owing to the large quantity bought favorable terms will be made to party members and students. Headquarters open daily for the sale of literature.

ALLEGHENY.

The entire proceeds for the Kirkpatrick meetings should be returned to Geo. Nau, 526 Federal street, Allegheny, who will later remit an equal amount to each branch, under whom Comrade Kirkpatrick spoke.

Nearly nine hundred copies of Comrade Kirkpatrick's pamphlet, "Mental Dynamite," were sold at his meetings. Of the eleven held the one at Turner Hall, Pittsburg, was the largest.

Tickets for the Stokes meeting at Call's Auditorium, Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburg, can be secured from Geo. Nau at headquarters.

The vote on place for holding state convention must be filed with the County Secretary, P. A. Slivis, 526 Federal street, Allegheny, on or before Mar. 27.

The Socialists of Allegheny have secured new headquarters in the Satterly Bldg., 903 Federal street (third floor). Allegheny, to be opened April 1.

John W. Slayton of New Castle has been elected organizer for Local Allegheny County, to take charge April 1. Branches are requested to secure monthly pledges from their members to pay the organizer's salary.

Washington.

At the state committee meeting held Mar. 10, it was decided, in response to an offer made by "The Socialist" of Seattle to have Vincent Harper travel under the direction of the state organization, that the committee demand the right to route all speakers for the Socialist Party of the state. A letter from the Dominion Secretary, Socialist Party of Canada containing "for-

mal charges to the effect that Walter Thomas Mills had been guilty of advocating compromise and fusion," resulted in the state secretary being instructed to call for proof of the truth of the charges.

Here and There.

On Mar. 3 W. R. Gaylor of Milwaukee debated Socialism vs. Single Tax with J. Z. White of Chicago before a fairly good audience in the First Unitarian Church of Minneapolis. After his arguments were riddled thru and thru, Mr. White resorted to the usual ill-tempered denunciation of Socialist speakers. Wm. Mahoney of St. Paul spoke at the regular Sunday afternoon meeting at 45 Fourth street, Mar. 10, and his usual convincing logic was appreciated. Local Minneapolis is making an earnest effort to unite the different factions which is likely to be successful in ending the stagnation of the last two years.

New York State.

Comrade Chase visited Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Jamestown during last week, giving the locals much needed information regarding necessary organization work. Local Buffalo had decided to discontinue the direct publication of the "Buffalo Herald" on account of the weekly deficit, but after a lengthy discussion it was decided to turn the paper over to Comrade Klenke, who has undertaken to continue it in an enlarged form. The local is constantly growing, lectures in English and Jewish are held weekly and hereafter more attention will be given to a thorough distribution of the literature issued by the State Committee. The conditions in Dunkirk are not very satisfactory, as the few comrades who last fall joined the local have been compelled to give up their activity in the party for fear of losing their jobs. While Dunkirk is a manufacturing town, at the same time the workers are practically at the mercy of the superintendent of the locomotive works, which employs most of the workers of the town. Last fall when Comrade Vanderporten spoke there his attention was called to signs posted in the shops that any one who would join a local of the party would be immediately discharged. The chances are poor for maintaining the local; several comrades, however, have volunteered to distribute bundles of The Worker and literature to be supplied by the State Committee. On Sunday, Mar. 17, Comrade Chase addressed a well attended meeting of Local Jamestown. It was decided to distribute 1,000 leaflets monthly, to be increased when the work will be better organized. Comrade Chase will be in Salamanca Mar. 20; Springville, Mar. 21; Limestone, Mar. 22; Olean, Mar. 23 and 24; Hornell and Corning, Mar. 25 to 31.

March bulletin of the State Committee will be sent out on or about Mar. 23. It will contain the State Committee minutes, accounts of Comrade Chase's work during March, financial report of State Committee for February, tabulated report of condition of locals compiled from monthly reports from locals, literature ordered by locals, amount paid for dues by locals during January and February, and brief items concerning the most active locals in the state.

The next monthly leaflet will deal with railroad accidents and will be a four-page leaflet like the leaflet on "Prosperity"; cost to the locals will be \$1 per thousand. The State Committee will send to the locals without awaiting their orders quantities similar to those taken of the leaflet on "Prosperity" and locals are requested to remit the corresponding amount to the State Committee so that arrangements may be made to print new literature next month. Locals which have not ordered any literature as yet, are requested to send orders as soon as possible to Acting Secretary U. Solomon, and they will be filled without delay.

New York City.

City Executive Committee met Monday, Mar. 18. Comrade Tetzner chairman. Ten applications were referred to the General Committee; also one from a former member of the 22d A. D. No delegates were present from the First, Bronx and Yorkville districts. Delegates from the Second, West Side and Harlem Districts reported no meetings. The delegate from the Bronx was excused for non-attendance. Organizer reported Commune Celebration a success in every particular, the attendance being beyond expectations, and the surplus should be \$200 or \$250; matter of the picnic was laid over until next meeting; reported rooms could be secured in annex to W. E. A. for \$35 a month, and was authorized to take a lease of these rooms, which are on the ground floor of 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, and arrange that heat be included in the lease. A motion was passed that, pending adoption of the new by-laws the Executive Committee recommend to the General Committee that it (the Executive Committee) be given power to pass on all applicants who were formerly members of the party, as to what terms they shall be admitted on, whether reinstated or admitted as new members. The Organizer was instructed to communicate with Arthur Morrow Lewis and inquire on what terms he will speak in New York.

A regular meeting of the General Committee will be held on Saturday, Mar. 23, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Business of importance will be transacted and every delegate is requested to attend. The monthly leaflet dealing with railroad accidents will probably be ready early next week. It will be a four-page leaflet similar to the one issued last month, and very appropriate for distribution at this time. It will be issued in English, German, Jewish, and Bohemian and districts

are requested to inform the organizer as soon as possible as to the quantity needed in their respective districts.

Very few districts have settled so far for the Commune Celebration tickets, and which were to have been accounted for on or about Mar. 15, and under the circumstances no financial account of the celebration can be rendered at this time. Districts are requested to settle for tickets within the next five days so that an itemized account of the income and expenses of the festival may be presented.

Blanks for the monthly reports to be filed by financial secretaries of the sub-divisions will be sent out early next week and secretaries are requested to fill out blanks as per instructions and return them to the Organizer not later than April 3. With few exceptions nearly all the secretaries have sent in their February reports and efforts will be made to have reports from all the secretaries this month, so that suitable reports can be made to the State Committee.

Delinquency notices will be supplied to all financial secretaries for the purpose of communicating with members in arrears with payment of dues. All secretaries will have to do is fill out in the circular-letter the name of the district and amount of dues due the district, and then mail same to every party member in arrears. The next meeting of the 3d and 10th A. D. will take place Thursday, Mar. 21, at 85 E. Fourth street. A discussion will precede our regular business meeting.

A meeting of party members residing in the 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d, and 24th A. D. will be held on Sunday at 7:45 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The Yorkville Agitation Committee will present a program for discussion, and also make a report on its work. Membership cards must be presented at the door.

Branch 2, 23d A. D., met on Monday, Mar. 11, and adopted a resolution on the necessity of calling a conference of all Jewish Socialist Party branches of Greater New York and neighboring towns. Next meeting on Monday, Mar. 25, at 157 Christopher avenue. All members are urged to attend.

The first meeting of the Brownsville May First Conference was held at 157 Christopher avenue. Twelve organizations were represented. It was decided to arrange a march and mass meeting and issue a leaflet about May 1. All unions not yet represented are requested to send three delegates to the next meeting on Saturday, Mar. 23 at Toback's Hall, Pitkin corner Tharford avenue.

Queens County.

The Executive Board of Local Queens County held its regular meeting on Mar. 8, with Martin Kramer in the chair. Copies of the minutes and financial report of the State Committee were received and distributed to delegates for presentation to branch meetings. A letter from the Acting State Secretary concerning the property of the defunct Local Long Island City (see State Committee report last week) was received; Comrades Heller and Dahler were elected a committee to make the inventory; the State Committee was requested to take steps to recover all the property in question, and turn it over to the Long Island City branch of this local. It was voted to give \$1 to the fund for headquarters in Passaic County, N. J., and \$3 for tickets for the bazaar being held in Chicago for the benefit of the "Daily Socialist". Branch Wyckoff Heights reported holding a good discussion meeting, led by Wm. Hennessey. Branch Glendale held a festival, clearing more than \$35. Comrade Karsten of Glendale is seriously ill. Ten dollars was voted for the assistance of a faithful comrade who has become nearly blind and is in need. Branch Evergreen reported preparations for an entertainment. It was reported that it seems impossible to get the members of Branch Woodhaven to a meeting. The entertainment committee of the local reported that from \$40 to \$50 had been cleared from the festival on Feb. 24. All organizations and individuals still holding tickets are requested to settle for them without further delay, so as to avoid confusion with the tickets for the entertainment on April 7. Financial Secretary Heller reported having sold 50 dues stamps in February and bought 100. A committee from the Queens County Socialist Club asked that half the net proceeds of the next entertainment be given to the club's fund for the establishment of headquarters for the Socialist movement in this county; the Executive Committee doubted its authority to take such action and referred the request to the next boro meeting.

Socialist Club of Local Queens met Sunday, Mar. 17, at Kreuzer's Hall, Comrade Peiser presiding. Committee on ways and means decided to send circulars to all Socialist organizations asking for support in their undertaking of establishing permanent headquarters. Committee of two was appointed to attend to this and report at next meeting. Committee on hall for the fair reported having secured Kreuzer's Hall, the present headquarters of Local Queens and a committee of fifty was appointed to arrange the details of the fair.

PARAPHRASE.

Lives there a Pittsburg millionaire with soul so dead Who never to the man who drew his will has said: "When I have passed beyond this earthly life I wish you joy in proving who's my wife." —Life.

The Worker, 50c a year. Subscribe.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, MAR. 22.

MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, German Masonic Temple, 220 E. Fifteenth St.—John Russell Coryell. "Defects in Our Educational System." 8 p. m.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway.—Hon. Robert Baker. "Has the Democratic Party Outlived Its Usefulness." 8 p. m.

SATURDAY, MAR. 23.

8TH A. D. CLUBROOMS, 106 Ludlow St.—Sol Fieldman. "The Why, the When, and How of Socialism." 8 p. m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24.

LABOR TEMPLE, 243 E. Eighty-fourth St.—Timothy R. Murphy. 3 p. m.

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth Ave.—Florence Kelley. "The Federal Government and the Working Children." 8 p. m.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St.—Joseph Wannhopf. 8 p. m.

26TH A. D., 1583 Madison Ave.—Dr. Robinson. "Socialism: What It Is and What It Is Not." 8 p. m.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 112 E. Nineteenth St.—Miss Mary Macarthur. "The Organization of Women." 11 a. m.

METROPOLIS HALL, corner One Hundred and Forty-second St. and Third Ave.—Morris Hillquit. "The Machine as a Revolutionist." 8 p. m. Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, MAR. 24.

BROOKLYN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION, Long Island Business College, S. Eighth St., between Bedford and Driggs Aves.—Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff. "Why I Am Not a Socialist." 3 p. m.

SILVER HALL FORUM, 315 Washington St.—Leonard D. Abbott. "The Spirit of Revolt in Modern Drama." 8 p. m.

HART'S HALL FORUM, Gates Ave. and Broadway. George A. Kirkpatrick. "The Docility of the Majority; or The Meekness of the Multitude." 8 p. m.

Trenton, N. J.

SUNDAY, MAR. 24.

S. P. OF MERCER COUNTY, 15 E. State St.—J. Britt Gearty. 3 p. m.

Philadelphia.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24.

LOGAN HALL, 1305 Arch St.—Lucien Sanial. "Certain Aspects of International Socialism." 8 p. m. Socialist Study Class, 2:30 p. m.

Allegheny County.

SUNDAY, MAR. 24.

McKEESPORT, HASS' HALL, 324 Fifth Ave.—Fred L. Schwartz 3 p. m. CARNEGIE, STAR HALL.—David S. Connors. 3 p. m.

Rochester, N. Y.

SUNDAY, MAR. 24.

LABOR LYCEUM, Common Council Chamber, City Hall. B. F. Austin. "The Right and the Wrong of the Labor Movement." 3 p. m.

Boston, Mass.

SUNDAY, MAR. 24.

LABOR LYCEUM, Pilgrim Hall, 694 Washington St.—William N. Osgood. "The Independent League, Its Mission." 8 p. m.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY LECTURES AND CLASSES.

The sixth of ten lectures by Henry L. Slobodin in the course of Lectures and Speakers' Classes, under the auspices of Local Kings County, Socialist Party, at Johnston Building (Room B), Nevins street, near Fulton and Flatbush, will be given Monday evening next, Mar. 25. This lecture will be on "The Mercantile and Physiocratic Systems of Economics", and a synopsis follows:

Economics of antiquity. Greece, Rome. Economics of the dark ages. From V. to XIV. centuries. Crusades. Growth of cities. Emancipation of State from church. Centralization. Geographical discoveries. Advance of science. Mediaeval economic view consisted in acquisition and accumulation of products. Opposed to this is the mercantile system with which history of modern economic begins. Volume of precious metals increased. Excessive importation attached to precious metals. Definition of mercantilism: Precious metals the only repository of wealth; foreign commerce the only source of wealth. Conditions which gave rise to the mercantile system. Feudalism and use of the merchant class. Contest for control of state. Colbert and Walpole. Protective tariff. The physiocrats. Quesnay's Tableau Economique. The theory: Agriculture is the only source of wealth; other industries create no wealth, but merely add the expenses of labor to original value. Net product of agriculture is the difference between the cost of sustaining the labor and the gross gain in the product. Net product the only net product. Interest of state is to foster agriculture. Interest of agriculture to buy in a cheap market. Freedom of commerce. Turgot. Enfranchisement, sale of agricultural products. Destruction of special privileges. Freedom of labor.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW YORK.

From the biennial school census of Greater New York just issued by the Board of Education, it is learned that out of 950,000 children of school age in the city over 87,000, or nearly ten per cent, are working, and that nearly 10,000 of these are working illegally. As usual, non-enforcement of laws is responsible for the fate of these 10,000, and the enforcement of the laws is in the hands of those who do not need to worry about their own children.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PROPAGANDA WORK.

(By a student of the Rand School of Social Science.)

Aside from the individual workingman's propaganda of Socialism among his fellow-workers the holding of free meetings indoors throughout the fall, winter and spring months, is probably the most effective way of getting people interested. The main difficulty is to get non-socialists to attend. I think from my own experience that these meetings are not sufficiently advertised.

Three winters ago the socialists of the districts in which I lived were holding Sunday night meetings. Very few people attended the lectures, in fact, I think no one but Socialists knew of them. I accidentally learned of them through a neighbor. Socialist lectures had been held in the same hall for several years and the I had lived in the neighborhood for two years I had not heard of them before.

A desire to know something about Socialism had been awakened in me the previous winter by occasionally hearing the remark that this or that evil would not be remedied until we had Socialism. The man who often made this remark had obtained his socialistic ideas thru reading Merrie England, but he was as ignorant of the organized Socialist movement and the Socialist press as I was. We often thought we would enjoy hearing some Socialist lectures, and yet all this time weekly meetings were being held within four blocks from where we were living and we knew nothing about them.

I am sure the audiences of our weekly meetings could be greatly increased by a thorough distribution of cards announcing our meetings and literature. I have occasionally done some of this work and I think it produces good results. To those who open the doors in response to my knocking I explain what cards and papers are and invite them to attend our lectures. I meet very few who do not accept the literature and seem pleased to hear of the lectures. Some say they are glad to know of a place where they can spend Sunday evening.

It seems to me that it would not be a difficult matter to reach every wage earner in the city, providing the necessary funds and enough comrades able and willing to do the work could be mustered.

My idea is to get up leaflets dealing, for instance, with problems which city employees could understand. Then to secure, if possible, a list of names of city employees, not forgetting the garbage wagon drivers and street sweepers. We should then mail to each man the leaflet dealing with his particular work and enclose with it a card informing him where the Socialist lectures most convenient for him to reach are being held. Another leaflet addressed to the Rapid Transit employees should be distributed in the same manner. Factory workers also might be reached in this way.

I do not know whether it is entirely possible to secure the list of names and addresses. If this can be done such leaflets might prove effective. ENTHUSIASM.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES.

The class in rhetoric will have a social evening Saturday, April 6, at 8 p. m., to which all members and friends of the school are cordially invited. There will be music and refreshments, preceded by a few short papers on "Cranford". As all members of the class were unacquainted with this celebrated English, classic previous to reading it in the literature course, admirers of Mrs. Gaskell's story may be interested in hearing their comments.

The class in rhetoric is now reading Oliver Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield".

The account in last week's Worker of the Paris strike would make an excellent leaflet for distribution among electricians. It has the merit of brevity, a quality of the first importance in winning the attention of workmen as yet not interested in Socialism. The suggestion made by "Enthusiasm" as to leaflets is very well worth trying. T. S.

RAND SCHOOL LECTURE.

At the Rand School, next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Miss Mary Macarthur will lecture on "The Organization of Women".

Miss Macarthur is well known in Great Britain as an organizer of women's labor unions. She has been secretary of the English Women's Trade Union League for seven years. During the last year she has organized 7,000 women. She was a leader in the recent agitation among the workers of the Costes Thread Combine at Paisley, which resulted in the prevention of a threatened cut in wages and in a thoro organization of the women workers.

PROPOSED CHILD LABOR LAW FOR TENNESSEE.

A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee legislature to prohibit the employment of females and children under the age of sixteen years. It prohibits working of women or children under sixteen for a longer period of nine hours each day and annuls all contracts that are in conflict with these provisions. A fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100 for each violation. The law if passed is to take effect June 1.

SUPREME COURT WILL PASS ON LA FOLLETTE ACT IN APRIL.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 14.—The Railway Employers' Liability Act will come before the United States Supreme Court in April on a question of constitutionality. So far, honors are even. In four cases, two United States District Judges (Hanford of Washington and Tieber of Arkansas) have held it constitutional and two (Evans of Kentucky and McCall of Tennessee) have declared that the constitution gives Congress no power to enact such legislation for the protection of the lives of railway workmen.

Spargo's "Socialism" free with twelve yearly subscriptions for "The Worker." See premium offer on our fourth page.

THREE BILLS PASSED.

Socialist Members of Wisconsin Legislature Have Labor Measures Favorably Acted Upon.

MADISON, Wis., Mar. 14.—Three bills introduced by the Socialists have been favorably acted upon in the state legislature. The state senate has passed the bill providing for an eight-hour day for all employees of the state, and of the cities, towns and villages of Wisconsin. The senate has passed two others: the "laborer bill", providing a sure method of removing the metallic dust so dangerous to health in the metal polishing trades; the other providing for protection of employees from dangerous and exposed machinery, fly-wheels, shafting, etc.

Further, the teachers of Milwaukee wanted the legislature to pass a bill granting them pensions. A Milwaukee association, composed of business men and promoters, bulldozed the teachers till they withdrew their pension proposition. But the Social Democratic members will battle for this measure in behalf of the intimidated school teachers.

An attempt was made this week to railroad thru the Wisconsin legislature an appropriation of \$25,000 for the Jamestown Exposition. As this appropriation is to be a military display for exciting the war spirit in the American people, the Social Democratic members of the legislature protested against the appropriation and will fight it to the end. The consequence is that the appropriation was NOT railroad thru, but has been laid over for the present.

TO RAISE \$1,000 FOR THE "DAILY CALL."

The 8th A. D. has decided to raise a thousand dollar fund on the East Side for the "Daily Call". A grand concert has been arranged for April 3 in Clinton Hall, 151-3 Clinton street, the whole profit of which will go to start the thousand dollar fund. It is hoped that the whole sum will be raised without much difficulty. Several committees have visited the progressive organizations of the East Side for the purpose of making propaganda for the "Daily Call" and selling tickets for this affair, and are receiving both moral and financial support. Comrades heading tickets can obtain them at the headquarters of the 8th A. D., 100 Ludlow street. Price, 25 cents each.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

The winning of a suit by a messenger boy against the Western Union Telegraph Company in Massachusetts is considered such an unusual occurrence that it was deemed worthy of a press dispatch last week. This remarkable phenomenon of a penniless boy getting judgment against a big corporation is so seldom witnessed that it is certainly worthy of the attention given it. Perhaps the learned judges were afflicted with heart trouble and took this method to secure relief. We have certainly fallen on strange times in these days of popular clamor.

HATED OFFICIAL WAS A DANGEROUS NEIGHBOR.

One of the grimly humorous features of the Russian revolutionary movement is shown in an Odessa dispatch of Mar. 12, which says: "It was learned to-day that the recent transfer of Gen. Nepluev, commander of the fortress of Sevastopol, to a less hazardous post, was due to the fact that the inhabitants of that city petitioned Premier Stolypin to send him to another command, 'as the nerves of the people of Sevastopol were becoming shattered through the danger which they incurred whenever the commander appeared in public, as bombs were likely to be thrown at him and bystanders might be hurt by them.'"

"A PRIEST AFTER THE ORDER OF MELCHIZEDECK."

Dr. Felix Adler has made two discoveries. On the one hand he finds that the excessively rich are really not criminal at all—they are only insane, and not yet dangerous. On the other hand, he finds that the altruism of Socialists is not a form of insanity—it is only commonplace immorality. The true fruits of self-sacrifice are set by the bounds of family organization. As a domestic patriarch the individual may sacrifice himself (in moderation) to the race, but self-sacrifice expanding itself into Marxian internationalism is an abomination—at least to Dr. Adler and the Lord. In these days of social tumult and spiritual unrest the calm Melchizedekian ethicality of the Carnegie Hall platform is a great comfort.—Times Magazine.

RAILROADS ALSO REDUCE RATES.

The difficulty in trying to reach the capitalist class with legislation that will check abuses alleged or real, is illustrated by a report from Chicago in the "Evening Post" stating that there is a movement in railway circles to retaliate against two cent fare legislation by withdrawing special rates to conventions, etc. To many of those interested in rate legislation this would probably be more objectionable than the three cent fare. The capitalist class generally have a "salinger" of some sort to check the utopian reformers who accept capitalism as a basis for their crusade.

"Elastic currency" seems to be a pretty good thing for the bankers, but somehow it doesn't stretch far enough to reach the working class so that you could notice it. Wonder why?—Common Sense.

"MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION."

Production of George Bernard Shaw's Play At the Manhattan Theater.

By William Mailly.

Sir George Crofts... E. J. Ratcliffe... Mr. Praed... Dodson Mitchell... Rev. Samuel Gardner... John Findlay... Frank Gardner... Walter Thomas... Mrs. Warren... Mary Shaw... Miss Vivie Warren... Catherine Counties...

Bernard Shaw played a mean trick on some people in the Manhattan Theater audience to-night. These had evidently come hither seeking the salaciousness which the highly sensitive critics on the highly moral papers had written into the play.

It was a veritable triumph for Shaw—for the two Shaws, in fact—to meet that purring earnestness and beat it into awed and respectful interest.

Not that there was anything in particular wrong with the audience, as audiences go. Only one was made to feel that it was made up too much of people who came not to hear Shaw, the social surgeon, but the unclean Shaw the daily press had pictured.

To me, therefore the audience was part of the play. How could I help asking myself how this thing was affecting them, if the shameful truths so rakishly spoken did not send them away with a strange stir in their hearts and a haunting idea in their heads?

Mrs. Warren's profession is that of procuress. She is in partnership with Sir George Crofts, a rich but still a "practical" roue. She has kept her daughter, Vivie, in ignorance of the means whereby the girl's education is paid for.

This reads simply but around this little story there is wrought a wonderfully strong and searching analysis of existing society. Mrs. Warren became a prostitute of necessity, because she would rather take her chances of the river than the white lead factory where her sister was poisoned working for a poor wage.

Mary Shaw was admirable as Mrs. Warren, a most difficult part, easily ruined by over-emphasis of coarseness or by an exaggerated exhibition of the mother love and longing that has survived through demoralizing circumstances.

Catherine Counties was too stiff and hard as Vivie in the earlier scenes but warmed up gradually and carried her passages with Crofts and her mother thru very effectively.

ACTIVITY IN NEWARK.

At its regular meeting, on Thursday, Mar. 14, the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Conference of Essex County, N. J., decided to grant the request of the public and repeat the protest meeting of Mar. 10, which was a grand success despite the severe snow storm which blocked the street car traffic for a time.

5 pounds 30c. Coffee, 5 pounds best Rice, 1 pound 60c. Tea, 1 pound best Cocoa... \$1.85

Hamburg-Aw. Coffee Co., 12 Old Slip Corner Water Street, one block from Hanover Square Station.

COOPER UNION DEMONSTRATION.

Continued from page 1.

man who dares to stand against privileged wrong may be blackened in reputation and driven from public life. These crimes of commission are common; but there are crimes of commission which are equally as deadly.

In the city of New York, on Sunday, Jan. 20, nearly five thousand men and women gathered in Grand Central Palace to protest against the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. Will the city editors of the New York dailies contend that a matter which calls together so vast an assemblage is not of public interest?

Labor's Resource in Itself. In such a conjuncture the action of President Roosevelt and Governor Gooding in publicly prejudicing the minds of the people against these men becomes something more grave than a misdemeanor; it becomes a dastardly crime.

The press will not print this opinion. The only way in which it is given the light is thru the political and industrial organizations of the working class. With this mastery opinion as a weapon the pennies of the workers are fighting for the lives of these miners against the uncounted millions of the capitalist class.

What Might Be. Organization makes the strength of every man and the strength of all. You can, if you have the will to do it, make yourselves the masters of your destiny.

Idaho is not governed from Idaho. Idaho is governed from New York. Upon Manhattan Island the labor of the whole American continent exists its product at the feet of the Spenders. New York is the capital; the central heart; the great spider, which sucks and gorges itself upon the life blood of the country.

The Power of Labor. Let the milk carts stop running; let the long line of vegetable wagons that crawl all night over the Brooklyn Bridge cease their deliveries; let the trains and ferries stand idle for a single week, and the bloated and cruel faces that look to-day so contemptuously out of the windows of Delmonico's and Sherry's will be drawn and white with famine.

When workers assemble in the streets, and cry out and threaten, and make angry demands they can be shot down and cowed and driven back to work at last. They assemble conveniently for their own destruction and defeat; as their economic masters expect them to do—and prepare for.

A Consistent Climax. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. In losing their temper in Idaho the official servants of capitalism have imprisoned their wit and cunning. If they persist in pursuing a course of blind revenge, it may appear that the final catastrophe shall do no dishonor to their preparations.

A New Idea. Rage and terror will call for the militia—the old resource, the old idea—to prevent violence and to protect property. But there shall be no violence, and property shall not be threatened. A new idea shall come to demonstration. Non-resistance shall raise its banner in the silence.

MAXIM GORKY'S SOCIALISM.

Another Letter Added to Those Which the "Times" Deems Unfit to Print

To the Editor of the New York "Times": "In his otherwise excellent article on Gorky published in your last Sunday issue (Mar. 3, 1907) Mr. John Martin takes occasion to differentiate between the Socialism of the celebrated Russian and the organized Socialism of this country. Says he:

In addition to the errors concerning Maxim Gorky's doctrine and practice as to marriage, an error regarding his political philosophy has also reduced the sympathy with his cause. That he is a Socialist is loudly declared and in consequence he is befriended by people in America who adopt that label. But no word is used with more diverse meanings than 'Socialism,' and no political philosophy could be further than Gorky's from the creed propounded by American Socialist parties.

And again: Gorky has more the spirit of the primitive Christian than of the Marxian Socialist. In justice to Gorky and in the interest of truth, I am bound to contradict these statements.

In my frequent and intimate intercourse with Gorky during the latter's stay in this country, I had ample opportunity to ascertain his social views and philosophy and his political affiliations. I did not labor under the disadvantage of conversing with him thru the unsatisfactory medium of an interpreter, and my information is first hand.

Gorky is an arduous student and staunch adherent of the Marxian school of Socialism. He is an active member of the Socialist movement in

selfish pleasure the workers are living their lives of sordid toil; to those who turn night into day, and whom high noon finds stupefied upon their pillows; unto these at last shall come the liveried lackey who has silently lated so long but dare not speak. He shall say, 'there are none to threaten. You are free to drink and lust and sleep, but there is no food in the city. The workers whom you have scorned so long, weary at last of your insolence, have stopped feeding you until your lip shall uncurl and you shall harken to their cry for justice.'

A Hard Lesson to Unlearn. Ah, how helpless! How helpless are the Spenders when there is no one to answer the bell. Service, to them, is not something to give. It is something to be insolently exacted. It is a hard lesson to unlearn, but it is a vital lesson and may one day be taught by the only capable instructor. Pale Starvation, when you shall lead her up out of the East Side and point out her new walk upon the Avenue, shall do your utmost work. From under the robe of the Pale Lady the Spenders shall creep to your feet in piteous supplication.

Will innocent people suffer by such a course, you ask me? Are not innocent people suffering now. On the East Side of New York to-night ten thousand children have gone supperless to bed. Let us sympathize with all who suffer; but let us not lose our sense of proportion. While there are thirty thousand people east of Third Avenue who have never had enough to eat, one need not put on sackcloth for a week's hunger in Fifth Avenue.

Is It Impossible? And is it impossible, do you think, for the working class to gain so great an end, in such a way, and without the giving or receiving of a blow? I say it is not impossible. Every step in the development of industry gives to the working class a greater solidarity. Every act of political tyranny such as this in Idaho brings all workmen into closer sympathy, and strengthens their collective power.

This act of unreasoning violence by the authorities of Idaho and Colorado; this illegal putting in jail of three workmen is doing in a few months what ten thousand earnest spirits have been praying for, for years. It is bringing the industrial organization of the working class and the political organization of the working class together under a common banner. Is it not such a union as this which has already given the political future of Europe into the hands of the workers? What then may be the outcome of such a coalition in America?

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. In losing their temper in Idaho the official servants of capitalism have imprisoned their wit and cunning. If they persist in pursuing a course of blind revenge, it may appear that the final catastrophe shall do no dishonor to their preparations. The effect of their proceedings, should they succeed in their present undertaking, may indeed reach somewhat beyond their expectations. For should the working class of America once find it expedient to unite upon the political field, we may hazard the belief that no expense would be spared to secure to such executives as Governor Gooding and such jurists as Justice Harlan an honorable and adient retreat to private life.

Sooner or later the working class of the world is to undertake the building of a new and reputable civilization; for out of its collective thought has already come an understanding of the political sources of power. Who controls the political machinery of a na-

Russia, in full sympathy with the organized Socialist movement of America and all other countries, and the rose water Socialism of "sincere church members and educational socialists" are an abomination to him. When, a few months ago, Mr. Gerault-Richard, editor of the radical Parisian daily "La Petite Republique," and Mr. Viviani, Socialist Minister of Labor in Clemenceau's cabinet, gently upbraiding the famous Russian novelist and patriot for his extreme radicalism, took occasion to assure him of their personal love, Maxim Gorky in an open letter declared to the men who stand in France for the same sort of "Socialism" which Mr. Martin represents in our own country: 'To me, the Socialist, your bourgeois love is an insult.'

And altogether it is high time that the American public abandon the myth of the 'diverse meanings of Socialism' and the 'diverse kinds of Socialisms.'

There is not and probably never was a theory and movement of more striking uniformity than the theory and movement of Socialism. The International Socialist movement with its thirty million adherents, at a conservative estimate and its organized parties in about twenty-five civilized countries, in both hemispheres, is all based on the same Marxian program, and follows substantially the same methods of propaganda and action. The 'diverse Socialisms' outside of the organized movement are represented by small groups of social and political dilettantes toying with problems of the universe and exercising no influence whatsoever on the course of the International Socialist movement. MORRIS HILLQUIST.

No organized state has ever yet represented the people of that state. The state has always meant merely the class or the individuals in whom legal privilege is centered.

"We Are the State." "It was a King of France who said: 'The state? It is I. I am the state.' And a few decades later, Napoleon Bonaparte, the master criminal of Europe, made, in other words, a similar declaration. With his triumphant army at his back he faced the remnants of the house of Bourbon and the remnants of the liberties of the people. 'Which of you,' he cried, 'dare undertake to rule? The throne is the power. And what is the throne? There is your throne'—and he hurled it to the floor. 'I am the Empire!'

"So I believe the day will come, in this twentieth century, when an awakened common life with the light of a new ideal in its eyes will get to its feet and say to the representative of the present infested and outworn social system: 'You call yourselves the state? You with your monstrous selfishness and social cruelty; with your hideous prisons, and madhouses and brothels. You with your wretched civilization which condemns millions of the people to hopeless toil and poverty; which takes from half the world's little children the joy and innocence of life's morning. You with your adulterated and poisoned food; your corrupt legislatures; your unclean and hateful cities. You call yourselves the state? Oh, no. You are not the state. Your sun has set. A new day has dawned. We! We are the state.'

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE.

Continued from page 1.

\$97.57; 19th A. D. S. P., \$10; Young Peoples' Socialist Club, \$10; W. S. D. E. Fund Br. \$7, \$10; Jos. Markwater for contribution coupons, \$5; received balance Feb. 1, \$1,284.62. Total, \$1,418.69.

The advisability of holding street meetings was discussed and laid on the table until the next meeting. Meanwhile delegate Egan was instructed to secure Spenger's Club members for open air addresses.

LUELLA TWINGING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

According to previous arrangement, Miss Luella Twining of Denver, appeared before the Central Labor Union of Boston last Sunday and altho the constitutional limit for such speakers is only thirty minutes she spoke for over an hour. The hall was crowded and she was listened to with intense interest. At the close a rising vote of thanks was given her and the Central Labor Union recommended to the affiliated unions that the platform be given to Miss Twining while she is in Boston. Her eloquence and manner presenting the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone convinced the most conservative of the delegates.

On Sunday Miss Twining spoke in Pilgrim Hall to an enthusiastic audience and a collection of \$22.40 was taken up. It is probable that the work of arousing interest and raising funds for the defense will take on new life in Boston.

ANOTHER MEETING IN STATEN ISLAND.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference of Richmond Boro has arranged another public mass meeting for Mar. 23, 8 p. m., at Liberty Hall, Port Richmond, S. I. George Kirkpatrick and Wm. F. Coakley, delegate to the Central Federated Union of New York City, will speak.

MARCH CELEBRATION OF LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY

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ELIZABETH CONFERENCE.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference of Union County, N. J., held its weekly session last Sunday. Several unions, including Screwmakers, Roller-makers and Ship Carpenters, sent donations and delegates. A chorus of sixty children is being trained to sing "Are They Going to Hang My Papa" at the second mass meeting to be held at Saenger Hall, Fourth St., and Elizabeth Ave., on April 5. Treasurer reported receipts over \$250.

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THE LAST DAYS OF THE RUSKIN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. By Isaac Broome. Cloth, illustrated, 50 cents.

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