

# The Worker.

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## MOYER NOT EX-CONVICT AS CHARGED.

### Another Dastardly Attempt to Create Prejudice Against Imprisoned Official Is Quickly Exposed.

BOISE, IDA., May 10.—The story printed in the Chicago "Journal" of to-day to the effect that Charles H. Moyer is an ex-convict, having served a term in the Illinois penitentiary on a burglary charge, was quickly disproven by Moyer himself to-day and as quickly denounced by his friends as a dastardly attempt to create further prejudice in the public mind against him and his fellow prisoners.

The Chicago "Journal" story presumed to offer evidence that the Western Federation of Miners president had been convicted of burglary under the name of "C. S. Meyers, alias Fred Baker" and was known to the police as the "Cowboy Burglar," and had served in Joliet prison from February 4, 1886, to January 4, 1887.

### Tells Where He Was.

"In 1886, during the time I am reported to have been in the Illinois prison, I was working for the Castle Creek Gold Mining and Milling Company, at Rochford, S. D. I worked for that company nearly all that year, and in the fall I went to Colorado, where I worked, fall and winter, for the Caribou Mining Company at Caribou. Remained at Caribou for two years.

"The crime I am charged with and the conviction occurred twenty-one years ago, but I am sure of my facts. The first time I was ever in Chicago was in 1894, after the panic. I had been working for the Santa Fe railroad, running from Santa Fe to La Junta, and after the panic was let out with a number of other tramps. I went to Chicago, tried to get a job and failed, and after a short time I went to the Black Hills, where I remained for several years. I was young and wandered from one section to another, making my living. I cannot, of course, recall every place I was at a particular date, but I know that I was never in the Illinois prison.

### Life's History Investigated.

"Seventeen years ago I joined the Odd Fellows. Before I was admitted my life's history was investigated and no blemishes were found on my life or character. I am still a member in good standing in that society.

"It is not fair to accuse me of crimes I never committed, but I am helpless here in the Boise jail."

Senator Borah, one of Moyer's prosecutors, says the state was informed of the Illinois case, but no attention was paid to it. He added that the name they received did not contain the initial "H."

### Clarence Darrow, lawyer for the defense, also said: "The Chicago story is false. I am in possession of all the facts of Moyer's complete life, and I unhesitatingly denounce this as a fabrication, pure and simple. And you cannot make my denial too vigorous."

## MOYER IN SOUTH

### DAKOTA IN 1886.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 11.—Charles H. Moyer's connection with the Castle Creek Mining Company at Rochford began in 1886.

From 1887 to 1891 he lived in Deadwood and Lead, working as fireman on the railroad, doing a day laborer's work on city streets and working in the mines and mills. He left in 1891, going to Colorado as a delegate to the Western Federation, and was elected president. The Castle Creek Mining Company is defunct.

The Chicago "Daily Socialist" states that thousands of copies of the Chicago "Journal" containing the manufactured report about President Moyer were distributed at factory gates and wherever large crowds of working people congregated. Among the stockholders of the "Journal" are leading members of the Chicago Employers' Association and it has consistently lied about the working class movement.

## TO ORGANIZE JEWELRY WORKERS.

A meeting will be held Thursday evening, 16, 8 p. m., at Schaefer's Hall, 52 St. Mark's Place, to organize a local of the Jewelers Union. There will be good English and Yiddish speakers to address the meeting.

## GETTING JURY.

### Opening Act of the Great Trial Moves Slowly.

BOISE, IDA., May 9.—The legal battle for the life of William D. Haywood really opened to-day when the work of selecting a jury began. Judge Fremont Wood took his seat promptly at 10. When court adjourned at 5 o'clock the panel of thirty-six men had been exhausted, but there were eleven men in the jury box acceptable to the prosecution and three of that number have been temporarily passed by the defense. No juror has therefore been finally chosen.

The law of Idaho provides that the jury box be filled with talemens before anything be done. Then the prosecutor examines them one after the other. If it appears that any talemans is plainly disqualified for any statutory reason out he goes, and another is called to take his seat. When the box is occupied by twelve men with whom the State is satisfied the defense then goes over them.

After that comes the preemptory challenging, so that sometimes two or three days pass before a juror is finally accepted and sworn.

The regular panel was exhausted to-day and an adjournment was taken until Monday afternoon to give the Sheriff time to summon another venire of 100. The eleven talemens selected will be kept in seclusion.

Out of the thirty-six men on the original panel this morning five were excused by the court for business and family reasons. The state examined twenty-one, and of that number thirteen were passed over to the defense for examination. The defense examined five and challenged two.

Each side under the law is permitted to have ten preemptory challenges, but neither side used any of them to-day. Judge Wood decided he was to allow the greatest latitude in the examination of jurors. Attorney Hawley for the state promptly challenged the second talemans examined, because it was shown that since he was drawn on the panel he had been receiving Socialist and labor papers, also not subscribing for them.

The defense resisted the challenge and the court excused the prospective juror.

### Both Sides Alert.

The three jurors who have been passed by both sides, the not finally accepted, are A. L. Ewing, carpenter and contractor in Boise; William Van Arsdale, a grocer, and Samuel D. Gilman, a farmer. The defense submitted them to a searching examination regarding their religious politics, the lodges and secret societies to which they belonged, and whether the letter of President Roosevelt referring to the defendant as an "undesirable citizen" or the speeches made by Secretary Taft in this state would have influence on their verdict.

Only one of the venire men examined to-day had ever belonged to a labor organization. He was a brick-maker, formerly of Kansas City, and said he belonged to a labor union three years ago. He declared he had fixed opinions and was promptly challenged by the state.

On its examination of jurors the state is laying emphasis on the manner the defendant was taken from Colorado to Idaho.

The question is asked if the manner in which the accused was arrested and brought to Boise would in any way influence a verdict. Stress is also laid on the value of circumstantial evidence, and if the juror if accepted would vote to inflict the death penalty where the evidence was largely or entirely circumstantial.

When being examined by Attorney Richardson for the defense the jurors are asked questions regarding their views on detectives, citizens' alliances and mine owners' associations, and whether they are prejudiced against the defendant because it may be shown that he is a Socialist and an officer of the Western Federation of Miners.

J. E. Yates, the president of a local bank, was accepted by the State, but under the searching examination of Attorney Richardson he admitted that if he were the prisoner he would not allow a man to serve on a jury to try him who entertained the same feelings toward him that he did toward the defendant. He was challenged for cause, and the State did not interpose an objection.

Haywood looks well and is perfectly self-possessed and composed. Mrs. Haywood, her nurse, and two daughters were present. Mrs. Haywood, who is crippled, reclined in a rolling chair and by her side sat her eldest daughter, Vernie, aged 16, and the younger daughter aged 9.

The defense caused a surprise by announcing the retention of Edgar Wilson, who was law partner of Judge Wood until the latter was elected to the bench recently. Mr. Wilson knows practically every man in the district who may be summoned as a juror and

Continued on page 6.

## PROSECUTION'S WITNESS LIST REVEALS MOTIVE.

### Old Time Enemies of Organized Labor Will Take Stand Against Labor Officials—State Shows Uncertainty.

BOISE, IDA., May 11.—That the fight over Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone is one between the mine owners and the mine workers is plainly revealed in the general character of the witnesses in the list of 151 presented by Prosecuting Attorney Hawley to be used for the prosecution. The list embraces the names of men who have for years been active opponents of the Western Federation of Miners and who have been identified with the attempts made by the mine owners to break up that organization in Colorado.

Familiar names are ex-Governor Peabody, Bulkeley Wells, former adjutant general and president of the \$10,000,000 Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride; A. E. Carlton, interested heavily in the mines of the Cripple Creek district; Clarence C. Hamlin, now district attorney in the Cripple Creek district, and at the time of the Colorado labor troubles, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association; and A. M. Stevenson, Republican national committeeman for this state, a lawyer and mining man.

Thomas Baird and Leonard DeLue, deputy sheriffs at the time the prisoners were seized in Colorado and taken to Idaho, are on the list. They had charge of the prisoners part of the time, and Bulkeley Wells, mentioned above, went on the special train with the party.

Edward Boyce, formerly president of the Western Federation, is also on the state's list. It is understood that Boyce may be questioned as to advice he is alleged to have once given that the members of the Federation arm themselves.

Among other witnesses named are Major H. A. Naylor of Cripple Creek, who was in charge of some of the troops at the time of the Victor riot, following the Independence depot explosion. Robert Meldrum, who was a deputy sheriff in Telluride at the time of the strike troubles there; Edward Bell, who was sheriff of Teller county selected to fill a vacancy after the regularly elected sheriff had been forced to resign by having a rope dangled over him by the mine owners. Bell was afterwards defeated for election by the people.

James McParland, the Pinkerton detective is prominent on the list which includes the names of a number of miners and some men said to have been members of the Federation at one time.

It is apparent from the list that the prosecution intends to set up a general conspiracy rather than to question the witnesses as to the particular charge made against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for murdering Steunenberg. The large number of unimportant names on the list also deepens the impression that the State is uncertain of its case and its erratic actions are being characterized as "fitting" in the hope of catching something.

This was illustrated in the subpoenaing by the State of James Kirwan, acting secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, who was here yesterday and had been here many times to consult with Moyer and Haywood in union business. Kirwan was not summoned to appear as a state witness until he was on a train nearing the state line in his return journey to Denver, where the records of the union are, and outside of the Idaho jurisdiction.

The defense expects to put nearly one hundred witnesses on the stand, most of them from Colorado and Nevada.

## RUSSIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS

The Russian Socialist Democratic Party is holding its congress in London after having been denied hospitality in several other countries. Nearly four hundred delegates attended the first session on May 13. Many prominent Socialists are attending the congress, including Rosa Luxemburg and Maxim Gorky. Important questions affecting the future policy of the party in Russia are being discussed.

A St. Petersburg dispatch states that the Russian government has decided to stop or arrest any of the delegates at the frontier if they attempt to return.

## THE ONLY THING LEFT.

After damning the abolitionists and nearly every president of the United States; after having given the lie to all who disagreed with him; after condemning two men in advance of their trial; after busting trusts that persist in living, Mr. Roosevelt should get out a patent on the solar system before some "undesirable citizen" jumps his claim.

## FOUR STRIKES IN 'FRISCO.

### Nine Thousand Workers Battle for Better Conditions.

The "Coast Seamen's Journal" of San Francisco, of May 8, contains certain facts regarding the strikes in that city, which are here given, in view of reports in the press dispatches: "Four important strikes are now being carried on in San Francisco. The callings affected are, laundry-workers, telephone operators, iron trades and street-car men. The numbers involved in each instance are approximately as follows: Laundry workers, 1,200; telephone operators, 500; iron trades, 5,000; street-car men, 2,500; in round figures a total of 9,000 men and women.

"Excepting in the case of the iron trades, which strike has been partially won, the industries affected are completely tied up. For over four weeks the laundries, with a few minor exceptions, have been closed. Telephone service is limited to emergency calls and public needs, and even that is by no means certain or regular. The street-cars are at a complete standstill, more so than ever before, the two independent lines, which in past strikes have continued running by mutual consent, having in the present instance joined with the United Railroads in opposing the terms proposed by the Street-Car Men's Union. For the third time in five years the citizens of San Francisco are compelled to walk, the only alternative being the express wagon or other species of improvised conveyance.

"Needless to say, the inconvenience thus caused is much greater than ever before, owing to the condition of the city's streets, which may only be described as horrible. To add to the general demoralization, there exists a widespread feeling that the worst is yet to come. Rumors of sympathetic strikes are rife, and—but it is folly to anticipate further trouble. Taken all in all, the present situation in San Francisco gives new force and meaning to the characterization of that place as 'the stricken city.'

"As to the cause of the strikes, the telephone operators are contending mainly for the recognition of their union. Several weeks ago the telephone operators organized with a view to remedying certain abuses in the conditions of their employment. As a first result of this move several of the more prominent among the operators were discharged. This action on the part of the Telephone Company was construed by the girls as an effort to destroy their organization. Hence the strike to compel the company to recognize the right of the operators to organize without molestation.

"In the strikes of the laundry workers, iron trades and street-car men the main issue is the establishment of the eight-hour day. Chief interest, of course, centers in the strike of the street-car men, whose demands are summed up in the statement, 'Three dollars and eight hours.' The street-car men claim, and with perfect justice, that this demand is in keeping with the greater burdens imposed upon them by the needs of the service since the fire and the greater cost of living following the same incident. The United Railroads Company, on the other hand, claims that the eight-hour day is impracticable, and in fact impossible, and that the wages now paid the street-car men are the highest paid on any large system in the world.

"The position assumed by the employers in the laundry business and iron trades is substantially the same as that of the United Railroads Company, namely, that the profits of the business will not stand the increased wages demanded. The force of this contention is discounted by the fact that it is the old recourse of the employer in all cases of the kind. However that may be, the strikes are on, and on to stay. In the language of President Calhoun, of the United Railroads Company, it is a 'fight to a finish.'

## MAY DAY IN RUSSIA.

May Day was observed by the workmen of St. Petersburg and other Russian cities on May 14. Most of the factories were closed in St. Petersburg, as well as many stores and most of the street car lines suspended. Troops were held in readiness to suppress any large meetings or demonstrations. M. Iymaloff, a Socialist Democratic member of parliament was arrested for organizing the workers in the railway shops at Warsaw. He was afterwards released.

## GREAT GERMAN STRIKE.

The Master-Builders' Association of Berlin, Germany, have decided unanimously to lock out all masons and bricklayers assisting building workmen on May 18. Over 100,000 workmen are affected by this decision. The proposed lockout, which threatens to be one of the greatest in Germany, arises from the demand of the men for an eight-hour day.

## BIG GAINS IN AUSTRIA.

### At Least Forty-eight Socialists Win at First Ballot.

(Special to the "Volkszeitung.")

VIENNA, May 14.—The Social Democracy of Austria has won a brilliant victory in to-day's election. We have elected at least 48 Socialists to the new Parliament—28 of them Germans and 20 Czechs. The most we had dared to hope for was 44. As yet we have not heard from Galicia, which may add a few more. Besides this, the Socialist candidates go to second ballot in at least 40 districts where there was no absolute majority.

The fight has been hottest in Vienna, which has 33 representatives under the new law. Five Socialists have certainly been elected—Jakob Reumann and Dr. Victor Adler in Favoriten I and II; Franz Schumleider and Anton David in Ottakring I and II; and Karl Seitz in Florisdorf.

In Vienna the principal contest was between the Socialists and the Antisemitites, who masquerade under the name of "Christian Socialists."

Among the Socialists elected in Bohemia and Moravia are Hylbesch, Nemeec, Ginger, and Soukup, old members, and several new ones.

The voting was very heavy in all parts of the country. Over 2,000 candidates were in the field in the 516 districts, in every one of which the Social Democratic Party was represented.

The second ballot will be held on May 21.

## LATER.

Later cable dispatches announce that 56 Socialists are elected to the new Parliament, a greater advance still for Socialism.

This is the first election under the new law, which was extorted by the aggressive campaign of the Socialists. Under the old law, with a high property qualification and indirect election, large sections of the proletariat and the peasantry were disfranchised. The new law provides for direct election and a secret ballot and gives a vote to every man 24 years of age. In some provinces persons qualified to vote are required to do so under legal penalty. This was intended as a measure against the Socialists, as it is known that our party polls its full strength without compulsion. In the long run, however, it will help us by forcing the hitherto indifferent to take an interest in political questions.

## "THE FRIENDS OF LABOR."

The first production of Julius Hopp's satirical drama dealing with political corruption in America and its effects upon the labor movement, "The Friends of Labor," will take place next Tuesday evening, May 21, at the Kalleh Theatre, 45 Bowery, and will run to May 25, inclusive.

Arrangements have been made whereby part of the proceeds from these performances will be donated to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund and the Socialist press.

Manager Ben Kahn, who has the production in charge, has extended the date from May 12 to 18, up to which time proceeds upon tickets sold at The Worker office will go to this purpose. In addition, Mr. Kahn will give 5 per cent of the entire gross receipts of each performance to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund, and a committee will be present at the theatre at his request to receive the amount stated. This includes all tickets sold at The Worker office and the Kalleh Theatre itself.

The following well known English-speaking actors will appear in "The Friends of Labor":

Senator Robert L. Whitaker, president of traction company and boss of Democratic party, Scott Higgins; Edward Harrington, corporation lawyer, Chas. E. Bonnell; Alderman Finn, saloonkeeper and Democratic ward heeler, Edward Nannery; Senator Webb, boss of Republican party, Geo. W. Park; Senator Clarkson, Republican, Harry McKee; Charles McDowell, president of Western Mining Company, J. A. Nunn; Browning, president of Typographical Union, Maurice Frank; Matthews, president of Central Labor Union, H. S. Sargent; Smith, president of Railway Workers' Union, H. V. Noble; Lawrence, a Socialist, William S. Davis; Bishop Martin, president of Conciliation Federation, William Herbert; Peter McCarthy, spy in employ of traction company, Jos. Foley; a politician, Neil Quinlan; second politician, Patrick Donohue; a waiter, sergeant-at-arms of Central Labor Union, Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, union men, strike-breakers, soldiers, Stage director, J. K. Adams; assistant stage director, F. M. Kelly.

The week following the New York production, "The Friends of Labor" will appear in Newark and 10 per cent of the proceeds will go to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund.

## THE LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

### Twenty-five Thousand Men Stand Together in Demand for Increase of Pay to Meet High Cost of Living.

What will perhaps prove to be one of the most important strikes in recent years is that of the longshoremen now on in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Hoboken. Secretary Connors of the longshoremen states that there are about 25,000 men out—about 8,000 in Manhattan, 12,000 in Brooklyn, a few hundred in Staten Island and the rest in New Jersey.

An emergency fund has been accumulating for a long time and the strikers are well provided. Preparations for the strike began two years ago when it became evident that no concessions could be secured without a struggle. No material increase in wages has been received in 25 years, tho the cost of living has steadily advanced. The men demand 40 cents an hour for day work and 60 cents an hour for night and Sunday work.

Owing to the difficulty in securing competent strike-breakers, the companies are standing out at a great loss. Freight is being piled up mountain high on the piers and in the streets. The loss to the companies is estimated at \$100,000 a day.

### A Skilled Trade.

Contrary to the usual impression, the work of loading and unloading ships requires a high degree of skill. The adjustment of the slings about the piles of goods and swinging them on board the boats without damage is a task that requires the cooperation of a large number of men, each of whom knows his place. The arrangement of the derricks and tackle for hoisting and the proper stowing of cargo has become an art that is only acquired by experience. Fish must not be placed next to beef nor can machinery be safely placed on crates of perishable merchandise.

For these reasons the few unskilled strike breakers the companies have secured are unable to handle the mass of freight that is accumulating and what they do dispose of is much damaged. The difficulty is further increased by a number of foremen and checkers quitting in sympathy with the men.

### Police Discrimination.

The companies also have difficulty in retaining the few strike breakers they have employed. Hundreds have been induced to quit, as fast as the strikers have been able to reach them and make known the existence of the strike. This is not always easy to do. The many tugs have been used to transport hundreds of strike-breakers in violation of the law which prohibits them carrying passengers, nothing has been done by the authorities to stop it. On the other hand, a launch employed by the union men to patrol the river was stopped by the police and the men were arrested, but afterward released. The "majesty of the law" comes into play only when the interests of the companies are threatened.

A good feature is the solidarity of the men and the sympathy displayed by allied workers. The strikers were joined last week by 300 freight handlers of the Fall River line, and large sections of grain elevator men refuse to handle non-union freight. It is expected that more of these will join the strikers from time to time.

### Strikers Gaining.

The companies say they will make no concessions, their ranks are gradually being broken. None of the Trans-Atlantic liners have been able to leave on time and many have to leave with water for ballast. A number of the companies granted the demands of the men a few days following the strike. This week six of the

## IS GOOD CITIZEN.

### Old Neighbors of Haywood Say That of Him, Despite Roosevelt.

The neighbors of William D. Haywood have issued the following statement concerning his reputation and character as known to them at Winnemucca, Nevada, where he resided for many years:

"To whomsoever may be the reading hereof: Dear Sirs—Referring to the case of William D. Haywood, an officer of the Miners' Union of the state of Colorado, and against whom some person or persons have caused criminal charges to be made in the state of Idaho, we, citizens and residents of Humboldt county, state of Nevada, beg to say:

William D. Haywood came to our county when he was a mere boy, resided here many years in different localities, and became well acquainted and well known to many of us and to many other citizens and old residents of this part of the state of Nevada; he worked in the mines, and at various other kinds of labor while a resident here, always carefully abstained from each and every kind and character of disreputable callings and occupation; was always an honest, industrious, sober and reliable citizen, an excellent, kind and faithful husband and father;

smaller lines granted all the demands, but the big steamship companies, at a conference, decided to hold out. This decision, however, cannot be adhered to long as the delay in moving freight is becoming more serious each day.

As usual in such struggles, the New York papers are printing stories of rioting and violence on the part of the strikers. While a number of small disturbances have occurred, there has been no riot outside of the editorial rooms where they are manufactured. The seal "Post," for instance, on Monday reported a large number of men at the Battery armed with bale hooks, loudly proclaiming themselves the "entertainment committee" and saying that a fight would soon take place. But it later had to report, reluctantly that "nothing happened". It is certain that if any serious riots have occurred troops would have been on the ground in short order. The companies would see to that. The strikers have committees on duty to counsel peace and they have succeeded in quelling disturbances a number of times.

### Threat of "Arbitration".

The strikers have the best of the struggle, as even the press is forced to admit. The only menace to its successful issue for the men at present is the efforts of the Civic Federation and the Custom House brokers to "arbitrate" the strike. At the very hour when the men have the brightest prospects for winning concessions they have been preparing to demand for two years, the Civic Federation attempts to step in. The strikers, however, have declined the "generous" offer of the chloroform brigade. The men understand the advantage they possess, and they probably remember the sinister part this capitalist organization has played in other strikes. The plan is to call off a strike first, "pending negotiations", and then hand the workers what the street urchin would call a "lemon". This generally consists in a compromise on wage demands and an agreement covering a period of years that will render it difficult to remedy any further grievances. Very often the agreement carries with it an "open shop" provision that recognizes the "natural right" of workmen to disunite in favor of the bosses. To trust their cause to such a body with such a history would be disastrous. If the exigencies of any strike make it necessary for the workers to consider a modification of their demands, or to bring the struggle to a close, they themselves should thru their own chosen representatives conduct the negotiations. To entrust such a mission to a body whose members come mostly from the capitalist class, and who are not subject to the control of the union, is to place their cause in the hands of the enemy.

Even were the Civic Federation a trustworthy body the excellent situation of the strikers at this time is sufficient warrant for the strikers' rejection of the proposal. This favorable situation is enhanced by the fact that a dozen or more ships are expected to arrive in a few days. A truce at this time would give the companies an opportunity to overcome the advantages the workers have won. The strikers deserve the sympathy and assistance of every workman. Now that most of those who have remained out of their organization have joined, every effort should be made towards making the struggle a success. All questions should be subordinated to the one effort of maintaining the solidarity of the men and holding the advantage already won.

was above the average in intelligence and exhibited a most laudable ambition for the improvement of his mind, and became pre-eminently conscientious as a strictly law-abiding and law-obeying man and member of our community; at no time did he associate with or sympathize with the criminal class, and during his long residence in the state, by an unbroken line of unimpeached and unimpeachable conduct as an honest, honorable and industrious young man he built up for himself, with those who knew him best, a most enviable reputation as a most useful and especially law-abiding citizen and man, and commanded the merited respect of every intelligent and honest man with whom he was acquainted; and it is a pleasure to us to be able to bear testimony to the good name of so good and commendable a citizen as William D. Haywood.

Yours truly, S. J. Bonaldoff, Jr., District Judge; Edwa. A. Ducken, District Attorney; J. W. Guthrie, County Assessor; Geo. O. Hill, Clerk of District Court; W. L. Wilkinson, County Recorder; F. G. Hoehnstein, County Treasurer; S. G. Lamb, Sheriff; B. E. Windle, G. M. Rose, C. E. Robins, Attorneys-at-Law and United States Commissioner; J. F. Dunn, Notary Public; C. W. Miller, Deputy Sheriff; Wm. S. Bonnell, Attorney at Law; J. A. Langwith, Attorney at Law.



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

1900 (Presidential) 96,981. 1902 (State and Congressional) 222,762. 1904 (Presidential) 408,320.



EXPOSE THE SPIES.

In view of the campaign of defamation—rather more guarded, but more insidious in its nature and more vigorous and systematic than before—the "undesirable citizen" episode—which is now being waged against Moyer and Haywood in the capitalist press, it is of the highest importance that workmen everywhere should be informed of the methods used by the organized capitalists to honeycomb the unions with spies, to incite violence, and to manufacture pretexts for criminal prosecution and evidence to ensure the conviction of labor leaders whom the masters cannot intimidate or corrupt.

The New York "Times" in a dull and stupid editorial, stops over in congratulations that another royal parasite was born in Spain last week. It urges its readers to congratulate the parents and people that "mother and child are doing as well as could be expected".

"TAINTED NEWS."

"Collier's" is exposing the methods used by the trusts to influence public opinion on questions that they believe affect, or that are likely to affect, their interests. The latest article describes the systematized campaign carried on through "Publicity Bureaus" against municipal ownership and railroad rate legislation.

TO STIFLE CRITICISM.

A communication that appeared in the New York "Herald" recently is suggestive of a sentiment that is in all probability growing in the ranks of the exploiting class. The views expressed appear too often to be a mere coincidence.

tion. "Collier's" reproduces some of these dispatches in facsimile from a number of well known papers. The exposure shows the most thorough organization on the part of the capitalist class, and incidentally reveals how little to be trusted are the news dispatches printed in the daily papers.

This also sets one thinking along another line. If the capitalists will spend money lavishly to defeat such comparatively innocent movements as municipal ownership and rate regulation, what will they not spend to defeat Socialism? And, not to go as far as that, what will they not spend to break up the organizations of labor that are the most potent in protecting and advancing the interests of the working class under the present system?

Whether the capitalists can carry out any such program will be determined by the degree of intelligence acquired by the workers. The working class alone have the desire and interest to maintain what few civic liberties society has won through sacrifice of blood and treasure. It is hardly probable they will surrender those liberties without a struggle, and least of all to those that would take them away—if they dared.

If Murphy and McClellan have made up, as reported, then we can be sure that some particularly rotten piece of municipal jobbery is on the way to consummation. Promoters of the Carnegized Peace Society of New York say they will enlist workmen in the work of the society, but workmen are learning pretty thoroughly that the best guarantee of international peace is the organized working class movement which declares that the workers must cease being the means by which war is conducted, while the instigators of war remain safely at home and wax rich on the ravages of war.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER. A. JACKEYEFF.—1. Eugene V. Debs was 51 years old on Mar. 5 last. He was formerly a locomotive fireman; for 17 years an officer of railway workers' organizations; now a writer and lecturer. 2. William J. Bryan was in Congress from 1891 to 1895.

INQUIRER.—We doubt the truth of the report that Tolstoy has changed his views and given his support to the Russian revolutionary movement. We are not in a position to speak with certainty, but base our judgment on the general unreliability of press reports and on the fact that the report seems very improbable, since the very essence of all Tolstoy's teachings for many years past is absolute non-resistance.

EIGHTY-SEVEN AND ONE.

A fire in an American mine at Velardena, Mexico, on May 10, resulted in the death of 87 miners out of a total of 107. Forty bodies have been recovered. They were horribly burned and most of them unrecognizable. Troops were dispatched to the scene to "preserve order" among the grief-stricken relatives of the dead.

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receives sympathetic approval from the editor, he counsels caution in such a procedure. That capitalist politicians are not above this sort of work is evident from the attempt last year of the Pennsylvania legislature to muzzle the press. A similar attempt was made at Albany last winter. Numerous instances of deliberate persecution of Socialist agitators throughout the country could also be cited. But the appearance of suggestions of suppression indicates the weakness of the capitalist class. It recognizes the peril of full publicity and free discussion of the acts of its agents. A ruling class that so completely dominates the entire social and political life of our time, as the capitalist class does, has every reason in the world to establish a censorship and penal colonies for its rebels. Its rule cannot stand an intelligent investigation. The most astute members of that class know it and welcome repressive measures.

Whether the capitalists can carry out any such program will be determined by the degree of intelligence acquired by the workers. The working class alone have the desire and interest to maintain what few civic liberties society has won through sacrifice of blood and treasure. It is hardly probable they will surrender those liberties without a struggle, and least of all to those that would take them away—if they dared.

If Murphy and McClellan have made up, as reported, then we can be sure that some particularly rotten piece of municipal jobbery is on the way to consummation. Promoters of the Carnegized Peace Society of New York say they will enlist workmen in the work of the society, but workmen are learning pretty thoroughly that the best guarantee of international peace is the organized working class movement which declares that the workers must cease being the means by which war is conducted, while the instigators of war remain safely at home and wax rich on the ravages of war.

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Current Literature

All books noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce Street, New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that postage or expressage will be charged extra.

THE TURN OF THE BALANCE. By Brand Whitlock. The Hobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Price, \$1.50.

Which is the criminal class? The class of those who have done what is called wrong? Or the class of those who make it impossible for those who have done what is called wrong ever to do right again? You are not necessarily out of the criminal class because you have never been in jail. The real criminal is anybody, in the White House or in the gutter, who raises his hand against the commune. That may have nothing to do with going to jail. You may spend the major part of your life in invasion and yet never be suspected of criminal instincts. It is not extravagant to say that some of the best men are in jail and some of the worst men are out of jail. The existence of the jail should not make us proud and scornful. It should make us humble and merciful. Instead of feeling lucky when we get the dangerous people into jail we should feel lucky to have managed to keep out of jail ourselves. Instead of trying to discover how we can best get along with jails we should try to discover how best we could get along without jails. If we loved justice in fact as well as in chatter we would open the jails and let its tenants go free. We would go to jail ourselves, some of us, lots of us, and hand the keys to somebody, and ask to be locked up. There is something better than for anybody or everybody to go to jail. That something better is for everybody to stay out of jail. We ought to feel like criminals when we confess that we cannot get along without jails. When a man threatens to fall we push him down. When he gets down we load him with weights to keep him down. The criminal class is a human not a divine creation. You have done your part towards perpetuating it. It may be, more than the criminal himself. You don't know you are guilty. Now consider yourself arraigned. You may have pity for the man or woman under the ban. But you show them no comradery. Comradery alone will save the world. Save man for man. Save the man above as well as the man below. I see that the criminal is the payment of a bill. He is hell's cash down for heaven's immunity. Have you tried in any way to tell yourself that you might have been an item in that tragic fund? That the cash down might have been drawn from your virtue? Might have thrown its stigma across your reputation? It is not an accident. It is a law. But you might have been made an instrument of that drastic law. When I see you pull away your skirts I am tempted to say to you that it will do no good. You are already soiled. Nothing can compensate for your lack of love. Love alone will settle your account with the criminal. You owe him everything until he is washed clean. Purity, honesty, aspiration. You owe all to him. Jesus may have gone to a cross for you. The criminal no less goes to a jail for you. The man who goes to prison is your shadow. Can you get away from him? Not until the sun is put out. There are no shadows in the worlds of perpetual night. It is a fearful abyss if you look into it with wrong eyes. But if you look into it with right eyes you will see to the end of its sorrows. If you look into it with love's eyes. That is what Whitlock has done in his noble book. Looked into the abyss but looked with eyes of love. And love's eyes can see to the glad end of all grief. Looked with love's eyes which do not shed the useless tears of compassion but weep the red blood of fraternity. Whitlock does not apologize or go half way. He posts a fiery interrogation mark against your superiority. He makes your income fight for its life. In his powerful picture you see the dreadful privileges which you enjoy. He makes it plain how they come to you and what you owe for them even if you do not acknowledge the debt. The few build up the many. Do you see yourself reflected in this unsparring mirror? You are uncomfortable. You don't like what you see. It was not intended that you should like it. Your horror is your hope. If you could look and be satisfied with what you see after you know what it means you would be something less than man or woman. Whitlock don't leave you much choice. He gets his characters into such sharp relation to each other that a single cruel inference is inevitable. An inference that puts the crime of government where it belongs. Puts the crime of economic exploitation where it belongs. Puts the crime of social display where it belongs. Puts the crime of being good where it belongs. Puts the crime of the jail where it belongs. And then puts the exculpation of the criminal where it belongs. He does not say you shall not put pictures of saints on your walls. But he says there are other pictures to be avowed and cherished even if you are not bold enough to hang them up in the sight of the crowd.

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PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By William Mailly.

COURTIN KATE. A comedy in three acts by Hubert Henry Davies. Revived at the Empire Theatre by Ethel Barrymore and her company.

There is nothing very deep about "Cousin Kate", but as presented by Ethel Barrymore and her very capable company it is exceedingly entertaining and greatly superior to many of the so-called comedies that have much less to commend them. It is a bright, clean little play with some delicious comedy moments and an appealing love theme. Cousin Kate is a bachelor girl who is called upon to straighten out the tangled love affair of her cousin's daughter and gets entangled herself in the process, having already accidentally met the man in the case and fallen in love with him at first sight. The action only covers a period of five hours, but matters are adjusted to the satisfaction of everybody. It is not difficult to understand the popularity of Ethel Barrymore in characters like Cousin Kate. Perhaps no other American actress possesses so much innate charm and such an engaging personality as Miss Barrymore. This is emphasized by her entire lack of self-consciousness, which gives her performances a most attractive note of sincerity. For this reason I judge Cousin Kate is not a hard rôle for her to play, tho there are few other actresses of whom this could be said. I enjoyed the Rev. James Bartlett, as played by Grant Stewart very much. His utter lack of humor, his parrot-like reiteration of biblical phrases that had practically lost their meaning for him thru constant repetition, his assumption of superior wisdom and his bland faith in himself, all revealed a mental density and smug egotism that was delicious to me. He reminded me so much of some preachers I have met, especially some in the Socialist movement.

Bruce McRea was a capital Heath Desmond, tho his Irish accent might have been more perceptible, and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Mary Nash, George Swift and Anita Rothe were all excellent. Mrs. Whiffen was much more at home in her part than in her recent one in "The Great Divide". "Cousin Kate" in its way is as enjoyable as Barrie's "Professor's Love Story". Those who have seen E. S. Willard in the latter will know what to expect of "Cousin Kate", which will be played for the last time on Saturday evening, May 18, when Miss Barrymore's season at the Empire closes. She will start immediately on a tour to the Pacific Coast.

Independent Managers Explain the "Merger". The Society of Independent Managers has issued a statement relative to recent developments in the theatrical field arising from the association of the Shuberts with Klaw and Erlanger into the newly-formed United States Amusement Company. The statement seeks to "correct the general misapprehension that appears to exist and that has found expression thru-

humorous phases is not dulled by his present inability to get on the firing line, where he spent so many years.

"THE POOR ALONE ARE CHARITABLE."

The very poor constitute the last sure recourse of the hungry tramp. The very poor can always be depended upon. They never turn away the hungry. Time and again, all over the United States, have I been refused food at the big house on the hill; and always have I received food from the little shack down by the creek on marsh, with its broken windows stuffed with rags and its tired-faced mother broken with labor. Oh! you charity-mongers, go to the poor and learn, for the poor alone are charitable. They neither give nor withhold from their excess. They have no excess. They give, and they withhold never, from what they need for themselves, and very often from what they cruelly need for themselves. A bone to the dog is not charity. Charity is the bone shared with the dog when you are just as hungry as the dog.—Jack London.

THE RISING OF LABOR.

In the morning's dawn, o'er hill and lawn, There'll sound a mighty blast When Labor's hand shall take their stand To claim their own at last.

Let tyrants fear, for loud and clear We'll raise that grand applause When to the skies the red flag flies, The banner of our cause.

No knives, we swear, shall then be seen To play their foolish pranks; But the true and brave, like an ocean's wave, Shall come to swell our ranks.

And the Lord of state, so grand and great, Will rush in dread and fear; And a cry shall ring from the Master King, When our shout doth reach his ear.

When the robber's thrall, himself and all, From off the earth we've cast; Then the worker's pains, and the worker's chains, Shall live but in the past.

—P. V. CREEDE, in the Socialist, Edinburgh.

SOCIALISM IN THE ORIENT.

A local Socialist organization has been formed in Tonkin, French Indo-China, for the purpose of spreading Socialist ideas among the natives. Thus one more little step is taken toward bringing the Orient into line with the West.

Comrade Long has been confined to his bed by sickness for a long time, but he keeps a close watch on the progress of a movement, and his prediction alike of its serious and its

RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY.

MINORITY RULE. All free government is designed to protect universities from majorities. The sole office of government among civilized men is to restrain the people from doing wrong.—Washington Post.

It is wrong to rebel against capitalist oppression. The strikers of New York, San Francisco, and elsewhere throughout the country are to-day enjoying the governmental "restraint" they voted for. Bullets and bludgeons for ballots!

HOW PROSPERITY PANS OUT.

The Western Electric Company of Chicago has laid off 5,000 "hands" since last August. The reason? Too much prosperity! President E. M. Barton of the company says: "Our action has been due to exceeding prosperity in some departments of business. The high prices of copper, steel, and lead, which we use very largely, make construction of plants in which our apparatus is used very much more expensive than at any time for twenty-five years. Our customers have therefore determined to wait until the present rate of cost is greatly reduced. The fundamental difficulty, therefore, is too much prosperity."

The boss's belly bulges to proportions Aldermanic. The worker's stomach shrivels, for his sustenance is scant; Prosperity has hit them both; and now they want a panic To cheapen things and make it pay to operate the plant. The boss is in no hurry,—he can take a long vacation. Reduce his help, decrease their pay, and still rake in the "stuff"; The worker, on the other hand, must either starve or starve; Or find another master, if he's fortunate enough!

NEWS ITEMS ILLUMINATED. No. 1. "TOO OLD TO WORK".

NEW YORK, May 11.—Mrs. Adeline Troner, a widow, aged 70, attempted to end her life yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas in the home of John Young, No. 105 E. One Hundred and Third Street, where she had been employed as housekeeper. She is now in Bellevue and the doctors say she has a slight chance of recovery.—New York World.

Just a trifling tragedy of toil; not important enough for more than a "stuck" of type in a metropolitan newspaper. Mrs. Troner's husband died "in harness" only a few months ago. A steady, hard-working, dutiful and most "desirable" citizen, apparently. Yet, after giving all the abundant energy of his youth, his manhood and his prime to capitalism, he died penniless. There was a little insurance, but all that remained to the widow after the expenses of burial, were a few dollars. Seventy years of age, alone, friendless, deaf and infirm, Mrs. Troner offered herself on the labor market. There was no alternative, save the poorhouse—and the dear soul had old-fashioned notions about pauperism.

She found competition keen, and many were the pathetic little devices she employed to conceal her decrepitude. Such a smoothing out of tell-tale wrinkles! Such a nice adjustment of scanty, gray hair! Such a brave attempt to smile and master the tears! She donned her decent gown of black, stifled her conscience, swore she was ONLY fifty years of age, cut her market price to the vanishing point, and finally secured a position as housekeeper in the home of Mr. Young, himself a worker. Economy had to be practised in the Young household, and poor Mrs. Troner asked little more than her victuals and bed.

But, despite her willingness to work, her eagerness to please, Mrs. Troner couldn't long conceal her infirmities. She did not hear the door-bell ring, and she tottered feebly at her light duties. The awful, ever-present dread of discharge terrified her. The black fear of famine and homelessness haunted her like a nightmare. She fancied dissatisfaction and censure in kindly Mrs. Young's pitying consideration for her helplessness. And finally, when she broke down beneath the strain, sobbing and wallowing like a hurt little child, even the tender solicitude of her considerate employers seemed like cruel "charity" to her proud, brave, broken heart.

Nobody wanted her. She was in everybody's way. There was nothing to live for—nothing, nothing, nothing! Such were her thoughts as she lay sobbing in her little rear room. "The old are fit for nothing but to die."

Well, she would die. She would go to her man, her dear, good husband. HE would comfort and soothe and protect her—even beyond the grave! She wasn't afraid to die. It was LIVING that made her afraid!

And as the merciful fumes of death dulled her into inert passiveness, she lived over again the humble drama of her common, workaday life. Ah, the happiness and hope of her girlhood! The rosy romance of her wooing! How they had planned for and dreamed of the future! They would work hard, live cheaply, scrim and save, so that together they might spend their old age in quietude and peace, perhaps, even, frugal plenty.

"She is now in Bellevue and the doctors say she has a slight chance of recovery."

Foolish, well-meaning doctors! WHY should she recover?

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



# THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott.

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## CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

"I may be a coward," Mr. Driscoll went on, "but if a man puts a gun to my head and says he'll pull the trigger unless I do what he says, I've got to do it, that's all. And I rather guess you would, too. But let's pass this by. I've got a plan. Foley can make me put you off one job, but he can't make me fire you. Let's see; I'm paying you thirty a week, ain't I?"

"That's it."

"Well, I'm going to give you thirty-five a week and put you to work in the shop as a superintendent. Foley can't touch you there, or me either. Isn't that all-right?" Mr. Driscoll wore a look of half-hearted triumph.

Tom had regarded Mr. Driscoll so long with dislike that even this proposal, apparently uttered in good faith, made him suspicious. He began to search for a hidden motive.

"Well?" queried Mr. Driscoll impatiently.

"He could find no dishonest motive. 'But if I took the job I'd have to go out of the union,' he said finally.

"It oughtn't break your heart to quit Foley's company."

Tom walked to the window and looked meditatively into the street. Mr. Driscoll's offer was tempting. It was full of possibilities that appealed to his ambition. He was confident of his ability to fill this position, and was confident that he would develop capacity to fill higher positions. This chance would prove the first of a series of opportunities that would lead him higher and higher,—perhaps even to Mr. Driscoll's own desk. He knew he had it in him. And the comfort, even the little luxuries, the broader opportunities for self-development that would be his, all appealed to him. And he was aware of the joy this new career would give to Maggie. But to leave the union—to give up the fight—

He turned back to Mr. Driscoll. "I can't do it."

"What?" cried the contractor in amazement.

"I can't do it," Tom repeated.

"Do you know what you're throwing away? If you turned out well, and I know you would, why there'd be no end of chances for advancement. I've got a lot of weak men on my payroll."

"I understand the chance, Mr. Driscoll. But I can't take it. Do you know why Foley's got it in for me?"

"He don't like you, I suppose."

"Because he's found out, somehow, that I've begun a fight on him, and am going to try to put him out of business. If I take this job, I've got to drop the fight. And I'll never do that!" Tom was warming up again.

"Do you know the sort of Foley is? I suppose you know he's a grafter?"

"Yes. So does his pocket-book."

"And so does his pocket-book. His grafting alone is enough to fight him on. But there's the way he treats the union! You know what he's done to me. Well, he's done that to a lot of others. He's got some of us scared so we're afraid to breathe. And the union's just his machine. Now do you suppose I'm going to quit the union in that shape?" He brought his big red fist thundering down on the desk before Mr. Driscoll. "No, by God! I'm going to stick by the boys. I've got a few hundred saved. They'll last me a while. If I can't get another job. And I'm going to fight that damned skate till one of us drops!"

Miss Arnold had come in the moment before with letters for Mr. Driscoll's signature, and had stood thru Tom's outburst. She now handed the letters to Mr. Driscoll, and Tom for the first time noticed her presence. It struck him full of confusion.

"I beg pardon, miss. I didn't know you were here. I—I hope you didn't mind what I said."

"If Miss Arnold objects to what you said, I'll fire her!" put in Mr. Driscoll.

The secretary looked with hardly-concealed admiration at Tom, still splendid in the dying glow of his defiant wrath. "If I objected, I'd deserve to be fired," she said. Then she added, smiling: "You may say it again to you like."

After Miss Arnold had gone out Mr. Driscoll looked at Tom with blinking eyes. "I suppose you think you're some sort of a hero," he growled.

Tom's sudden confusion had collapsed his indignation. "No, I'm a man looking for a job," he returned, with a faint smile.

"Well, I'm glad you didn't take the job I offered you. I can't afford to let fools help manage my business."

Tom took his hat. "I suppose this is all," he said and started for the door.

"Hold on!" Mr. Driscoll stood up. "Why don't you shake hands with a man like a gentleman? There. That's the stuff. I want to say to you, Keating, that I think you're just about all right. If ever you want a job with me, just come around and say so and I'll give you one if I have to fire myself to make a place for you. And if you money gives out, or you need some to use in your fight, why I ain't throwing much away these days, but you can get all you want by asking for it."

CHAPTER VII.

GETTING THE MEN IN LINE.

His dismissal had been one of the risks Tom had accepted when he had decided upon war, and he felt it keenly now that it had come, yet its chief effect was to intensify his resolution to outwit Buck Foley. He strode on after block, with his long, pow-

erful steps, his resolution gripping him fiercer and fiercer,—till the thought leaped into his mind: "I've got to tell Maggie."

He stopped as tho a cold hand had been laid against his heart; then walked on more slowly, considering how he give the news to her. His first thought was to say nothing of his dismissal for a few days. By then he might have found another job, and the telling that he had lost one would be an easy matter. But his second thought was that she would doubtless learn the news from some of her friends, and would use her tongue all the more freely because of his attempt at concealment; and, furthermore, he would be in the somewhat inglorious position of the man who had been found out. He decided to have done with it at once.

When he entered his flat Maggie looked up in surprise from the tidy on which she was working. "What! home already?" Then she noticed his face. "Why what's the matter?"

Tom drew off his overcoat and threw it upon the couch. "I've been fired."

She looked at him in astonishment. "Fired?"

"Yes." He sat down, determined to get thru with the scene as quickly as possible.

For the better part of a minute she could not speak. "Fired? What for?" she articulated.

"It's Foley's work. He ordered Driscoll to."

"You've been talking about Foley some more, then?"

"I have."

Tom saw what he had feared, a hard, accusing look spread itself over his face. "And you're done that, Tom Keating, after what I, your wife, said to you only last week? I told you what would happen. I told you Foley would make you suffer. I told you not to talk again, and you've gone and done it!" The words came out slowly, sharply, as though it were her desire to thrust them into him one by one.

Tom began to harden, as she had hardened. But at least he would give her the chance to understand him.

"You know what Foley's like. You know some of the things he's done. Well, I've made up my mind that we oughtn't to stand him any longer. I'm going to what I can to drive him out of the union."

"And you've been talking this?" she cut in. "Oh, of course you have! No wonder he got you fired! Oh, my God! I see it all. And you, you never thought one of your wife and child!"

"I did, and you'll see when I tell you all," Tom said harshly. "But would you have me stand for all the dirty things he does?"

"Couldn't you keep out of his way—as I asked you to do? Because a wolf's a wolf, that's no reason why you should jump in his mouth."

"It is if you can do him up. And I'm going to do Foley up. I'm going to run against him as walking delegate. The situation ain't so bad as you think," he went on, with a weak effort to appease her. "You think things look dark, but they're going to be brighter than they ever were. I'll get another job soon, and after the first of March I'll be walking delegate. I'm going to beat Buck Foley, sure!"

For a moment the vision of an even greater elevation than the one from which they were falling made her forget her bitter wrath. Then it flooded back upon her, and she put it all into a laugh. "You beat Buck Foley! Oh, my!"

Her treful words he had borne with outward calm; he had learned they were borne more easily, if borne calmly. He sprang up, his wrath tugging at its leash. She, too, came to her feet, and stood facing him, hands clenched, breast heaving, sneering, sobbing. Her words tumbled out.

"Oh, you! You! Brighter days, you say. Ha! ha! You beat Buck Foley? Yes, I know how! Buck Foley'll not let you get a job in your trade. You'll have to take up some other work—if you can get it! Begin all over! We'll grow poorer and poorer. We'll have to eat anything. I'll have to wear rags. Just when we were getting comfortable. And all because you wouldn't pay any attention to what I said. Because you were such a f-o-o-ll Oh, my God! My God!"

As she went on her voice rose to a scream, broken by gasps and sobs. At the end she passionately jerked Tom's coat from the couch and threw herself upon it—and the frenzied words tumbled on, and on.

Tom looked down upon her a moment, quivering with wrath and a nameless sickness. Then he picked up hat and coat, and glancing at Ferdinand, who had shrunk terrified into a corner, walked quickly out of the flat.

He strode about the streets awhile, had dinner in a restaurant, and then, as Wednesday was the union's meeting night, he went to Potomac Hall. It fell out that he met Pete and Barry entering as he came up.

"I guess you'll have another foreman to-morrow, boys," he announced; and he briefly told them of his discharge.

"It'll be us next, Rivet Head," said Pete.

Barry nodded, his face pale.

All the men in the hall learned that evening what had happened to Tom, some from his friends, more from Foley's friends. And the manner of the latter's telling was a warning to every listener. "Do you hear Keating has been fired?" "Fired? No. What for?"

A wise wink: "Well, he's been talkin' about Foley, you know."

Tom grew hot under, but ignored the open jeering of the Foleyites. The sympathy of his friends he answered with a quiet, but ominous, "Just you wait!" There were few present of the men he had counted on seeing, and soon after the meeting ended, which was unusually early, he started home.

It was after ten when he came in. Maggie sat working at the tidy; she did not look up or speak; her passion had settled into resentful obstinacy, and that, he knew from experience, only time could overcome. He had not the least desire to assist time in its work of subjection, and passed straight into their bedroom.

Tom felt her sustained resentment, as indeed he could not help; but he did not feel that which was the first cause of the resentment—her lack of sympathetic understanding of him. At twenty-three he had come into a man's wages, and Maggie's was the first pretty face he had seen after that. The novelty of their married life had soon worn off, and with the development of his stronger qualities and of her worst ones, it had gradually come about that the only thoughts they shared were those concerning their common existence in their home. Tom had long since become accustomed to carrying his real ideas to other ears. And so he did not now consciously mislead sympathily with his efforts.

There was no break the next morning in Maggie's sullen resentment. After an almost wordless breakfast Tom set forth to look for another job. An opening presented itself at the first place he called. "Yes, it happens we do need a foreman," said the contractor. "What experience have you had?"

Tom gave an outline of his course in his trade, dwelling on the last two years and a half that he had been foreman.

"Um,—yes. That sounds very good. You say you worked last for Driscoll on the St. Etienne job?"

"Yes."

"I suppose you don't mind telling why you left? Driscoll hasn't finished that job yet?"

Tom briefly related the circumstances.

"So you're out with Foley." The contractor shook his head. "Sorry. We need a man, and I guess you're a good one. But if Foley did that to Driscoll, he'll do the same to me. I can't afford to be mixed up in trouble with him."

The conversation was a more or less accurate pattern of many that followed on this and succeeding days. Tom called on every contractor of importance doing steel construction work. None of them cared to risk trouble with Foley, and so Tom continued walking the streets.

One contractor—the man for whom he had worked before he went on the St. Etienne job—offered Tom what he called some "business advice." "I'm a pretty good friend of yours, Keating, for I've found you all on the level. The trouble with you is, when you see a stone wall you think it was put there to butt your head against. Now, I'm older than you are, and had a lot more experience, and let me tell you it's a lot easier, and a lot quicker, when you see trouble across your path like a stone wall, to go around it than it is to try to butt it out of your way. Stop butting against Foley. Make up with him, or go to some other city. Go round him."

In the meantime Tom was busy with his campaign against Foley. He was discharged on the fourteenth of February; the election came on the seventh of March; only three weeks, so haste was necessary. On the days he was tramping about for a job he met many members of the union also looking for work, and to these he talked wherever he found them. And every night he was out talking to the men, in the streets, in saloons, in their own homes.

The problem of his campaign was a simple one—to get at least five hundred of the three thousand members of the union to come to the hall on election night and cast their votes against Foley. His campaign, therefore, could have no spectacular methods and no spectacular features. Hard, persistent work, night after night—that was all.

On the evening after the meeting and on the following evening Tom had talks with several leading men in the union. A few joined in his plan with spirit. But most that he saw held back; they were willing to help him in secret, but they feared the result of an open espousal of his cause. There were only a dozen men, including Barry and Pete, who were willing to go the whole way with him, and these he formed loosely into a campaign committee. They held a caucus and nominations for all offices were made. Tom being chosen to run for walking delegate and president. The presidency was unopposed, and during Foley's regime had become an office of only nominal importance; all real power that had ever belonged to the position had been gradually absorbed by the office of walking delegate. At the meeting on the twenty-first Tom's ticket was formally presented to the union, as was also Foley's.

(Continued next week.)

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

# "LIES, LIES, ALL LIES!"

## No Foundation for Vile Charges Made by Daily Press Against Western Miners.

The dirty part that the capitalist press is playing in the effort to damn the kidnapped miner officials is the most dastardly work that the press has done in years. That this press has become more vindictive of late is due, in large measure, to the necessity of saving the President from the infamy which his interference so well merits.

The attitude of the daily press since Steunenberg was killed and Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were kidnapped, has been so uniform thruout the country as to suggest a deliberate and well organized plan to send the accused men to the gallows.

First, there was a general denunciation of the men and assertions of their guilt. Some, like the "Sun" in April, 1906, went so far as to assert that the kidnapped men were in Caldwell when the crime occurred! This sort of thing was abandoned, somewhat, when the resentment it aroused among workmen became apparent and the actual facts became more widely known.

As tho they had received instructions from an "inner circle" of the mine owners, a conspiracy of silence immediately followed thruout the country. Then Roosevelt came to the aid of the legalized criminals of Idaho. This again, with a unanimity that was surprising, broke the silence when it was seen that the labor organizations were placing Roosevelt in the pillory for his act. Since then the old plan of shamelessly fabricating news and bluntly charging the guilt of the imprisoned men has been revived. Rather would these papers see three men ascend the scaffold than to have a single word of the executive slander impeached.

For example, the New York "Times" of May 3 charges that the Western Federation of Miners "made a business, not merely of murder, but of massacre." It repeats the story, long exploded, of the dropping of a cage 1,400 feet in a mine and killing fifteen men. This is again laid to the door of the union men. Other stories of like kind are repeated in that and subsequent issues. And this in face of the fact that Senate Document No. 122, being a "Report on the Labor Disturbances in the State of Colorado," refers to these specific crimes and exonerates the union men!

The report goes further and shows that the evidence indicates the mine owners themselves were guilty of these crimes. The "Times" editor, probably has a copy of that report in his office and knew of its contents when he wrote his editorials. Just what difference there is between the miserable wretch that can perpetrate such falsehoods and one who uses a dirk in the dark against a fellow man, is hard to determine.

Another example is that of the Brooklyn "Eagle" of May 5. In what is, on the whole, a fairly accurate review of the case, it asserts in heavy black type that at no time have the miners and their friends "advanced a plea for a fair trial." Further it claims that the demand is made that the men "must not be punished—that they must go free!"

This is what is being done by the capitalist press. And they ask us to be calm while they forge documents, fabricate news, distort facts and deliberately lie about our outraged fellow workers! From the hour that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were stolen from their homes in Denver there has not been a single act committed by the prosecutors that has not been illegal. Not a single word have they spoken regarding the case that did not assume, or openly assert, the guilt of the accused. And they ask us to be calm!

When kidnappers, ex-convicts and thugs, perjurers, political grafters and prevaricators, prove their claim to being honest men; when by their acts they observe the laws they now trample upon, till then, intelligent workmen will refuse to believe that anything but animus and class hatred inspire those who demand the blood of our brothers before a fair trial is had and the evidence then produced goes to a jury of their peers.

**SOCIALISM INVADING WEST POINT.**

Col. C. W. Larned, professor of drawing at the United States Military Academy at West Point, delivered a remarkable address in the Academy of Music one Sunday afternoon at the men's mass meeting. He did not mince his words, but condemned capitalism in round terms and concluded a brilliant address by saying: "There is but one great political question for the future—the equitable production and distribution of wealth. Socialism is a theory of social evolution. It will result from a gradual succession of changes brought about more or less rapidly by a process of agitation and conversion."

**MORE UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS.**

On May 10 the State Senate at Albany passed Senator Aekroyd's bill which permits the appointment of conductors and brakemen on railroads as special policemen, and also the Franchot bill for the appointment of policemen for the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company. The latter bill provides for the appointment of special policemen by the governor and their payment by the company. It would seem that the legislature also regards the workers as "undesirable citizens," and these bills are being passed to prove it.

# LINCOLN AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

By W. J. Ghent.

[In response to inquiries about Lincoln's social views and especially about certain utterances commonly attributed to him, we reprint the following article which W. J. Ghent contributed to "Colliers" of April 1, 1905.]

That Abraham Lincoln, frontiersman and country lawyer, came to hold views on the relations of capital and labor far in advance of his time, and, indeed, of so radical a nature as to be remarkable considering his environment, is generally recognized. But radical speakers and writers have frequently made more of his attitude on this problem than the facts warrant. Expressions have been attributed to him which he did not utter, and into his acknowledged expressions have been read meanings which he could not have intended.

For the last ten or twelve years a curious mélange of political-economic utterances attributed to him has been appearing intermittently in the radical press. Radical orators have also taken it up. Recently it has been reproduced as a broadside by a New England minister, and thus a still more intensive sowing has been given to it. As usually printed it is as follows:

**LINCOLN'S VOICE TO-DAY.**

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my forebodings may be groundless."

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit to raise a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering the power which they possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them until all of liberty shall be lost."

"In the early days of our race the Almighty said to the first of mankind, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' and since then, if we except the light and air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us without having first-cost labor. And inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows that all such things belong of right to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any government."

"It seems strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in writing bread from the sweat of other men's faces."

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it." These paragraphs are printed usually as a connected whole, and are generally credited to one of the messages to Congress. In their most recent publication, however, a slight variation is furnished by crediting them to the "Message to Congress, 1861" (which message not specified), and to "a letter to a friend, now in possession of a Maine physician."

As a matter of fact, the passage is a hodge-podge of forgery, misquotation, and verbal legerdemain. Some of the sentences are not Lincoln's; some are only in part his, while others, he has, are by removal from their context and association with other passages, made to give misleading implications.

The first paragraph is almost certainly a forgery. The style is not Lincoln's, nor is so far as any one can now say, are the sentiments. Nowhere among his authenticated utterances is there to be found anything resembling either the form or the substance of this paragraph. No one has even been able to show the original in Lincoln's hand, and repeated demands for its production have met only vague assertions of its existence in some other and generally remote place.

The second paragraph is a corruption of what actually appears in the first annual message, Dec. 3, 1861, the substance of which had been previously expressed in speeches delivered in Cincinnati and Milwaukee in the fall of 1859. The text is inexpressibly corrupt, words and whole sentences being omitted, and a number of words being interpolated. On the whole, however, the textual errors do not alter the sense. The expressions regarding the relations of labor and capital represent exactly what Lincoln thought, and are a striking instance of his social radicalism. But a wholly misleading effect is given to his references to

monarchy and his warning of a "returning despotism," by removing the sentences in which they are contained from their original context, and placing them within new surroundings. As the passage stands, the reader is led to believe that Lincoln is warning the workmen of a threat of despotism in the North—presumably of an capitalistic intent to install a monarchy. Nothing was further from his thought. The argument from which this passage is taken is a vigorous indictment of the Confederate leaders on the ground that they are warring "upon the first principle of popular government—the rights of the people."

The third paragraph has no connection with the one that precedes it. It is a fragment from a discussion of the tariff, and bears, in the authentic Lincoln records, the presumptive date of Dec. 1, 1847. The text is comparatively free from error.

The fourth paragraph is taken, slightly altered, from the immortal Second Inaugural, March 4, 1865. It has to do, however, not with the labor question, but with the slavery question. The fifth paragraph is a mere generalization, with no particular application except as to the fundamental right of the people to amend or overthrow their government when it fails to answer their purposes. It is from the First Inaugural, March 4, 1861.

As an expression, therefore, of Lincoln's views on modern industrial problems, these paragraphs are not what they pretend to be. Manipulated to show that Lincoln saw, during his last years, the rise of a "money power," bent upon the restriction of the suffrage and the seizure of authority, and thus threatening the political and social structure of the nation. But there is no trustworthy evidence that he had any such apprehensions. Not

contrary to what has often been inferred from the foregoing paragraphs, is there any reason for supposing that he anticipated, except in the most general way, any of the ideas of modern Socialism. With all his sympathy for the working class, he remained more of a Jeffersonian than a Marxian. The Utopian Socialism of Greeley's "Tribune" in the forties and fifties most doubtless have affected him, consciously or unconsciously, and probably had much to do with the form which many of his expressions took. But for all that, he seems never to have departed from the ideal of the "middle-class scramble" of fifty years ago as the destined order of society in America.

Only a year before his death, he declared: "That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise." The modern phenomenon of ten millions of human beings in this nation in a more or less constant state of poverty was one which he could not have foreseen.

Lincoln's sympathy with workmen was always sincere and deep, and it was sensibly deepened during his Presidency by the innumerable evidences constantly revealed to him of working-class devotion to the Union cause. Such declarations as those of the Workmen's Association of New York City, and the workmen of London and Manchester, England, drew from him expressions of the warmest gratitude and praise. The action of the starving cotton operatives of Manchester in refusing to petition the British Government to intervene to bring the Civil War to a close, and instead sending Lincoln resolutions of encouragement and congratulation, touched him deeply. "I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question," he writes, Jan. 19, 1863, "as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country." To the delegation of the Workmen's Association of New York City, who visited him on March 21, 1864, he repeated in full his declarations regarding labor and capital from the first annual message, and added: "Let them [the working people] beware of prejudices, working division and hostility among themselves. The most notable feature of a disturbance in your city last summer was the hanging of some working people by other working people. It should never be so. The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues and kindreds."

It is not needed that the utterances of Lincoln should be juggled in order to make them the expressions of a sense of close kinship with the toiling masses. Thruout his life he gave the most unmistakable evidences of this feeling. Moreover, he gave frequent expression to the historical fact of the priority of labor to capital, and he used it as an argument for the dictum that "labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration." He even qualified his Jeffersonianism with the Socialistic declaration that "to secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any government." And he publicly expressed his thankfulness that he lived in a society wherein dissatisfied workmen could strike, instancing the strikes of 1858-59 in the North as an argument against the servile labor of the South. But so much admitted, it is a mistake to go further and attribute to him opinions regarding the social order which were not current in his time. So far as can now be judged, he knew nothing of a "money power," nothing of the theory of surplus value, or of the economic interpretation of history or of the class struggle. He was, in the light of modern thought, far more advanced in his social beliefs than any

# ADVOCATE FREE USE OF MACHINE GUNS.

The Nottingham "Guardian," one of the leading English provincial papers, takes occasion to applaud the Rumanian government for its prompt and liberal use of machine guns in crushing the peasants' revolt, and goes on to declare that, if the progress of Socialism in England cannot be stopped in any other way, machine guns must be used there, too. Simultaneously, the New York "Times," which divides with the "Sun" the questionable honor of being the typical representative of American capitalism, devotes a long and emphatic editorial to praising the Japanese government for sparing no bloodshed in the task of destroying the organization of the workers in the copper mines, and plainly intimates that the same method should be employed here: the workers should be well treated, of course—as well as the employers find consistent with their own interests—but they should not be allowed to organize; bullet and bayonet are the sure cure for labor troubles. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." The capitalist class, voicing its sentiments thru the press and otherwise, shows signs of dangerous madness nowadays.

**ANOTHER PROBLEM SOLVED.**

Cornelius A. Jackson, the towerman on the elevated road at Ninth avenue and Fifty-third street, who was convicted two weeks ago of manslaughter for his part in the wreck of September, 1905, in which fourteen persons lost their lives, was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing by Judge Warren W. Foster in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. In passing sentence, Judge Foster said:

"Railway accidents and disasters have become very common, and it is too seldom that the blame can be brought to any one person. Your record has always been a good one, but in this instance you left your post and neglected to set the proper warning signals. This cannot be overlooked.—New York Times, March 22, 1907.

Let us all second the motion and raise it to the nth power. Let us all give a vote of thanks to this eminent exponent of the blindfolded goddess and let us start a popular subscription in recognition of his valiant service in ridding our country of railroad wrecks or rather in giving us a formula for procedure in cases of railroad wrecks.

Said formula may be stated as follows: Wait until a wreck occurs. Then find some single individual workman (more than one will not do) upon whom the wreck can be blamed and who is not sufficiently wealthy to escape on a plea of exaggerated ego, insanity or brain storm, and then soak him.

If the blame cannot be fixed upon one man, let it go.

Cornelius A. Jackson's conduct was highly reprehensible. Before he accepted a job from the elevated railroad, he should have had himself examined by several kinds of expensive experts. He should then, after finding himself thoroughly reliable, have made a thorough examination of the safety appliances and methods of administration in vogue with the elevated railroad.

If he found any of these faulty or if he found that employees were overworked, resulting in inefficiency, he should have called the president and the board of directors before him and laid down in no uncertain terms the conditions under which he would consent to accept their three Jollars a week, more or less. If they were obdurate, he should have indulged in eloquent heroics to the effect that no would prefer starvation for himself and his loved ones to working for such a company.

Society must be protected, even if some workmen have to go to jail, leaving their families to shift for themselves. We cannot allow ourselves to be moved by maudlin sentiment.—Ellis O. Jones, in Life.

**WHY IT WAS UNFIT TO PRINT.**

Regarding the action of the Philadelphia daily papers in suppressing the reports concerning the escapade and subsequent suicide of Benedict Gimbel, a department store proprietor of that city, and to which suppression The Worker called attention recently, "Collier's" has this to say:

Now, behold, a wealthy and well-known Philadelphia is arrested, the arrest being a part of a story so dramatic that it required all sorts of headlines in New York. In his home city? Not a line. He was one of the owners of a department store. Query, can Philadelphia papers ever be induced to treat the news from counting-house perspective? The Gimbel Brothers' advertisement in the "Ledger" the morning in which the story was suppressed occupied one full page—which means for a day about \$300, and for a year—but any Philadelphia may calculate for himself.

It may be remarked that the Philadelphia "Ledger" is owned by the same corporation that owns the New York "Times" and this was the only New York paper that did not report the Gimbel affair. This is where the "Times" motto, "All the news that's fit to print," came in handy, and not for the first time, where its advertisers have been concerned.

**THAT WOULD BE NO JOKE.**

The Washington "Herald" has the following joke: "The law holds an accused person innocent until he is proven guilty." "The law may. But how about the police?"

It might have added: "How about Roosevelt?" But here the joke would end and tragedy begin.

other man who had held the office of President. But to suppose him capable of comprehending a future which was then but dimly foreshadowed, and of originating ideas which his environment could not normally have produced, is to regard him not as a man, but as a miracle.



PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS

MERRIE ENGLAND. By Robert Blatchford. 10 cents; 12 for 85 cents; 100 for \$8. THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10 cents. WENDELL PHILLIPS. By Frank H. Wentworth. 10 cents; 12 for 85 cents; 100 for \$8. MR. MALLOCK'S "ABILITY". By Morris Hillquit. 10 cents; 12 for 85 cents; 100 for \$8. THE SUPREME COURT AND THE CONSTITUTION. By Walter V. Halloway. 15 cents; 8 for \$1. WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS. By Gaylord Wilshire. 50 for 75 cents; 100 for \$1.25. HEARSTISM. By J. B. Osborne. 10 cents; 20 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50. MENTAL DYNAMITE. By George R. Kirkpatrick. 5 cents; 100 for \$2.25; 500 for \$10. DARWINISM AND SOCIALISM. By Laurence Small. 5 cents; 10 for 30 cents. INFANT MORTALITY. By Margaret McMillan. 5 cents; 10 for 30 cents. SOCIALISM AND SLAVERY. By E. M. Hyndman. 5 cents; 6 for 25 cents. THE CHURCH AND SOCIALISM. By Austin Lewis. 10 cents. THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Rev. Charles H. Vail. THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM. By J. L. Joyner. WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. By Sidney Webb. MAN AND MACHINE. By Robert G. Ingersoll. These four 5 cents each; 12 for 30 cents; 100 for \$2. FROM REVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION. By George D. Herron. THE MAN UNDER THE MACHINE. By A. M. Simons. WHAT SOCIALISTS WOULD DO IF THEY WON IN THIS CITY. By A. M. Simons. SOCIALISTS IN FRENCH MUNICIPALITIES. From official reports. THE PRIDE OF INTELLECT. By Franklin H. Wentworth. These six 5 cents each; 12 for 45 cents; 100 for \$3.

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CAPITAL.

By KARL MARX. Vol. I. The Process of Capitalist Production. Price, \$2.

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By C. OSBORNE WARD. Vol. I. Before the Time of Christ. Vol. II. From Christ to Constantine. Each, \$2; sold separately.

THE USELESS CAPITALIST CLASS.

By T. Quelch in London Social Democrat.

"And you? You the smart, the common faints, the gentles? What of you? Where are you going? Your mad gambling, your insatiable drinking, your foolish drugging, your vulgar, your extravagance, your worship of Mammon, your silly speech, your endless search for brutal pleasure, your absolute contemptibility? ... I merely ask, What use are you? You are beautiful, you wear fine raiment. But what is your purpose?"—Bellinda Blinders. The leading capitalists, the millionaires and billionaires, are sad specimens of the human race, useless and hurtful. The mark of degeneracy is upon them. Their sickly offspring are old at birth. Their organs are sapped with diseases. Exquisite meats and wines load down their tables, but the stomach refuses to digest them; women, expert in love, perfume their couches with youth and beauty, but their senses are benumbed. They own palatial dwellings in enchanting sites, and they have no eyes, no feeling for joyful nature, with its eternal youth and change. Sated and disgusted with everything, they are followed everywhere by enant as by their shadows. They yawn at rising, and when they go to bed, they yawn at their feasts and their orgies. They began yawning at their mother's womb. Capitalism, bankrupt, old, useless, and hurtful, has finished its historic mission; it persists as ruling class only through its acquired momentum."—Paul Lafargue. "Society consists of two sections, those that bore and those that are bored."—Lady Warwick.

on banquets, on everything that takes their fancy for the moment.

The workers pour so much wealth into their laps that all the time at their disposal is taken up in spending it. Their whole and sole interest in living seems to be as to who shall be the most ostentatious; who shall the most recklessly destroy and waste everything that is useful and necessary. They seek everywhere for an outlet for their money. They have no need to be thrifty. Their great trouble seems to be the inability to get rid of their ever-accumulating wealth. They are forced to "save" owing to lack of "ability" to spend it. Their wealth is turned into capital, i. e., invested. This capital, as Marx so truly says, "is dead labor, which, vampire-like, becomes animate only by feeding on living labor, and the more labor it devours the more it lives." It accumulates by devouring labor, by feeding on the sweat and blood of the people.

"They are your natural superiors," has often been the "reluctant" answer to any poor proletarian who has dared to aspire to be something more than a wage-slave. "They are the elite, they are everything that is good and great and noble." Now, that might well have been said of the ancient Athenians, who have passed us down, thru the ages, so many wonderful proofs of their culture; but it certainly cannot be said of the capitalist class today. Instead of that they are brutal, blatant and vulgar. Having neither leisure for, nor interest in, such things as art, science and literature—which they leave to a few professional men—but, instead, having all their energies sapped up in money-spending, they are both stupid and ignorant. They pursue the latest "craze," be it ping-pong, gymnastics, mad-motoring, or anything else that requires very little mental effort.

Such is this desire for the ridiculous for sensation, for something novel or bizarre, that they have Venetian dinners, like that recently given at the Savoy Hotel, which costs over \$100 per head. In New York, the millionaires clique, that was known by the name of "the smart set," but now, more appropriately known as "the mad set," have "tramp" banquets, to which the persons invited go dressed as tramps; and they have farmyard dinners; that is, the luxuriously-appointed dining-hall of one of their palaces is temporarily turned into a farmyard and the guests dine amongst the swine and poultry, and crawl about on all fours, and behave worse than beasts.

The following, culled from the Philadelphia "Record" will give some idea of the shameless and criminal waste of the idle rich: "Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish amused society to-night with one of the most original entertainments ever given in New York. One hundred and sixty guests enjoyed a roof-garden show in the white-and-gold ball-room of the Fish house. Mrs. Fish planned an artistic decoration for the occasion, and her socialist had a contract to trans-

form the ball-room into a garden with artificial apple trees in blossom and with trellises hung with wistaria. The details were perfect, and even the polished floor was covered with artificial grass. Tables and chairs, painted green, were sprinkled about, and supper was served to the guests while the performers sang and danced."

This kind of a thing is not confined to New York, or to America. It is peculiar to the capitalist class all the world over. Let anyone go into the fashionable haunts of the West End, here in London, and the same senseless misuse of wealth will be observed. Only the other day there appeared in the capitalist press, itself, a condemnation of the carrying-on of "smart set" women belonging to the Lyceum Ladies Club in Piccadilly. A wall was sent up over these women smoking cigarettes, drinking brandies and sodas, playing gambling games, such as bridge, etc.

It is a wonderful, yet tragic, story. Surrounded as we are with all that the genius of invention has achieved, with art and science carefully nursed and cared for and developed by exceptional men; with the instruments at hand, now, for providing everyone with the means of a pleasurable life, yet this noxious weed, this capitalist virus, creeps in and denies our right to live. Utterly rotten, corrupt from top to bottom, of no use whatever, lecherous, profligate, and callous, this class must be thrown from off the back of the people before the emancipation of the workers can be achieved.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS SOCIALIST PAPER.

The "Heimin Shimbun" of Tokyo, Japan. In its issue of April 13, announces that owing to prosecutions by the government it is forced to suspend publication. The prosecutions are based on the support given the workers in the great Ashio mine strike last February, and on resolutions adopted at the second annual convention of the Socialist Party during the same month. The government has also issued an order forbidding organization by Socialists. Two comrades were sentenced to prison for three and six months respectively for writing an objectionable article. A number of labor organizers are also held in prison for organizing the Ashio mine strike. A special reserve of soldiers has also been provided by the government to suppress Socialist agitation.

Their organization and central paper is suppressed, for the time being our Japanese comrades are not discouraged. "The spirit of revolution," says the "Heimin Shimbun" is now deeply planted into the minds of the people. We may be sure that the day will come soon when we can raise our voice again so loudly that it will ring over from one end of the country to the other, and may make the ruling class tremble." Dr. Tokijiro Kato has been elected as Japanese delegate to the International Congress at Stuttgart.

The Worker, 50c. a year. Subscribe.

LOCALS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NEW YORK STATE.

- Albany—Sec. Fred L. Ariand, 15 High St., Albany. Addison—Sec. N. B. Thornton, Addison. Auburn—Sec. John Van Selver, 24 Lincoln St., Auburn. Buffalo—Sec. Louis Restu, 11 Choptin Block, Buffalo. Carthage—Sec. James B. Smith, Carthage. Catskill—Sec. Geo. H. Warner, 430 Main St., Catskill. Corning—Sec. William W. Ariand, Corning. Hartsville—Sec. Henry Lunt, Randolphville. Fort Edward—Sec. E. B. Gordon, Fort Edward. Geneva—Sec. E. C. Buffington, 253 Exchange St., Geneva. Glens Falls—Sec. D. J. Donohue, 96 Walnut St., Glens Falls. Gloversville—Sec. Byron Dye, 234 S. Main St., Gloversville. Hornby—Sec. H. K. Pettibone, Hornell. Ithaca—Sec. Wm. G. S. Clapp, 311 S. Tloga St., Ithaca. Jamestown—Sec. D. A. Nell, 9 Lincoln St., Jamestown. Johnstown—Sec. Geo. W. Knowles, Johnstown. Kings County—Sec. Wm. MacKenzie, 940 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Limestone—Sec. J. E. Dwyer, Box 17, Limestone. Middletown—Sec. R. C. Hill, 134 Grant St., Middletown. New Rochelle—Sec. Ros. Maguire, Lot 3-wood & 4th Sts., New Rochelle. New York—Sec. U. Solomon, 66 E. 4th St., New York. Niagara Falls—Sec. J. E. Parsons, 103 Ferry St., Niagara Falls. Newburgh—Sec. P. K. Van Ingen, 153 Lauder St., Newburgh. Oneida—Sec. Frank Smith, 1 W. Walnut St., Oneida. Oswego—Sec. E. R. Esler, 324 Coleman St., Oswego. Port Jervis—Sec. Harry Walker, 35 Grand View Ave., Port Jervis. Poughkeepsie—Sec. H. Schefer, 6 S. Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie. Peekskill—Sec. R. L. Holmes, 525 N. Dix St., Peekskill. Portchester—Sec. Chas. Seck, 68 Hasco St., Portchester. Poughkeepsie—Sec. Otto Gransalka, Box 410, Poughkeepsie. Queens County—Sec. Wm. Burckle, 464 Harmon St., Brooklyn. Rochester—Sec. Mrs. Mabel Kennon, 351 Hawley St., Rochester. Rome—Sec. A. B. Curtis, 31 Joseph Rectory, Rome. Richmond County—Sec. B. Rochow, 106 Targe St., Stapleton. South Glens Falls—Sec. Calvin E. Moore, South Glens Falls. Sparta—Sec. C. L. Dedrick, Sparrowbush. Syracuse—Sec. Gustave Stobel, 718 McBride St., Syracuse. Schenectady—Sec. F. P. Schwalm, Spring Valley. Schenectady—Sec. R. R. Hunt, 6144 South St., Schenectady. Sag Harbor—Sec. Wm. Foshaag, Sag Harbor. Salamanca—Sec. Chas. G. Missa, Salamanca. Troy—Sec. W. B. Corbin, 45 Ford St., Troy. Ticonderoga—Sec. Fred L. Thomas, Ticonderoga. Utica—Sec. O. L. Endres, 48 Varrick St., Utica. Waterville—Sec. A. L. Purdy, Waterville. Watertown—Sec. Jas. A. Darrow, 96 Main St., Watertown. Waterbury—Sec. D. F. Dwyer, 516 13th St., Waterbury. Yonkers—Sec. Frank Fosard, Box 330, Yonkers. Canastota—Sec. W. H. Hoese, Canastota. Clinton—Sec. J. G. Kirby, Box 4 Clinton. Dunkirk—Sec. W. R. Nowack, 15 Doughty St., Dunkirk. Greenport—Sec. Wm. Neumer, Box 514, Greenport. Saratoga Springs—Sec. Aug. Kessel, 13 North St., Saratoga Springs.

IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL-FIELDS.

Some of the coal companies desire to return to the monthly pay system, contending that the workers lose too much time after pay day. As if the workers were enjoying vacations at the sea shore following the receipts of their meagre earnings.—Tollers' Defense.

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 B, West Hoboken, N. J.

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

LEST WE FORGET. The publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers. Trade unionists and their friends should bear this in mind.

- The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill. All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio. The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. McClure's Magazine, Century Magazine, Bookman, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Man and Woman, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine. Good Housekeeping, Farm and Fireside, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

ONE DECISION FOR LABOR.

Once in a long while, just for the sake of variety, some judge gives a decision favorable to workmen—especially in times when workmen are showing themselves discontented and unruly, as they are just now. The Minnesota Supreme Court has decided in favor of a workman who sued the Great Northern Railway for blacklisting him, and thus upholds the constitutionality of a state law which the trial judge had declared unconstitutional. Similar laws have been held unconstitutional in Ohio and other states.

WHY BELGIAN MINISTRY RESIGNED.

The resignation of the Belgian Ministry, which was reported in the American press about a fortnight ago, but without details, was due, as now appears from our foreign exchanges, to its defeat in the Chamber on a provision for limiting the hours of labor in mines, which the ministry opposed, but which was adopted by a vote of 70 to 70. The Socialist members have been especially active in advocacy of the shorter workday.

The Worker is for the workers. Subscribe.

PUBLICATIONS.

"A Great Little Book on a Great Big Issue", HEARSTISM. An analysis of Government Ownership by J. B. Osborne, former State Organizer of California. 10c. a copy, prepaid; 4 for 35c.; 15 for \$1.00; \$2.00 per 100. Send stamps or money order to SOCIALIST VOICE, OAKLAND, CAL. 3136

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

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

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegate meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth Street, Room 2. Directors meet the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 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 Hutton St.

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

COGNMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau, 24 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 11 (German)—31 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 12 (German)—31 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 13 (Czech)—243 E. 84th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 14 (Czech)—243 E. 84th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 15 (Czech)—243 E. 84th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 16 (Czech)—243 E. 84th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 17 (Czech)—243 E. 84th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 18 (Czech)—243 E. 84th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 19 (Czech)—243 E. 84th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 20 (Czech)—243 E. 84th St., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION) meets every Thursday in the month of 10 p. m. in the Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th Street, Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street. William L. Draper, 432 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City. Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffer, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 104 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$3.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same conditions a benefit of \$2.00 for 40 weeks and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$20.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the same amount for the aged daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Members between 18 and 45 years of age in cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Mayer, Financial Secretary, 115 E. 23rd Street, Room 2, New York City.

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

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

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PUBLICATIONS

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) A Monthly Magazine

of Popular Science Literature and Socialism in the Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation. For Year, \$1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copy, 10c. Sample Copy, Free. SUBSCRIPTION, 26 Grand St., New York.



PARTY NEWS.

National.

The Socialist state convention of Kentucky will be held Sunday, June 16, at the Lagoon Park Clubhouse, Covington.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The motion of National Committeeman King, Michigan, to instruct the Socialist Party delegation to the International Congress to refrain from introducing any trade union resolution has been seconded by National Committee members Beardsley, Conn., Headley, N. J., and Clark, Tex.

The motion by National Committeeman Lee, N. Y., providing a supplementary declaration to the party resolution on Emigration and Immigration, has been adopted by a vote of 34 to 1, 22 not voting.

The first ballot for the election of delegates to the International Congress resulted as follows: Berger, 14; Carey, 6; Gozious, 5; Lee, 20; Austin Lewis, 4; A. M. Simons, 17; Spargo, 7; J. C. Thompson, 1; Wentworth, 11; Work, 12. None of the candidates having received a majority of the votes cast, a second ballot is required, upon which vote will close May 23. Candidates for second ballot are: Victor L. Berger, Wis.; James F. Carey, Mass.; Louis Gozious, Pa.; Algernon Lee, N. Y.; A. M. Simons, Ill.; John Spargo, N. Y.; Franklin H. Wentworth, Mass.; John M. Work, Iowa.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The N. E. C. has adopted the motion by Comrade Hanford providing for the payment of the expenses and per diem of James Oneal in attending the meeting of the committee on constitution. Comrades Hanford, Hillquit, Untermann, and Work voted affirmatively, Berger, Patterson, and Simons not voting.

By the same vote the N. E. C. decided to retain Fred L. Schwartz as National Organizer.

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Under date of April 17, the Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau reports to the affiliated parties and delegates to the bureau that the committee has, till that time, received only a small number of resolutions to be submitted to the International Congress at Stuttgart. These resolutions are from the Transvaal asking that Esperanto become the international language; from the United States on emigration and immigration; from the Socialist women of Austria and Germany on the suffrage question; and from the Independent Labor Party of England on admission of trade unions to the International Congress. The committee declares that since most of the parties or sections have not yet taken the matter of resolutions for the congress under consideration, it seems impossible to assemble the Bureau during the first week of May, as previously decided, and suggests that it meet early in June, proposing either June 1 and 2, or June 8 and 9, or June 15 and 16, for choice. Reports of organizations on activity since 1904, with the texts of propositions and resolutions, are asked to be submitted for the next meeting of the Bureau, these to be inscribed on the agenda of the International Congress.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR APRIL.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for April shows total receipts of \$2,300.82 and expenditures of \$2,297.31, and a balance of \$127.48 on hand. Of the receipts \$1,506.14 was for dues; supplies, \$108.53; literature \$52.85; W. F. of Miners Defense Fund, \$222.55; Russian S. D. L. P. Fund, \$179.25.

Dues were received from organized states as follows:

- California, \$51.87; Colorado, \$25; Connecticut, \$20; Idaho, \$16.55; Illinois, \$104.25; Indiana, \$51; Iowa, \$40; Kansas, \$30; Kentucky, \$5; Louisiana, \$7.50; Maine, \$11; Maryland, \$14; Massachusetts, \$98.50; Michigan, \$60; Minnesota, \$64.40; Montana, \$22.75; Nebraska, \$19.40; New Hampshire, \$6.10; New Jersey, \$100; New Mexico, \$150; Ohio, \$33.35; Oklahoma, \$110; Oregon, \$69; Pennsylvania, \$235.42; Rhode Island, \$11; South Dakota, \$14.05; Tennessee, \$5; Texas, \$50.85; Vermont, \$2; Washington, \$55.45; West Virginia, \$5; Wisconsin, \$100.80; Wyoming, \$10.

UNORGANIZED STATES: Georgia, \$1; Mississippi, \$5; Nevada, \$7.50; New Mexico, \$6; North Carolina, \$12.30; Panama, \$3.60; total, \$1,306.14.

The largest items of expense were: Postage, \$122.11; wages, \$508; printing, \$373; organizers, \$527.78; Executive Committee meeting, \$61.05; buttons, \$120; rent, \$70; Russian S. D. L. P. Fund, \$179.25; W. F. of Miners Defense Fund, \$222.55.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are:

- John Collins: Flint, Mich.
Isaac Cowen: New Jersey, under direction of State Committee.
George H. Goebel: May 19, Cottage Grove, Ore.; May 20, Drain; May 21, Oakland; May 22, Roseburg; May 24-25, Coos County.
Lena Morrow Lewis: May 19-21, York, Pa.; May 22, Ephrata; May 23-25, Reading.
Guy E. Miller: Colorado, under direction of State Committee.
Fred L. Schwartz: Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.
M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under direction of State Committee.

New Jersey. The following motion was unanimously adopted at the meeting of the State Committee of New Jersey at its meeting on May 12: "That National Committeeman Kelly be instructed to introduce a motion in the National

Committee, calling upon the National Executive Committee to institute an investigation concerning the alleged actions of Milwaukee party members in accepting nominations from another party, and to ascertain if the constitution of the Socialist Party has been violated."

The Socialist state convention will meet in Turn Hall, Trenton, Thursday, May 30, Decoration Day. A candidate for governor will be nominated and a new party platform will be discussed.

Pennsylvania.

Nine new members were admitted at the meeting of the City Central Committee, May 8.

Several branch secretaries report that their ledgers and minute books are filled up. Several of each of these have been ordered and are expected in a few days, when those asking for them will be supplied. Most branches in Philadelphia use the books issued by the National Office and find them indispensable.

The County Commissioners have informed the party that there are no candidates for delegates to the state convention other than those regularly elected by our referendum. This removes any possibility of other than our own candidates being delegates.

The Picnic Committee is arranging the details for the picnic to be held at Maple Grove, Second street and Pike, Saturday, Aug. 31. The sub-committees are now engaged in their several duties.

The Downtown Jewish Branch will hold a May festival Friday evening, May 17, at their headquarters, 513 So. Fourth street. Samuel Clark will be the principal speaker.

Any out-of-town speakers desiring engagements during the coming campaign should communicate with Terrence A. Flood, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, stating dates open and terms.

Local speakers are requested to put themselves at the disposal of the Campaign Committee. Drop a line to Comrade Flood.

Branches and comrades are requested to note the engagement of Lena Morrow Lewis Saturday evening, June 1, at Germantown and Lehigh avenues, and East Plaza, City Hall, Sunday evening, June 2.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Seven dates have thus far been secured for E. E. Carr. A boat excursion will be held June 16. Refreshments will be served, but no intoxicants sold. Tickets are 50 cents for adults; children, 25 cents. The entire day will be spent on the water. Boat will leave Pittsburgh at 9 a. m. The primaries will be held June 1. Branches are urged to prepare lists of sympathizers and canvass them to secure party members. Howard Caldwell will soon speak in the county. Rev. E. W. Christian (colored) speaks at Call's Auditorium, Sunday, May 19, 8 p. m. Next Sunday, A. P. Moore of the "Leader" will speak.

Massachusetts.

At the Labor Lyceum, Sunday, May 19, 8 p. m., "Starkman" of "Wishful's Magazine" will deliver the illustrated lecture, with stereoscopic views, "How the Other Half Lives".

Connecticut.

Max Slater has been expelled from Local New Haven.

The State Committee met May 12 at New Haven, Comrade Kratz presiding. Comrades Beardsley, Lezotte, Pierce, Applegate, Toomey, Langlois, and Smith were present. Receipts last two weeks were \$18.06; expenditures, \$39.15; balance, \$45.17. Owing to cool weather it was decided to end John W. Brown's tour with the third week, as the agitation against primary law has had such good effect that it looks like it will die in the pigeon-hole. Clinton H. Pierce and Howard Caldwell are open for dates. Locals should apply to the State Secretary. Quarterly report of National Committeeman Beardsley was accepted. Decided to warn comrades against the systematic effort of Connecticut press to convict the kidnapped miners. Committee voted disapproval of National Committee motion No. 7, deeming it premature, futile, and prejudicial, both for the miners and the Socialist Party. Committee holds it unwise to prejudice case before the evidence is in court.

Here and There.

"The Socialist Woman" is the name of a new Socialist monthly magazine to be published early in June and edited by Josephine Conger-Kaneko. The advance notice states that the magazine will be "devoted to the cause of the Socialist women of the world. The Socialist women must have at least one propaganda organ in which to express themselves, to get acquainted with each other, to organize firmly and strongly, and to fight the injustices that obstruct their way." Price, 35 cents a year. Address, "The Socialist Woman", 619 E. Fifty-fifth street, Chicago, Ill.

"The Peoria Socialist" is a new weekly published at Peoria, Ill. Price, one year, 50 cents. State Secretary Pelsey of Maine reports that one H. B. Feyler has been expelled from the Socialist Party on charges of fraud, misappropriation of party funds, and obtaining money under false pretense, by Local Rockland. Feyler claimed to be a representative of a large wall paper concern and a Socialist, and took part in the municipal campaign then on. A campaign paper was issued by the local and Feyler was given charge of it. He secured the advertising and collected the price of same. He got an appropriation from the local to pay cost of printing and other campaign expenses. He borrowed from various comrades sums ranging from two to \$15 dollars, on pretense that he had a large consignment of wall paper due

in Rockland and vicinity that he had sold, and would receive payment for such upon delivery. He boarded with a comrade, who is the proprietor of a restaurant and in the end owed him two months board. Feyler got safely away with his loot.

"The Florida Standard", a Negro paper published in Jacksonville, has announced its advocacy of Socialism, declaring that the Socialist Party is the only party that desires to do justice to the workers of all races.

A Socialist periodical called the "Red Flag" is about to be started in Baton Rouge, La. May Beals will edit it. She is to be addressed at 424 Bilbo street, Lake Charles.

Machinists' Union No. 311 of Los Angeles, Cal., passed resolutions endorsing the Socialist Party. Then Machinists' Helpers' Union No. 12,364 endorsed the resolutions and ordered copies sent to other local unions and to the President of the American Federation of Labor.

Rev. Frank D. Burhaus, pastor of the Washington Park Congregational Church of Chicago, in a recent sermon, declared that in the political field the highest representative of what he called "divine selfishness" is the Socialist Party.

New York State.

At the meeting of the State Committee on May 7 there were present Comrades Butscher, Solomon, Lewis, Schnepf, and Makiel. Comrade Butscher was elected chairman. Minutes of last meeting were approved. Communications received from National Secretary, Local Patchogue, L. E. Freeman, Albany, Geneva, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Catskill; resignation of E. R. Essler of Olean as State Committeeman, on account of his removal to Ohio, was accepted, and the county notified to fill vacancy. Local Albany reported successful district conference held at Schenectady. Local Troy asked for applications for charters for near-by vicinity. Rochester reported amendment of constitution. Statement was received from Alexander Rosen, in reference to his account with the Socialist Literature Company. State Secretary instructed to answer it. The question of sending speakers thru the state was taken up. The treasurer stated that the regular income was barely sufficient to pay regular expenses, and that extra funds would have to be raised, if agitation is to be kept up, thruout the state. It was, therefore, decided to notify the locals that they would be required to turn over to the State Committee 15 per cent of all the moneys collected on the campaign lists for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the state agitation. Also decided that Comrade Chase make another tour of organization. State Secretary was directed to write to various speakers in reference to arrangement of tours beginning with July. Comrade Solomon will take charge of the office as acting Secretary of State during the absence of Comrade Chase, and was authorized to employ a stenographer at a reasonable salary to assist him in his work. Decided to have list of towns suitable for organization work ready at next meeting; also to take up questions of nominations on the state ticket, and of the new primary law. It was also decided that state organizers will be hereafter allowed \$50 per week to cover salary and hotel expenses, and that the State Committee will pay their railroad fare. State Secretary was instructed to engage Comrade Carey for tour beginning July 8; also to write to the National Secretary requesting assignment of Arthur Morrow Lewis for two months' tour in New York City and state.

State Organizer Chase will start on an organizing tour of the state the latter part of the month, visiting unorganized places mainly, but devoting some time to places where locals already exist. The first part of his trip will be thru the southern counties. Such places as Binghamton and Elmira will be given time sufficient to get organizations perfected.

James F. Carey of Massachusetts will make a tour of the state in July, going mainly to organized places to address meetings arranged by locals. Other speakers are being negotiated with to follow Carey until close of summer campaign. Competent organizers will be sent into new territory just as fast as they can be secured and while the funds of the State Committee will permit. There is much work to be done and funds are badly needed. Every local should make extra efforts to raise money for this purpose and send it in at once. This being an off year with no state ticket to be elected, the State Committee will be laboring under difficulties in carrying on the work of agitation and organization and every local must help.

Secretaries and organizers of locals are again reminded that the address of the State Secretary and Treasurer is now 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

Among the six new members recently taken in by Local Rome, N. Y., Socialist Party, are William Cronk and Mrs. Sarah Cronk Rowley, brother and sister, both of them over three score and ten years old and son and daughter of Hiram Cronk, the last survivor of the war of 1812. He died about two years ago and the story of his life was published far and wide at the time. He was cared for by Mrs. Rowley in his declining years. It is inspiring to Socialist workers to have the co-operation of these real sons and daughters of the Revolution and of those who took part in the war of 1812 in the campaign for the Social Revolution. Mrs. Rowley, altho 74 years old, is an active propagandist and takes a lively interest in the Moyer-Haywood case, acting as one of a committee to draw up suitable resolutions protesting against Roosevelt's utterances. She is a reader of the "Daily Socialist" as well as other Socialist papers and is the first woman

comrade to be admitted to Local Rome.

New York City.

The General Committee held its regular meeting on Saturday, May 11. Eighty-two applications for membership were accepted. The 22d A. D. was authorized to organize a German branch, twenty-five of the new applicants having joined the party on condition that they might belong to a German branch. Request of 19th and 21st A. D. that they be permitted to form one branch was referred to the City Executive Committee. Comrade Oppenheimer tendered his resignation, as delegate to the Moyer-Haywood Conference because of what he charged to be outside interference in the affairs of the Conference. He especially criticized Julius Hopp's advertisement of a benefit for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund, but after full discussion, Comrade Oppenheimer withdrew his resignation, upon motion of the committee. Comrades Chase, Lewis, and Goldbarth were elected a committee to visit the headquarters of the striking longshoremen. The Organizer was instructed to have printed a quantity of Comrade Hanford's "American Workingman and His Sacred Right to Work" for distribution among the strikers. Delegate from the 8th A. D. reported that their headquarters had been broken into and their property, records and tickets which they had on hand, destroyed. The headquarters of the 6th A. D. were ransacked in a similar manner a few days ago. The Organizer was instructed to report the matter to Police Commissioner Bingham.

Local New York's open-air campaign will begin not later than June 10, and all comrades able to act as speakers or chairmen are urged to volunteer their services, stating number of evenings in the week they can give and what nights they prefer. The open-air meetings early in the campaign are of great propaganda value, as the audiences are in better mood to listen to a popular delivery of the aims and objects of the Socialist Party, than later when the hurrah campaign conducted by the capitalist parties detract attention. Plenty of literature can be sold at these meetings, and comrades can render no better service to the local at this time, than by volunteering their services to speak as often as possible. All those desiring to act as speakers or in any capacity assist during the open-air agitation are urged to communicate with Organizer Solomon, so that work may be assigned to them immediately.

Experienced out-of-town speakers willing to devote part or whole of their time during the coming campaign in New York City, are reminded that Local New York can always avail itself of their services and are urged to communicate with Organizer Solomon, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York City, stating dates and terms, and their applications will be submitted to the City Executive Committee in charge of the campaign.

Sol Fieldman will address evening and noon-day meetings during the coming week as follows: FRIDAY, MAY 17.—Evening, N. E. corner Second Ave. and Tenth St.; noon, Broad and Wall Sts. SATURDAY, MAY 18.—Evening, S. W. corner One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Ave.; noon, Broome and Broadway. MONDAY, MAY 20.—Evening, S. W. corner Thirty-eighth St. and Broadway; noon, Waverly Pl. and Broadway. TUESDAY, MAY 21.—Evening, N. E. corner Twenty-seventh St. and Broadway; noon, Franklin statue, Spruce and Nassau Sts. WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.—Evening, S. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Ave.; noon, Twelfth St. and Broadway. THURSDAY, MAY 23.—Evening, N. E. corner Eighty-sixth St. and Third Ave.; noon, Navy Yard, Sand St. entrance. FRIDAY, MAY 24.—Evening, N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Ave.; noon, Broad and Wall Sts. SATURDAY, MAY 25.—Evening, S. E. corner Sixty-fifth St. and Broadway; noon, Broome and Broadway.

The report of the City Executive Committee meeting on May 13 has reached The Worker too late for publication in this issue.

Edward King continues his class in "Economic Interpretation of History" every Thursday, 8:30 p. m., at the 8th A. D. clubrooms, 106 Ludlow street. A lecture precedes the class.

James R. Brown will lecture for the Liberal Art Society at Terrace Lyceum, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, May 17, 8 p. m. Subject: "Why Socialism Cannot be a Success?"

The 6th A. D. will hold its regular meeting Friday, May 17, 8 p. m., at the clubrooms, 293 E. Third street. Business of importance will be transacted.

At the last meeting of the 16th and 18th A. D. Comrades Schmidt, Dietz, Egerter, and Nicolaus were appointed a committee to obtain a list of all the trade unions meetings within the district for the use of the Yorkville Agitation Committee. At the next meeting, May 17, at 1032 First avenue, there will be a discussion of current events, Comrade Boyd being the opening speaker.

The 8th A. D. will give a literary entertainment on Saturday, May 18, 8 p. m., at the headquarters, 106 Ludlow street, and Julius Hopp will give the following program of readings from some of his works: 1. Essay, "The Drama and Its Mission"; 2. An original poem in English; 3. "Poor People", a drama in one act; 4. Original poem in German. Admission is free.

The 3d and 10th A. D. will hold its regular meeting Thursday, May 16, at 85 E. Fourth street. Comrades are requested to be present promptly at 8 p. m.

The New York Socialist Literary Society has removed from 237 E.

Broadway to 165 Henry street. On Saturday, May 18, 8 p. m., a musical and literary concert will be held at the new rooms. Refreshments will be served. Comrades and friends are invited to attend.

Comrade Catusy is painting a complete set of scenery for the one-act sketch entitled "Undesirable Citizens", to be given at Moser's Hall, 17 Manhattan street, Saturday evening, May 18, for the benefit of the Harlem Agitation Committee. The cast of characters is as follows: Judge Bierbower, Albert Abraham; Officer O'Shaughnessy, J. C. Frost; Lawyer Hardupp, J. J. Shanahan; Dr. Boozvelt, Nicholas Hausen; Garriman, Fred Rockwell; Jabbernsky, George Liblik; Jimmie, Thurber Lewis; Jennie, Viola Demitt; Miss Incongnita, Mildred Lewis; members of the Great American Barnstormers Constellation, citizens of Lemonville, etc. A dance will follow the entertainment. Admission free.

"The French Revolution from a Socialist Standpoint", an illustrated lecture, will be given at the Harlem Socialist Club, 259 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, May 20.

Kings County.

Regular meeting of Local Kings County was held May 11 with Comrade Butscher in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were adopted. Communications were received from the Young Socialist League, with tickets for their festival and from the Chandler Publishing Company. The Executive Committee reported no meeting. Organizer reported having several hundred copies of "Pinkerton Labor Spy" on hand and urged the comrades to push the sale. Also reported that Branch 3 of the 9th A. D. was reorganized. Delegates seated were D. G. Haffle from Branch 3 of 9th A. D. and M. Lebowitz from Branch 2, 23d A. D. In place of Comrade Neuer, State Committee reported arrangements made for agitation tours for J. C. Chase, James F. Carey, and Lena Morrow Lewis. Nineteen candidates were admitted as members of the party. It was decided that all assembly districts send in to the organizer at once a list of the best corners in their districts for street meetings, so that he may be in a position to select the best and arrange meetings in the most effective way. Income of meeting, \$38.80; expenses, \$12.68.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MILLS. The Socialist local of Seattle, Wash., has brought charges against Walter Thomas Mills, based on information received from the Dominion Executive Committee, Provincial Executive Committee, and Local Vancouver of the Socialist Party of Canada. The following is a summary of the facts, as presented in the correspondence on the affair:

In October, 1905, a convention, called by the labor unions of British Columbia to consider the advisability of organizing a labor party, met in Vancouver. By an overwhelming majority the convention decided to support the Socialist Party. A minority bolted the convention and organized a "Labor Party". Its platform was not a Socialist platform. Walter Thomas Mills spoke in Victoria on Dec. 28 under the auspices, and for the candidates, of the Labor Party. The Socialist Party had a ticket in the field at the same time. The Provincial Executive Committee revoked the charter of Local Victoria, some of whose members supported Mills' action. Those opposing compromise were granted a new charter. These facts are attested to by the committees mentioned above and by the special committee composed of the three Socialist members of Parliament at Victoria. Mills makes a general denial of these statements, the "Socialist" reports him as making no denial of specific charges. It thus appears that Mills' word is in conflict with the four committees of the Socialist Party of British Columbia. The first issue of Mills' new paper contains a favorable reference to the party organized in opposition to the Socialist Party of British Columbia.

On April 14, Local Seattle held a special meeting to consider the charges against Mills. When the charges were about to be read Mills moved to adjourn the meeting, which was carried and which leaves the charges still pending against him. In his reply to the charges, Mills does not deny having spoken for a party opposed to the regular local organization. He intimates that the charges may come under the jurisdiction of the International Socialist Bureau, as the charges come from one country and he from another, which would make his case an international issue. He further intimates that Comrades Wagentknecht and Titus are prompted by their "business interests" in opposing Mills' actions in Victoria. Whether Mills will agree to meet the charges submitted by the four committees or succeed in preventing action on them, remains to be seen.

On May 4 the state convention was held in Seattle. Mills was refused a seat as delegate, on the ground that he was under charges. The convention was divided between supporters and opponents of Mills, but the delegates opposing him were in a majority throat.

RAILWAY MERGER IN MEXICO. The merging of all the railways of Mexico into one great holding corporation will be completed in a short time. Arrangements have been made for organizing the United Railways of Mexico, which includes the Mexican Central, National, International and the Inter-oceanic railways. The capital stock will be \$225,000,000 in which the Mexican government will hold a large share of the stock.

ROOSEVELT Calls EVERY UNION MAN an UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN. EVERY UNION MAN SHOULD WEAR THIS BUTTON. 5 CENTS Am an Undesirable Citizen. 5 CENTS Organizations, order at once for Moyer-Haywood Demonstrations. \$3 PER 100. \$10 FOR 500. SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The Worker: Concerning the experiment in Socialist Sunday School work now being made in this city, an article in a recent issue of The Worker closed with this statement: "It is imbecile to allow from eight to ten plastic, formative years to pass without an effort to sow the seed of our economic faith." This may be true as a general proposition, but the Socialist organization or individuals within that organization cannot fairly be characterized as imbecile because they choose lines of Socialist activity that respond to the intimate, present needs of the party rather than those that promise return in the remote future. The article in question gives the impression that a majority of the Sunday School committee favor emphasis on the kindergarten feature of the schools. So far as I have been able to learn, a majority of the working committee believe that children under the age of ten should be admitted to the schools for the following reasons:

The presence of the babies seems to discourage attendance by the larger children, who naturally do not choose to attach themselves to a little girl's kindergarten. Thus far in our experiment, adhering to the policy of admitting the little ones, we have failed to keep the larger boys and girls. Particularly is this true of the boys, of whom we have kept but three out of a dozen or fifteen who have from time to time come in. In our system of public education, the kindergarten department is admitted to be the most difficult to conduct successfully and here only trained and salaried teachers, with all the necessary equipment, have charge of the work. It is not a question of what we would do but of what we can do. One of the first necessities of our work is that we recognize our limitations.

Owing to the fact that every active party worker carries heavy burdens in addition to his daily grind, probably every member of the Sunday School committee approached the experiment with some misgivings as to its advisability. I have personally been disposed to give the work a trial to the extent that I have attended every session of the school. The field seems a most fruitful one for practical and valuable service for the reason that the young minds so readily grasp the truths which we are trying to teach. In dealing with adults there is the discouraging task of unteaching the many engaging idiocies which they have accepted and this labor is minimized in the case of the younger people. Our boys and girls from ten years upward will be the men and women of the coming years. They will be in the active fight and our movement will need them.

I believe it is the sense of a majority of the working committee that they are willing to make an investment of time and effort that will yield reasonably early returns. While we know that the hungry should be fed, we also know that we must control industry before they can be fed; and while teaching and entertaining the babies may be pleasant and even profitable work, it would seem, considering our very limited resources, that before we can hope appreciably to affect the thought of the world or the fortunes of our movement by moulding the plastic minds of an infant generation, we must control the nation's schools. ANNA A. MALEY, New York.

PLAY "ANNA KARENINA" FOR "DAILY CALL" FUND.

A performance of Tolstol's famous drama "Anna Karenina" will be given by the 2d A. D., Socialist Party, for the benefit of the "Daily Call" at Manhattan Lyceum, 66-68 E. Fourth street, Friday, May 24. Tickets are 15, 25, and 35 cents and can be had at the "Jewish Daily Forward" office, the Socialist Literary Society, 165 Henry street, and the Russian Social Democratic clubrooms, 162 Madison street. Rose Blank, secretary.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The outing last Sunday was a great success. Regular sessions of the school will be resumed next Sunday at 106 Ludlow street, and will continue until the vacation period. A suggestion has been made that the work be carried on during the summer in a modified form.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY

By MISS LUELLA TWINING is the most concise narrative of the MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE. Just now, when the newspapers are confusing their readers, this short statement, printed in clear, large type, will be eagerly read. HANDSOME COVER. GOOD PAPER. 5 Cents a Copy. \$3.00 Per 100. SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 Spruce Street, New York.

FACTS! FACTS!! FACTS!!!

Socialists are dreamers! That is no dream. It is a sad fact. Socialists are not dreamers. That is also a fact. But not a sad one. The Socialists are eminently practical on the political field, but only too often visionaries in business matters. It is well that this is a fact. That is, it is well for the Socialist movement. But the Socialist movement moves within capitalism. It cannot entirely extricate itself from the power of capitalism. It is forced to combat capitalism while thriving upon capitalism. This is a fact of all facts.

No Socialist paper, not the smallest leaflet can be printed without money. This is a sad, sad fact. Many comrades seem to think otherwise. The manager of this paper will push aside the curtain next week, and allow you to peep into the establishment of The Worker. We invite all our readers to this rare treat, and we hope they and this paper will profit by their experiences.

COMRADES! PATRONIZE S. SONNENSHEIN'S UNION BARRERSHOP 84 E. FOURTH STREET. 10c. ELECTRIC MASSAGE. 10c. 1277

Svenska Socialisten is the only Swedish Socialist paper published in the United States. It is published the first and 15th of each month. The subscription price is 10 cents per year. Comrades are requested to do all their speaking to boost this paper among Swedish speaking circles. PATTERSON, 174 1/2 St., Rockford, Ill.

RECENT SOCIALIST BOOKS.

Never before were new books on scientific Socialism appearing as rapidly as now. The last few days ago America was the most backward of countries in the matter of revolutionary literature. To-day over two hundred different books in line with International Socialism are to be had at low prices, and the list is growing fast. We have an arrangement with a co-operative publishing house by which we can receive the orders for all its books at advertised prices. The result is that books ordered from this office will help cover the cost of publishing this paper, while all monies not so used will be used for increasing the output of Socialist books.

The most important of recent ventures is the complete edition of Marx's "Capital" in three volumes. The first volume has been brought down to date, including Engels' preface to the last German edition, and it also contains an alphabetical index prepared by Ernest Untermann, something that has been missing from all previous editions. The price of the three volumes will be used for increasing the output of Socialist books.

The second volume newly translated from the German by Ernest Untermann, will be ready in a few days. The first volume of the series deals with the Process of Socialist Production, the second with the Process of Capitalist Circulation. The third and last volume deals with the State. Each volume contains a general introduction to the five books by the translator. Each book sells for 15 cents, postpaid.

"Class Struggles in America," by A. M. Simons, has run thru two editions in pamphlet form, and a third is now ready. A cloth edition containing some additional matter, chiefly for reference for study, and authorities for the revolutionary statements. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents, postpaid.

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

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

ORDER FROM THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co. 15 Spruce Str., New York.



ROOSEVELT'S LABOR LETTERS.

By Eugene V. Debs.

(This article appears simultaneously in the "Appeal to Reason.")

The letter of President Roosevelt to the Moyer and Haywood Conference of New York is in strange contrast with the one previously addressed by him to the Chicago Conference on the same subject.

Except when used by "officers of the law"? Has the President condemned it? Does he approve it? Has the President heard of one W. E. Horah, senator-elect, indicted for that?

Visiting at the White House and coming out "smiling and confident"? Is he innocent and desirable in spite of his indictment and Haywood guilty and undesirable in spite of the full presumption to the contrary?

Does He Remember Theodore Roosevelt? Has the President ever heard of Theodore Roosevelt? Charged by the New York Tribune and other leading capitalist papers in 1896 with threatening to lead an armed force to Washington to prevent the inauguration of a lawfully elected president of the United States?

Does the President remember one John P. Altgeld? And one Theodore Roosevelt who in the same year of 1896 said that said Altgeld and one Debs should be lined up against a dead wall and shot?

Which said Roosevelt never denied until four years later when he became candidate for vice-president? Is this the "temperate" language of a perfectly "desirable" citizen?

Does the President remember one Governor Roosevelt of New York, who ordered his militia to Croton Dam to shoot some of the workmen who elected him for venturing to ask the enforcement of the eight-hour law of that state?

And to protect the contractors who were violating the law? Is this more of the President's "exact justice to all"?

Will the President kindly explain what he regards as inexact justice? Or exact injustice? Or injustice of any kind? Or if his "exact justice to all" is not unbecome served in stilted style?

Can the President say or do any wrong? Would he admit it if he did? Has he ever done so? When the President rebuked the labor unions for attempting to "influence the course of justice" did he not know it was violent kidnapping they were protesting against?

That they were seeking to influence the course, not of justice, but of injustice? Resisting, not law, but mob violence cloaked as law?

At the time the President administered this rebuke had he not himself read his letter condemning Moyer and Haywood to members of the Supreme Court when their case was pending in said court? Was this not an attempt to "influence the course of justice"?

Will the President publicly rebuke it? "Sublime Audacity." When Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, three workmen, rugged as Patrick Henry, honest as Abraham Lincoln and brave as John Brown, were brutally kidnapped and told that they would be killed by the outlaws who kidnapped them; when two conspiring governors were the instigators of the kidnapping and all legal rights denied; when the special train lay in wait to rush them to their doom while their wives listened in vain all night for their returning footsteps; when all law was cloven down, all justice denied, all decency defied and all humanity trampled beneath the brutal hoofs of might, a monstrous crime was committed, not against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone merely, but against the working class, against the human race, and, by the eternal, that crime, even by the grace of Theodore Roosevelt, shall not go unwhipped of justice.

"Indescribable citizens" they are to the Christless pervers who exploit labor to degeneracy and mock its misery; turn the cradle into a coffin and call it philanthropy, and debauch the nation's politics and morals in the name of civilization.

"Undesirable citizens" they are, these are the loyal leaders of the men who have toiled in the mines and who have been subjected to every conceivable outrage; "who have had their homes broken into and who have been beaten, bound, robbed, insulted, and imprisoned"; who have been chained to posts in the public highway, deported from their families under penalty of death, and bullpounded while their wives and daughters were outraged. In the light of all these crimes perpetrated upon these men in violation of every law by brutal mobs led by the President's own personal friends, as the official reports of his own labor commissioner will show, without a word of protest from him, it requires sublime audacity, to put it mildly, for the President to affirm that he stands for "exact justice to all" and that he conceives it to be his duty to denounce "treasonable and murderous" language.

If the miners of Colorado had been less patient than beasts of burden they would have risen in revolt against the outrages perpetrated upon them by their heartless corporate masters. Were a mob of workmen to seize Theodore Roosevelt and chain him to a post on a public street in Washington in broad daylight, as a mob of his capitalist friends seized and chained a workman in Colorado; or throw him into a foul bullpen, without cause or provocation, prod him with bayonets and outrage his defenseless family while he was a prisoner, as was done in scores of well-authenticated cases in both Colorado and Idaho, would he, then, be in the mood to listen

complacently to hypocritical homilies upon the "temperate" use of language, the sanctity of "law and order" and the beauty of "exact justice to all"? And if he heard of some man who had sufficient decency to denounce the outrages he and his family had suffered, would he then "conceive it to be his duty," as he tells us, to condemn the language of such a man as "treasonable and murderous" and the man himself as "inciting bloodshed" and therefore an "undesirable citizen"?

GETTING JURY. Continued from page 1. his selection is a valuable strategic move for the defense. Many newspaper correspondents are here to report the trial, and some of them have been painfully surprised at the quietness prevailing, as they expected disorder and to see the spectacle of armed men parading in bands thru the streets.

BOISE, May 18.—Of the second day's examination of talesmen, Clarence Darrow, of counsel for the defense, says: "The veniremen ordered by Judge Wood appeared in court at 2 o'clock to-day. Most of them were farmers and ranchers living some distance from Boise. Judge Wood opened the proceedings by reading the section of the statutes that provided the causes that would permit a jurymen to be excused from service of his own motion."

"When the Judge asked all jurors who had a legal excuse to step forward, more than one-third of the entire number asked to be released from jury service. Upon examination twenty-five of these were excused by the Judge, a large percentage having sick wives at home or in the hospitals. Two jurors of the remaining seventy-five were examined by counsel and one was excused, and the others passed temporarily. So far four jurors have run the gauntlet of challenges for cause, but each side has ten peremptory challenges, none of which have been so far used."

"The prevailing opinions to-night seem to be that the special venire of 100 will not yield many jurors. When it is remembered that this is a small agricultural country and that the death of Steunenberg has been the chief topic of discussion for a year, it is plain that almost every one must have an opinion and cannot be made to serve if he wishes to avoid it."

"Upon one point the jury seems to be unanimous without any wavering or hesitation. Each member announces that Mr. Roosevelt's talk has not affected them, and should he issue daily bulletins against the defendant they will not permit him to influence their verdict in the least."

A Suspicious Incident. BOISE, Ida., May 14.—Clarence Darrow, assisted by Edgar Wilson, relieved E. H. Richardson in questioning the talesmen for the defense to-day. When the court adjourned six men had been provisionally accepted by the defense, making ten that have passed up to the preemptory challenge stage, which will probably be reached Thursday.

Somehow of a sensation was caused by the admittance of a juror under examination, Allen Pride, that Deputy Sheriff Roberts who served the subpoena on him had stayed for dinner and talked over the case. Roberts was formerly a guard at the penitentiary, and the conversation which took place related to Harry Orchard. The juror was not permitted to state what it was. It was expected that Roberts might be punished for contempt, but Mr. Darrow said he did not think he would press the matter further, as the conversation had little bearing on the trial. The juror was temporarily accepted, pending an investigation into the deputy's conduct.

CLEWS CORNERED.

Kirkpatrick Tells Him What He Doesn't Know About Socialism.

Over 3,000 people crowded Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, last Sunday afternoon to hear the debate between Henry Clews, banker, and George R. Kirkpatrick, Socialist. The subject was "Individualism vs. Socialism."

Mr. Clews read his speech from printed manuscript. He is evidently a humorist, at least he was so taken by the large audience who heard him. His frequent allusions to this as the greatest government ever formed and of the "eighty millions of prosperous people," provoked laughter from all parts of the theatre. Mr. Clews seemed conscious of his success in his chosen role as he joined in the mirth his humor provoked. The audience was good natured and liberally applauded both speakers.

As for the merits of the debate, it is conceded by the daily papers that Kirkpatrick had the better argument. In fact, Mr. Clews' address, the carefully prepared, exhibited a pitiful ignorance of the subject he was debating. It displayed no grasp of modern problems or any conception of their origin. His speech was merely a patriotic eulogy of the flag, "our institutions," our "freedom," and other alleged virtues of capitalism. He said in part:

The American inventor, mechanic, farmer, merchant, and financier and the worker in every profession, are every one of them, proud, respectively, of their skill, knowledge, and ability. Their ambition is to excel—to produce the most and best. Excite to produce the most and best. Experience, enterprise and courage create opportunities and conditions most favorable to the state and nation and to themselves. Each vies with his fellow man in producing the best results and is always willing to tackle any obstacle—no matter how formidable—that stands in the way of success. In his whole compendium and entire makeup there is no such word as fail. He aids, by his untiring and individual energy and effort, in making his country the greatest in the whole agricultural, industrial, and financial world. He reaps the reward of industry and accomplishment and his home is blessed with bounty; and he knows that his children have equal opportunity with himself to learn and to achieve.

He knows that the American people are the most prosperous of all on the face of the globe—and that this high and commanding position has been attained under existing conditions, and thru the operation of our admirable system of government. Let me impress upon you that individualism in the United States has stood all tests—especially the crucial tests of time and experience—and it points with pride and satisfaction to the great achievements secured for the American people under the bright and beneficent rays of our admirable constitution and republican form of government.

And if the aim of all government is to insure property to the country, and happiness to the people it controls, the unrivaled excellence of individualism may be fairly judged by its magnificent results. Evolution makes hope scientific. In the course of social evolution many functions are necessarily performed more and more collectively. And as society evolves more and more into collective performance of some functions society necessarily assumes collective control and management of the collectively performed functions. In proportion as a function becomes collectively performed it becomes a socially vital function, and the control of such a function gives the control of the life of society. Hence society—under the law of self-preservation—to save or protect its life—is forced to assume the collective control and management of collectively performed functions. This is a natural law—a law of social evolution, and this law cannot be repealed.

The expansiveness of modern machinery makes it impossible for the workman to free himself on individualistic lines. The productiveness of modern machinery is so great that with the wage limit on the purchasing power of society the machinery has grown beyond the capitalist's power to control or avoid disastrous results of overproduction, unemployment and industrial collapse. The vastness, the complexity, the very nature of modern machinery compels the collective performance of the function of industry. And a collectively performed function should be, must be, collectively controlled and managed for the social service of all instead of for the private advantage of a part of society.

We want industrial freedom and we will never have it as long as we are divorced from the things we use. Mr. Clews may be kind and benevolent, but he is not kind enough or benevolent enough to be the master of another man or any group of men. Are you kind enough to be a master of other men, Mr. Clews? If you think you are hold up your hand.

If the profits of the Pennsylvania Railroad should increase one hundredfold in the next twenty-five years would the wages of the men increase a hundredfold? Comrade Kirkpatrick showed that the world market on which capitalist nations rely to dispose of their surplus goods was narrowing each year. That nations in a lower stage of industrial development were rapidly becoming capitalistic. Instead of providing a market for other nations they will soon be seeking a market for their own surplus. He offered Clews five minutes of his time if he (Clews) would show a way out of the crisis under capitalism when the last market is gone. Mr. Clews declined. Kirkpatrick also created some amusement by quoting from two books of Mr. Clews contradicting some of his own statements.

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

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10 " " \$2.00  
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HOW TO REACH THE PARK: Take Subway Trains to West Farms, within two blocks from Park, or 2d Avenue "L" road to West Farms, or 3d Avenue "J." road to 149th Street and 3d Avenue and change for West Farms (Subway).

NEW YORK CONFERENCE

Altho the great parade on May 4, was a glorious success and the most impressive international demonstration ever witnessed in this city, the Moyer-Haywood Conference has not finished its task nor the delegates grown weary in their work. At the last conference meeting the situation was discussed at length and various suggestions made regarding future work. As the trial has started, and it is not practicable to hold any more large demonstrations at present, many delegates favored the Conference meeting only twice a month, instead of weekly as heretofore. It was decided that the secretary notify all delegates to attend next Saturday's meeting, when final action will be taken on this matter. The delegates reported the great interest taken by the union members, due to the great demonstration. The capitalist newspapers and their pulpites are doing their utmost to discredit the Conference and prejudice the people against the Western Federation of Miners. The New York "Times" seems to be the most virulent and the Executive Committee was instructed to issue a reply to its attack on the W. F. M., and to deny that no American banners were in the parade. As the trial will last several months, the delegates should realize that the most important work to be carried on at this time is the raising of additional funds. More will be needed for the agitation and the Defense, and contributions made now can be used to great advantage. The following additional contributions have been received:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND.—Social Democratic Women's Br. 2, \$10; Arbeiter Turner Bund, \$19.40; Cement Masons' Union No. 1, \$100; A. K. & S. K. Br. 91, \$100; Finnish Socialist Party Branch, \$5; Surgical Instrument Workers, \$5; Keck's Carpenter Shop, \$6; E. A. Guadt, \$2; Fred Maurer, 25c; A. K. & S. K. Br. 151, Indianapolis, \$12; A. K. & S. K. Branches of Bergen County, \$45; Attenhofer Mannerchor, \$5; Central Committee S. D. P. Women's Branches, \$15; James Ledwith, 50c; A. K. & S. K. Br. 48, \$10; Moyer-Haywood protest meeting, Bridgeport, Conn., \$71; Cremation Society Br. 19, \$15; total, \$421.15; previously acknowledged, \$7,004.50; total to date, \$8,025.65.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND.—A. K. & S. K. Br. 6, \$5; Buttonhole Makers' Union, \$3; Hungarian Socialist Circle No. 7, \$2.55; A. K. & S. K. Br. 24, \$15; Arbeiter Turner Bund, \$19.35; M. Lipp, \$1; S. D. P. Women's Br. No. 2, \$4; A. K. & S. K. Br. 43, \$5; Wm. Neuner, 25c.; Collection, Grand Central Palace meeting, \$140.97; total, \$196.12; previously acknowledged, \$2,407.48; total to date, \$2,603.60.

All contributions for Manhattan and the Bronx should be sent to Financial Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, New York City, with instructions as to the fund the donation is intended for. The delegates are urged to attend the next meeting of the Conference, on Saturday, May 18, at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth street, as important matters will be transacted and the presence of every delegate is desired.

LOCAL NEW YORK'S ANNUAL PICNIC.

The Socialist Party's picnic on June 9, in Sulzer's Westchester Park, promises to be a great financial and social success. Arrangements are completed and this affair will be one of the most elaborate ever arranged by Local New York. To provide special amusement for the children, there will be a children's parade, followed by a chorus of pupils of the Free German Schools. A special place will be reserved for starting the parade. Each child will carry a red and an American flag, and the parade will undoubtedly be a great source of enjoyment to both parents and children. The musical programme will include four bands of music, including the famous New York Letter Carriers band. In addition, games are provided.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rabinow and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution: Red Cross Society, \$140; Baltimore friends of the Revolution, \$75; E. Besselman, Norfolk, Va., \$1; Russian Social Democratic Workers' Society, Providence, R. I., \$30; Contributions during the month of April, National office, S. P., \$179.25; Central Turnverein, Pittsburg, Pa., \$10; previously acknowledged, \$14,761.07; total, \$15,196.22.

MCQUEEN RELEASED.

William McQueen, after serving five years in prison at Trenton, N. J., was released last week. He is now on his way home to Scotland.

IN GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

The debating society of the Law School of Georgetown University, D. C., on May 4, debated the proposition: That the Principles of Socialism are Unsound. The affirmative was upheld chiefly by Don C. Ellis of the District of Columbia and Erwin Effer of Ohio, with several others. M. McDonald of Colorado, Robert Maguire of Ohio, A. J. Higgins of Pennsylvania, and J. Isadore Bernstein of the District of Columbia defended the Socialist position. As a result of this discussion, everybody in the university is talking about Socialism and eagerly reading the literature which the Socialists have distributed.

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for young and old. This will be a gain gathering of all Socialists in and around New York. A barbecue big enough to feed at least 5,000 people will be a feature.

The women comrades in charge of the bazaar are working earnestly to collect suitable presents from comrades and sympathizers, who are urged to donate; articles of all descriptions will be gladly accepted, and may be sent direct to 239 East Eighty-fourth street, or will be called for if the committee is informed. Arrangements to comfortably entertain more than 10,000 persons are made, and the attendance is likely to exceed this number.

Everything depends on the comrades and the sale of tickets must be pushed and the show cards displayed. Tickets are on sale at all Socialist headquarters, price 10 cents in advance, or 15 cents at the gates on day of picnic. The committee needs about 300 volunteers for the various departments and comrades are urged to communicate with the organizer. The proceeds will go towards the campaign fund of the local, and those who desire a lively campaign should work so that a large surplus may be realized.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—2,000 different novelties for fairs, carnivals, celebrations; kiddie hats and buttons, campaign buttons, confetti, ticklers, Japanese canes, ribbons, spirals, paper bells, flower pots, fans, wreaths, garlands, postal cards of all kinds, Christmas and holiday goods; catalog free. Miller, 134 Park Row, New York.

THE "FEARLESS LEADER" SPEAKS AT LAST.

William Jennings Bryan, the "peerless leader of the common people", has finally emerged from his obscurity and silence on the kidnapping of the miner officials, by a timely criticism of Roosevelt's slander. Sixteen months have passed since the men were kidnapped, and only after the entire labor movement of America has been aroused, does the slayer of trusts have courage enough to speak out on this outrage. A "champion" or "leader" that follows in the rear of the procession, should certainly be an inspiration to those workmen who believe Bryan represented anything but the small capitalist. No "crown of thorns" will ever grace the brow of any man that hesitates in a struggle between the exploiter and the exploited.

NEW BRITAIN AGITATION.

Mrs. Ella Reeves Bloor of Philadelphia, Pa., has been holding open-air Moyer-Haywood protest meetings in New Britain and finished a week's work on Sunday, May 12, with a grand Moyer-Haywood protest meeting in Turner Hall. Speakers were Ella Reeve Bloor, Harry W. Laidler, of Wesleyan University; Ernest D. Hull of Naugatuck; Geo. Klovonsky of Hartford. Comrade Bloor visited a number of labor unions and got good support. Comrade Bloor held the largest meetings ever held in New Britain.

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