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od on the wrapper.

NEW YORK, APRIL 28, 1906.

HOT SHOT FROM A MINISTER.

Rev. Wasson's Stirring Talk to Strikers.

Clergyman with a Backbone Tells the Printers that the Church is a Closed Shop Run for the Rich and Says that the Working Class Should Seize the

Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson, rector of Bt. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church of Newark, N. J., doesn't mince words. He is sufficiently em-phatic and explicit that there can be phatic and explicit that there is no misunderstanding his meaning. He recently gave the following talk to the striking printers of Philadelphia:

"Just as old Dr. Johnson iffed to see

a bear dance, not because it danced well but because it danced at all, so I believe you like to hear a preacher talk on the side of labor, not because he talks well but because he talks on that side at all.

"I don't believe that workingmen can ever expect much from us mints-ters as a class, for the reason that we are under the control of the class that is heatile to organized labor. The rich employing class control the preactor, either directly as members of his gregation—and not only the honest ones but all the biggest scamps of the coun try are active in the church, and the likeliest place to find a big financial rogue of a Sunday morning is in church-or indirectly thru their retainers in our churches, their lawyers, doc-tors, secretaries, employees, customers, associates, poor relations and hangers on in general; or thru the denomina placing the denomination unthat the ecclesiastical powers-that-be will ruthlessly bar the objectionable

preacher from promotion.

"And since ministers are actuated by the same motives as doctors, printer lawyers, chauffeurs, bodcarriers, this last consideration is a powerful check on their better impulses. And then a whole lot of preachers don't know any-thing of the labor question, since all their associations have been with a different class.

A Worthless Sep to Labor.

"This business of fraternal delegates erganizations is a sop thrown to labor. It costs nothing to the ministry, since It does not range us against our man ters, the employing class; nor does it give any real ten to labor. And of course we should like to got laboring men back into the churches, since they vould help to fill the pews; for, like "But I advise you to have nothing t

do with this fraternal delegate bush ness. Here is a genuine test that you can put up to the ministers in view of the fact that every church in this city ind in the country, and societies like the Y. M. C. A., have printing to be lone: 'Are you ministers, who profess so much interest in us, interested mough to have your printing done in mion shops? And if you are, now nany of you are willing to exhibit the worth a hundred fraternal delegates If you use the union label, you don't need to assure us of your sympathy; for the union label does its own talking. We don't want mere talk, which cheap; we want practical sympathy; and there is a simple, sure way of

Can't Be on Both Sides.

"I advise you printers to have a cen-sus made of the churches and church societies of Philadelphia in this regard, and find how many friends you really have in this order. And next time minister invites you to go to church, just quote his printing record. One good turn deserves another, and if they don't patronize you, how can they have the nerve to ask you to patronize them? I believe you will be doing a great service—to society and to labor—if you will oblige the ministers to show their colors. Let it be well understood that we can't be your friends and friends of your bitter enemies at the same time.

"Yet, how can we Episcopal minis-

ters have the face to oppose the closed shop, when the Episcopal ministry is the tightest kind of closed shop? Long years of preparation are required; then careful examinations, before a man is admitted to the ministry. No suggestion here of the freedom of an American citizen to exercise his inalienable right to work where and as he pleases! And then, when we accept a call, see what we stipulate with our employer, the congregation, concerning our control of the 'shop' we are to run. Our embodied in the law of the church. might come from individual contract. No man can touch the organ without our consent. No person can raise his voice in song in the choir without our consent. No hymn can be sung nor tune selected without our consent. We have plenary authority as to the kind of choir: we can overthrow the traditions of a generation in a day if we wish; we can force an arrangement ob noxious to svery member of our em-ployer, the congregation. We deter-mine the service, when it begins and ends, whom we will invite to assist us, and whom we will keep out. Moreover, we are not content with closing the church building; we close the whole neighborhood. No Episcopal minister can preach in a church of another denomination without saking the consent of the nearest Episcopal rector. And no Episcopal minister can even preach the Gospel on the street corner in my neighborhood without first coming to me and getting my content!

The Clased Shop in Earnest.

enough of our own closed shop; and it is only the closed shop of the peor workingmen that we oppess or question. And remember, too, that our contracts with our employer are for life; and that when we are sick, we are not docked; and that a lot of us get fat of docked; and that a lot of us get fat the lead with workingmen, from President down? And elect or the land with workingmen, from President down? And elect or the land with workingmen, from President down? And elect or the land with workingmen, from President down? And elect or the land with workingmen, from President down? And elect or the land with workingmen, from President down? And elect or the land with workingmen, from President down? And elect or the land with workingmen. racations with full pay, while our employer pays for our substitute. You printers ought to have entered the ministry, if you were looking for the real thing in the way of a closed shop.

"You workingmen will have to work out your own salvation, as you have thus far. The men of God won't help you to any extent; nor the lawyers; nor any other class. Thru your own efforts, and the force of circumstances you have in the course of generations come up from slavery and serfdom asanthood to your present level. And the sole instrument thru which your progress has been affected has been the labor union in its earlier or later forms. And the sole barrier today between you and a speedy relapse as on a toboggan slide, to virtual slavery is the labor union.

What the Unions Are Doing.

"And look what it has done for ciety as well. It bears the brunt of the warfare against child labor, and were it not for the labor union, I do not believe that there would to-day be a single scrap of child labor legislation the country over. Like Jesus the labor union has been the frien of the 'little children', when church and state turned their backs on them And sanitary conditions in factories, so far as they prevail, the mitigation of the sweat-shop exil the limitation op evil, the Umitation stores-all this has come from the la-

"And what organized labor has achieved has been enjoyed, and is today enjoyed, by those workingmen who ignorantly or selfishly refuse to share in the burdens, obligations and risks of their fellows. No such workingman has the moral right to stay out of the union. Said an open-sho employer to me, 'But I pay the unio of wages.' Were it not for the union, there would be no union scale could give you instances of whiteslavery in business where the worker are unorganized, as in the trolley service of Newark, virtual slavery, far worse than the slavery of the blacks in the South before the war. And in the face of this oppression the minis ters are dumb dogs because they are afraid of the Public Service Corporation. And the lawyers have nothing to say. And nobody has anything to men in the trolley service, with the aid

of the working class, shall organize and should be three wrongs, even ask! Were every employer in the United States to drop dead to-night, in month you would hardly know the difference, industrially. Everything would go on the same as before. But were the working class to be par-alyzed, what would happen? Why, that is just the point-nothing we happen. Nothing would happen! And before anything could happen, employ-

ers would have to turn workingmen. "In this eight-hour movement, the workingman is simply trying to get some small share in the great advance brought about by the immense improvements in every branch of in-dustry. He sees that while the rich are growing richer, the poor, at the very best, are growing less poor far less rapidly than the rich are growing richincreasing, the disproportion is even

Why Don't They Change Jobs ? "And how little you are asking from society at the most! In return for eight hours of exacting, honest labor, you are ference to the labor question gen-are asking only a poor living. Only a poor living! When I consider all the of organization. He put forward a circumstances, I am immeasurably astonished at your moderation; that you should be satisfied to accept a life so poor and meagre. And when these college presidents and employers tell how how unreasonable the eight-hour demand is, I say to them: 'If you think the laboring man is getting the easy end of the arrangement, why don't you resign your job and join the union?

And let the workingman have a try at your jobs? And if you scout the suggestion that the workingman could lo your work, I say perhaps he cou do your work as well as you could do his—judging by specimens of printing turned out by a boss printer of New-ark, who is delig his composing himself, just now. And perhaps, too, if the workingman were getting \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year he might be willing

to put in ten or twelve hours a day.'
"The animus in this fight against you is the determination to root out union-ism from every department of industry. The only good union, in the opin-ion of the Parrys and Posts, is like the only good Indian-a dead union. Hence you ought to have the sympathy and support of all organized labor; you are fighting their battle as well as your own. If you go down, their turn will come next. You will have to devise a defense and attack against the new enginery that your enemies are bring-ing up against you and your class. I refer to the infamous and debauched men occupying judicial positions that are ready to launch injunctions against you to paralyze your arm in the exercise of the fundamental rights of free Americans.

"And there is but one weapon of de fense that you can wield effectively. Organise, with the rest of your class,

politically, and go into politics.

"Government is an instrument of class, and always has been; and the only obestion is whether you shall control the government in your own interest, or government shall control you is acceptedly leave in to your ensures to make and administer the laws, you reserve to yourselves only the right to about the laws which your ensures have made to your projudice, or to

appoint judges that shall be accountable to them? Remember, government is and always has been an instrument of class, and always will be as long as classes exist.

"You, in Philadelphia, in the face of odds, are fighting the battle workingmen everywhere; and in fight ing the battle of workingmen you are fighting the battle of civilisation and of the future; yes, and the battle of the great Jew Carpenter as well. God bless you and give you success."

SOCIALISM ON THE HIGH SEAS.

International Mass Meetings in the Steerage of the Great Ships Becoming the Fashion.

Recently The Worker gave a report of a Socialist mass meeting held on he steamship Lucania, with speakers

in many languages.

Again, when the Red Star steam-ship Kroonland was passed by the Kulser Wilhelm der Grosse and received a message by wireless tele graph that Maxim Gorky was aboard the latter ship, the outburst of enthuslasm on the Kroonland was so in teuse, especially among the hundreds of Russian refugees in the steerage, that a Socialist meeting was imme stely arranged for the following day and was a tremendous success. A red flag, which one of the immigrants meeting, which continued for two hours. From the upper decks the

with curiosity.

On board the steamship Columbia, on his way from Glasgow to New York, Archie McArthur writes of still

another such meeting:
"It has been my privilege to take the chair at many a Socialist lecture, but I never expected to take the chair at a Socialist lecture in a big liner out on the broad Atlantic. Such to-night has been my happy experience. The meeting was held down in the steer age, in the afterpart of the ship among the British emigrants. There were over a hundred persons present Scotch mostly, with a good sprinkling of Irish, (It was St. Patrick's Day, and quite a number of green indge-were displayed.) There were also

ing was going on, to the strains of an accordeon. That meant both a disturbing noise and also the absence of the dancers. The difficulty was solved by the wit of a fine young Irishman, with a lusty voice and resounding palms. Calling upon us to follow his example, he cheered and clapped his bands and we all joining , clapped and laughed, and made a loud and joyful noise. You would have thought the best play was being played that ever was played. The effect was magical. The dancing ceased and down came the dancers, tumbling pell-mell, to share the fun. And they stayed to listen, some in open-mouth

"The speaker was a young comrade met on board, Morris Clark. He is by birth a Russian, by race a Jew, by profession a hotel walter; he has travelled much, and speaks a number of languages. Nicely dressed, with the red disc of the Communist Club of London on his breast, he opened with a reference to the labor question genplea for the general strike as illustrat plea for the dealer of the development in France. And he wound up by urging his hearers not to become the docile servants of the capitalists, but to foir their respective trade unions wherever

they went in America.
"As the speech went on, and I heard the Socialist note and the Socialist I began, with my Scotch caution, to look around to see if there were any gold-laced officials about taking notes. We might be refused admittance to the States as undesirable allens! I scanned the audience attentively Their interest in the speech was manifest. Some of the faces looked eager ly strained. Thus, no doubt, for the first time in the hearing of so presented the practical gospel of hu-man brotherhood. The incident was a surprise, even to myself. Our com rade spoke with all the fervency of his race, with almost breathless rapidity of utterance, and with intellec-tual power. When he sat down, the se by the audience was instant,

"On the outskirts of our little gath on the cotsairts of our little gathering, giving a strange significance to it, stood a solitary and pathetic figure, Eugenjus Koleeink, a young Russian student, dressed in the picturesque ostume of the University of Warsaw. Sentenced to death, he escaped the night before execution. In his pocket is a great eight-chambered revolver. He is now seeing to the West and Lib-

quickening experiences I have had among the foreign emigrants on this great ship. How great is our causel How sacred! Long live Socialism, national and international."

SEVEN AGES-AND DEATH.

The seven ages of a "reform bill":

J. Introduced and sent to committee

E. Fight to get it away from commit

Amended beyond recognition.

IN BROOKLYN.

Help Along the Coming Socialist Daily!

> Great Program Arranged for the Three Days' Festival for the Benefit of the

All Socialists in Greater New York and vicinity should visit the b Lyceum, 649 Willoughby avenue, on May 11, 12 and 13, for the benefit of the coming Socialist newspaper, the "Daily Call."

There will be an elaborate enfer-There will be an elaborate enter-tainment program on Friday, Satur-day and Sunday evenings, and on Sat-urday and Sunday afternoons. The opening on Friday evening, May 11, will be a great event, and no Socialwill be a great event, and Every com-ist can afford to miss it. Every como'clock sharp to help start the great festival. Meanwhile all should ge tickets to sell and remit the money les for prizes to the Manager, Josefus Chant Lipes, Labor Lyceum, 949

Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

John Spargo will open the fair with
an address: Socialism the Hope of

Every night there will be a varied and comprehensive program of music, singing, gymnastics, comedy sketches, vaudeville turns, phonograph speeches by prominent Socialists, etc. Adwill cost only 10 cents.

in Brooklyn are called to attend a bor necting to be held on Thursday, May 3, in Room 16, Labor Lyceum, 949 the final report of the Daily Call Fair

SOCIALIST AND LASOR GAINS

IN ORITISH LOCAL ELECTIONS The latest issue of the London Labour Leader" brings further news of the local elections. Besides the relection of a number of Labor and So cialist members, there are some new sacts gained in addition to those reperted last week. Thus, Comrade Turner of the Independent Isobo

The convention of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund will held in New York on May 15. This society is now in the twenty-second rear of existence. In July, 1885, ninnonths after its establishment, it has but 97 members; three years later a counted some 700 on its roll; now it has a membership of nearly 33,000, of

COMMERCIAL PIETY.

"Have you watered the milk?" asked the

"Have you put sand in the sugar!"

"Have you mixed those old potatoes with the new ones?"

"Did you thin out the molasses wi

ought to be carried into business, ast, that business ought to be

into Christianity, which amounts

LO. THE POOR FARMER.

"Helio, Mr. Farmer! what are you ing?" "Digging potatoes." "Whi you going to do with them?" "I sort them into four piles." "What for?" hig pile of fine potatoes you see over I give to the landlord as rent for his mission to gliow me to live on the en next to the biggest pile I give to the u gages as interest for the use of the give in taxes for the privilege of living in the country." "And that pile of liti-ones, do you cat them?" "No; I feed them to the hogs to fatten them, and then give potatoes to the owners. This is a country, the!"-Southern Mercury.

THE ATTACK OR THE BALLOT

Be not deceived. In the face of the but persistent encroachments of an od-class, any right not exercised by the p, will soon be lost to them. Are not negroes disfranchised even now in tw the states, in violation of the Cons ion, by statute laws so thinly disguised o shame the very face of hypocrisy? to shame the very face of hypocrisy? the whole national government at Wa ton sits supinely under this crime a the black man, because it is to the the black man, because it is to it eat of an owning class that he si vote. Do not believe this is a ra-tion: It is an economic question. To is not taken away from him beca skin is dark. The ballot is taken fr the Civil War is brasenly put and that this imfamous wrong is succe perpetrated without rousing the s American people to rebellien, we assess in certain quarters crafty sug-preparatory to putting a property a-tion to the ballot of the white man means that your turn is Gueing When it is essential to the serve

BAY DAY IN NEW YORK.

Great Demonstration Against Idaho Outrages.

the Protest Conference, Reting 100 Organiza tions, Arranges Big Measi for May I in Grand Central -Will Surpass All reviews May Day Events.

teniers of New York City will observe international Lator Day with a huge meeting in the Grand Coursel Palme. Lexington avenue, Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, an Tuesday evening, May 1. In view of the invites attack being made by the organized capitalists and their solitosis tools upon the Western Federation of Miners and, thru it, upon the whole isbor movement, this meeting will be somewhat different from the want May Day celebrations. It will be under the direction of the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference and will be especially a demonstration on behalf of our persecuted committee in India.

Every reader of The Worker should be present and should bring along as many friends as he can.

Work for All.

The Conference calls on every comrade and sympathizer to help in the
work of distributing leafets on Sunday, April 29. It is intended to give
out en that day at least 200,000 copies
of the leafet written by Comrade
Hanford, which includes an adverdaement at the May Day meeting.
Svery countage should report at his
district hesdquarters Sunday forenoon Svery concrate should report at ma Svery concrate should report at ma district hesiquarters Sunday forencom to get a supply and put in a few house retting these leaders into the house in the blocks assigned to him. Turner by the Independent labor.

Party was elected to the Iriam Urban District Council and in Kirriemuir. Coursedes Broom had Lowson were sented in the School Board. In Linthvale, where the I L. P. description of the Brook law aircastly for the Brook law aircastly for the Brook law aircastly for the Brook law aircastly feeted by only seven votes out of 42.

W. S. a D. B. F. CONVERTION.

ONLY OF THE BROOK LAW SINGLE 25.000, the Second Agitation District 15.000, and East Side districts are yet to be Several assembly districts are yet to be

Several assembly districts are yet to be beard from; they should send to the Organism for their supply of leaflets by Friday, at the latest. At its last meeting the Conference

perfected arrangements for the mass meeting. The hall will be decorated with the banners of the various organizations represented in the Conference and a) special committee to take charge of them was elected. Organizations are again reminded to bring their banners to the Grand Centra Palace not later than 7:30 p. m. Tues-day evening, so that they may be properly distributed all over the large

At the last meeting of the Conference new delegates were seated from Upholaterers No. 89 and United Neck-wear Cutters No. 6039, bringing the per of organizations represented "Then come and join us in family worship," said the employer, who believed
with lillitionaire Rockefeller that Christian.

The Conference meets
again Thursday, April 26, at 64 E.
Fourth street; thereafter it will meet

More volunteers are needed on the various committees, and party mem-bers and sympathizers are requested to give their services. Much depends upon proper arrangements. All those doing committee work are requested to be at the hall at 6 p. m., so that the work may be properly distributed. not doing any work will be sented on the platform and special tickets will be issued for this purpose, which will be distributed at Thursday's meeting.

The Defense Fund.

Up to Tuesday Financial Secretary clomon had received the following sums for the Defense Fund:

sums for the Defense Fund:

A. K. & B. K., Br. 188, Eric, Pa., \$5; M.
Gruber, coll., \$5.57; Arb. Kinder Kasse,
Br. 59, Ridgewood, \$5; Arbeiter Kinder
Kasse, Br. 6, \$5; A. K. & S. K., Br. 25,
Shi: Folder Lodge No. 467, I. A. of M., Pearl
Biver, S. J., \$5; A. K. & S. K., Br. 179, \$25;
A. K. & S. K., Br. Dl. Manhattanville, \$10;
Arbeiter Manner Chor, \$10; previously
acknowledged, \$802.55; total, \$947.55.

The Agitation Fund.

The following additional contribu-ions to the fund for the agitation in the Moyer-Haywood case have been

D., Br. 1, \$2: A. K. & S. K., Br. 25, \$10; Bakers No. 50, \$5; Beer Bottlers No. 247, \$5; ISH-30th A. D., S. P., \$5; A. K. & S. K., Br. 21, \$5; Arbeiter Manner Chor, \$5; Second Agitation Committee, coll. at openir meetings, \$7.41; previously acknowledged. \$811,54; total, \$500,95.

Contributions for both these funds are to be sent to U. Solomon, Financial Acretary, 66 E. Fourth street, and it should be stated clearly for which fund they are intended. The agitation fund should not be neglected, as more meetings are to be arranged and literature printed and money will be needed.

To-day there are 7,000,000 voters a fighting for the conquest of the set the world and for the complete new of existing society. There has been anything like it in the history world. Other revolutions compare to hitsproise compare with the sun. It is a compared to the contract of the limits planet.—Jeak Leaders.

OLD REVOLUTIONIST SPEAKS IN BOSTON.

in Fancuil Hall Mosting Michela Tohavkovsky Tells Americans of Russian Struggle for Freedom. BOSTON, April 23.-Nicholas Tchay

kovsky, the veteran Russian revolu-tionist, spoke in Paine Hall yesterda; afternoon and in Faneuil Hall in the evening, under the auspices of the So-clety of Friends of Russian Freedom The meeting was opened by Rev. F. H. Rowley, a Baptist divine, who pre ed, and who handled the revolu tionary question in a very gingeri manner, which would never the Tsar. He was followed by Dr Henry B. Blackwell, one of the Abolitionists, with the spark of liberty still alive in his breast, who justified the spirit of revolution. Rabbi Charles Fielscher followed with a brotherly-love speech, with philosophical sentinents, which were all good but would not be called very revolutionary. win D. Mead, a literary reformer, then gave the familiar recital of his exees with noted revolutionists in fact he was willing to admit that those that he had met had high ideals and sentiments which he admired.

Professor Tchaykovsky was then in troduced and politely overthrew all the fine-spun apologistic sentiments of the previous speakers by a plain reof real episodes in the of the revolution. He told how the Tsar had repudiated one after another of his promises, showing plainly the ess of reform hopelessness of reform from the throne. He explained the farcical character of the elections to the Duma and spoke of the Constiutional Liberals as "well meaning but misled people". He vinced his audience that a condition could reach with effect, that nothing short of revolution would do. He had a very hopeful view of the eventual political education of the peasantry and the workers, within a very short period of time. Rev. Thomas Van Ness, a Unitarian minister, followed with personal experiences while in Russia visiting County Tolstoy, which have been published at length in the

PITTSBURG'S PROTEST.

fores Thousand Workingmen and see Turn Out for Parade on Be-Mass Repting

PITINBURG, April 22.—To the strains of the "Marseillalse" and other revolutionary airs, over 3,000 workingmen and women marched yester-day thru the principal streets of Pittsburg and Allegheny as a protest of the awakening proletariat against the outrage perpetrated upon our comrades, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, officials of the Western Federation of Miners. Thousands of pieces of literature were handed out by the marchers to the onlookers, and whatever the capitalist press of Pittsburg has done to suppress the news of this conspiracy, the awakened workers up for by distributing literature pertaining to this outrage to the thousands in one night which it would have taken a month to reach other-All this was so successfully ac complished that the capitalist lickspittles were simply dumbfounded. It seemed impossible to them that a demonstration of such numbers could be organized without being noticed in their papers, which had almost com-pletely ignored it. Along the line of eople could be heard saying: Why, I did not read anything in the papers about this parade," "Its funny papers about this parade, "Its funny the papers did not say something about this parade going to be held," etc. But our transparencies said, among other things: "The newspapers suppress the facts." After the parade a meeting was held at Carnegle Hall. Allegheny, which was filled to suffo-cation and multitudes were turned away. Chas. O. Sherman and Ben Hanford were the spenkers. At times the applause was so deafening that one would think the building would crash. The collection for the defense fund amounted to \$139. The Pittsbu papers gave a very poor account of the meeting, with the exception of the "Leader", which gave a column and a half. Party members should bom-bard them with letters asking why given no notice.

FIELDMAN WINS OUT.

Fined for Speaking on the Street, He Immediately Repeats the Offense and Politicians Think It Best Not to Interfere Again.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 21.—
As previously reported, National Organizer Sol Fieldman was arrested here for speaking on the street and was fined \$5 and, refusing to pay the fine, was ordered to serve eight days in jail. During the afternoon, how ever, a comrade fine and getting bim released. Fieldman spoke again on the street that evening and the next one, and the poliwas entirely with him, thought it bet-ter not to molest him again. Enor-mous crowds listened to Fieldman and applauded his remarks.

The private ownership of labor-saving derices has saved the cost of the labor that it has turned out to starre, while piling up wealth for the owners. In the Socialist state these machines would become a blessing to the people. They would shorten the hours of labor while increasing the return—Where there is abuse there ought to be classer; because it is better to have our alumber becken by the fire bell than to periah amid the flamus in our bed.—Md-mend Surka.

PATTERSON TO DUNNE.

Ex-Commissioner Asks a Few Pertinent Questions.

The Min Who Resigned His Office to Become a Socialist Wishes to Know Why His Former Chief Does Not Accept the Implications of the Principles He Professes. Joseph Medill Patterson who, upon

lowing letter to his former chief, Mr. Dunne, the "municipal ownership" Mayor: Hon. E. F. Dunne, Mayor of Chicago Dear Bir:-About a month and a balf ago I realgaed my position as Commis-sioner of Public Works, stating at the time that I was a Socialist. You ac-

ecoming a Socialist, resigned his

office as Commissioner of Public Works in Chicago, has sent the fol-

cepted my resignation in a brief note, saying. "I will shortly reply to your long for your promised answer. Since I could not fairly expect you to cater into a gneral discussion of the Socialist philosophy, permit me to put this remit the form of a few

the form of a few concrete questions, many of which can be answered "Yes" or 1. You believe Chicago should own its treet railways. Do you believe the 2. You believe Chicago should operate a public water works system and public baths. Do you believe it should operate a public ice plant and public laundries. If

ot, why not? 8. You believe Chicago should operate ts telephone system. Do you believe the nation should operate the telegraph sys-

4. If you believe that the nation should operate the railroads and telegraph sys-tem, do you believe it should operate (a) the oil industry, (b) the bitmula mines where a certain amount of competi-tion still obtains, (c) the authracite coal mine where there is no competition, (d) he copper mines, (e) the steel mills, (f) to factories, (g) breweries, thi cotton on have you which would not hold equally

or garbage. Do you believe that either blengs of the nation should render beef? tunk, why nor?" 6. You hold that the streets of Chicago

ould belong to the people; that the or a long time allegated can now, owing to a Supreme Court decision, be recov-ered for the community. Clark street in the loop district is (as I recall) 66 feet wide, ledge the distance between east and west building lines of that street west building lines of that street. We are agreed that this 06 feet should "belong to the people." Will you agree with us that the 400 odd feet between the east oulding line of Clark street and the

iso "belong to the people"? 7. If an opportunity to regain for the secople this 400 odd feet were presented, people this 400 odd feet were present would you accept it, or if the opportu-were not "presented" would you be favor of creating such an opportunity?

8. Capital is well organised. Should la-bor be well organised? 9. Organised capital is in politics to fur-ther its own interests. (Note U. S. Senate and various Legislatures.) Should organ-ized labor go into politics to further its own interests? If not, why not?

own interests? If not, why not?

I ask these questions to find how far you, a prominent radical Democrat, are at hottom in sympathy with Socialist ideals, not with any idea of entering into a discussion as to the wisdom of Socialist factics. You may say, these steps should be taken gradually, but do you think the should be taken at all? That is the point. Hoping for an early reply, believe me, my dear Mr. Mayor, yours very sincerely. JOSEPH M. PATTERSON.

A NEW SOCIALIST PLAY.

The rehearsals of the new Socialist play, "The Walking Delegate," are proceeding satisfactorily and the tickts are finding a ready sale. The production will take place Monday, May 3, at 8:15 p. m. at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-

The purpose of the play is to show in dramatic form the necessity for vorkingmen to go into Socialist politics. Among its features will be singing by Miss Ida Spindler of an Slaves of the Cotton Mills", the pictur-ing of a turbulent union meeting, the ouilding and defense of a barricade, and the celebration of the striker victory by the singing of the "Marseillaise" by twenty members of the Socialist Glee Club of Brooklyn. Dancng will follow the performance. The cast is as follows: Burns, the

walking delegate, Louis Schwartz; Benson, union mill owner, Albert Abrahams; Skinner, scab mill owner, . Demilt; Murphy, Irish policeman, J. C. Frost: Walker, president of union, John McGrath: Whitehead, treasurer of union, F. W. Harwood; Smilovitch, an optimistic worker, Comrade Frey; Johnson, colored policeman, Th Potter; Rosseau. a revolutionary striker, John J. Coyle: Turner, a weak kneed brother, Richard Wienecke; Ryder, leader of strike breakers, H. C. Mestemake: Diamond, a rich miner, John J. Shanahan; Dunn, an auction eer, Hugo Wittenberg; Klubski, captain of police, Comrade McEnerny; Alphon-so, an English dude, Thomas J. Lewis; Julietta, a lady of leisure, Mrs. A. Do-milt; Alice, daughter of walking dele-gate, Mis Elizabeth Flyun; Norah, a gate, his Ediabeth Flynn, Noran, a hard hitting mill girl, Mrs. Alice Cassidy; Mildred, a child slave, Miss Ida Spindler; Ida and Eddle, dancing pickaninnies, the Spindler sisters; po-licemen, mill hands, strike breakers.

--- Have you erer noticed that it isn't survey Hall 215 Washington sires will you put a politician in that you and Moose Oppenheimer: Kari Marx and Him Work.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PRICE 2 CENTS

The Socialist Party Makes Many Gains.

Cities and Villages in Twelve States, East and West, Give Us an Increase ed Vote-Numerous Socialists Are Elected to Municipal Offices.

The municipal elections this spring

have brought good results for the Socialist Party. As reported in previous issues of The Worker, our vote was satisfactorily increased in Chicago, Milwaukee, and various cities in Maine, New York, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesots, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Indian Ters ritory and Montana. In Milwaukee we elected twelve Aldermen, where before we had nine, besides several Supervisors, Justices and Constables. In Labec, Me., we elected a member of the School Board: in South Glens Falls, N. Y., the President of the village and one Trustee; in Climas, Minn., the Mayor, Recorder, and one Councilman; in Climax, Minn., the Mayor, Recorder and one Councilman; in Mystic, Ia., the Mayor, Treasurer, and three Aldermen; in Racine, Wis., four Aldermen; in Red Lodge, Mont. the Mayor, Police Judge, and two Aldermen; in Livingston, Mont., an Alderman.

The following reports show furthet results: GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.-The So-

cialist vote shows a good increase, the highest vote being 1,002 and the lowe est 538. The discrepancy was caused by the fact that a popular young man of the "sport" type was in the field and carried everything before him. This man had attended Socialist meetings, contributed at collections and was known as a good fellow and proclaimed as a sort of Socialist. The vote in detail was: Mayor, R. Warn, 538; City Attorney, Dapper, 1,092; Judge of Police Court, Isalah Irwin, 831; Clerk of Superior Court, J. E. Nicles, 924. For Councilmen we had candidates in pine of the twelve wards and polled a total vote of 859, ranging from 26 in the Second Ward to 182 In the Ninth, Seven School Trustees were nominated. As this is supposed to be a non-partizan office, our comrades' names were mixed up with all the rest, but they did not suffer by, that and maintained the vote of the rest of the ticket.

CALUMET, Mich.-Our high vote was 204 and our low vote 140-the latter being a little lower than the Deinst vote of 1994 and a little higher than

vear. STOTTS CITY, Mo.-We elected the whole Socialist ticket with the excep-tion of one School Director. Incidentally, this ticket was put up by some unorganized Socialists, as no local orranization of the party yet exists here. It is expected that the

be organized in the near future. NOVINGER. Mo.-This city has a total vote of 343 and of that number the Socialists cast nearly half, and lacked only 32 votes of electing their candidate for Mayor. We do not Councilman and one Streets sioner and fell three votes short of electing the City Marshal. The Re-publicans a? Democrats combined to defeat the Socialists.

CLASS-CONSCIOUS MEXICAN MINERS

Altho the miners of La Cananea, Mexico, are not members of the Western Federation of Miners any more than they are citizens of the United inve shown of labor solidarity by contributing over \$700 to the fund for the defense of Moyer, Haywood, and the other offe cials of the Federation.

AMERICAN AID FOR

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION Secretary Friedland and Treasures Romm of the Russian Social Demo-cratic Society of New York acknowl-edge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolutions Previously acknowledged, 40,132.50; Krementschag Society of New York, for Krementschag, 525; Mrs. Sykria, per Gindsteln, 55; N. Y. Cooperative Store dividend, per Gordin, 57.11; H. W. Boottger, per F. A. S., \$20; per "Volkezeltung," \$16; total, 89,206.61.

Contributions should be sent to U. olomon, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street.

LECTURE CALENDAR

\$9,206.61.

FOR NEW YORK CITY. Lectures under the auspices of the So-cialist Farty or auxiliary organizations and lectures by Socialists before other organizatious are listed here. Unless otherwise stated, inc hour is 8 p. m. and admission

SUNDAY, APRIL 29. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hum-dred and Twenty-fifth street, 3 p. m. Lu-cien Saniai: The Class Struggle in Anti-

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-firth street, 8 p. m. Jas. dred and Twenty-firth street, 8 p. m. Jan.
M. Rellly: The Class Struggle.
West Side Headquarters, 57th western
nue. A. M. Skern: The western Street M. J. F. Heanemann: Industrial
Unionism.
Chuton Hall, 151 Clinton street, 11 a.
m. David Saville Muzzey: The Ethical
Cutture Mayement.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, under auspices of City Executives Committee. John Spargo: Education. FRIDAY, MAY 4. Art Sectety, 206 E. Broadway. D. Abbett: The Sectalist Idea im Litenature.

Brooklyn.

"And yet we ministers have the nerve to say we don't approve of the sloced shep! We approve warming

You will sometimes hear some "smart" persons say that there are "fifty-seven varieties" of Socialists and pretend on that ground that it is not worth while to give the subject of Socialism serious consideration. But you will observe, all the same, that these wise acres cannot let the subject alone, that they are disturbed by the growth of the Socialist movement and are only trying by such sneering remarks to conceal their real concern about it.

There may be fifty-seven varieties, or twice as many, of persons ho sometimes call themselves Socialists or are so called by others. But there is only one sort of Socialism that counts in the real world -and it counts for a great deal, for more and more every year. No one takes much account of so-called "Christian Socialism" as a vital force in the world of affairs, nor of "libertarian Socialism", "Socialism of the chair", of the chair", or any other of a number of things which pass uner the name of Socialism with some qualifying epithet or other. jut no one who seriously considers the political situation in the Inited States or in any European country to-day, no one who seriously considers present international politics, no one who seriously iders the labor movement, here or abroad, no one who seriously considers any important phase of social life in the present age, can abut his eyes to the fact that in every part of the civilized world, under somewhat different names, with somewhat varying forms and der somewhat different names, with somewnar varying to me methods, but with essentially the same principles everywhere, there is one great Socialist movement, live, growing, positive, aggressive, attacking and threatening to overturn existing institutions, promisog and already preparing for the establishment of new institutions in their place, everywhere fearlessly and in the long run successfully viving battle to the forces of conservatism and reaction—winning outiled victories, now here, now there, but never resting content with partial success; now losing, here or there, a part of what it has gained, but never discouraged by temporary defeat; rising again and recapturing the posts it has won and lost and advancing to new triumphs; enduring persecution, thriving under suppression, refuting misrepresentation, taking advantage of every concession that is ence and revising its own tactics; carrying on heated controversies within its own ranks and sometimes splitting into factions, but never relenting in its attack upon the existing system and actually growing stronger by its internal dissensions instead of being detroyed by them.

Socialism Claims the World as its Home.

The enemies of Socialism in the United States say it is not native to our soil, that it can never gain a foothold here (and yet at the same time they cry out in alarm that it has gained a foothold here), that it is imported from Germany or from Russia; in France and in Russia they say it is a German invention; in Germany they say it is French; in Japan they say it is American. They are all Ight and all wrong. Socialism is native to every land where capi-

This Socialism that counts, we call it international Socialism because it overleaps all national frontiers and claims the civilized world as its home. We call it revolutionary Socialism because it es not aim merely at reforming some of the incidental evils of the existing system, but strikes at the root of those evils, purposes to reconstruct society on a new foundation. We call it proletarian Socialism because it is essentially a movement of the proletariat or wage-working class, upon whose labors and whose sufferings all existing civilization rests. We call it scientific Socialism, because its theories are not the result of mere guesswork nor arbitrarily evolved out of the "inner consciousness" of some leader, but are logically deduced from the study of history and economics and verified by actual experience.

Its party names vary-Social Democratic Labor Party in Russia and Holland, Social Democratic Party in Germany and Austria, Labor Party in Belgium, Social Democratic Federation and Independent Labor Party in Great Britain, Socialist Party in France and the United States, and so forth. The form of its organizations and their methods of action differ somewhat in accordance with the conditions in different countries, from autocratic Russia to democratic France or England or America. But fundamentally they are identical in nature and purpose; these various party organizations are but national brigades of the army of Labor in its world-wide battle on the political field.

Socialism may be regarded as a movement or tendency. It may be regarded as a theory and an ideal. Let us first define it as

We said above that Socialism is native to every land where capitalism holds sway. But what is capitalism?

How the Capitalists Exploit the Workers.

In the United States, as in every advanced country to-day, there two important classes in society-a class that lives by owning without working and a class that lives by working without owning

the autelist class or bourgeoisie and the wage-working class or

proletariat. The capitalists are few in numbers, but great in wealth and power, and are growing ever richer and more powerful. The wage-workers are numerous, but poor and individually helpless; they are growing in numbers and, in proportion as they learn to think and act together, they are growing also in collective power. All other classes—farmers, independent artizans, small tradesmen, professional men-as industry develops, are either forced into one or the other of these two classes or, at least, forced to follow the lead either of the capitalists or of the wage-workers.

The wage-workers do not own the means of production, the must use in order to work and live-the land, mines, forests, canals, railways, mills and factories. They own only themselves, only their labor-power-their knowledge and strength and skill-and must sell this to the owners of the means of production in order to make a living by their own labor. They work collectively -scores, hundreds, thousands of them, at different processes, under chinery-and by their joint labor they produce an ever increasing quantity of wealth. A part of them are always unemployed; so they have to compete for jobs, compete to sell their labor-power, thus keeping their wages—their share of their own product—down to a level where, in the long run, it enables them to live and rear children, but practically nothing more.

The capitalists, on the other hand, do own the means of produc tion. Owning these things which the workers must have in order to work and live, controlling the workers' opportunity of employment, they are the masters of industry. They can buy the workers ower or refuse to buy it, hire the workers or leave them idle open the mills or close them, as suits their interest. Owning the ns of production and buying the labor-power that operates those means of production, they own the product of labor. All the surplus of the net product over the workers' wages belongs to the capitalists, is divided among them as profit and interest and rent; it comes to them just because they are owners and masters, not because of anything they do. They need not work; they get paid for

ellowing others to work. As machinery is improved and methods of production per-fected, the product of labor is increased. But the wages of labor re not thereby increased; on the contrary, as better machinery enables two men to do the work of three or enables a woman or child to do the work of a man, the army of the unemployed is increased, the workers' competition for jobs is intensified, and so wages are kept down. So the benefit of every improvement goes to the capitalists, and especially to the greatest capitalists. They cannot consume their unearned income as fast as it pours in. It accumulates. Capital grows, and in growing it becomes concen-trated in fewer hands.

The Irrepressible Conflict of Classes

ing it may be pitalists' leisure depends upon the workers' toil; their leavery depends upon the workers' poverty; their culture implies the workers' ignorance; their power involves the workers' subjection. What is good for the one class is had for the other. Higher wages and shorter hours of labor mean smaller profits. The talists' share of the workers' product can be increased only by ag the workers share proportionately. In order to get bigger out of a given number of workers, it is necessary either to them less wages for the same work or make them do more work

same wages. he interests of these two classes, then, are diametrically opd. They struggle over the division of the product, each striv-te increase its stare. Both sides organize to fight. The strike, label, the boyeoft, labor legislation, the lockout, the shutdown, legislation, the injunction—these are in daily use in this continu-Marking the injunction—these are in daily use in this continu-ous struggle. But the capitalists have a great advantage. In order to make any headway against them it is necessary for the workers to use all the powers at their disposal, not only a part of their

So long as this system remains, so long as a part of the people own the things that the rest of the people must use in order to work and live, the workers can hope, at the best, only to get a larger share

of their own product, not to get the whole.

This system is what we call capitalism. It is the legally established and dominant system all over the civilized world. Political and other institutions are molded to suit it, to serve the interest of the capitalist class. It is a system of exploitation, of class rule, of

The Revolt Against All Exploitation.

In this struggle for a larger share, the workers gradually come to see that they alone are the producers, that the capitalists are not makers but only takers, that it would be quite possible to get along without capitalists. They realize that their own complete facedom can come only by the elimination of the capitalists, that they cannot even be secure in the enjoyment of their present share of their own product so long as capitalism continues. And they learn the power of their own numbers, learn to depend upon themselves, to unite for intelligent action, to think together and act together, not only in the daily struggle over a few cents more or less in wages or a few minutes more or less in the workday, but at the same time to use their powers for a greater ultimate object—for the abolition of capital-ism, the establishment of a new order in which no one shall be able to live without work by controlling another's opportunity to work. Whenever and wherever experience has brought a part of the

working class to this point, where it not only seeks to improve its condition under capitalism, but seeks also to do away with capitalism itself, then and there we have the Socialist movement. And in fact, whenever capitalism begins to develop strength in a new country-as in Australia and New Zealand, in Russsia, in Japan, in South Africa, and now in Mexico and South America and Chinathere and then we see the Socialist movement spontaneously arising; taking advantage of the experience of the movement in oldering its own experience too and solving its own problems; and everywhere we see it gaining in power.

This Socialist movement is essentially democratic. It depends upon the intelligence of its rank and file far more than upon the

ability of great leaders to direct its course.

It attracts adherents from outside the proletariat-farmers, small business men, professional men, students, even occasionally real capitalists-who come to it from various motives of interest or sentiment or cold reason. If they come as comrades, it welcomes them as individual recruits. But it depends upon the wage-workers

Many Methods to One Great End.

Wherever possible it uses political action as its chief method. Side by side with this, separate but parallel, goes on the trade-union movement of the working class, generally larger in numbers, but less far-reaching in its aims; the two, if wisely used, do not conflict, but support each other. In various countries, to a greater or less extent, we have also the co-operative movement as an auxiliary to the political party of the workers or to their trade unions or to both. In countries where political and civil rights are denied to the workers or greatly restricted, as in Russia, the method of physical force -either in the form of assassination of despots or in that of armed insurrection by the workers and mutiny in the army and navy. At times the general strike is also used as a revolutionary weapon to compel the extension of the suffrage or to prevent the enforcement of reactionary measures. But in the United States, where manhood suffrage and legal freedom of speech and press and organization generally prevail, political action is the most important function of the Socialist movement.

Two Phases of Socialist Purpose.

Let us speak but briefly of Socialist theory or, rather, of the aim of the Socialist movement. We find that it has two important phases—Public Ownership and Class Struggle.

I.—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF MEANS OF PRODUCTION

Since the modern means and methods of production are essentially social or collective—since a ratiway or mine or factory cannot be run by the labor of an individual, but only by the joint or social labor of many workers; and since the old-fashioned small produc-tion by individual labor with simple tools is no longer practicable in competition with the much more effective system of large production by united labor with modern machinery; and since, as we have seen, private ownership of these vast and complex means of production means exploitation of the workers by the owners—it follows that, in order to get rid of exploitation without sacrificing the benefits of modern machinery, private ownership of the means of production must give place to public ownership. The people must collectively own and control the things which to-day a small part of

the people privately own and the larger part of the people operate.

The idea of public ownership is gaining ground very rapidly in this country of late. In a more or less radical form it is being accepted by many of the middle classes as well as by the workingmen. Even a part of the great capitalists favor it in some cases, for purposes of their own.

But public ownership is not necessarily socialistic; it may or may not be. It is not the whole of Socialism. Without the rest, it is not Socialism at all, just as the right half of a man's body without the left half is not a man at all.

The means of production must be owned by the people, we say But who are the people? Louis XIV said: "I am the State". The business men, big and little, say: "We are the People". Their idea of public ownership is that some of the means of production should be owned by the government and run "on business principles" for business purposes, administered by a business men's government for the advancement of business prosperity. That is not Socialism. It is not even partial Socialism. It is State Capitalism. It is not, in most cases, particularly beneficial to the workers; and in some cases it is particularly injurious to them.

We have, even under a government dominated by the capitalist class, some examples of public ownership which are beneficial to the workers as well as to others-the post office, the fire departments, the parks, the public libraries, the public schools. On the other we see the publicly owned and controlled financial system used to help the great capitalists fleece the little ones, the navy used to help the capitalists steal new lands and conquer new markets for their own profit, the army used to help the capitalists keep the

II.—THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR. The People is an abstraction. There are two "peoples"-the capitalists and the workers-and they are, on the whole, ples. If the capitalists control the government, then publicly owned industries will, in general, be so administered as to serve capitalist interests, regardless of the workers' interests, or even against them. So we Socialists, speaking for the wage-workers, lay emphasis on the Class Struggle.

In order that public ownership may be beneficial to the largest and most useful class of society, the working class, it is necessary for that class to control the government and use the public powers consciously in its own interest.

We see capitalists and workers coming into conflict every day, as already noted, over questions of wages and hours and conditions We see the capitalists using the powers of the government-courts, police, detectives, militia, army-to enforce their will, to advance their interests, to crush the workers' resistance. If the workers are to win their own emancipation-nay, if they are to succeed in improving their condition or even in defending themselves against worse exploitation and oppression than they now they must get the power of the law on their side in this class struggle. They are the majority. They have the constitutional right to rule if they can; they can rule if the will unite intelligently on Election Day.

This idea of labor politics is likewise gaining ground very rap Inis idea of labor polities is likewise gaining ground very rapidly among the workingmen of this country of late, even outside the ranks of avowed Socialists. It is the other half of Socialism. But alone it is not Socialism at all. The two halves must be united—the idea of Class Struggle and the idea of Public Ownership.

A Public Ownership party that does not stand for the interests of the working class as such is not the thing needed.

A Labor party that does not stand for public ownership is not thing needed.

The Socialist Destruction of the country is not the socialist.

ne it is not Socialism at all. The two halves must be united—the a of Class Struggle and the idea of Public Ownership.

A Public Ownership party that does not stand for the interests the working class as such is not the thing needed.

A Labor party that does not stand for public ownership is not the appearance that the Idaho authorities are in a panic over the storm of indignation they have around and are only looking for an oppostunity to let

government from top to bottom, by the working class and the use of those powers to establish public ownership and control of the socially necessary means of production for the benefit of the workers. It is complete; it unites the two halves into a live whole.

Class Struggle to End Class Struggle.

Socialism will come by class struggle. But the coming of Socialism will end the class struggle by eliminating the capitalist class. Under Socialism all will be joint owners and all will be comrade workers. Under Socialism all will have the opportunity to work and all will get the full value of their product, because none will

Fave the power to live in idleness by exploiting the labor of others.

As Socialism will mean economic liberty, so will it also mean industrial peace; as it will mean equality of opportunity, so will it also mean plenty and leisure for all. Capitalism means economic despotism, industrial war, social inequality, drudgery and privation for the many, luxury and idleness for the few.

Workers, you are the many. Take your choice.

You can have Socialism if you resolve to get it. The great appear great to us because we are on our knees. Let

"Workingmen of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

THE YEAR THAT HAS JUST PASSED.

seized by the horns

Gorky's Message.

An illustration of the international

solidarity of labor was furnished

when Maxim Gorky, the famous Rus

sian author and Socialist, on arriving in New York, sent our imprisoned

W. D. Haywood and Chas. Moyer County Jail, Caldwell, Idaho:

"Greetings to you, my brother So-

cialists. Courage! The day of justice

and deliverance for the oppressed of all the world is at hand. Ever frater-

nally yours, "MAXIM GORKY."

The answer came back: "Maxime Gorky, Hotel Belieclaire,

New York:
"Brother: The class struggle, which

"CHARLES H. MOYER, "Ada County Jail".

The Yca: in Russia.

been a most momentous one. Russia especially has been the center of in-

terest. In June the whole world was

startled, and all the rulers of the

world were alarmed, by the great

mutiny among the Russian sailors and

marines at Sevastopol. That rising was quelled, but it had its effect. It

was followed by other mutinles in the

army and the navy and by popular

demonstrations, strikes, and armed risings over the Empire from the Ger-

man frontier to the coasts of the Sea

of Japan. In spite of the efforts of

the mobs of ruffians organized by the

secret police to massacre Jews and murder revolutionists, the Tsar's gov-

stitutional government, with a national assembly elected by the people.

With all the stupidity characteristic

of despotism, however, the govern

ment followed this concession by crue measures of repression. In November

and December the revolutionary tide

rose again. In Moscow barricades

were raised in the streets and for

more than a fortnight the revolution

ists held the army at bay. The Baltic Provinces blazed with revolt, Mutinies

took place at Cronstadt, in the South,

But the time was not yet ripe. Again

the rising of the workingmen and the peasants was stifled in blood. Again

reaction triumphed for the time.

During the last four months the Rus-

sian dispatches have brought us news on two lines. The elections to the

Duma, in spite of all the government'

forts to control them, and notwith-

standing the fact that the Socialist

them, regarding the whole thing as a mere parody of constitutional liberty,

have resulted in the election of an over-

the autocracy. On the other hand, the government has distinguished itself

by breaking one promise after anoth-er. It has withdrawn from the pro-

posed assembly all control of the

finances, has reserved to an appoint-

ive committee the power to kill any

bill the assembly may pass, and has

completely justified the Socialists in

evolutionary activity in Russia is at

hand, to be initiated by the May Day demonstrations and the opening of the

The year has been signalized by the

ervices of the Sociatists in the cause

nd Sweden and between France and

Germany, the Socialist workingmen

aised their voice against it, threaten-

ing by the general strike to paralyz

the government that should declare war. And the statesmen had to aban-

Elections are now pending in France

and Belgium, in which the greatest in

terest will center about the strength shown by the Socialist Party. In

France, along with the elections, comes the general strike for the eight-hour day in all trades. Already the

strike has begun in many industries

and already the government is threat-ening to use armed force to suppress it. But this threat only stimulates more workingmen to join in the more-ment, and there is every prospect that the next week will bring the largest

strike that France has ever seen

aps the largest in the world's

It is a great age in which we live-

planned war between Norway

of peace. When the bourgeois states-

Undoubtedly another high tide

their policy of abstention.

ng majority of opponents to

vorkingmen refused to participate in

"New York, April 13, 1906.

comrades the following telegram:

Social movements, like individuals, | go of the bull they have so foolishiy have their days and nights, their per-lods of activity and of rest. After its record of rapid and uninterrupted success for five years ending on Day of 1904, the Socialist Party of the United States had a year of emperative inactivity. Much was done during 1905, but compared with previous years it was not satisfactory. But the pause was not a long one. The year 1906 has opened well and it s already evident that a new period of activity and progress has begun.

On January 21 and 22 we observed the anniversary of Bloody Sunday in St. Petersburg. In hundreds of cities and towns, all the way from the Bay of Fundy to the Gust of California, sectings were held. In many places phrades and open-air demonstrations were held-something unprecedented at that season of the year. In New York City 30,000 men and women turned out on Union Square, and in smaller cities the demonstration was proportionately impressive. Solidarity with our Russian brothers and unrelenting hostility to the Tsar and to all tyrants, political or industrial, in Europe or in America, was the keynote of all the speeches and resolutions. At the same time, thousands of dollars were raised to aid in arming the Socialist workingmen of Russia for their conflict against Tsarism.

The Moyer-Haywood Case.

Within a month later we were called on to begin a similar demonstrationor, rather, a series of demonstrations, for they are still going on-not agains tyranny in a far distant land, but against tyranny here in "the land of the brave and home of the free." In February our comrades Charles

H. Moyer and William D. Haywood President and Secretary of the West-ern Federation of Miners, with two other members of that organization were arrested on a trumped up charge of complicity in the assassination of tormer Governor Steunenberg of Der. We knew these comrades and we knew the W. F. of M. We knew its enemies, too, the Mine Owners' Association, which has again and again proved its readiness to stoop to any depth of iniquity in order to inure the labor movement and which is in complete control of the state administrations of Colorado and Besides this, the manner in which these men were arrested and extradited-virtually kidnapped, with the approval of the fraudulent Governot of Colorado-was so extraordinary and so flagrantly illegal and unjust as to show, on the face of it, that the prosecution had no good case, that they did not dare to give the Western ederation men the advantage of their plain legal and constitutional rights, that they had been convicted and sen-tenced in advance and were resolved to carry out their murderous design, hoping thereby to intimidate and disorganize one of the most progressive

Gigantic Demonstration.

In every state and territory of the and towns began to arrange public protest meetings. In many of the larger cities the party laid-the matter before the trade unions and other labor organizations and convoked con ferences representing all such bodies to take charge of the agitation. Hun dreds of meetings have been held at which the speakers told the story of the outrages committed by the mine owners and by the Republican and Democratic politicians in their serv-ice, in Idaho in 1899 and 1900 and in Colorado in 1964, in their desperate attempt to destroy the miners' organi zation, and exposed the infamy of the present plot to hang the Western Federation's officers the midnight arrest the extradition papers signed in advance, the secret preparations for carrying the prisoners from their homes, the evidence of professional sples and admitted criminals on which the prosecution pretended to base its charges, the declaration of the Gov-erner of Idaho, before the intended erner of Idaho, before the intended victims were even indicted or arraigned, that he intended to have them hanged. They told of the "bull pens" in the Count d'Alènes six years ago and in Cripple Creek and Telluride two years ago, of the historic words of the militia commanders—"To hell of the militia commanders. To hell with the Constitution" and "Dama habeas corpus! We'll give them post mortems instead"; of the Citizens' all ligate moles. liance mobs which, under protection of the mine owners' hired militia looted the union's co-operative stores banished union men and sympathizers from the state under threat of shoot-ing if they returned to their homes gave elected local officials the option of resigning or being hanged to the negrest telegraph pole, and even car-ried their brutality to the point of growty insulting the wives and tergrowly insulting the wives and ter-rorining the children of the strikers.

a turning point in the world's history, from the days of class rule to the days when classes shall be unkn They called on the workers every-where to raise their voices against these capitalist crimes. And the workthe year ushered in by this May Day of 1906 bids fair to be the most inensely interesting that we have yet

> On to the Revolution! is the word to day. The night is coming to an end. the dawn is beginning to break. On to the Revolution which shall usher in the age of real freedom, real equal BUY ONLY UNION-LABRE BRNAD. Witshirt's Territory by them. ity, real fraternity.

WELCOME, MAXIM GORKY!

By Eugene V. Debs.

With open arms and hearts attuned loftiness of mind and purity of hearts love and creeting, we of the proto love and greeting, we of the pro-letariat welcome Maxim Gorky and his

We know them and we love and

They come to us as international revolutionists, comrades in the common cause; and in bidding them welcome, these brave spirits and uncon querable souls who have suffered all the tortures and terrors of Russian despotism, it is with mingled pride and joy that is marred only by the fact that the indignities to which they will be subjected by the bourgeols ruling class in "free" America will be more brutal and shocking, if possible, than those they have just escaped in their own native Tsar-cursed, wretched

Maxim Corky's career is as nainful and pathetic with privation and suffering as it is luminous with brilliant and extraordinary achievement. Chied of the social abyss, he has climbed to the very heights of fame and his renius triumphant commands the homage of a world. But thru all the wondrous changes of his life, his heart has remained in the social depths and con tinues to beat warm and true to "Les Miserables" of all the earth.

Christ-like is his love for the lowly and despised and his sacrifice of self, and Christ-like his persecution by the heartless pharisees. Had Gorky been an intellectual pro

titute he would be the social ilon of the hour, especially here in the United States, and every door of the "upper class would swing inward at his touch. But thru all the flery ordeals served inviolate his mental and moral integrity; he has fought bravely and unflinchingly the battles of the oppressed and heavy-laden of the earth

is world-wide, the same in America as in Russia, makes us brothers indeed. Bold and intrepid champion of social Convey our best wishes to fellow workers in your native land. We are justice and passionate lover of free dom, the ruling class, to whom he has with you in spirit. Accept fraternal greetings. "WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, never crooked the knee must find some excuse to pour their garbage upon his head and so they, arch hypocrites that they are, affect to feel shocked at some irregularity alleged to have been discovered in his domestic relations, and Turning from the United States to now raise the cry that he is unclean. foreign countries, the past year has

Ye Gods! From the prurient plutocracy this is the very quintessence of sarcasm, and on the stage it would win immortality.

The real trouble with Gorky is that be is not some syphilitic duke and that his wife is not some leprous countess. In would break their lily-white necks climbing over each other to grovel at their feet and bask in the pollution of their diseased presence and their artificial smiles.

are shocked by the advent of genius, healthy, moral and sane, in full posses sion of all the virtues, nobility of soul, GORKY!

wrong may be half-right? Are you

harems and hostelries and draw the blinds in dread and fear of a fresh and purifying breath of moral atmos-

Tsar Nicholas, the ruler of all the Russias, has a "legal" wife, but actually lives with his mistress, and both wife and mistress are domiciled in the royal palace. All the world knows it, but the Tsar has lost no caste with the ruling classes on that account, and were he to land in New York, he would be received by the personal representatives of President Roosevelt, the White House would be made brilliant for his reception and the elite of the nation would fall on their faces to serve as the foot-mats of the royal parasite in his triumphant march thru the "Land of Freedom".

The "society" of the bourgeoiste is devillah curious contrivance. The product of vulgar and debasing exploitation, it is essentially immoral and corrupt, and its ethical sense, if not totally destroyed, is shockingly per verted. Gorky and his wife must not take its repulsiveness to heart. The malady it is suffering from is a losthsome one and is sure to have a fatal termination. Like any other mental, moral and physical deformity, it is entitled to pity rather than con

When it comes to "don tions", the Gorkys ought to be pro-vided with the transcript of a critical analysis of some of our "upper" of 'uppers", the "Four Hundred" and their satellites. Whew! Talk about community of wives! Little wonder that they are sensitive and easily jas red; they and their cheap imitators have got to divert suspicion from themselves.

If Gorky and his wife had paid some plear-eyed justice of the peace two bits for a tobacco-stained "permit", their "domestic relations" would be stainless and sacred, and not a whisper would be heard upon that point, but some other miserable pretext would be trumped up by the scavengers of the uling class to spew their vonit upon these apostles of freedom, these heralds of the brighter day. Welcome, thrice welcome, Comrades

We greet you with the love of com-

stronger by the vulgar hate of the ruling class which you have incurred by your fidelity and devotion to the cause f the proletariat in the great struggle for freedom. The message of affection and good

cheer sent by you to our kidnapped of the noblest acts of your noble and No wonder their refined sensibilities the land the proletariat join in bearty welcome to our companie

as wrong. I used to think I might go with the big cause if the plain men in

the cause were not quite so plain. I

was afraid I might get my bands dirty

ernment was compelled, on October 30, 1905, to issue a reform manifesto promising the establishment of a con-ARE YOU AFRAID OF YOUR OWN FAITH?

Are you afraid of your own faith? rent and profit were not right as well. Do you after all half believe that the as wrong. I used to think I rulebt as

By Horace Traubel.

standing around waiting for truth to be a good deal better for you to be wrong with whole heart than to be in the right with half a heart. No faith that you have to apologize for is worth while. No faith that is only good enough for a parlor and for gen-tlemen is worth while. No faith that keeps company with saints and cannot keep company with sinners is worth while. No faith that you have to lie about is worth while. You must not fence with the truth. Truth hates to to be tolerated. It wants to be wel comed. You must not consult with your friends to learn whether the truth is entitled to its full fee. You must consult with your own soul. There you. But you must make up your mind on the basis of the big causes and big effects. We live in the midst of a fight which requires the instant nction of the soul. You are for or you are for money. Which? Do not tell me you are for man if or for money if. I do not want to be told somewhere else. I do not want you to tell me that some workingmen drink too much beer. I do not want you to spend the whole time of the fight de-bating whether you should go into the fight or not. I want you to go with the enemy or stay with me. I want the enemy or stay with me. I want you to quit standing in the road. You are not a comfort to me. My enemie are a great comfort to me. They pro-vide work for me to do. My friends are a great comfort to me. But the is not a comfort to me. He interfere with my work. He makes it harder for me to live. The great cause has no rewards to distribute. It has no offices. It has no money. It has only love. It has only justice. You may be looking about wondering whether your ability will be appreciated in the new world we are about to create. You should be satisfied to have the abinty. That is enough return for ability. The man who best deserves the office s the man who is most willing to serve in the ranks. The man who know best what to do with reward is the man who is most willing to do wha comes next without stickling upon the terms of his reward. It is beautiful dear brother, simply to believe. It is beautiful to join the hig procession and no questions asked. It is beautiful to give up all thoughts but th one thought. It is beautiful to forget the little things that would hold you back and to remember the big things that carry you on. It is beautiful to be a simple man among simple men and to go with the crowd the way of

justice. It is beautiful to believe in your own belief. It is beautiful to

if I leveled my standing right down with the ground. I thought I might serve the great cause somehow mountlogize for is ed on a pedestal. All that passed off. It was a stupefying fever. I found out the secret of being happy. It is in being honest with yourself. I want to go the way of the great companions. I want to be counted in for the great cause. I do not demand that I shall be counted for much or fear that I shall be counted for little. I want to be counted. I am satisfied whatever comes to me. I have not given half of myself to my enemies and retained the other half for my friends. I am all for my friends. That is, all for the cause. The cause is the all in all. I have nothing left for anything else. I am no longer troubled with the mysterious experiences of the days as they pass. I see now where to put the seemingly incongruous elements of the knotty problem. Incidents I did not know what to do with before I now see where to place. I am now at case to be able to get rid of the paralyzing it comes. To join the big movem Just to belong himself. To walk right up to the counter and sign his name and say nothing. That makes you feel comfortable. You go to bed at night after that feeling easier about yourself. And you get up in the morning feeling better towards the world. What do you care who joins? You join. That is enough. To you you are a whole host. To you you are a whole alphabet in yourself. long time. You wanted some one else to go in first. You waited to be quite sure the cause was quite decent enough for you to associate with. You company if you were not careful and that you therefore would be more than careful enough. You waited for everysay yes. You wanted to hear your mother and father say yes. And your friends. And the property you have stored up. And your profession. You waited to hear them say yes. And they did not say yes. They never would They never do. You found you must rourself. You must say it in isolation. You must understand what it means. It may mean suffering and death. It may mean that your father and mother disinherit you. It may mean that your friends will desert you. It may mean the very worst by the way r to mean the very best in the

recept your own faith. It is beautiful for most most in the solition get on good terms with your own tudes of your own soul. Steady, self. I used to wonder whether interest and I your own faith?

end. You have got to meet that issue.

Protest meetings about the Colorado-Idaho outrages must centique. Byery local of the party and every fride union in the country about each resolutions of protest to Governor Gooding against this conspiracy and kidnapping. Ramabble Haywood: "DON'T LET THEM FORGET HOW THEY REPORT US HERE IN VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION." Bean some capital ist papers have been empedied to cryout against this monstrous fravery on justice and assemble upon first processes. The principle of principle says: "The principle of principle says: "The principle of principle of interest of in the outcome." A supply to daying over any wage same if the country organized or information, is interested in the outcome. A sumply of any electrotypes, photo sife, of Comprades Moyer and Haywood have been prepared, which locals can fee from the National Secretary at cost, 75c. each, alternate from 100 use on advertising Protest meetings about

pared, which locals can set from the National Secretary at cost, 75c. each, delivery free, for use on advertising matter for protest sicetings.

A leaset writish by Comrade Sipons, upon request of the National Executive Committee, dealing with the Moyer-Haywood outrage, and the resignation of Jegeph M. Patterson as Commissioner of Paulic Works of Chicago, printed in Pamphlet form by the direction of the National Committee, are ready for shipment. They are tee, are ready for shipment. They are to be had from the National Secretary at cost price, \$1 per thousand, delivery

free.

State Secretary Tuck of California having telegraphed to National Head-quarters that 500 comrades were rendered destitute by the San Francisco deservational Secretary, upon disaster, the National Secretary, upon disaster, the National Secretary, upon motion of National Executive Committeeman Mailly and the affirmative vote of the N. E. C., wired \$100 as a contribution to their relief. Contributions for this purpose may be sent to H. C. Tuck, State Secretary, 405 Eighth street, Oakland, Col.

H. C. Tuck, State Secretary, 405

Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

The resolutions of Local Seattle,
Wash, have been endorsed since last
report by Locals Los Angeles, Cal.;
Marion County, Indiana, and Schenectady, N. Y. The resolution by Local
Schenectady, N. Y., has been endorsed
by Locals Gastonville, Pa. Origaba. by Locals Gastonville, Pa., Omaha, Neb., Everett, Wash., and Grand Rapids, Mich. The resolution by Local Lake Washington, Wash., has been endorsed by Local Covington, Ky. The resolutions by Local Milwaukee, Wis., have been endorsed by Locals Wrenshall, Minn., and Kings County, N. Y. The National Executive Committee instructed the National Secretary to call attention to the fact that Sec. 3, Art. XI, of the National Constitution requires that all propositions for referendum be presented without preamble

The German Central Committee of The German Central Committee of Cook County, Ill., has adopted resolutions, approved by the Cook County Executive Committee, denouncing the Chicago "Arbeiter Zeitung" for "preaching against political activity of the working class in the Socialist Party, but advocating the general strike and direct action."

Local Idaho Falls, Ida., has adopted resolutions against the outrageous treatment of the officials of the Westtreatment of the officials of the West-ern Federation of Miners, demanding that "ex-Governor Jas. H. Penbody. Gen. Sherman Bell and Adjutant Gen-eral Bulkeley Wells, all of Colorado, be arrested and brought into our state and subjected to the same process of sweating as have been the the W. F. of M. If the accounts pubed in both capitalist and Socialist press are accurate in any degree, these men are more likely to be the conspirators against law and order than any inner circle' of the W. F. of M."

National Committeeman Bentley of

Oklahoma and Indian Territory moves Oklahoma and Indian Territory moves
That the National Committee instruct
the National Secretary to appoint one or
more to select such parts of Bulletin No.
22 of the Bureau of Labor, relating to
Municipal Ownershop in England, as they
think of greatest educational value, bearing as they do the stamp of government
approval, and include with them a seitable
commentagy and criticism from a Sociallet stampoint, same to be published in
samphlet form by the literature bureau and
supplied on the same terms as the supplied on the sa Weeks pamphlets.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Or-

ganizers for the week are:

wood.
Sol. Fieldman: April 29, 36, May 1, Woon-socket, R. I.; May 2, 3, 4, Providence; 5,

J. L. Pitts: April 29, Edmunds, S. C.: April 20, May 1, Columbia; May 2, 3, Darlington; 5, Raielgh, N. C.

A. H. Floaten: Iowa, under the direction of the State Committee.

of the State Committee. Geo. H. Goebel: Pennsylvanis, under the direction of the State Committee. Ben Hauford: April 29. New Castle, Pa.;

Ben Hanford: April 28. New Castle, Pa.; 30. South Sharon; May I. Cleveland, Ohio; 1. Ashtabula: 5, Warren; 4 Lorale, Uertrude Breslau Hunt: April 20 to May 1. Huntington, Ind.; 5, Fort Wayne. Arthur Morrow Lewis: April 20 to May 4. Albuquerque, N. Mex.; 5, Santa Pe. William Mailly: Indiana, with headquarters at Indianapolia. Gay E. Miller: Tennessee, under the direction of the provisional State Committee.

mittee.

Hermon F. Titus. April 27. NorthTahima, Wash.; 29. Spokane; May 1. Barke,
Idaho: 3. Wallace; 5. Anaconds. Most.

M. W. Wilkins: Connecticut, under the
firection of the State Committee.
John M. Work: April 29. Brentwood,
Ark.; April 30 to May 2. Fayetteville; 3.
Bogers: 4. Bentonville; 5. Sulphur Springs.

W. F. OF M. DEFENSE.

National Secretary Barnes acknowlsedges the folk ving contributions to the Western Federation of Miners Pittaburg has been selected as the Defense Fund, from April 7 to 20:

Defense Fund, from April 7 to 20:

Arheiter Kranken and Sterbe Kanse.

Ro. 60, Chlesgo, Ill., 825; Local Lorain, O.,

II; Jennie E. Vise, Port Angeles, Wash.,

2.50; Relsecra H. Jackson, Fort Angeles,

Wash., 52.50; Char. E. White, Port Angeles,

Wash., 52.50; Char. E. White, Port Angeles,

Wash., 52.50; F. NeLocid, 80c; Local

Kow Kensington, Fa., 57; Berwyn Br. Lo
cal Cook County, Ill., 52.50; Local Coyate,

Utah, 33.25; Local Dairy, Orsgon, 54.35;

Local Clinton, Java, 52.35; Envrs, Mont.,

43; Local Calumet, Mick., 58.35; W. M. Mor
ton, for Rudson Co., N. J., M.65; Local

Rosk Igland, Ill., 350; Jacal Pawtschet, R.

L, 50; Pawtschet, R. L, Control Trades and

Labor Union, \$10; Guy B. Miller, Chierrica,

55; Local West Hudson Co., N. J., \$135; Lo
cal Portland, Ore., 421; Local Local Angeles,

Ch., 30; Local Adam., 100; Local Local Local Co., 100; Local

Ocquilla, Ors. 23.0; Local Woodinko, daho, 32.2; Local Redinada, Gal. 316.75; Local Northampton, Mass. 380.00; Local Walton, Oye. 52.15; Local Lake Washing-ton, Wash. 31.56; Fordinand Lamalit, Cub. Chicago, Ill., 36; F. H. Salberg Sorburh, Minn, 81; Mrs. Sarah Martham 318, Idaho, 300; Mrs. Marry Bigstol, Bico daho, 55c.; Local Naff, O., 538.75; pre viously reported, \$501.37; total, \$338.32.

Dan A. White of Brockton will the orator at the May Day celebration at Highland Hall, Springfield, May 1 Knights of Columbus Hall, G. A. R. Blég., School street, Everett, Sunday, May 6, 8 p. m. Two well known speakers will be present. All Everett comrades are especially invited to attend.

assemble on Washington Square than that which met there has Saturday night to hear Sol Fieldman describe the events which led up to the present labor trouble in Colorado and Idaho." says the Haverhill "Gasette" in a col-umn report of the meeting and the resolutions adopted, which recount the situation in detail.

BOSTON.

The Ward 7-9 Club continues to grow in membership, being the second largest club in Boston. They have dispast two weeks. Secretary McEttrick is hunting up all the old members and is on the lookout for new ones.

son on Boston Common next Sunday out of town every Sunday if possibl Several comrades have agreed to assist in paying expenses of the speak

The East Boston Club is to have lecture on Socialism on Thursday evening, May 3, at 32 Central Square

The Dorchester Club has leased a church for five years and renovated it by volunteer labor. They are to hold a whist party and dance on Wednes day evening, May 2. Tickets may be obtained of the State Secretary or at the door. They have also bought a piano. The church henceforth will be called Gibson Hall. It is at the cor-

New Jersey.

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will speak in Newark on Monday evening, April 30 at the new headquarters, 239 Wash ington street on Recent Economic Changes. The proceeds are intended to aid in furnishing the new head-quarters and all readers of The Work-er are asked to aid in getting a large audience. Admission 10 cents.

What is expected to be the greates

meeting ever held in Newark will take place on Friday evening, May 18, under the auspices of Branch 7. The oc casion will be a debate between Wm H. Berry, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, on Socialism vs. Capitalism. Other or Newark are requested not to arrange any large demonstrations for the same date, as it is desired to make this a be selected, but will be one of the largest to be had. Admission price is also yet to be determined.

a May Day celebration for Tuesday, 1. at Hoboken Labor Lyceun 110 Grand street. The Dramatic Sec tion of Hudson County will produc the German labor play, "Sein Jubi acum". Fred Krafft will deliver at address and there will be music, singing, and dancing. Doors will open a 7 p. m. Entertainment commences at 7:30. Admission, 10 cents. Readers of the Worker are cordially invited.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Moyer-Haywood protest conference of Philadelphia, which is com posed of 60 unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., Local Philadelphia, cialist Party, the S. L. P., and three unions of the I. W. W., will hold a mass meeting to protest against the kidnapping and attempted judicia murder of Moyer, Haywood, Petti-bone and St. John. After encounterof the delegates it is m that the demonstration will be a great success. The Brewery Workers and Lyceum and march in a body to the city hall plaza with a band of music and transparencies bearing appro priate mottos. Four street meetings were held last Saturday, under the auspices of the conference, and more street meetings will be held on Saturday, April 28, at 8 p. m., for the pur-pose of advertising the demonstration and raising funds for the defense of our comrades in Idaho, as follows: Front and Dauphin, L. Hirsch and E. J. Lewis: Kensington avenue and Le-high, John Whitehead and Morris Korslieet; Forty-second and Lancaster avenue. M. Wait and Ed. Moore; Forty-ninth and Woodland avenue, W. R. Cassile and T. W. Farrell; Han-R. Cassle and T. W. Farrell; Han-over and Girard avenue, C. Sehl and Harvey Russell; Germantown and Lehigh, Wm. Ormby and J. J. Mc-Kelvey. Meetings will also be held at the following places if speakers can be got: Twenty-third and Columbia avenue, Germantown and Chelton avenue, and Passyunk avenue and

ALLEGIENY COUNTY.

The convention for suggesting county, state, Senatorial, Representative, and Congressional candidates will be held at headquarters, 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday, May 6, at 2:80 p. m. This convention was postponed from April 14 to the above date. Local secretaries are instructed to notify each member of their respective locals and branches of this convention by postal card.

Pittsburg has been selected as the place for the state convention. The County Executive Committee has been instructed to make arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates. Art. 6, Sec. 2 of the State Constitution reads as follows: "Each local shall be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for each fifty members, or a major fraction thereof, in good standing for three months."

Rocks, 1; McKessport, 1; Haselwood, 1; Jewish Local, 2; Wilkinsburg, 1; Wilmerding, Böhemian, 2; Öarnegie, 1; Hast End, 1; Allegheny, Bohemian, 1; Pittsburg, Italian, 2; Braddock, 1; Millvale, 1; Glassport, 2; Sharpsburg, 1; Swissyale, 1

tion fund are coming in, but the com-rades should do a little better. Every local ought to dehate a sum equal to

50 cents for each of their county delegates, monthly.

Ben Hanford will lecture on the Beo nomics of Socialism at 526 Federa

street, Allegheny, Thursday, April 20, 8 p. m. Admission, 10 cents.

A "box social" will be held at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Friday evening, April 27. Admission, 10 cents.

The Democrats and Republicans in the new City Council of Milwaukee have suddenly buried their hatchets, which they brandished against each other se flercely in the late city cam-paign. With twelve Socialists in the Council, the old parties saw the necessity of getting together. They there-fore united on the Republican candi-date for president. The Social Demo-crats voted for Social Democratic Alderman Seidel for president and ex-Alderman A. J. Welch (Social Democrat) for city clerk. Since the increase in our representation in the Council, the lines are more closely drawn than ever between the Social Democratic Party on the one hand and the capital-

ist party on the other.

The State Executive Board of Wisconsin has sent out a referendum con-taining a proposed amendment to the state constitution, raising the state dues from five cents to ten cents per month. If this referendum carries, two additional state organizers will

A Mover-Haywood indignation meet-A Moyer-Haywood indignation meeting, combined with a May Day celebration, will be held in Milwaukee, May 3. The Socialist Singing Societies and the Social Democratic Orchestro will participate. The committee is endeavoring to get A. H. Floaten as the orator of the evening.

Carl D. Thompson spoke in Racine April 18 and in Kenosha April 19.

We recret to announce the death of

We regret to announce the death of R. O. Stoll, formerly a member of the State Executive Hoard. Comrade Stoll removed from Eau Clairs, Wis., to New Mexico about one year ago. He was an enthusiastic Socialist, al-ways cheerful and eager in his work. A charter has been granted to Wau-paca. The new branch promises to be ictive and useful.

Here and There.

Comrade Debs has had to cancel his engagements for some time to come. having been called to the bedside of his mother, whose death, it is thought, is very near at hand. Every Social-ist's heart will go out to him at this sad time.

All comrades will sympathize with Walter Thomas Mills and his wife in the sorrow which has been brought into their homes by the death, within a week of two of their children. Comrade Mills has been compelled to cancel many of his writing and speaking engagements, as may well be under

The Central Trades and Labor Union of Pawtucket, R. I., has adopted resolutions protesting against the governmental outrages on the officials the Western Federation of Miners.

Hartford, Conn., has added one more to the list of protest meetings which are being held in every import-ant city of the United States on behalf of the imprisoned officials of the W. F. of M. The speakers were M. W. Wilkins and J. T. Vaughan. Local Rock Island, Ill., sends protest

resolutions adopted at a meeting against the Colorado-Idaho outrages. The Iowa state convention will be held at Des Moines, July 4.

The joint conference of 57 labor or-ganizations in San Francisco adopted resolutions denouncing the brutal as-sault by the police upon the open-air mass meeting which was held on April 8 to protest against the Colorado-Idaho outrages. The resolutions declare ing many difficulties, which were that: "We recognize in this assault new clubhouse, 243-247 E. Eighty-overcome by carnest effort on the part the 'Black Hand' and Mana of the fourth street. Alliance in particular; that we hereby call the earnest attention of every workingman to the fact that life, libworkingman to the fact that he, his-erty and pursuit of happiness are as-sured to us only in that society in which the workers rule supreme; that we here and now utterly condemn as pusillanimous, cowardly, and traitorous to our class the action of such workers and se-called leaders, who, taking the cue from an infamous capitalist press, basely bend their kness to that press, and its manufactured 'public opinion', uphold the brutal minions of our enemy and disown and denounce their own fiesh and bene, whether out of stupidity, cowardice or selfish am-

A movement is afoot to start an international Esperanto society for cor-respondence or a review for young So-cialists. For information, address La Sveda Ligo de Junaf Socialistof, Andrew Kangas, 184 E. One Hundred and First street, New York. All Es-perantists interested are asked to communicate this notice to existing socie-ties and Socialist reviews of all coun-

For the present, on and after April 27, the State Secretary's office and beadquarters of the State Committee

will be in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth street, New York. The E. Fourth street, New York. The office is on the ground floor.

A special meeting of the State Quorum took place on April 18 at the Labor Lyceum. Members present were: I. Phillips, U. Solomon, H. L. Slobodin from New York County; Dr. C. L. Furman, Mark Peiser, Wm. Koenig from Kings; John Burgher and William Burkli from Queens. Communications from locals were read abowing that the comrades are active and that meetings in protest against the Moyer-Haywood outrage are being held all ever the state. Comrade Rurkli was seated as delegate to the State Committee from Queens County and John Vegel from Eric County. H. J. Castor of Buffers, Hockland County, was admitted to the party as

and the Financial Secretary was in structed to pay Comrade Oneal the regular wages of state organics.

a day and expenses. The vote on place and date for the state convention was canvassed, resulting in the selection of New York as the place and June 8 ed by a ball. It was deand 3 as the date. Acting Secretary U. Solomon was instructed to hire a hall and to issue the call for the state nvention calling upon locals to elect eir full quota of delegates and al-

quarters for the State Committee and the local Comrade Chase gave a report of the locals visited by him and meetings addressed during his tour. With the exception of a few days when bad was the later and the meetings and the meetings are the later and th weather interfered, all his meeting were very satisfactory. All the local so far visited will elect delegates to the convention and the oulook is that the convention will be the largest the party has ever held. The committee te draft a report for the State Com-mittee was instructed to have it ready for the first meeting of the State Quo-rum in May. Louis Hahn, Dr. C. L. Furman, Algernon Lee, W. J. Ghent, and Morris Hillquit were elected as a committee to prepare a draft of a plat-form for the State Querum. The National Committeemen were instructed to present a report of their work to the convention and the committee on State Quorum's report was requested National Committeemen. The Finan-cial Secretary was instructed to deterber of members in good standing and of delegates they are to elect.
Comrade Chase's meetings for the past week have been very successful.

"At Seneca Falls," writes Com-rade Chase, "I had a very good openair meeting. At Syracuse we held a rades arranged a meeting and sold ent. Local Auburn is doing well and will be heard from in the future. Rain prevented an open-air meeting at Rome, but there was a gathering of comrades at which party matters were discussed. At Watertown I had a large meeting Sunday afternoon, a large meeting Sunday atternoon, and the Paper Workers Union, which was holding its fegular meeting, asked that another meeting be held in the evening so that they might be present. This was done and an interesting evening was passed in discusment. At Deferiet on Monday even ing we had a small but interested au dience of Paper Makers in their hall I find that Socialism is in the air all along the line. All the comrades are coming campaign with renewed vigor. New members are being taken in by all locals, and we can confidently loos forward to a lively campaign all the the state." Chase's dates are as forlows: April 25, Johnstown; April 26. Gloversville; April 27, Albany; April 25, Troy; April 29, Schenectady; April 80, Utica. He will then visit Kingston, Peekskill, New Rochelle, and Yonkers, closing the present tour.

New York City.

Owing to the closing of the Labor Lyceum on May 1, the headquarters of the local are being removed to the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth the one formerly occupied by the lecal, is on the ground floor, and will be open daily from 8 a. m. till late in the evening. The furniture and other property of the local will be moved by Friday, April 27, and all communications should be sent to the new address. It is hoped that we will retain the same telephone number, 3706 Orchard.
The General Committee will mee

aturday, April 28, at 206 E. Eightysixth street. Important business will be transacted and delegates are re quested to be there promptly at I p. m. After May 1 the General Com mittee will meet on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at the

The Moyer-Haywood Labor Conference will meet, beginning with the first Thursday in May, at 85 E. Fourth street, where a large hall on the first floor has been engaged.

The Organizer will send literature

for distribution only to such asseminy districts or agitation district committees as have applied and have given instructions where it should be sent. Only a limited quantity of literature was ordered and those who desire to get it should send in their orders not later than Friday, April 27. At the meetings of the Executive Committee on April 16 and 28, in ad-

dition to attending to regular routine work, the details of holding primaries and county convention for the election of delegates to the state convention of delegates to the state convention were discussed. The Organizer read the rules of the party and made suggestions as to the location of primaries and the selection of secretaries in every district. The recommendations were accepted and ordered published in The Worker. The Organizer was instructed to engage the large hall in the new clubbours for receiving and instructed to engage the large hall in the new clubhouse for receiving and celebrating the returns on Election Day. Thirty-one applications for membership were read and referred to the General Committee. The committee on headquarters reported engaging an office in the Manhattan Lyceum at the rate of \$360 a year. This will be a reset improvement over our former great improvement over our forme office, which of late was not adequat for the needs of the local. The action for the needs of the local. The action of the committee was concurred in and the Organizer instructed to bring the matter before the State Committee for its share of the rent. The report of the please committee was appropried. its share of the rent. The report of the picnic committee was approved and the comrades are requested to give the committee their hearty assistance. The Organizer was instructed to send to the 21st A. D. a translation of a letter appearing in the Jewish edition of the "People", alleged to have been written by a member of the district. U. Solomen, Emil Spindier, I. Phillips, S. Goldberth, L. D. Mayes, and Miss Gill were elected as a committee to find a suitable hotel for the up-state delegates to the state convention, and also find out how much it will cost to have a banquet for the delegates. In addition to this a reception should also be given to the delegates at the picnic on June 3. The Organization of the picnic on June 3. The Organization of the picnic on June 3. The Organization of the delegates at the picnic on June 3. The Organization of the delegates at the picnic on June 3. The Organization of the delegates at the picnic on June 3.

ing. Mar. 24, 1907, the celebration to consist of speeches in different lan-guages in commemoration of the Commune, and a concert to be followed by a ball. It was decided that the Executive Committee should meet every Monday evening at 65 B. Fourth street. The action of the Organizer in having a committee of four composed of L. Lore, H. L. Slobodin, Max Tanzer, and the Organizer, represent the party at the reception given to Comrade Maxime, and selecting Comrade Slobodin as the spokeaman of the committee, was approved. The committee elected by the Ger eral and Executive Committees to complete arrangements for the annua picule of Local New York to take place on Sunday, June 8, at Suizer

Westchester Park, met on April 20, with Warren Atkinson as chairman U. Solomon was elected accretary. The Organizer reported about arrangements already made by the Executive Committee and the partial distribution. of picnic tickets among subdivision of the local and further reported tha of the local and further reported that of the 1,000 posters printed about 500 were still on hand. It was decided to print 10,000 throws way cards for distribution at the May Day meeting, and that advertisements be put in Tao Worker, the "Volkszeitting", "Ferward", "Wahrheit", and the "Socialist Review"; also that invitations be sent to all locals in surrounding towns and to progressive labor organizations. The following comrades were elected as to progressive labor organisations. The fellowing comrades were elected as chairman of the various committees and are to report at the next meeting about the number of comrades they need on their respective committees and the arrangements they desire to make for making their part of the program as successful as possible: Gate Committee, Ernest Ramm; Paranar Committee, Max Tanser; Bar Committee, Elias Wolf; Games Committee, Frank Zaches; Entertainment Committee, Emil Spindler; Bowling Committee, D. Baumert; Floor Committee, D. Baumert; P. B mittee, Edw. Riester; Cashier's Com-mittee, Ludwig Lore; General Manager and Financial Secretary, U. So men; Treasurer Pichic Committee, Louis Simon; Barbecue Committee, Stelzer; Assistant Manager Edw. Meyer. The picnic committee will hold its next meeting on Satur-day, May 5, at the Organizer's office, when final arrangements will be made. The committee will gladly welcome the assistance of any other comrades and all those desiring to comrades and all those desiring to make the pichic an unparalleled suc-cess are redusted to note the date of the next meeting and be present. It is hoped that the comrades will see to it that the posters are no longer left in the Organizer's effice. They should be placed in stere windows in each destrict no that a large attendance district so that a large attendance may be assured. The list of enter tainments at the picule will contain The price of admission is only 10 cent when tickets are bought in advance or 15 cents when bought at the gates. Comrades should begin at once with sale of the tickets. This festival should be made a record-breaker, and comrades will give their assistance All those desiring to take tickets for sale should communicate with Organ Solomon. Comrades desiring to donate articles for the bazaar may end them to the Organizer's office With the expenses of the local con stantly increasing the comrades must realize that it becomes their duty to help us much as possible to make this

(Continued on page 8.)

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

COUNTY CONVENTION.

the County of New York, City and State of New York, for the purpose of sleeting delegates to the State Convention of the Socialist Party and transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention, in hereby called to meet on Saturday, May 12, at 8 p. m., at the Workmen's Educational Association, 243

Workmen's Educational Association, 242

E. Eighty-fourth street.

The basis of representation in the convention is one delegate for every Assembly District organisation, and one additional delegate for every tan members in good standing or major fraction thereof.

Delegates must be elected in primaries in accordance with the Election Law of the State of New York and in conformity with the miles and resultations of the Socialist of the Socialist

State of New York and in consumity, the rules and regulations of the Socialist Party of the County of New York. the Socialist Party of the County of New

U. SOLOMON, Organiser.

PRIMARIES IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Socialist Party in New York County, to elect delegates to the County Convention and to transact such other business as may come properly be-fore the primaries, will take place on Fri-day, May 4th, from 7 to 10 p. m., at the ollowing places: 1st A. D., at 249 W. Broadway, drug 24 A. D., at 15 Spruce street, newspaper

ad A. D., at 126 Varick street, shoe store, 8th A. D., at 126 Waverly place, tailor Sin A. D., at 66 E. Fourth street, of-7th A. D., at 204 W. Fifteenth street,

store.

Dih A. D., at 255 W. Ewenty-seventh street, plumbing shop.

10th A. D., at 170 E. Fourth street, residence of Frits Blegel.

11th A. D., at 250 W. Thirty-fifth street, resident store. 12th A. D., at 142 Delancy street, head-

cultives.

18th A. D., at 885 Eighth aronne, hall.
18th A. D. at 680 E. Muth street, residence of Frank Brumer.
18th A. D. at 851 W. Porty-fourth street, residence of Your Brumes.
18th A. D., at 285 E. Fourth street, 17th A. D., at 437 W. Fiftleth street. e store.

D., at 211 Amsterdam avenue 20th A. D., at 315 E. Thirty-fourth street 21st A. D., at 252 Columbus avenue 224 A. D., at 241 E. Forty-se 201 A. D., at 221 Edgerembe evenue

Mith A. D., at 110 W. Twenty-seventh street, supply store.

20th A. J., at 305 E. Reyeaty-fourth street, residence of countage leumsyer.

27th A. D., at 260 W. Fort Street, residence of Guainty Haefuling.

29th A. D., at 126 E. Eighty-sirth street, residence of A. Jahlinowsky.

30th A. D., at 126 E. Eighty-sirth street, residence of A. Jahlinowsky.

30th A. D., at 282 M. E. Righty-fourth street, clubrooms.

Mar A. D., at 28 W. One Hundred and Thirty-drest street, residence of L. A.

Maldel, D., at 57 E. Ninety-ninth street, residence of Maurice Michel.

20th A. D., at 122 N. One Hundred and Estein Street, residence of E. Brun-

The basis of representation to the County Convention is one delegate for every Assembly District Organisation and one additional delegate for every ten good standing members of major fraction thereof. The number of good standing members to be determined by the last membership report.

Delegates to the County Convention
must be members of the party in good
standing, must be at least one year mem
hers of the party, and must live in the distriot that represent.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The fedretary of the primary is ap-

training the primaries of the socialist Party.

4. Delegates to the various conventions of the Socialist Party must be members of the socialist Party must be members of the party in socialist party must be members of the party in socialist one year.

3. The minutes \$6\$ mes primaries must be made out in deplicate and single by both the chairman and secretary of the primary. One copy of the minutes will be placed for the district file and the other must be mailed to the organizer or Statestive Order ministe the later than three days after the adjournment of the primary.

4. The deregates to the various conventuals are elected sengates for each convention, beginning with the cave will are of more take one branch sartliphale. The primaries in which the insection of the state of the second of the primary will be of the state has branch and proportion with the number of case the proportion with the number of case that is proportion with the number of case that is proportion with the primary of seed-state in the primary. When a branch valves the primary where the primary. r branches.
When fill the business of the primary sansicted, the chairman adjourns the

is translicted, the chairman adjourns inspringry.

8. The chairman must eigh both the minutes of the prinary and the Breachtais of the deserted by the constant of the deserted by the constant of the secretary must hake out and sign both the minutes as the oredentals. Copies of sich flust be sent to the Organizer at once.

10. The secretary must hake the oredentals. Copies of sich flust be sent to the Organizer at once.

11. Any One who wishes to participate in the Drimaries of the Bocislist Party must be a titissh of the United States. a reducing in the district subject the prinary is wold, and a member of the party in good standing.

cialist Party. U. SOLOMON, Organizer.

PRIMARIES IN KINGS COUNTY

Notice is hereby given that primaries of the Socialist Party are called for Friday evening. May 4, at which delegates are to be elected for a County Convention which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby avenue, on Saturday evening, May 12, at 8 p. m. This County Convention is to elect delegates to the City Convention. The number of delegates to be elected at the primaries is one delegate for every Assembly District and one gate for every Assembly District and one additional delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof. The rules of all or major fraction thereof. In the primary, and must be strictly followed. Frimaries will be held at the following places:

1st A. D., home of Comrade Markwalter, 441 Gold street.

2d A. D., 208 Columbia street.

4th A. I., home of Comrade Lipes, 850 Bestford avenue.

Bedford avenue.
6th A. D., 222 Stockton street.
7th A. D., 5011 Third avenue.
8th A. D., home of P. Keunel, 556 Baltic

9th A. D., 131 Imlay street. 11th A. D., home of A. Cheatel, 17 tefiling place. 12th A. D., Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect and Calyer street.

15th A. D., 187 Montrose avenue.

15th A. B., 1898 Fulton street.

17th A. D., home of A. Trope, 242 Kos-

clusho street.

18th A. L., 12 E. Seventh street.

18th A. D., 949 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D., 257 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D., Glenmore avenue, corner
ashford.

FRED SCHAEFER, Organizer.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR . NEW YORK COUNTY

General Committee meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each mouth, at 266 E. Eighty-fourth street.

City Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at 66 E. Fourth street. AGITATION COMMITTEES. AGITATION COMMITTEES.

First aquitation Committee, composed of
the 2d. 4th, 8th, 12th, and 18th Assembly
District branches of the S. F. and quiemains from progressive labor organisations
meeting within the territories mentioned,
meets on the first and third Thursdays in
the month at 23 F. Broadway.

desund Agitation Committee (8th, 10th,
and 14th A. D.) meets second and fourth
Wadnesday at 25 E. Fourth street.

Hurray Hill Agitation Committee (18th,
20th, Elmd and 24th, A. D.) meets every
Wednesday avening at 341 E. Forty-second
street.

20th. End and Sein 2 1 2. Forty-second street.

Wednesday svening at 341 E. Forty-second street.

West Side Agitation Committee (lat. 3d 5th, 9th, 11th, 18th, 19th, 19th, 25th and 37th A. D.) meets first and filled Thursday in the month at 335 Eighth avenue. Torkville Agitation Committee (29th, 29th, 29th, 59th, 85th and 23d A. D.) meets first and third Saturdays at 20d E. Eighty-second street.

Hisriena Agitation Committee (21st, 23d, 81st and 3stil A. D., Manhattan) meets first and third Saturday at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fith street.

Bronx Agitation Committee (38th, 35th, and Annesded A. D.) meets second and fourth Wednesday at 3300 Third svenue.

BRANCHES.

1st. 2d and 8th A. D. meets . Tuesday in the month at 126 Variets street. Organizer, Rudolph Lowstrand, same address.

dreis.

2d and Sth A. D. meets first and third
2d and Sth A. D. meets first and third
Thursdays at 357 East Broadway. Secretary Sol. Solomen, 216 E. Thirteeath street.
4th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 257 E. Broadway. Secretary J. L.
Perles, Il Scammel street.
5th and 10th A. D. meets first and
third Thursdays at 35 E. Fourth street.
Secretary, Moses S. Hart, 29 Cooper Secretary, Moses S. Hart, 29 Cooper Secretary, Moses S. Hart, 29 Cooper Secretary, but and 25th A. D. meets every second and fourth Fridays at 26 W. Twenty-second soft from the Fridays at 25 W. Twenty-second and fourth at the cooper second and fourth fridays at 182 Right avenue. Secretary, L. J. Dutton, 317 W. Thirty-third street.

18th A. D. meets every second and fourth fridays at 182 Right avenue. Secretary, L. Dutton, name address.

18th A. D. meets every first and third startfary at 185 Right avenue. Secretary, Hugo Pick, 280 W. Forty-flags street.

18th A. D. meets every first and third thursdays at 286 E. Tenth street. Secretary, O. M. Orliffich, 195 Second avenue.

18th A. D. meets every first and third thursdays at 286 E. Tenth street. Secretary, O. M. Orliffich, 195 Second avenue.

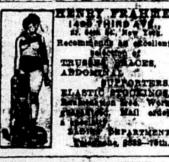
18th and 17th A. D. meets every second and fourth return at Second avenue. Test and the second and fourth return at Second and fourth return at Second and fourth return are second and fourth

Secretary William McCullough, 760
Eleventh avenue,
16th A. D. meets every second and fourth
Priday at 255 E. Fourth street. Secretary,
A. G. Schoer, 350 N. Teeth street.
16th and 20th A. D. meets every fart and
third Thursday, at B. F. E. wenty-shirt
third Thursday, at B. F. E. Wenty-shirt
the Company of B. Teeth street.
10th A. D. meets first and third
Prinary at 355 Electhic avenue. Secretary
Thee. J. Lewis, 261 Engreen avenue.
18th A. D. meets every fart and third
Pridays at 250 W. Gas Engreen avenue.
18th A. D. meets every fart and third
Pridays at 250 W. Gas Engreen avenue.
18th A. D. meets every fart and third
Pridays at 250 W. Gas Engreen avenue.
18th A. D. meets every fart and third
Pridays at 250 W. Gas Engreen avenue.

niset, William Hertle, 241 E. Forty-Annexed District, at 435 Jefferson street,

A. D. meets every fourth Wednes-70 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secre-ies B. Friedman, sime address. A. D. meets every second and fourth day at \$45 E. Eighty-fourth street. Err Erhest Ramm, \$60 E. Eighty-err Erhest Ramm, \$60 E. Eightyreel. meets every second and fourth days at 20 E. Das Hundigs and little Organises. Robert Renadel. One Musical and Right street.

A. D. Manhattin the Right street. A D. Manhattin the Secretary Max westerofth street. Secretary Max at 100 Fifth avenue.



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"The Conservator of here stoops nor webbes. It says alleed message and the dylle in the soul like elements fire.

COURTENAY LEMON: Everything that Tranbel writer is worth reading and much of it is worth reading more than sace. The power or the state is a series of the gentleness of love are in the gentleness of love are in the sentleness of love are in the sentleness of the sentleness of the sentleness of the selections and about the transport of the selections and about the selection of the selections and about the selection of the selectio

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scabs?

tied class.

ingman was on trial, especially if it

was an employer who accused him?

Do the courts ever show themselves

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dainted with the life of the working

its ideals as are the present judger

with the life and ideals of the proper

Lincoln Steffens says that the Presi-

dent didn't mean him in his Muck

"I disagree with the President only

n one fundamental point. He wants

The longer I live the more I feel that

the individual is not so much to blam

-not even the worst individuals, no

even the 'best 'citizens-as the system

of corruption which has grown up about us, and which rewards an hon-

est man with a mere living and

This is good, so far as it goes. But

does not Mr. Steffens explain what he

seans by "the system". In some of

his work be indicates that he really

understands the matter-os where h

points out that the trail of political

greatly to be wished that he would

levelop this fdea consistently, in

stead of running off at a tangent every

little while in praise of the purely in

dividual (even if actual) virtue, of

Fagan or a Colby.

rook with all the megnificet

ocent modern life."

Rake speech. He says further:

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ker. Communications for the
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all communications should be writt that and on one side of the parties should not be abheviated; every should here the writer's name and es; and matter should be put in as; and matter should be communications which do flot c with those requirements are flishy detributed. Rejected manuscripts, be referenced unless stamps are enclosed. met be refurned unless stamps are enclosed.

Recalpis are Lever sont to individual subreflects. Achievidenced is made by
handwing the number on the wrapper, the
rest following receipt of minner.

As the Worker goes to press on Wedness
lay, excespondents mending news should
mall their communications in time to reach
his crine by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or editorial
naungement of the paper should be adicassed to the Board of Directors. Socialmagnetive Publishing Association, 183
Filliam street, New York.

Butered as second-class matter at the Rew York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

THE SOCIALIST YOUR he Secinist Party has passed through it general election. Its growing powndicated by the increase of its vote:

| 1000 (Presidential) 98.961 | 1002 (State and Congressional) 299.762 | 1004 (Presidential) 408.230

OUR NEW HOME AND NEW FORM.

Within a fortnight The Worker will come out from a new home and in new and improved form. We had hosed to be able to announce that this change would positively take effect with our next issue, but unforeseen difficulties have been met in preparing the new building for occupancy. Our new home will be at No. 1

Spruce street, within a block of our sent quarters. It will be in every way much more commodious than the ce we have occupied for so many years, being of fireproof construction and especially designed for newspaper purposes. The Worker, the "Volks e," and "Vorwarts", the Social let Literature Company, and the Co operative Press will occupy the fou lower floors and the basement; while the upper floors will be sublet. More important than the new b

will be the new form in which the pa

pers will come out. We have long restized the clumsiness and unattrac live appearance of our eight-calumn page-a form which, while very common Offeen years ago, is now used by very few papers. In order to change the form, however, it was necessary to get a new press; and that was not such an easy task. Socialist papers are pretty generally characterized by poverty; "deficit" is a much more familiar word than "surplus" in such quarters; and in this respect we are se exception. But this year the necessity for change was forced upon us, and it was decided to do the thing as thoroly as possible. If we must move, byjously this was the time to get the belowy form. The comrades, especialed generously to the call for The cost of the change, in deding the purchase of the new press all the accessories required and the moving expense, amount to then \$10,000. Four-fifths of this has been provided by the contriof individuals and organiza together with the proceeds of he festivals on Washington's Birth-lay. As for the rest, we do not doubt that it will come in the hear future The new building has been secured for a period of ten years and is nearly sady for occupation. The new press ane been bought and is installed. We se out in our new form from our new home, confident that the im provement will be so manifest to all air readers that they will make greats efforts than ever to aid us in putting the papers on a self-supporting increasing their circulation. ted that they will find it easier to get criptions than in the past.

After next week, instead of four sight-column pages, we shall have six pages of seven columns each, the colbeing proportionately shorter. Each page will contain about 20 per sent less matter than now; the whole paper, accordingly, will contain about 10 per cent more matter than in its present form; and that matter will be much better arranged.

Resides the initial expense, this change will involve some increase in the weekly cost of publication-espe cially in the cost of composition paper, and mailing and postage. When ever the circulation warrants, further nical improvements should be made; and especially must improvethe editorial side be effected as soon le. But these must wait for is to bring the circulation up to I ant exper

point where the income of The Worker will belance its no penditures, so that it will no lenge burden upon the German rades. The new Manager has plans in mind to this effect, which he take up as soon as we are fairly settied. Meanwhile, we appeal to all of our readers who take a lively interest in the existence and welfare of The Worker, who believe that it is doing a good work and that it ought to be mabled to do still better work and in a larger field, to lond their ald by canvassing for subscriptions among courades, friends, and acquaintance n their various localities.

We believe that it ought to be poss ble to add to our matting lists each week a hundred more names than are struck off. Whenever that beco the regular thing our deficit will disappear. If we can keep that up for a year, we shall be in a position where we can proceed to editorial and me chanical improvements, involving considerably increased weekly expens without any fear of the conseq We flatter ourselves that The Worker is already, in some respects, the best Socialist weekly paper in the United States; we are resolved to make it the best in all repects, to make it vastly better in every respect than any now existing. From time to time, as various steps in that direction become practicable, we shall take occasion ay before our readers the plans we have in mind. For the present, we thank our hundreds of friends for the heln they have given in the nast-heln without which we could never have achieved what we actually have; and we bespeak their continued aid, we ask them to enroll as many more in

It is a time-honored fiction that great natural calamities such as earthquakes are no respecters classes, that they afflict rich and poor alike. Time-honored, but false. When the earthquake struck San Francisco, it was the tenement houses that fell, not the mansions; it was workingmen, not capitalists, who lost their lives, by a large majority. Mark Twain long ago pointed out the fallacy of the dietum that the rain falls alike on the just and the unjust--for, he said, the unjust man usually has the just man's umbrells. The remark has a very general application.

the list of active supporters of The

Worker, so that we may do much bet-

ter in the future

WHAT THE WORKER IS AND WHERE IT STANDS

The Worker is owned and publish by an association incorporated under the law of the state of New York providing for associations whose purpose are other than the making of profit The membership of the Socialistic Ceoperative Publishing Association h confined to members of the Socialist Party organization Each memb must take at least one share of stock at \$5; each member has one vot and so more in the control of the As sociation's affairs no matter whether he owns one share or a hundred. All of the income of the Association must be used for its corporate purposes; under no circumstances do the stock holders receive any dividends. The Association publishes the daily "Volksseitung" and the weekly "Vorwärts" in the German language and The Worker in English; it also publishe pamphlets and leaders in both lan guages and, thru the agency of the Socialist Literature Company, deals

in literature of all sorts.

The Association considers itself ervant of the Socialist movement. It has no claims and makes no claims upon that movement, except in so far as it deserves the support of Socialists by serving the cause. It has proven and intends to continue proving by its conduct, not by wordy declarations its sincerity in this attitude. It recog nizes and frankly acknowledges the fact that it could not exist as a business enterprise pure and simple, that its prosperity and its very life depend upon the freely given assistance of the rank and file of the Socialist movement, and that this rank and file is so clearly conscious of its own aim and ideals that it will give its support only to organizations which faithfully and, on the whole, efficiently seek to advance those purposes and express those ideals. The Association is glad that this is so, glad that it has the guidance as well as the assistance of a great body of class-conscious So cialists. It has no desire to dominat the movement. It does not pretend to speak with authority for the party ex cept when and where it is expressly rized to do so. Outside of sucl cases, it devotes the efforts of the papers which it controls to the propa ganda of Socialist principles, to the lissemination of news of the party's activities and of other news pertinent to the movement of the working class for self-emancipation, to the education alike of Socialists and of these wh have yet to become Socialists, and to the discussion of all questions of theory or of policy that may be of inerest to the Socialist Party or to the general labor movement - And it has ufficient confidence in the correctness of Socialist principles, in the intelli

gence of the working class, and in

itself, that it undertakes this difficult

and delicate task without

knowing that bardshine

pected in the service of a great revo movement, but believing also that good faith in that service is sure to be crowned with success. It has passed thru many crises which would have destroyed any organization act ing upon other lines, and it has weathered these storms safely, thanks to the devotion and endurance, not of its members alone, but also of the mass of those whe read its papers. It expects more sterms, and expects to survive them.

The Worker, regarding itself as a mofficial exponent of the principles and policy of the Socialist Party (except in such cases and within such limits as it has been made an official organ by state or local organizations) ceks to serve the Socialist movemen and, thru it, the working class and

umanity, on the following lines: The Editors hold it their dety to ad ocate Socialist principles and support Socialist policy as developed by the great thinkers of the movement from Marx and Engels down and as formulated by the international and na tional organizations of the party; if the time should come when they cannot conscientiously do this, they hold that it would be their duty to resign; they are not here to advocate their personal views, except as those views coincide with the views of the party.

The Worker has never printed an article for the purpose of making a friend nor rejected an article for fear of making an enemy, and it does not intend to do so. It is proud of its friends and proud also of the enemies it has made; it expects to make more of both. It has never modified its edi torial policy to suit the eximencies of its subscription list, and it will not do so in future: if it can it will live honestly; if it cannot live honestly, it will die self-respectingly; and it is not going to die. More than once its editorial policy has caused it to lose r large proportion of its subscribers; but they have come back, and others with them. And it is glad to say that the financial support which enabled it to live thru such critical periods has never been drawn from sources outside the movement, nor even from any few men within the movement, but from the combined efforts of large numbers of the rank and file.

In accordance with the well considered decisions of the party in this country-consistent, we believe, with the scientific principles of the movement-The Worker stands for the utmost possible independence of Socialist political action. It is opposed to fusions and alliances on the political field, unless under the direct necessity (as, for instance, in case of an attack on the right of suffrage and a clear probability of saving it by a tempor ary alliance), believing that such alliances are always dangerous to the more radical of the parties concerned. It is opposed to any policy which would tend to obscure our revolution ary aims in order to win immediate political success, believing that the price paid is too great for any advantage that may be gained by such compromise. It is opposed to any policy which seeks to attract voters who do not rightly belong under our standard, pelieving that Socialists put in office by other than Socialist votes will be mable to make good as Socialist offi-

At the same time-and again in accordance with the decisions of the party, founded alike on sound theory and long experience-The Worker is n favor of any real immediate reforms which can be obtained under the capitalist system without sacrificof the party, the abolition of the capitalist system. It holds that such reforms will be gained more quickly and more securedly thru the aggressive activity of an independent Socialist Party, clearly avowing its revolutionary aims and thereby compelling the capitalist class to make concesthan by any bergain that might be struck with any more or less radical capitalist party. It believes that reforms so gained are not only directly beneficial to the working class, but are also indirectly beneficial, in that they show the working class its own power and inspire it to more earnest efforts.

The Worker holds the organization of wage-workers on the economic field to be both inevitable and desirable. The unions are necessary to carry on the daily fight for the amelioration of the condition of wage-labor and for defense against the aggressions of the ever more strongly organized employers: they are still more useful for the service they do in bringing workingmen together on a class basis, teaching them to think as workingmen, and training them in organized action. We hold it the duty of Socialists to support the unions in their conflicts with capitalists, regardless what may be the attitude of the unions toward our party. We hold it the duty of Socialists who belong to organized trades to join the unions and work in good faith within them, both for their improvement as unions and for the propagar ds of Socialism among their But, as we deny the right of the unions as such to dictate to the Socialis Party in its peculiar sphere of action or interfere in its internal affairs, s not to seek to dictate to the un on their own field or meddle with

air internal affairs or make itself a

TO SO ANY CAMES DAVING MY

injurious to the party itself. And in the was vague in its definition of the sering to the position theoretically es tablished by our greatest thinkers, onfirmed by experience, and declared by international and national conven-

The Worker stands for democratic

discipline within the party. It does

not believe that there is any conflict

between discipline and demogracy, but

rather that each is necessary to com

olete the other. The utmost attain

able freedom of discussion within the party, the right of every member to xpress even the most heterodox opinons and frankly criticise even the nost generally accepted theories and policies; at the same time, the obliga tion of every member, when it comes to action, to abide by the decis the majority based upon such free disn, and especially the duty of very comrade chosen as an agent or nan of the party to subor his personal views to those held by the party—this right and this duty, we believe, are equally necessary to the party's efficiency as an agency for the ducation and emancipation of the working class. In order that our deisions may be wise and that they nay command the hearty respect and not merely the passive obedience of they slways be subject to criticism and revision; in order that discu should be fruitful, it is necessary that the action to which it leads be concientiously supported by all. It is the task of the Socialist Party, not alone to proctaim certain economic heories, not alone to carry on cam paigns for the acquisition of political power to put such theories into pracise, but to develop a body of collect tively self-respecting and self-relian nen and women capable of dealing with all the practical problems which will more and more present them selves as our party grows in sise an power, capable of devising new metheds of action to suit new conditions capable at last of administering the Co-operative Commonwealth, not according to prearranged formulas for that would be impossible—but by the intelligent adaptation of fit means to

lesired ends. We repeat that in all these things The Worker stands for what the Socialist Party stands for. This party s not, as its opponents mistakenly or deceitfully allege, either a body of nere theorists or, on the other hand. body of fanaties pledged to unthinkng acceptance of established theorie and rules. It is neither a debating ociety nor a sect; it is a fellowship of earnest men and women, devoted to common purpose and ever seeking the best means to advance that purpose-ever ready to learn and ever re colved to act upon the best they have yet learned. It welcomes to its rank all who agree with its ultimate object the establishment of public owner ship of the means of production and their operation under democratic con troi for the benefit of all the peopleand who consider political action on of the necessary methods of attaining that end. It welcomes them as com rades, not as leaders nor as followers. And within its ranks the term "Com rade" is no empty word; it expresse the warm feeling that really exists among our members-a feeling born of our experience as "soldiers of the common good".

Such a party The Worker is proud to serve, and it confidently invite every reader to whom this paper may come to study the purposes of the party and, if he finds them good, to delay and share its labors and the pleasures of comradeship, which a thousand times outweigh all the sac rifices any of us can possibly make for the cause.

About a fortnight ago it was an ounced with great display in the daily press that a lot of Italian Anrchists were on their way to this ountry and that the Italian and American governments were taking nensures to round them up and save society. Now comes this insignificant notice which throws much light on the rumor:

"Emanuel Brodist, a former Italian secret service man who was sent here by his government to keep 'rack of the Anarchists, was sentenced to eight ears in Sing Sing by Judge Cowing n General Sessions, having been convicted of burglary." The case is perfectly typical. Nine

times out of ten, the professional spy s also a professional criminal. When he fails in his business of inventing plots in order to discover them, be can readily turn his hand to larceny and similar methods.

THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT OF THE LAW.

Here in New York, last week, endy merchant was arrested on a charge of violating the law which forbids selling llouor to miners. It was shown that he sold candy containing iquor. Analysis showed that each ound of the candy contained five unces of elcobol: Dr. Atkinson of the loard of Houlth testified that the entng of such candy would be very inprious and might be fatal to chile lut the Court of Special S nised the prisoner, on the great, "greatly to their regret". a

Doubtiess it is well that judges ally large demand for labor-power. In accordance with that, enqual law of should be careful to keep within the letter of the law rather than to stretch it arbitrarily. But the fact is, they do not act consistently on this principle. When a merchant or manufac turer or financier is accused of crime the courts are very scrupulous about ment than they can usually get. For the benefit of the working class, which giving him the benefit of every legal constitutes the large majority of the doubt-even to the extent of doubting people of that city and which has suf-fered, man for man, far more severe whether alcohol is liquor. But did anybody ever hear of a case whe losses, we hope that the unions will judges were so careful when a work-

unwilling to stretch the letter of the law to cover what they conceive to b its spirit, when strikers are arrested for beyoutting for picketing for "con crisis; that is a duty which the work epiring to raise wages", or are charged another thing to abandon the principle with using threats or violence agains iess than market prices mansious for The impartiality of the courts is, in fact, a myth. Indges are men, with prejudices and sympathies the same as other men have. They cannot alto gether divest themselves of their class Mr. Job himself would secretly sneet feelings when they mount the bench even if they try-and they do not always try. If workingmen want jus-

put on the bench men as well acclass and as thoroly in sympathy with us to go on 'hunting' bad men; and we could wish it went farther. Why for anxiety about the growth of Sc cialism and, in the same breath lamenting the fact that so many edu corruption, if traced back, always leads to profitable business. But it is a danger or not. It might be a goo idea to appoint an investigating com Kaiser and Governor Gooding for ex

MR. JOB AND THE UNIONS OF

SAN FRANCISCO. Seretary Job of the Chicago Emplo ers' Association, with the ghoulish in stinct befitting his occupation, ha seized upon the San Francisco horro as an occasion for exciting prejudic against the labor movement. While sympathy with the victims of earth quake and fire is at its highest, and while the trade unions are actually working as energetically as any other organizations for the relief of the dis tressed city, this capitalist agent gives out an intérview which the Associates Press sends abroad over the land, de claring that San Francisco is "the most union-ridden city in the coun try", predicting that the unions of the building trades will take advantage of the extraordinary demand for labor in the rebuilding of the city to demand high wages and short hours of work. and calling upon the Citizens' Alliance mands. The unions, be maintains must "abandon the principles of or ganization in the present crisis", but he does not for a moment suggest that the employers' associations or the great corporations should give up the advantage of organization on their

If it were a question of "the precrisis", if it were a question of union rules impeding the work of feeding and sheltering and, providing for the wants of the multitudes who have been burned out, we would say, of course, that union rules must give way to the argent needs of humanity. But that is not the question that is troubling Mr. Job's mind. It is not the human side of the disaster he is thinking of but its business aspect not the hunger and cold of the people (and especially the poor people) of the city, but the future prosperity of the landlords and employers. Under the guise of concern about "the presen crisis" he is looking ahead and planning an attack upon the unions, so that the capitalists, who are in every way the lightest sufferers in this great calamity, may have their properties rebuilt by cheap labor at the expens of the workingmen, who have lost their little all.

We will consider such a proposition we will think it reasonable for the trade unions to consider it, when Mr. Job can point out to us a single in stance where the capitalists have re frained from taking the utmost advantage of any event which increased the available supply of labor or re duced the relative demand, a single in stance where the capitalists have ned the principle of buying hich it could be got in the .m In this case it happens that, for one a long while, the balance will tur

utiding San Prancisco-Che rebu not relinquish one jot or tittle of the advantage which the unusual circumstances will give them. It is one thing to suspend ordinary

John D. Crimmins says the country is safe from the Socialist peril, be cause Irishmen do not take to such ideas. Then along comes Mayor

pert evidence.

At various times we have had mor or less unpleasant things to say of J. G. Phelps Stekes, whose position or the social question seems to us exas peratingly illogical and inconsistent Because things, we feel it especially incum on us to give due honor to him an his wife for standing by the Gorky when so many others were scarce away by the outcry of the capitalis We have found rather more difficulty

than we expected in arranging for symposium on the question of the re-lations of the Socialist Party to the trade unions, which has of late beer brought prominently to the front is party circles. Of those whom we have so far invited to contribute, severa have as yet failed to reply and have declined to write, assigning lack the promise of articles by A. M. which we can positively depend. Several others have informally given us their assurance that they will con-tribute, and we shall begin the publication of the articles within the next

H. C. U .- 1. Why have you taken it for granted that the statements about Gorky and his wife made by the "World" and copied by other capital-ist papers are true? Have you not seen enough of the mendacity of the okl-party press to know that it is safe to assume such statements to be false until they are proven? 2. If you per-sonally think that Gorky is all right (even asaliming these reports to be true), don't you think it would be when he is attacked by the capital ists? 3. As for ourselves, if it were true that Gorky had deserted his wife and children and so forth, as stated we would consider him unfit to represent the party. Knowing that it is utterly false, that his conduct in the natter has been manly and honorable we are not going to disown him in order to please our enemies.

WE HAVE NO TIME

We have no time to "hem" and "haw", We have no time to pray; We have no time to mope and mean, We're work to do to-day. We have no time to choose o No time to laugh and play;

We needs must get our arr There's work to do to-day. Let cowards slink to caves unknown And traiter-curs betray. And traiter-curs betray, But we will fight both day and night

We have no time for usoless geme Or breadcloth to display, Let fools bow down to fashlon's. But let us work to-day.

Up, commides, and obey.
The light is won if every sen
Will de his best to-day!
—Samuel King, in Wilshites

secordance with that, "termal into or supply and demand the off. Job and his kind so unctuously cite in ordinary times, the workful men will be able to demand bettie desditions of employ-

rules of action in order to feed the hungry and clothe the naked in a ers are fulfilling. It would be quite of organization in order to erect at capitalists to live in and tenements and factories for capitalists to own and workers to live and work in. To do that would be a degree of folly that

McClellan and vehemently calls on all good Democrats to get together and save the country from Socialism, which is menacing its most sacred institu tions, Tammany Hall included, Next enter Bishop McCabe, reassuring the good citizens; Socialism is very bed. he says, but it can never get a foothold in this country. The same day we get the news that the Democratic clubs are preparing for concerted action to save the country from the danger of Socialism. The "World" cries out against President Roosevelt for playing into the hands of the dangerous Socialists by trying to conciliate them, but simultaneously declares that it would be just as futile to try to sup press them. Another day passes, and Secretary Taft is on deck at Yale, explaining that there really is no cause cated men are going over to the So cialists. If this keeps on a little longer the whole country will be agog over the question, to paraphrase Bill Nye Whether or not Socialism is or is no mittee and call on the Tsar and the

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER

of time as a reason. So far, we have an article by Max Hayes at hand and

The call resounds thru every Up, committee, and obey?

-Brery reader of The We mber that he has a dely sking the May Day colors

Current # # # Literature All books noticed in this department on the socialist faterative Company, 154 Will in press from Tork. The word "net", it has all religions of price, indicates that pos-ge of corposage will be charged extra-

THE JUNGLE. By Upton Sinclair. Jungle Publishing Company, New York Cloth, pp. 412. Price, \$1.05; net; by mail, \$1.23.

"The Jungle" deserves the remark able success it has won. It is a pow-erful work, holding the reader's atten-tion, fascinating him by its human interest. Never, perhaps, was a more unplessant book written. From the second chapter almost to the very end no ray of gladness penetrates the tangled, thorny, poisonous, beast-haunted jungle thru which Jurgis Radku gropes and goes astray and sometime runs amuck. There is no tender centi ment pothing of the romantic or the picturesque, hardly a touch even of humor, to redeem the gloom. Jurgis' urroundings are sordidly ugly, his experience brutal and comm rgis himself is anything but a pleas

ing figure—a rough, slow-witted coarse-grained barbarian, transplanted from his old-fashioned native land and set down in a world of fruitiess toll and dirt and want and crime and trap, not rising to any tragic beights ral revolt. It is a story to give one the blues and, incidentally, to spoil one's appetite. And yet one

Why? Chiefly, no doubt, because it s true, because the reader cannot escape the conviction of its truth. This s not to say that nothing of its power is due to the writer's art. Sinclair has good command of his art. He knows low to tell just such a story as this, how to describe just such scenes. He does it unrelentingly and at length, getting in every detail; vet not tediously, for the details live. The account of the wedding dance in the opening chapter is a picture, a living crowded and even overcrowded with vivid figures, the rapid sentences reproducing the very feeling of the ene, the dizzy whirl, the sweltering eat, the exhibaration and then the dull bewilderment of intoxication is a picture not to be forgotten; and it is not the only one in th granted the art-without which of ourse, the story would not gofact remains that the art could make such a story go if it were not true, if it did not tally with what we know and carry conviction of its truth. To invent such horrors would be a crime; could the reader believe they were invented, be

soon throw the book down in discust. We will not sketch the story. ould be read at length. . It would all disappear in a summary. The life of Jurgis Radkus, the Lithuanian laborer in the Chicago steck yards, is just a type of the fate of a large and. alas! an ominously increasing se of the working class, ignorant, skilled, overworked, undernaid. frauded and maltreated in gain, outraged physically and morally, In his person are concentrated the bit-ter experiences of that class. In his person, at the last, is typified the re-lemption of that class by the ideal of ocialism, of the proletarian revolt.

If we have a fault or two to find, it will be with the conception of the tion in detail. The critics in the bourgeois press, who would have been ready enough to give the book un sian mutiks or Chinese coolies or any victims of oppression far away, have either vaguely binted at exaggeration or tried to turn the mat-ter off with a cynical laugh. Exaggeration, in one sense, there is. Certainone workingman has such a large and varied assortment of troubles as befall Jurgis Radkus. He runs the whole the evils that he suffers do exist, tho any one workingman is likely to experience only a part of them. Also, it is true, as a comfortable critic has re-marked, that these people "back of the Varde" must have pleasure in their lives. Doubtless they have; doubtless there are flowers and sunny spots in the jungle. Perhaps, to the very literal-minded reader, the book would be more convincing if Jurgis' calamities were divided an two or three characters and if, after that first chapter, some glimpses were given of the joy of life which-suc in enduring thing is the heart of man does exist in the midst of the utmost wretchedness. It is a question of method. We are not sure whether Sinclair has done better to concentrate and instead of a complete and literal picture, to give us a partial and typi

Of our other adverse criticism are more sure. We cannot be so opwell as we know the inspiring and redeeming power of the So-cialist movement—as to believe it generally probable (we grant the occapossibility, but square with the plan of the book) that Jurgis Radkus, a primitive barbarian to begin with, then a brutalized victim of capitalism in its worst inferno, the tramp, criminal, and political beeler, could so readily respond to the Socialist appeal. We say it is possible, but bable, not typical. We wish it

But when all is said. "The Jungle remains a big thing, not only the first novel worth mentioning that the Sc t movement has produced in this country, but a book that will live a long while, a book that adds to its author's already well established and from others, picturing the life and inspired by the aspirations of the working class. Perhaps the next will of the neutral tints that make up the greater part of our lives.

Meanwhile—read "The Jungle" and advise your friends to do likewise.

THE COAL-MINE WORKERS:

in Labor Organization. By Frank Julian Warne. Longmann, 1905. Cloth, pp. 252. Price, \$1; net; by mail, \$1.08. Something like a year ago, in ewing Mine Turbell's book on andard Olf Company, we wrote: When the bistory of the present was to be written the most rele-ment to be written the most rele-ment to be written.

those of business corporations and organiza-tions of labor; for these embody the really vital social forces of the present day, their fullasace pervades the institutions and directs its policy, and out of their struggles directs its policy, and out of their struggles and coalitions are growing up organization which threaten (or promise) to defy and, if need be, overthrow all political institutions. . . It will be a long time before the detailed history of the present age can be adequately written. It will not be done satisfactority, we may predict, till the institutions shall have passaged. ed away. Yet . . . a true beginning has already been made. Within the last few years several writers have devoted themdevelopment, examining the nature, and defining the actual powers of certain of the great curporations which are the modern homologs of the great field of medieva

And now we may say also that a beginning is being made toward the other side of the same study. Until recently students competent to inves-tigate facts objectively and present the results of their investigations in manner have paid but little attention to the details of the labor movement It is a striking evidence of the grow mportance of this movement that such students are now examining it with as much care and in the same manner as they investigate political and other institutions—no longer contenting themselves with superficia generalizations, but going to the sources, observing the facts in detail, and taying those facts before the reader, so that he may judge their conclu

Among books of this sort, the present volume deserves a high place. A part, but only a part, of the same field was more briefly covered by the same writer in one of the papers included in the volume on "Trade Unionism and Labor Problems", edited by Professor Commons, which we noticed in our issue of Jan. 6. We are glad to have the subject more fully treated.

The greater part of the book is oc

cupled with a plain account of the

form of organization and methods of action of the United Mine Morkers, In

the first chapter the author describe

the union itself, with its local, sub-

district, district, and national organi-

zations, each with its officers and com-

mittees and, except for the locals, its

regular and special conventions, each

with its peculiar functions, powers, and duties, all together constituting what the writer characterizes as at once actually one of the most democratic and potentially autocratic ormearly if not quite the largest and most powerful of labor organizations. The combination of democracy and autocracy is an interesting feature, and worthy of further study than Mr. Warne has given it; we may doubt, indeed, whether he has quite realized the full significance of his own observation on this point. This combin ation of apparently inconsistent characteristics is, we believe, not pecul iar to the United Mine W is to be observed in all successfu labor unions; it is an expression of their essentially revolutionar, nature -pace some of our comrudes who im-agine that trade unionism was invented by supernally long-sighted capital-ists and is a bulwark against revolution-out of the necessities of what is and must be, while the capitalist system lasts, essentially an extra-legal fighting organization in more or less conscious revolt against existing institutions. But space forbids us to carry out this suggestion here. After explaining its constitution, our author gives some account of its practical workings, of the activities ganizers, the management of its finances, the manner in which its dis-cipline is enforced, and the attitude which it takes as a body who pose is to keep up the price of labor power by restricting competition in the sale of that commodity. We are glad to note that, the Mr. Warne is openly a defender of unionism, he does not fall into the error of many, of its more timid defenders by trying to deny the analogy between the trade union and the trust; he quite frankly sets forth this analogy. and shows how, just from this point of view, this union, like others, is compelled to develop in the direction both of internationalism and of industrialism, as distinguished from trade autonomy. On the other hand, unless we are much mistaken, he allows himself to be mis ed by the analogy-and by his own desires-when he tells us that "trade unionism, under the stimulus of the United Mine Workers of America, has come to be a business operation on a large scale". As we said of most of the papers in the Commons' volume, and as is true of most writing of this sort. Mr. Warne's book is not a certain preconception, which may invalidate his conclusions and even distort the proportions of his facts, while not detracting from the value of the data he lays before us. In the following chapters our author explains the origin and constitution and workings of the Interstate Joins

and the Strike", fully admitting all that can justly be said against the strike and still holding that all the evils which are actually involved in it are far more than balanced by the good that has resulted. There follows a historical sketch of the origin and growth of the United Mine Workers from 1861 down to last year. Finally, he author devotes a short chapter to the presentation of his own views on "The Trade Union as an Institution". Here the preconception or "tendena" of which we have spoken is more clearly displayed. Mr. Warne, in common with many friendly students of the labor movement, conceives of the means to the future establishment of a modus vivendi between capitalists and wage-workers. He cannot believe, and he does not wish o believe, that a fundamental change in the economic system is impending. He expects capitalism to continue; but he believes and hopes that the unions, thru conciliation and collective bargaining, backed always by the possiwill be able to compel the capitalists deal with them on a more basis than ever heretofore, that a perbasis than ever hereforce, that a per-manent compromise between the two conflicting class interests can and will be affected. Certainly we are of the opinion that this is utoplanism pure and simple, that either a careful readand simple that either a careful read-ing of past history or a thore exam-mation of present sconomic and social

Conference, the State Agreements, and the Anthracite Board of Concillation.

Then he discusses "The Trade Union

Continued on page 1)

THE HUNGRY CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

How Capitalism Oppresses the Helpless and Dooms Future Generations to Misery-What Socialist Influence in Europe Has Done Toward Curing the Evil.

Perhaps the most horrible feature of the capitalist system, with all its contrasts of wealth and poverty, idleness and toll, power and subjection, is the fact that its burdens fall most heavily on those who are least responsible and least able to resist—on women more than on men, on children more

Child-labor in the mills and factories, in the stores, in the sweatsh and on the streets, is a great and growing evil, a menace to the health intelligence and moral strength of the coming generations. And there is another side to the problem of the child under capitalism—that of sheer hunger, of slow starvation, even among the children who are kept in school instend of being sent out to work.

The complete triumph of Socialism will put on and to all these horrers forever. But even before our final victory, even now while capitalism prevails, something can be done to reduce them, to protect at least the little children from the effects of capitalist rapacity. In Europe, where Socialism is stronger, much is already being done. In the United States much must be done, and that soon, lest the physical and mental standard of the masse the people be brought so low thru suffering and want in childho all hope for freedom and progress must be given up.

John Spargo has investigated the condition of the children of the work-

John spargo has investigated the condition of the children of the working class and presented the results in a recently published book entitled "The Bitter Cry of the Children." One phase of it he has treated separately in a pamphlet, "Underfed School Children: The Problem and the Remedy", from which we quote:

would pauperize them, it may be well

to reply that THE SAME OBJEC-TION WAS URGED AGAINST THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF FREE PUB-

LIC SCHOOLS, and, later, against the

establishment of free libraries and public baths. When it is borne in

the children, not as a matter of char-

ity, but as their right, the objection

loses its force. And in any case, it

the only alternative is to let the little

ones suffer hunger, I unhesitatingly prefer pauperization. Finally, there must be no discrimination against any

child on account of its parents' thrift

leasness, intemperance, or neglect. Against these things society must pro-

tect the child, whatever measures it

may take to punish the parents. . . .

[We omit all the portions referring to

How They Do It in France.

In Christiania, Trondhjem, and a

number of other Norwegian cities, the

municipality provides all children who desire to avail themselves of it with

their ability to pay. The entire cost

of the system is met by taxation. This

thorities to be the simplest and best

method of dealing with a grave prof

lem. It avoids the difficulties which

inevitably arise when there is 'a dis-

tinct class of beneficiaries created.

Where all are equally welcome none

Trondhjem for information as to the working of the school-meals system, he

You can best judge that, perhaps, from

the fact that altho the scheme was bit

for its curtailment or abandonment. Educationally, we have found that it pays

cationally, we have found that it pays. It is possible now to educate children who before could not be educated because they were undernourished. The percentage of "backward children" has been greatly reduced, notwithstanding that the test is more severe and searching. Economically, we believe that we can see in the system the gradual conquest of naureless wards.

But it is to France that we must turn

for the most extensive and successful system of school meals.

Nowadays the cost of a meal, con-sisting of a bowl of good soup, a plate of meat, two kinds of vegetables, and bread ad libitum, is fifteen centimes

(three cents). That is the sum paid

by the children, and I have been as-

charge of various canteens that it is

more than sufficient to pay the cost.

There would be a not inconsiderable

profit if all children paid for their meals, but that is not by any means

estigators, they are permitted to pay

ess, even as little as two and a balf

centimes, or half a cent. The policy

to encourage as many as possible to

hey can muster. But the very poor are

never turned away, and in the poorer

quarters thousands of children are fed

gratuitously, especially in winter, when

n Paris, as elsewhere, there is more

distress due to sickness and interrupt

makes an annual subsidy to cover the natural deficit of the canteens. These

deficits vary from year to year, but the total subsidies required for the

three years, 1901-1903, amounted to \$200,000. In connection with this question of financial management there are

two items worth noticing. One is the

fact that private subscriptions to the school funds show a great falling off

now that in practise they have become incorporated in the municipal govern-

ment. It has not been found that citi-

zens are willing to contribute to the funds now that the city has assumed

responsibility for them. The other fact is that the expenditure in poor relief on account of children is very much less. Children have always served as

the best of all reasons why poor relief should be given. Now, when that plea is made by the applicant for relief, he or she is referred to the school can-

teens where the children are sure of being fed.

Neither Graft Nor Shame.

Having eaten meals in two or three of the schools, I much preferred them

to an average American restaurant "Regular Dinner" at twenty-five cents.

pay the full price, or such sums as

sured over and over again by those

be gradual conquest of pauperism

terly opposed when first it was proposed a small group of radicals and Socialist

has been felt by the Norwegian au-

a nutritious midday meal, irrespe

mind that Socialists propose to feed

60.000 Underfed.

•

The investigation which I made in the public schools of New York convince me that Mr. Hunter's estimate over 60,000 underfed children in the public schools of New York City-is considerably lower than the facts would warrant. In sixteen schools in New York City, 12,800 children were new lork City, 12,500 children were privately examined, and of that num-ber 7.71 per cent. were reported as hav-ing had no breakfast upon the day of the inquiry, while 15.32 per cent. had only bread with tea or coffee, and often too little of that to appease their hunger. Another investigation was made by Dr. H. M. Lechstrecker, an inspector of the State Board of Charities. His investigation was made in the poorest schools of the city, and his report indicates that 14 per cent, of the 10,707 children examined went to these schools practically breakfastless, and that about 82 per cent, were underfed.

In "The Bitter Cry of the Children" have given figures from Buffalo, Philadelphia and Chicago equally as serious as those from New York. Out of a total of 40,746 children examined in these four great cities, no less than 84.05 per cent. were reported as going to seasool either without breakfast or with miserably poor breakfasts of bread and tea or coffee, wholly insufficient to enable them to do the work required of them. Educators every-where are agreed that by far the most importrat cause of backwardness and inefficiency among our public school children is this chronic underfeeding of which so many are the victims. It has been found by careful experiment and investigation that CHILDREN WHO ARE BACKWARD IN THRIR SCHOOL STUDIES, in a large majority of the BECOME NORMAL UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD FOOD. The importance of this will be seen when I add that there are, judgidg from investigations made in California by Professor W. S. Mon-roe, no less than 1,500,000 such sub-normal children in the public schools

of the United States.

Among the children of the poor the milder forms of tuberculosis, scrofulo sis, and tuberculosis of the bones and hip joints are very comi If the teacher is sufficiently well educated to recognize these children something can be done to improve their condition by intelligent breathing exercises. Suching them how to deresult from the best physical exercises if the causes of the disease are not removed. The children remain weak and pallid and their emaciation until they become incurable. Dr. S. A. Knopf, one of the greatest living authorities upon the subject, declares emphatically that underfeeding is a prime factor in the causation of scrofulosis and tuberculosis in children. He is an earnest advocate of school luncheons, and points out that in Boston the plan of leeding school children of this type leeding school children of this type tas been tried on a small scale with fact has been ascertained by the inportant beneficial res sew weeks of such persistent adminis-ration of good luncheons," he says, the previously underfed children imrove in appearance and often gain n two to three pounds in weight."

Physically, this underfeeding is disstrous. It has been shown over and over again that the children of the poor are behind better favored children physical development in every way, often as much as two or three years. They are shorter in stature, lighter in weight, narrower of chest, and feebler of grip. Moreover, the evils do not end ool life; for the constitution is so enfeebled that in after years the results are extremely severe. The viceasy prey to disease; they are soon exhausted and become unfitted early in life for the work of the world. Much of our pauperism and crime may be back to this evil of underfeed-

Only One Party Cares.

This, then, is the problem which confronts us in the United States to-day NO POLITICAL PARTY RECOG NIZES IT OF PROPOSES TO DO ANYTHING TO SOLVE IT EXCEPT THE SOCIALIST PARTY. The Socialist insists that, not only in their own interest, but in the interest of so clety as a whole, the children should be fed and otherwise protected from the blight of poverty and equipped for the battle of life. If the parents of the children cannot do this, society must do it for them, NOT AS A MAT-TER OF CHARITY, but as THE CHILDREN'S RIGHT.

CHILDREN'S RIGHT.

My own opinion is that the French method is upon the whose best suited to American needs. It may be well to point out that under the Socialist administration of Roubaix this system was speedily developed to mean practically a free meal for every child. The Socialists passed a resolution establishing school canteens, or restaurants, on the very first day of their administration. How nearly they made it a free system may be best judged. "Regular Dinner" at twenty-five cents. Everything is as neat and clean as it could possibly be, and the cooking—well, it bears out the reputation of the French as the master cooks of the world. There is, apparently, no "graft", and that is probably due to large part to the fact that the meals are not confined to pauper children, who might, alsa! be hadir served with impunity. From the first it has been one of the chief aims of the authorities to keep the cauteans free from the taint of pauperism. The children of the well-to-do are encouraged to attend—not, indeed, by direct solicitudes, but by making the meals and the

And the plan succeeds very well. No child knows whether the child next it has paid for its dinner or not. Small tickets are issued, each child going thru a little box-office, which only per-mits of one being in at a time. If a little boy or g irl claims to be too poor to pay for a meal ticket, no questions are asked, the ticket is issued and the child's name and address noted. By guiries have been made. If it is found that the parents can afford it, they are compelled to pay the full price and to compelled to pay the full price and so refund whatever sum may be due to the canteen for the meals their child the results are the results as a result. has had. If they are found to be really too poor to pay, tickets are issued to the child for as long as it may be is not charged against the parents. No of those who pay and those who do not, and it is thus practically impossi-ble for the child who has paid for its meal to jeer at its less fortunate, de-

pendent comrade. Another highly important factor is the presence of the teachers at the meals. Fully 90 per cent of the teachers use the canteens more or less regularly, the there is absolutely no compulsion in the matter. They prefer to do so on account of the cheapness and have myself sat down to a three-cent dinner in the company of a well-known member of the Chamber of Deputies a Professor of Languages, and teachers, each one of us having gon thru the little box-office and bo his ticket in exactly the same manner as the most ragged urchin. All the children are provided with cheap paper napkins, and the presence of the teachers is a sort of practical education in table manners. The canteen serves, therefore, as a great educational and ethical force as well as a remedy for one of the worst evils arising the national poverty problem.

AN OLD ROAD.

By George E. Bewen.

England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and give only a part of Comrade Spargo's account of what has been done in From Rome to Russia runs a road Strewn high with heart's despair, Where bend the shackled, 'neath theh load

Of hunger, shame and care.

From Rome to Russia leads the course Imperial starvelings tread, Chained by their fear unto the force That tramples o'er their dead.

The lash has cut the hearts of men Thru centuries of hate. Rome fell! Yet, in their chains, again The broken bondmen wait.

From Rome to Russia, thru the years The world's despair has cried, Out of a sea of blood and tears Poured by imperial pride.

To-day the royalty of might With Roman scorn destroys Who pleads within his humble right Some share of human joys.

The ancient enemy of man: His poor, weak pride grown strong O'erthrows and mocks the equal plan Built to oppose the wrong.

The glamour of a throne, the awa An ancient rite compels-A coward race unto its law This blinding fear foretells

Then priests design, and villains plot And crowns are pawned and lost, To spread new fears o'er those for got— While war collects the cost.

So Russia falls, as tottered Rome Upon her rotten throne. Her sins of pride come flocking home With shame and death to moan.

Have freemen felt the royal good, Have freemen felt the royal good, Or known a duke's disdain?

Triumphal trains have gone before, And left, all desolate, With not a virtue to restore, Some brave utopian state.

From Rome to Russia-keeps the Of manbood always true?

Fear then no revolution's smart. As traitor kings must do. Read as we run, the common fate

Of might's presumptuous way. For Rome and Russia read too late Their golden gods to pray.

From Rome to Russia winds a way Thru Egypt, France and Spain— Bent o'er its blood-stained ashes gray Tolls Freedom's deathless train.

OUR GREAT MATIONS.

A great nation does not spend its entire national wits for a couple of months in weighing evidence of a single ruffan's having done a single murder, and for a couple of years see its own children murder each other by their thousands or tens of thousands at day, considering only what the effect is likely to be on the price of cetton, and caring nowise to determine which side of battle is in the wrong. Neither does a great nation send its poor little boys to fall for stealing six walnuts, and allow its bankrupts to steal their hundreds of thousands with a bow, and its bankrer, rich with poor men's savings, to close their doors "under circumstances over which they have no control", with a "by your leave"; and large landed estates to be bought by men who have made their money by going with armed steamers up and down, the China seas, celling opium at the cannon's mouth, and sitering, for the benefit of the foreign nation, the common high-way man's demand of "your money or your life", into that of "your money or your life", into that of "your money and your life", into that of "your money or your life", into that of proven the lives of its innocent poor to be parched out of them by funghill plague, for the sake of sixpence a life extra per week to its land-sixpence a life extra per week to the land. out of them by for fever, and rotted out of them by dunghill plague, for the nake of sixpence a life extra per week to its land-lords; and then debate, with drivelling tears, and disbolical sympathies, whether it ought not piously to arre, and nursingly cherish, the lives of its murderers. Also, and the control of the life of th de up its mi pack of frost-pinched woip-curs on-load track of an unhappy crases boy-gray-haired clodpate Othello, "perplace the extreme", at the very moment the a sending a Minister of the Crown to a polite speches to a man who is in-free young girts in their father's sight, and young man in another to the present

THE COSSACK'S MESSAGE.

Translated from the Russian.

It was 9 o'clock in the morning. In | me," he called as the Lieutenant strode the large library where he had spent the night, the Governor-General was shouldered, wide-mouthed soldier, with a short curly beard and clear bius eyes, a veteran of long service, but simple as a child beneath his stern demeanor. He saddled his horse, listened to three repetitions of the address given him by the Captain, for he could not mad mad the stern in him by the captain, for he could not see the long the second him by the captain for he could not see the left in his second. busy receiving and answering the re-

surgent city.
In spite of the fur coat which he wore and the redhot stove behind him, the Governor shivered. The glass in the windows, broken by the rioters and as yet neglected, gave free pass-age to the cruel winter winds. The man's face was white, and large black circles were around his eyes.

The fatigues and emotions of the frightful day of the insurrection, thru which he had just passed and which had come like a thunderbolt to disturb the peaceful quiet of his life, had left their marks on his quiet face, and his cigarette hung, unlit, from his pale lips. The knowledge of his appear-ance, his unkempt hair, and he the most correctly dressed man of the city, added still another sting to his

He glanced wearily, for the thousandth time, at the broken panes as li-handed the last dispatch to his aide.

reap a harvest after yesterday." said bitterly. "Things are quieter to-day, but we must still be on our

He repressed a yawn. What would the not give for a good sleep! After these tragic hours, this unexpected up-rising in a city whose loyalty to the imperial rule had been legendary, so that the position of Governor had seemed a sort of gilded fast cure; after these massacres, which he had him-self ordered with more of a sense of outraged tedium than danger, the energy which he was astonished to have found in himself was becoming ex-

From his window he could see the ravages of the fight, which had raged flercest about the palace. The public gardens were trodden into mud by the cavalry, the gate wrenched awry and broken off. At the entrance were the smoking ruins of a once prosperous café, and the snow was stained with dark spots that had first been red.

The Governor General could hardly comprehend that such events had taken place in so short a time and that his peaceful life had been shaken by so frightful a crisis.

"Gentlemen, you will, of course, remain in the palace," said he as he dis-

main in the palace, said he as he dis-missed his officers.

"Just my luck!" cried one of them, Count Michael Liaguine, as, saluting stiffy, he hastened out of the Gover-nor's presence and strode down the broad stairway.

He was a young man, carefully ele-gant in appearance, and as active and alert as if he had not fought all day and written all night. He had changed his uniform, and no trace remained of the wild riot, save a slight wound on his forehead, the mark of a stone which, almed more correctly, must have killed him.

He glanced angrily at the closed doors of the palace, swearing, and his nervous hand clinched the hilt of his

"Cursed rebellion!" he cried. In the inner court, an improvis prison, as all the fails were full to overflowing, were collected a group of miserable prisoners, a wretched mass of humanity, stupefied by the audacity of a single hour and already becoming or a single hour and already becoming once more reeigned to bitter, unending tribulation. Many were wounded and lay upon the ground, silent, uncom-plaining, accustomed to suffering with-

out help ar comfort. A bitter odor arose from these herded men, exalted for a moment by a gleam of hope and quickly plunged again into black desolation, blacker for the passing light. Count Michael shuddered with disgust as he passed them. Misery is ugly, and the hand-

some man abhorred ugliness.

During the whole morning he wandered about the vast edifice, exasperated at the forced inaction to which his position as aide condemned him. Around the palace the guarded streets

"What the devil is the matter with you, Michael?" demanded one of his comrades. "You're as nervous as a

were quiet with the silence of death.

"Shut up," growled the lieutenant of the dragoons. "Keep your remarks for another day. I'll not stand them now." Toward one o'clock, after a brief tunch, the Count made his way to the General's rooms, intending to solicit special pass for outside service. But the Governor was still asleep. Then, impatient, the young man wrote a few words on a page of his note book, and,

nclosing it in an official envelope, calld the captain of one of the guards. "Tell one of your men to saddle im-addately and take this letter," he

your excellency," said the Cap "Sorry not to see you to-day. Love "Yemelian, saddle and come to and a thousand kisses." "Yes, your excellency," said the Cap-

THE PEPPLESS LEADED

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

. Webster and Clay the Art of getting cash for campaigns and

HE KNEW HE WAS IMMOCRAT

A young American lawyer was consulting in the jail with his unfortunate client, charged with stealing a stera. "No, no," he said, soothingly; "I know, of course, you didn't really steal the store. If I thought for a minute "No. and the store." Strange to say no epitaph has as yet been selected for the Quay monument about to be erected at Harrisburg. How would the The peerless leader and sagnelous states He understood better than any man since

I sta't got no money."
"No money?" The lawyer looked indig-

"The young lawyer seemed plunged in gloom. Suddenly he brightness."
"Well," he faild, more chiesfully, "I like to hely knoop; men in touble. I' it tell you what to do. 'Fil you out of this across and we'll call it square if you'll seed one."
"The work these around to my office. I need one."

SOCIALISM AND SELFISHNESS.

By Thomas E. Burgess.

[The following article by Comrade Burgess of Lyons Farms, N. J., was written for and published in the Vineland "Independent" some time ago; but it seems to us good enough to deserve a wider circula-

My attention has been directed to W. Scott Morgan's article, in which he calms, among other things, that Socialism can never gain a majority because selfishness cannot be eliminate from the human heart by legislation.

read, put the letter in his saddle bag and started. Socialism is advertising pretty ex-He crossed the devastated square a a rapid rate, passing the cordon of troops drawn up around the Noble's Club and turned down the Berditskala, usually the busiest street of the city \$2,000 per year with perquisites attached. Who will accept? What man it What men in the necessary majority would have to violate his self-interest in accepting the position? Not one. We cannot and now deserted, the glass wind of the shops covered with boards. Or force producers to accept this \$2.000 the faces of the rare passers by was stamped a deep stuperaction at the vio-lences of the preceding day.

A few soldiers still camped near the position and perquisites. The box will be open for applications Nov. 8, 1908. None will be refused, provided enough apply. They could have setured these \$2,000 positions and perquisites long \$2,000 positions and perquisites long before that if they had only put their applications in the box in sufficient numbers. If they are making six or

a rew solders still camped near the large bridge which cuts the city into two sections, and Yemelian recognized his comrades and grinned broadly to see them sitting on the sidewalk. Orossing the bridge, he rode thru the Orossing the bridge, he rode thru the Semenski boulevard, and suddenly in the distance, beyond the new Church of Our Saviour, he caught sight of a crowd of the insurgents. Troops were being re-formed, threatbaing and menacing, filling the streets that were not occupied by the soldlers.

Yemellan was a colossal, broad

After the hours of disorder that had followed the terrible repression of the people, the anger of the populace was once more rising, desperate, careless of the punishment that was certain to follow. A crowd of victims, many gorely wounded, breaking the truc-established by mere terror, marches blindly and wildly thru the streets.

At the sound of the bugies blown from the other side of the bridge, Ye melian knew that the alarm had been given. But his duty was to delive the letter in his saddle bag; this wa the instruction he had received.

He continued to ride ahead. Anothe moment and he was face to face with the insurgents, a column of white faced, haggard men, ready for the su preme sacrifice. In his gruff, good natured voice Yemelian called loudly:

"Way! Make way there!" But the brute instincts of the peo ple were unchained. The rider was surrounded, shrill veices rose in biting insults. An old man whose fur car had been torn in shreds by bayonets

cried quaveringly:
"Here's another. Here's another o

A workman armed with a stick aim ed a rude blew at the soldier's head. Thus attacked, Temelian spurred his horse, trying to the himself. But a wave of hands grasped his bridle, paralyzed his arms. He spoke again: "Brothers, I must do my duty. Le

A cry of rage answered him and voice shrieked: "Did you and yours have pity yes

terday?" "Kill him!" yelled a hunchbacked beggar.

The revolters swarmed upon the vic tim whom the fates had delivered into their hands. Had they not been ruth lessly shot down the day before by men like this one?

Collecting all his strength, Yemelian

sought to grasp his sword. The sim ple man thought less of his own dan ger than of the obstacles which threat ened to prevent him from accomplish ing his errand.

The sword was torn from his belt amid loud shouts. An insurgent, selz ing it, slashed at him wildly and i cruel laugh greeted the leaping Yemelian fought in vain. His horse wounded, cruelly cut with knives sank beneath him, and the dragoon

was thrown down and stamped upon A young woman, whose husband had been taken prisoner, tore one of the boots from Yemelian's feet and beat him in the face with the improvised sed the crowd, their whole suffering

was being revenged upon the soldier their batred was refined for his agony Yemelian grouned bitterly beneath the blows and wounds, but even in his torment, one thought remained with him, loyalty to the orders he had received. With fast weakneing hands, he still sought to grasp the saddle bag.

A boy near by seized quickly at his the struggle, and, echoed by a shout of joy from the crowd, place melian's head and sent a bullet thre

"What was he correins in the saddle "What was he carrying in the saddle bag?" cried one of the old men. "Or-ders for a second massacre, no doubt." He leaned over the body, tearing the bag from the arms that held it even in death, and epening it, took out the let-ter which Yemelian had defended with his dying breath. It was addre untess Douchka Seraskoff". He

read it aloud:

he said, soothingly: "I know, of course, you didn't really steal the stove. If I thought for a minute that yob were guify, I wouldn't defead you. The cynics may say what they like, but there are some conscientious men among us lawyers. "Sen of course, the real difficulty lies in proving that you didn't steal the stove, but I'll manage it now that you have assured ma of your isnocence. Leave it all to me, and don't say a word. Tok can hand over \$10 new, and pay me the nest".

"Ten deliars, bose!" repeated the accused man, in a hottre voice. "Wy don't yee make it \$10,000? I c'd pay ye jest es easy. I sta't got ne money." for an election.

There was no "interest" he did not favor.

To the inborer, he offered work.

To the millionaire, more millions.

To the officeholder, office and more officent

To the manufactules, protection.

To the philauthropist, attac funds for
charity.

To the crimical, immunity from the lam.

Me thus hound the whole people to him, and
established a political system the pride

and gioty of our state.

and profit, and to make the economie in production resulting from co-opera-tive methods. The figures are easily approximated by careful investigation. No magnate, from Lawson of Boston to Morgan of New York or Rockefeller

with this estimate. But I have not yet mentioned the

nature of the perquisites. They re move the parasites that are now de stroying the home; make wear and tear of the building the cost of its occupancy; insure all its members from inmerited want; give facilities to the children for a high education; reward right action with competence and dis count brutal methods and instincts cide, prostitution and poverty; substiand goods made for use for goods nade for profit; harmonize ethics and economics and bring them in one science; harmonize mental action and lead to personal beauty, progress, and refinement, and give the gladness of heart consequent to living in a com-munity of true homes, with the mort-gages ripped clear of them and new numbers. It they are making six or eight thousand dollars a year under "the best banking system" they are not expected to accept this preposition until they understand the value of the perquisites. They need not violate their self-interest in the matter. rable-ends run up to take their place

The \$2,000 is many times exceeded in value by the perculation of which I have mentioned only a few. When If you, reader, have the only appli-cation in the box you cannot get the position. Separated from society per-haps you could not earn your salt, and would have to dig like a wild hog for they are all in it will be found that would conserve his self-interest by getting his application into the box The hog in a man now flourishes be roots. You can only get it and the \$2,000 and perquisite attachments on cause he is useful under a hoggish system. When he can no longer be used to advantage he will die for want of exercise. When producers have verified these

condition that enough apply for similar advantages, which must be extended to all; while selfishness cannot be eliminated without destroying individuality, the hog can thus be taken out of statements and put in their applica-tions for these positions, they will then a man, to his immense pecuniary adknow that Socialism is not "A dream antage and personal improvement. with a sweet-scented flower in its Socialism is prepared to make this proposition to producers by its ability to tear usury from the economic soil hand, that fades," etc., as Mr. Morgan says it is, but an awakening to life from the horrid nightmares of private root, branch and follage-rent, interest. capitalism.

Those Socialists who understand economics and politics have always been saying to us: "No fusion, no compromise", but, notwithstanding these warnings, some who have hithvorked with us have lately departed from our true revolutionary These erring ones may well learn

FUTILITY OF REFORM.

By Goo. W. Dewning.

lesson from the recent Chicago election, and indeed from every attempt at reform that has ever been made in Chicago, in America, or in the world. Mayor Dunne has now, after many years of agitation, and after three ele

tions, in all of which the people have unqualifiedly declared for municipal ownership, reached the point in his trimarch toward "Immediate municipal ownership", where he has acquired the power to buy the rail-ways, but can make no use of them he gets them! The capitalists do not fear the re-

They well know that any attempt

to reform capitalism to their disadvantage can be defeated in a thousand ways.

They know they can delay and delay

and delay.

Bonds must be sold. Authority to issue the bends must be granted. The courts can be appealed to again and

again. Some act will be unconstitu tional, and must be done over again. And so we have elections, acts of the legislature, more elections, court ap-peals, decisions and delays, until the energy of the reformer is exhausted and, discouraged, he abandons all hope. Forty-five thousand voters in Chi-

cago cast their ballots for Eugene V. Debs in 1904. About half of these were misled into voting for Dunne or the argument of "getting something now". Had these twenty thousan workingmen refused to swerve one hair's breadth from the true course toward freedom, it is reasonable to assume that the party would have g ed at least 20,000 new voters, and this would have meant in Chicago in the spring of 1905 a revolutionary army of 65,000 men, who would have cast their votes not for any reform in the method of robbery, but for the utter lestruction of all robbery.

Had we presented capitalism with such a vote in New York and the other cities of the country, the masters of the bread would have granted many reforms ere this, and the "something now", which so many threw away heir votes in a vain attempt to secure would be within their grasp.

Max Nordau says that the Socialists of Europe have accomplished more to ward the amelioration of the masse in thirty years than all other and organizations have done in a thou-sand years. And our European com-rades have accomplished this not by redical party, but by voting for straight international Socialism.

So, if you want "something no on a Dunne or a Hearst, but vote a straight, revolutionary Socialist ticket.

And what is infinitely more, the same belief will end the age-long mastery of man over man, and bring in liberty, fraternity, equality.

THE TRUE IMPERIALISM.

Here while the tide of conquest rolls
Against the distant golden shore.
The stayped and stunted human souls
Are with us more and more.

Vain is your science, vain your art, Your triumph and your glaries—v To feed the hunger of their beart And familie of their brain.

Action and company while you cannot be seen that the four makes and the seen and th

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN FRANCE. France is frequently cited as the

ountry par excellence, among civilized lands, in which the ownership of the national wealth is widely distributed. In comparison with Germany, Great Britain, and especially the United States, this is probably true; but the published returns of the luberitance tax for 1004 show that even in France wealth is concentrated to a most remarkable degree and, by inference, en able us to judge of the extent of such concentration in other countries where tainable, but where we know that

In all, 381,601 estates passed under the inspection of the author aggregate amount was \$1,054,761,280 Their average value, therefore, was \$2,764. But this grand average tells nothing. It is necessary to analyze the report, separating large and small fortunes. For this purpose we may divide the estates inherited in 1904 into three great classes—those not exceeding \$2,000 in value, those from \$9,000 to \$100,000, and those exceeding the latter sum.

Of estates not exceeding \$2,000 there

\$131,291,181—an average of \$403. Of estates ranging from \$2.000 to \$100,000 there were 51,915, with a total ralue of \$525,764,312-an average of about \$9,000.

Of estates exceeding \$100,000 there were only 1,205; but their total value was \$397,725,786-an average of over \$330,000.

The number of persons dying in one complete year and the value of the estates they leave will pretty accur ately represent the wealth-ownership of the whole population. And the three classes into which we have here divided them may be taken as fairly representing, respectively, the wage workers and peasants, the small busi ness men and fairly well-to-do farmers, and the real capitalists and great landowners. It thus appears that even in France.

vision of property, the proletariat and peasantry, constituting 85 per cent of the population, own but a trifle over middle class constituting over 14 per cent of the people, hold 50 per cent of the wealth; and that less than onethird of one per cent of the people possess more than 37 per cent of the total wealth. We may add that 222,324 (a consid-

erable majority) of the decedents left estates of not more than \$400 each; of these, 119,539 (more than a quarter of the whole) had not above \$100 each to leave to their beirs. At the other extreme, there were 33 fortunes of from two to ten millions and three exceeding ten millions; these 47 millionaire alone left \$139,000,000-considerably more than the total savings of the 325,-000 peasants and workingmen. Even this is an understatement of the

facts; for it leaves out of account the considerable number who die out leaving any property whatever; but it is impressive enough.

ARE ARY OF YOU SAFE? Of what value to the working class are

constitutional and legislative guarantees against the violation of their rights, when the whole legislative, executive, and judivial departments of government, charged with the preservation of those rights. instruments of the lass? And what have you for your pro-cettion here in this state save similar guar-natees? Do you think yournelves secure watt and see. Who is there in your legis Watt and see. Who is there in your legislature whom you have elected to stand for you? Who is there on the bench who cannot be swayed against you? Is your governor a warkingman who understands your wrongs and pities them? What kind of a future have you been preparing for yourselves with your belies—with no single member of your own class to raise his voice for you in any department of government? I say to you that there wants only the occasion of funcied capitalist necessity, for you to be imputed and buil-peaned and departed, an your brothers in Coleande hire been.—Franklin II. West-worth.

AS IT IS IN HELL.

Scene: A magnificent mansion, fronted by velvet lawns with singing fountains, facing a broad avenue shaded by lofty trees. Persons: The Lady, a beautiful woman, gowned in silks, with diamond fashing rings and golden ornaments. The Poet, a man of uncertain years, with a mysterious light in his eyes that told of converse with the heart of things. the heart of things.

The Lady-I was at the church of the Holy Spires, yesterday.

The Poet-I, too, was there.

Lady-Oh, the soul lifting music! It hore my soul to colostial heights—as if I heard the chanting of angels around the throne! Poet-When the great organ pealed L

heard the wail of the wretched, the sob of the infant stifled for the want of pure air, and mouns of the dying in the foul room of the tenement. Lady-How horrible! What brough

such morbid fancies to niar the sweet concord of that sacred place? Poet-I knew that from the most nideous dens of the seathing nethers world came the rents that glided the

shrine of and decked the altar of this temple of Mammon-that from abo souls was wrung the gold that paid for the pealing music. Lady-Who can search the source of things we have? It would poison our

loys. Let us accept the things God sends us without question. An old woman goes by, dirty, foul and ragged, with a large bundle upon

her back.) Lady-How disgusting! Why can-

not the poor be clean? Their filthingsa repels sympathy.

Poet—It takes time and wealth to be lean. This woman is a sweater's wife and a sweater's mother. Twelve persons in two small rooms, cat, sleep, work and die. There is no time to waste in keeping clean. Ever the spectre of Rent, side by side with the Hunger-welf, clutches at their throats. Even the craving for food is never satisfied. Personal pride perishes. Only the animal desire to exist lives.

They are the scape-goats for the "illies Lady-Why do men pay so little for heir labor? Poet-That they may make Profit.

Lady-Why do they so long for profit that they "grind the faces of the Poet - That mansions like this may be built. By forcing thousands into filthy dens the despoiler may have a palace. They are unclean that you

may wear diamonds. The blood from million cements these stones. Lady-I take nothing from them. I money for investments. You are mad to speak thus to mat Poet-Nay, I am sane. It is you who

are mad to wear the gauds of selfish ness and to take unrequited, the toll of the humble. (A little girl goes by with strange, wolfish eyes and a gray face. Her feet

are bare and a tattered gown covers er. An apple core lies in the gutter She grasps it and devours it greedily.)
Lady-Did you see that? Even the children are as swine! It makes me sick to think of one eating that foul

refuse! Foet-You might do the same in spite of your daintiness.

Poet-She has had nought since yeserday morn. Her parents come from the mountains to work in the great mills and the fever carried them into the jaw of Death. The mills gather the children, also. She tolled among the shifting shuttles, twelve /xng hours a day for a dollar a week. The hot sun flamed upon the metal roof, the dust and lint rose thick and dense, the throb, throb, of the accursed machines pounded their way into the brain of the child, until it seemed as if great immers were beating at her temples, keeping time with the pulsations of the mighty engines. Near the end of the day the walls went round and round before her eyes and the ma-chines recled in a devil's dance thru the dust-filled atmosphere in mocking glee. The little one staggered and the tiny hand caught in the merciless cogs. Then they turned her from the factory's door; for commercialism has no use for cripples. Now she chores and runs errands for other miserable slaves of the machines-a slave of

slaves fed vesterday to-day the foul morsel the streets contain. Lady-Why do men let these things

Poet-That large interest may come from their investments. The many suffer that the few may revel in unboly luxury. The little ones feed on the rofuse of the streets that you may have strawberries in January.

Lady-It is not true! It is not true, I have nought to do with it! Poet-This home cost a guillion. Your jewels are worth to mands

to obtain them.

Lady-Nothing; my father gave them to/me. Poet-How did he get them? Lady-He bought them with profits

silks cost hundreds. What did you do

rom his business. Poet-And those profits came from Lady-I do not know. I take the things God meant me to have. I have not sinned to obtain them. The mis-

ery and the crime of the world is not Poet-No, but it is the work of a system black with wrong. You profit by this system, selfishly, and take no

thought of the evil wrought to others. Your life of silent approval condemns (A great tumult is heard in the city.

Shots are fired. Smoke spirals curi high into the air as if fires were breaking out. A horseman covered with blood and grime rides recklessly up the street.) The Rider-Fly, fly, the rabble is in

insurrection, and killing and burning Poet-(quotes)-"The world is very evil; The times are waxing late;

Lady-Merciful Houven, can we not escape?

Poet—It is too late; we are surround-

Poet-Who knows? When have they received mercy? We have sowed the wind, let us reap the whirlwind without flinching.

Poet—Nothing. As you said, let us accept that which Gods sends us with-out question—Franck Stubblecks

Be sober and keep vigil; The Judge is at the gate." ed. See, they have cut the rider down! Lady-Will they have mercy?

Lady-What shall we do? What shall

San Miguel County was again placed , man who is familiar with the facts

huse Judge Stovens had fesue an injunction restraining the Telluride Citizens' Alliance, the Mine Owners' Association and all others from in any Way interfering with the return of the Geported men to their homes.

deported men to their homes.

The courageous gentlemen who had made up the mob that drove honest men from their homes did not like to come in close contact with the District Court, so they again appealed to their Court, so they again appealed to their great and good friend Governor Pea-body and he again established martial law in the Telluride district for the express purpose of placing himself above the authority of the courts.

Martial Law to Uphold the Lawless.

Governor Peabody said:
"If they will CALL OFF THE STRIKE and disperse peaceably to their homes, that is ad I want. I will say that law and order will be pre-served in this state so long as I live and have a militia to accomplish such

The MEN had been dispersed from their homes by mobs armed with the rifles of the state, but the Governor would do nothing to protect THEM.

Stewart Forbes, Antone Matti and H. Floaten, three of the deported men, went to Denver and made repent-ed efforts to see Governor Peabody, but could not succeed. It takes a

From time to time deported men returned to Telluride. Sometimes they were told on alighting from the train take the next train out of town. Sometimes they were immediately ar-rested by the military authorities, kept over night in jall, and placed on to return. On one occasion 64 came ok to a body all unarmed The part morning 58 of them were again deported by the militia.

This was kept up for months. Hardly a day went by that some man was not told by Bulkeley Wells or Herron th mine managers) to leave town within one, two, or three days.

On the day I arrived in the city a mihes was deported on the charge of being a spy for the union, working ere for the purpose of getting inmines, etc. Another man, one of the strikers, was warned to leave town while I was in the city, and the day I left a man worth \$20,000 was ordered to leave at once. His crime was his belief in the justice of the union's

Truth "Desecrates the Flag." Ohnries Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, was arrested at Ouray on Mar. 28. From that time till June 14 he was constant-

The charge against him was "desc crating the fag". The Federation had printed in red, white and blue colors a representation of the United States are presentation of the United States arripes was printed one of the follow-ing lines:

"Martial law declared in Colorado.

"Habeas corpus suspended in Colo

"Free press throttled in Colorado.
"But pens for union men in Colo "Free speech denied in Colorado.
"Soldiers defy the courts in Colo-

"Wholesale arrests without warrant

in Colorado.

"Union men exiled from homes and families in Celorado.

"Constitutional right to bear arms questioned in Colorado.

"Corporations corrupt and control administration in Colorado.

"Right of fair, impartial and speedy trial abolished in Colorado. "Ottisens" alliance resorts to mob

hw and violence in Colorado.
"Militia hired to corporations to

Peabody Flouts the Judiolary

On Mar. 31 Judge Stevens is writ of babeas corpus directing Adju-tant-General Sherman Bell and Cep-tain Bulkeley Wells to bring President Moyer into his court. Expecting such writ to be issued, Peabody had ordered Bell to ignore it before it was sign-

ed by the Judge.
When the military authorities failed to produce President Moyer in his lease, and ordered the incarceration of county jail at Ouray without ball, and fining Bell and Wells \$500 each. At the same time the Judge said:

"The Governor In

Insurrection and Rebellion "A very grave question is presented or the Governor of Colorado and the National Guard that are engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the laws of the state."

No attention was paid to the verdict of Judge Stevens. The attorneys of President Moyer appealed to the Supreme Court of Colorado. That court issued a writ of habeas corpus, which the Governor obeyed out of "courtesy The court refused to release Mr.

visement, after hearing argument of cision, two judges concurring, one dis had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in cases of insurrection and rebellion, and that he (the Governor) was the sole judge of what constitutes insurrection and rebeilion.

As the Supreme Court of Colorado nas ruled, the Governor has the right to declare the state or any portion thereof to be in insurrection and rebellion at any time, and he is the sole state of insurrection and rebellion to e in existence, be can then use military power of the state for any purpose whatsoever, including the kill-ing and imprisonment or deportation of any and all citizens, limited only by This makes him an absolute autocrat By the use of this power he can only imprison workingmen on strike, if he likes he can imprison any one who has the temerity to contest an who might be suspected of voting Supreme Court decision, and one may well believe that the members of that court have joined Peabody in his treasonable effort to overthrow all constiutional government.

Mr. Moyer's attorneys then appealed to the United States courts, and on June 14 a Federal judge issued an order requiring Governor Peabody to produce Mr. Moyer in his court at St.

Immediately this order was issued Governor Peabody, with characteristic cowardice, delivered Mr. Moyer to the sheriff of San Miguel County, that he (the Governor) might answer the writ of the United States court by declar-ing that the prisoner was not in his

The Starry Fing Floats Over the Jail. President Moyer had been kept a risoner by the military authorities for re than two mouths on the charge of "desecrating the flag", and in all that time they had not been able to get sufficient evidence against him to ake him into court and ask for his

detention and trial.

When the Federal court came into the case, however, then the charge was made against him of "abetting

From the first day of the first strike a Colorado President Moyer had counseled the strikers to be peaceable and orderly. They had followed his advice to the letter. When I met him with the Stars and Stripes, hoisted by country, floating over his cell, Presithe men would continue to be orderly and law abiding, notwithstanding the Every one of those statements is and law abiding, notwithstanding the outrages which were being heaped upon them.

spirit of the age, recommended that

nasmuch as the contents of the sew

SEWERS, SOAP, AND SENTIMENT.

Armour & Co., in an artistic adverdrinour at Co., in an artistic days:

of Sylvan toilet soap—"the soap with
satisment. This brings to mind an
lam which appeared not long ago
which helps to explain the sentiment,
says the Chicago "Socialist". Alderman Carey, ever alert to the interests of his constituency, discovered an ob-struction in the south branch of the river, which proved to have been placed there by Hines Bros., with a view to catching the grease which south on the river. The Commissioner of Public Works was notified and the elatruction promptly removed. It was then discovered that other firms, then discovered that other firms, among them Armour & Co., had similar and much larger skimmers in operation. Investigation showed that the grease so skimmed was largely used in the manufacture of soap, and as it cost nothing but the skimming, was an important factor in the economy of production of that useful article. So, ortant factor in the economy of production of that useful article. So, instead of removing the remaining skimmers, the Commissioner, being properly imbued with the utilitarian

ers are public property the city is en-titled to compensation for the grease they empty into the river. A permit was issued for the rebuilding of the first skimmer and steps taken to find what the city should charge for the private consumption of the public sew age, and the skimming of the river goes merrily on. We can now reflect, as we drain the dripping pan over the sink, that the grease cast upon the waters will return to us after not too many days. Sylvan soap is to be obtained in many odors and our dainty lady at her tollet may marvel at th wonders of modern science which turns the scourings of that cloace maxima, the Chicago river, into "the delicate perfume of her favorite flow-er". We Socialists are apt to complain of the wastes of capitalism, but here is an economy which our analysts should preserve that future generathe matutinal ablutions with the n

IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

and addresses to "Vorwarts", 184 William street. New York. "Vorwiirts" is the leading German Socialist weekly. It is the weekly edition of the well-known German Socialist daily, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung".

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THE APPROACH OF REVOLUTION.

By Morrison I. Swift.

There is a storm browing in the so-cial air. The revelations of capitalist chi air. The revelations of capitalist graft and swindle have come so thick and fast that the people are dazed. They are also thoroly angry. They want to do something, but what can they do? When they try to move they find themselves bound by ropes. These ropes are the laws which the plutocrats have been trying them up in for crats have been tying them up in for more than twenty-five years. The peo-ple were warned that they were being bound: for a long time they called those who warned them enemies of the country; then they softened down and called them pessimists. Some still

call them pessimists. But lately a very different temper has come over the people. The ropes wore thru the skin into the people's wore thru the skin into the people's flesh. They saw the plutocrats taking their property with the cool insolence of mediaeval bandits—a thing galling to the meekest. They began to say to each other, "Let us stop this! We shall soon bave nothing!" They tried to step it. Then they had their eyes opened. A ball and chain manacled their ankles, their arms were corded around, they were prisoners. The laws which the bandits had been passing for twenty-five years manacled them. To increase their chagrin the bandits stood about cynically laughing and asking in derision what they were go ing to do about it.

They began by writhing to get the

manacles and ropes off, when they made a new discovery. They found the whole manacle-making machine of the country in possession of the bandits. No law could be got out of the machine against the bandits. Every employee from the president to the floor-cleaner of Congress was either a bandit or a bandit's boy. So that the more the people squirmed to get the ropes off, the deeper into their flesh went the ropes, and all they did by their squirming was to draw their own blood. The Senators belonged. were traitors to the United States The Congressmen were either pluto-crat-owned, or were cowards, or were in the whole outfit of House and Senate were themselve foot by the bandits. were themselves fled hand and

moment. Roosevelt is working with a law that will loosen the rope on the people just enough for them to move their little finger. The ball and chain are to stay on the legs, the rope must stay on the arms, the people can neither move nor breathe and Mr. Roosevelt turns to the people with a broad expectant smile and says in effect: "If I get this railroad law for you, you can move your finger and be happy again."

Now twenty-five years ago the people could move a good deal more than a finger. Since then they have been so dazzled and hypnotized watching they have not tried to move. When the people had the memory of their der the spell, and thought by effort they might be as free as in old times.

Hence the mind of every real man as soon as his hypnotism leaves him, becomes a perfect cauldron of wrath. dom of a little finger borders on insult the plutocrats have hardened in the

people to break their ropes. They re sent every attempt at persiar freedom with the kind of vessen that the pleases full when a slave ran away. In other words, the people are fast con-ing to look on the platocrats as pirates and bandits without a grain of honest law to excuse their deeds. And the plutocrats look on every man who claims the right of freedom as if he were a runaway slave. They order out the bloodhounds of law to retake their slaves and teach them the crims of freedom.

The situation is therefore exceed ingly ominous. We do not know what a day may bring forth, for our masters are drunk with power. It is a grave test moment for every common citizen. If he does not decide common citizen. If he does not decide that capitalist masters must absolutely go, in a sudden conflict he may take the masters' side against himself thru mental stupor. The line between Peo-ple and Plutocrats is now so drawn be a traitor to himself. The clear test is this: It is the Robbers against the Robbed. Which are you, Robber or take? This is certain: If you side with the robbers you curse your pes-terity. If you side with the robbers your children ought to curse you. And they will. They will look at you as a father who sold his sons into slavery and his daughters into prostitution.

But in this crisis nothing is a astounding as the blindness of our master rich. They stand on the edge of a precipice, and one move of the people will push them in. Yet they swing the whip and lash the people with the brute fury of absolute maniacs. Because for twenty-five years the people have borne their blows like lambs, they cannot think of the many as anything but cowards. But the end has come and any moment may see the last act. Let us prepare by a great consolidation to put away these tyrants with a finality that will ever stand as a monument before and enslave men. Let us not give them the opportunity to strike the blow they would like to strike. Let us not give them the chance to use the army and engineer a slaughter.

The way for the people is plain Every robbed man and every hones man must vow he will no longer be a slave, and must give his allegiance in to immediate social revolution. Ther will the ropes and manacles that bind us as a people fall off. Then will the pirates who have beaten and robbed us eceive their deserts. Then shall we have life, great and beautiful life, now, in this generation, before the victims still alive die.

Slaves, do you not want a taste of reedom in this world? Do you not want to see this hell wiped out before wipe it out so that you may have lived you satisfied to be an utterly passive atom in the universe and let others bear all the noble strife? You can taste freedom here, and see the world free. WILL that it shall be, and WORK. Enroll as an abolitionist of capitalist slavery. Add your force to roll up the mighty power of Revoluworld over from human despoilers and give it to mankind. If the robbed will shake off their infantile fear, this restoration may take place oven to

tries to fight capitalism single-handed

may be likened to a blacksmith who

tries to make a locomotive with his hammer and anvil. He wastes most

f his energy. He lacks up-to-date

You are not a good Socialist unless you are a member of the Socialist or-

Joining the party organization, tak

telling and far-reaching effect.

Ten million unorganized Socialish

have no terror for the capitalist class.
It is the organized Socialist Party,

with its batteries that never sleep,

quake with fear.

The calm confidence of the organ-

ized Socialist Party is the most ter-

rific fact the capitalists ever encoun

We will keep them running. We will fire broadsides, not pop-

We will advance upon the enemy perfect order and in battle array.

We will be practical, self-possessed energetic, beld, courageous, determined, positive, aggressive, persistent, in comitable.

that causes the capitalist class

reyal idea that it is a crime for the THE GREATEST NECESSITY

talist class

Organization, of course,

Our organization is good as far as

both in size and quality. We must have an effective, sys-tematic organization ramifying into

every locality in the United States. We usually get about twenty times as many votes as we have dues pay ing members. This does not mean that the surplus is not composed of believ-ers in Socialism. It means that they are not yet thoroly alive to the situa tion. They are raw material from which working members can be made. This organization makes the new So-

When we get four hundred thou sand dues paying members in the United States, we will get eight millon votes and carry the elections. Organization is the key to success

Remember that. Turn it over and over in your mind Let it filter into your blood. It was the effort put forth by the

organized Socialists of America that brought us our splended victory in the When the American army invaded

the Philippines it easily conquered every alleged army of the Filipines with which it came in centact.

was organisation, order, discipline, and modern equipment; whereas, the Filipinos were a disorganised mob, with almost nothing to fight with but bravery and love of liberty.

Bravery and love of liberty are ex-

But, on a battlefield they are no match for organization, order, discip-line, Mauser rifes, and Gatling guas.

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BY KARL MARY.

Address, SOCIALIST VOICE,

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WHY SPLIT MAIRS

And we will succeed.—John Work, in Toledo Socialist.

Rev. G. A. Campbell critices church publications of every sect for publishing advertisements of mes and corporations who are not making their profits honsety. Why spit hairs, herchen? If you accept the system, why not take it in its entire-ty? If you can recencile the contradictions in the phrase, "honest profits "allillens of fiscialists through the world will plue up and call you blessed.—Chicago Bochallet.

A PROVERS REVERSED

FROM THE DIARY OF A COLLEGE STUDENT

By Harry Rogoff.

My college career its nearing its lose. Another few months and I will olose. Another few months and I will be awarded a diploma which will tes-tify to my wide knowledge, profound erudition and good character. I will my fellow students, to seek for a liv-ing, to struggle for life. And, as I reflect upon my collect and as I gether with one hundred and fifty, of reflect upon my college days and picture to myself the aproaching combat, a shudder of horror and disgust runs thru my soul. I feel that my education has been a lie; that our su-

on the sweat and toll of the poor laborer. He has built for me a magnificent college mansion, with all pos sible conveniences and necessary paratus. He has printed books me, hired instructors for me, and pre-pared shelter and food for me. All this he did in the hope that I would be a better citizen; would understand better his miserable condition; would sympathize with him and labor for his emancipation. A horde of preachers and public benefactors have kept dinning in his ears that it would be entirely to his advantage to have an army of cultured young men-that they would adorn the city, the state, and would lift it higher morally and egonomically. In his ignorance he in-terpreted these indefinite promises in is own way. Lifting the community higher he understood to mean improv ng his wretched condition, giving him justice in the distribution of wealth he creates, protecting his rights in the furious battle for exist-What wonder if he looks with awe and reverence at the scholar, at his future emancipator! But alas! what an illusion! what a dangerous self-deception!

Here are all my class-mates. know them thoroly, their innermost thoughts, their aspirations, their dreams. They tell them frankly. Why hide them? No one takes exception to them; precedence and convention enlorse them. And yet how corrupt, how base, how treacherous they are!

Here is one student-a clever your man with a strong will and sound un derstanding. He is not at all trivial. He takes life seriously and knows what he will have to encounter in the what he will have to encounter in the future. Yet how selfish, how biased is his mind! "If Socialism were to be realized to-morrow, I would commit suicide to-day," he said to me one time. "All my hopes at present are that my superior education will en-able me to hoard up a large sum of money before I grow very old; and firms will I be able to pass at least a few years of my lifetime in luxury and splendor." And when I told him that his large sum would be wrested from the blood and marrow of the dy ing, starving worker, that his luxur, would be produced out of infants' tears and old men's groans, he quoted Darwin's inexorable law of the survival of the fittest, or referred witti

ly to Nietzsche's "over-man". And when I again told him that Socialism would provide all with luxury in their old age, that there is enough wealth ings with happiness, he shrugged his shoulders incredulously and pointed out the fact that the pleasure of luxury is the fact that the pleasure of luxury is conditioned by its exclusiveness, that what is common to all ceases to be a source of enjoyment. He has mapped out his future according to these principles. He will study law as soon as hie graduates. He believes his college training will gain him prominence in that pursuit. He will strive to become OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY. a corporation lawyer, and will defend the multi-millionaire against his vic-tim—the robbed public, the injured and When bravery and love of liberty are supplemented by modern means of warfare, they are invincible. Disorganized and undisciplined Socrippled worker, the oppressed toiler.
As soon as he accumulates a respecta-ble sum he will indulge in stock-gamcialists, no matter how brave and lib-erty loving, are no match for the capibling, speculation, and monopolization.
And for all this he will use his college education, the training given him the deceived betraved laborer. liberty, coupled with close, compact, efficient organization, are invincible.

t an ethical culture man. In al the calamities that befall the oppressed classes and nations, he see the finger of the Aimighty, and plous-ly remarks: "God does all for man's welfare; our limited minds, however, cannot fathom the depth of his wisdom." The poor, suffering toller, he pities from the depth of his heart. He goes into hysterics when he reads of the Russian atrocities. Yet does be condemn the strike as a disturbance of public peace, and calls the boycott an immoral act of vilification. The scale is his moral hero, and the striker ing an active part in it and paying dues promptly are the first duties of every Socialist. No other work you can do for the cause will have such a is the suppressor of the rights of the individual. He will ary bitterly over the lot of the babes that are con ad to work in the factory, and will condole with the young widow who lost her beloved husband in the mine or glass factory. Yet, he says, what could be done! Fight against it? That is immoral. All we can do to alleviate their misery is to send them our hearty sympathy; and he will do it for as in besutiful, harmonious measures. His future will be that of a journalist, a' poet for a first-class magazine wherein he will bewall the world's misories, and will eensole 'his rich readers that misory is the everlasting curse of God on man; that since the days of Adam we are doesned to sacrifice a partion of our dear race to suffer in explation for our original sin. And he, too, has been nourished and developed by the deceived worker.

And here is still another—a healthy, sporty fellow, ever jolly, ever witty. Ells highest ambitton is to win another race on the athletic field, to carry off another prize in the games. College work to him is a task inconvenient enough, but inevitable. As to other matters—seelety, justice, progress—these are not in his line. Theories of life and institutions he condemns as the

these are not in his line. Theories of life and ineffundous he condennts as the bragging of mould minds. Misery and poverty are bad enough, but what can he do. Seek a remedy? Too much line work, no sport in it. And if I by to engage him in a decuasion on poli-tics, diffice of diffuses, and so forth, he waves his hand in disgust, remark-ing: "You are altogether too serious for me;" and turning to his neighbor he cales for the labor jobs, the result of me;" and turning to his neighbor he cales for the labor jobs, the result of me;" and turning to his neighbor

mates in the highest class of the co-lege. Their evenings and other leisure hours are passed in balf-rooms, posirooms, dancing academies, or theaters Those who cannot afford those expense indulge in the gratuitous pleasure of visiting lady friends, and chat with them about fashionable dresses, recite relate an original toke on love, mother in-law, marriage or divorce. Among themselves they discuss the impending or challenge each other as to the su perior beauty of their "girls". And those whose experience has convinced them of the dangers and hellowness of the feminine world, or who have al ready been hardened to those light sensibilities, gravely discuss monetary affairs-what political party pays bet ter for a college man's service, what particular "boss" is better disposed to reward "electionsering", what party is

strongest in this or that district

Such are my college friends, and such

as I reflect upon all this and become ciates on the path of life I have chosen the righteous, just life of which I have so long dreamt. Students were always to me the champions of justice, the avengers of truth. In joining their ranks, I thought that I had enlisted in the army of progress that is ever fight-ing against darkness and battling for the oppressed and the outraged. For who understands better than they the true meaning of civilization? Who better than they can penetrate the false pretenses of our public men the corruption of our institutions, the lies o our civilisation. Equipped with the scientific knowledge of past history, of modern economy, no fictitious bulwark, no lifeless scarcerow, would frighten them back from their pressing onward march; while their higher conception of life, their nobler idea of social relationship would serve them as an inexhaustible reservoir of encouragement and enthusiasm to go on and fight to the last. I looked upon the college as the creenal where the army of light is irained, and felt myself the happiest man when it admitted me within its gates. And now when I have passed thru the entire of the world to the same level. The tendency of the condition of the most remote places of the earth. In evitably tends to drag down all the works are of the world to the same level. The tendency of the completitive wage system when I have passed thru the entire is to make labor's lowest condition the our civilization. Equipped with the when I have passed thru the entire

that prevails there.

While I sit thinking thus my heart goes out to the ever betrayed, ever beguiled proletarian. Abandoned by the state, deserted by the church, forsaken by the university, he is left a prey to the tearing, mangling claws of the capitalist brute that roams the beautiful garden of wealth and plenty turning it into a hell of misery and turning it into a hell of misery and want was and bleeding he, however, at times summons up courage and with clenched fists prepares to de-fend himself, when he suddenly sees the Iron hand of the preserver of peace -the state-raised to destroy him en-tirely. He then turns despairingly to tection, but in answer he receives the plous exhortation to yield contentedly to the will of God, to live humbly on his last effort he calls upon the schol-ar, the student and asks of him advice in his misfortune, but the answers he gets are so varied, so confusing, so vague that his mind becomes entirely confounded and he sinks again into di spondency and hopelessness.

I see all this and my heart is filled with pity and anguish. I feel ashamed of my station in life, of my college rather belong to the down-trodden and suffer the pangs of the oppressed than be on a footing with the tyrants and them howl and growl over the law? ated, mangled bodies of the weak and the defenseless. For whenever I hear the bitter curse of those victims hurl ed against their tormentors, I feel that it is aimed at me also, and that it pierces my heart. In a world of class domination, in a society divided into stay with the unjust victors; they po lute your mind, they stain your hands with the blood of their victims, they breathe into you the spirit of crime.

I tremble to remain in the company of the modern nobility. I yearn for a life among the common people, among the honest, the just, the robbed. I de spise higher society with all its rami fications, the church, the state, the uni

LITTLE NETTIE.

By Alexander Rosen.

Upon yonder little seat to my left bent low and almost too frail to drag about the shrivelled little burden/that men call its body, sits Nettle, the tiniest, but the most wretched little nificant is she and the little seat s big and prominent in contrast, that often I forget its little occupant and the feeble, suppressed soul there wrestling against dissolution. Yet it or rather lies there, for Nettle is so old at eleven that her thin little body cannot sustain itself in a sitting pos so low is the level of vitality in this might of world creaters!

Her little plan of life is so typical of the little plans of millions of other tolling dwarfs, that I will set it down for the delectation of the fathers of toiling dwarfs, shat I will set it down for the delectation of the fathers of other little Nettles. She rises at 4, with the fast shaft of daylight-darkness that serves for sensitive up in Net-tle's little fourth-facer dungeon—a dungeon entered by going left thru n subtermanan seweralley called a "heal". The wakes from a helef spell

National Platform of the Socialist Party

itself, it has breught all the forms of pub-lic teaching into service submission to its own faterests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the degreyers of that individeal property upon which all liberty sad oppor-tualty depends. The premais of concentral independence to each min was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But under the grise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of hunau beings ever to becomis possessions of private property in the hegins of life.

when I have passed thru the entire course of its training, and see the miscrable soldiers it made of my fellow students, I tremble with rage and disappointment. I feel that instead of gaining in zeal for right and light, I have suffered a tremendous loss in it. L have been polluted by the immoral morality, by the inhumane humanity that prevails there.

has learned to call father and with her little shivering bones wrapt in a mournful funeral march.

Such is the life and lot of little Net-

into the snow and the cold to fetch breakfast for papa". When, at noon, the dinner bell rings and other little goes to bring papa's little dinner pall, and she climbs four long flights of stairs to do it. How much dinner does she get? Why, look at her! And then tle girls go home chattering and laughing, in little groups, you may observe Nettie slink gloomily away to some noisy corner, where for the rest of the afternoon, she stands and sells papers, and shivers, and moans! In the dismal cells of the Nettlet

of our civilization there is about as much pure air and sunshine as there is breakfast or dinner. The love of parents and domestic sympathy require a generous supply of these free gifts of nature for their nurture. But nature does not beam with ance and sunshine into Nettle's little cell window. She has never known a mother's tender care, never felt the imprint of a loving mother's kiss, never warmed to the parting good-bye of a happy father. Strange things in her life have been words of cheer and comfort, leving looks, tender prom-ises and tokens of affection. The good things of life have passed her by with in her tender little bosom.

So she comes to school without those good things of life that the little boys and girls have whose fathers don't have to toll and sweat and bleed like her father. She takes the same ittle seat on my left, and sinks gradually into forgetfulness. Her little hea with its scanty covering of hair, and its projecting cheek benes, reclines pitifully upon her drooping shoulder. The sad dull eyes are ever closed, or when partly open, they search out of the hanging head for something-below! She seldom looks up above, like the children with the sunshine their windows. She rarely speaks, for would hurt. I have heard her speak, but the sounds came feebly, dyingly, at long intervals—until I think I alnost heard her groan! In tired weak most heard her groan! In tired weakness, in feeble silence, in utter oblivion, she spends the day in her little
class-room sent. She holds a music
primer, but she cannot sing, for there
is no music in the world for her; only
sobs; dult, doleful sobs in her trembling little heart. I read a heantiful
poem to her, but the hunger-bite
gnawing at her little stomach calls all
consciousness to itself, and the heantired poeters only meaning dult and fast.

common good of all its citizens. It is the constitute that the mind of man has ever been directed tiward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common depend and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their craators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers not can end; that we shall all be workers not the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers had that all opportunities shall be of the control of the control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the Co-operative Common wealth, the Socialist Party piedges truel for watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for ggd and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop for the grevention of the use of the military against labor la, the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular gweetnent, including infiliative, referreddum, proportional representation, equal suffrage of men and women, musi-

tie. She is only one of the many lit-tle creatures that men of wisdom and power in their typewritten reports or in their official correspondence term-"children". Officially, politically, Nettie is a child, together with the other little children of her class; but in terms of hunger and starvation and a

little social outcast, lost and neglected in a surging sea of poverty. In documentary language a "pupil of eleven"; in bone and blood an outraged victim of the social curse called greed. Upon her, the cold, blighting touch of a ghastly and withering destruction has been laid, never in this world and in this civilization to be removed!

But the final day of settlement of this civilised destruction will come, when an cutraged proletariat, fathers and mothers of our little Netties, will overthrow and cast out this social dragon, and will restore its little vic-tims to their own—to their heritage of fresh air, bright sunshine, and a child's life of light and love and hope. With this ballid, spectre-like, wasted little dreg of a child, and with those little dreg of a child, and with those of thouss ads of other little spectre-children, haunting our waking thoughts, spurring us on for our cause, we shall continue to fight, comerades, all as one, to hasten the coming of the dawn of that day as salvation when our little Nettles will be snatched from their death-dealing dungeons of darkness, and brought, out upon the green fields and goldan meadows, under the bountiful light of nature's sun, to a child's life-

of nature's sun, to a child's heritage of love and laughter, sumny cheer and joyful play. THE TRUTH MILITANT.

The eagle from Columbia bath flows Denied by men who unto Mammes

The mountain bird is not our embles For on the hills a shadow hath bee thrown, And patient labor vainly asks its own

Of lords who never liberty allow, But live for gold alone, and heed no Their weight may press on other

What merit have these masters? Are they named ng the good, or numbered with the

Is not the nation by its ed by powers

opise?
O let the people rightsously arise.
And prove again that tyrants one

in your neighborhood, send their names

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To Comrades, in Wisconsin: We are fac-

passing of La Follette to the United States Senate is opening the eyes of many to the nature of the personal fight carried on by him. Many of those who have been hypnotized by him will turn to us from now on —If we can get our message to them. Some of them have already joined our party.

We must have the name of every compared in Wisconsin who is willies to cooperate with us this summer and fall, we must have it cuickly.

Please write us at once, and especially with reference to organization and lecture dates in four town, if you have no local.

We can develop the state movement as hever before was possible, and prevent any

will line up now.
Write us all about the situation in your locality, and DO IT NOW.
CARL D. THOMPSON, State Organizer.

344 Sixth street, Milwankee, Wis. "PHILANTHROPY" AND CHEAP LARGE

Nothing is so dear to the heart of the capitalist as cheap labor. The Salvation Army is obtaining much praise from the capitalist press for its efforts to obtain the beast for its masters. The "Telegram" says the Salvation Army immigrants "will be of immense service to the Ontario farm-ers, who, without them, would be com-pelled to let many a field the failow." Yet, "the English newcomers will not be given large pay at first. They are learning a new hydrogen." This is correlated

ASK FOR UNION-LABEL BREAD.

PRACTICAL LOGIC OF PRACTICAL THE SCHOOL TEACHERS AND WORKING-CLASS POLITICS

By George R. Kirkpatrick. 1. Whenever for any reason any existing political party does not offer a rational and final solution for the first WARNINGS.

2. At the present stage in the evol

4. The destruction of the wage sys tem requires a complete reconstruction

politically requires the complete pos

sassion of the direct powers of govern

party.

8. Naturally, logically, and inevit-

working class and defends capitalism,

party can be used by the working class

for the freedom of the working class

the new party must BE BUILT UP to

effective, victorious size and solidity

year by year.

9. Such a political party must, of

course, be built up by those whose dominant interests would be served by

(and who therefore desire) the freedom

of the working class; that is, by the

10. But before the working class can

build up such a party it must deeply and distinctly realize the necessity and the art of political propaganda.

and the necessity and the art of politi-

THE SUPREME TEST OF THE CA

aggressively and defiantly and lundly ORGANIZE ITSELF FOR

FINANCING AND CONDUCTING CONSTANT, SYSTEMATIC PROPA-

GANDA AND FOR STEADY PARTY

not brains enough to organize itself

beally for its own economic and po-lifical instruction and for its own gen

al triumphant political construction on it has not brains enough to or-

nize a co-operative commonwealth.

A steam engine is a mechanical de-

rice for utilizing steam energy. A political party is a political device, a

political engine, for utilizing the politi-cal energy of citizens. Without the steam engine the steam energy is use-

less. Without a political engine politi-cal energy is stupidly useless. With-

out a Socialist political party the So-

ganic, spineless, headless, cannot be

SOCIALIST LOCAL ORGANIZA

TION is a vital part of our state and

national working-class political engine.
If you of a Socialist but are not effective torganically, vitally connected with the Socialist Party BY MEANS OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP

you, as a Socialist, are politically re-

in like manner neglect or refuse their dues-paying, organic relation to the

party, there could be no steady, cer-tain, cash income for continuous, or-

ganized, effective propaganda for the

worse still, the utter and dismal de-

struction of the party by erafty graft-

conventions, writing platforms, resolu-

Remember: That by was nothing

octside the organization, or by

outside the organization, or by work-

REFUSING OR NEGLECTING SYS

TEMATIC SERVICE AND REGU-

LAR FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE ORGANIZATION-you are thus

discouraging those comrades who or-ganically constitute, financially carry,

an ORGANIZED movement; you act

victories are won and must be won by

a WORKING-CLASS political party which aims at unseating highly train-

ed politicians, overcoming a vastly wealthy capitalist class, destroying a

huge, crowned, enthrowned industria

despotism. Politically (please pardon

my, necessary frankness)-politically.

member, but will not co-operate, as a party member, to get the co-operative commonwealth, you are not yet fit ma-

commonwealth, you are not yet nt ma-terial to be built into a co-operative

Socialists must do more, far more,

then "vote 'er straight" for Socialism.

If SOME Socialists were not willing to do MORE than work "hit-and-miss

esportunity (a legal party) with which, at the ballot-box, you can express your political personality and your Socialist

12. The Personal Test Question: If as a Socialist, you can be but will not be a PARTY-MEMBERSHIP PART OF THE PARTY, do you ready think

childish AND YOU DO NOT

candidates, officers, etc.

ors is (at the critical hour) inor-

its maximum efficiency. A

of society industrially.

vital problem before society, then that party should die; and if it hesitates to die, it should be promptly shot to Warning Number One: "Governm die, it should be promptly shot to death with the ballots of a party that Socialism, and would not, in a thou does offer a rational final solution for that first vital problem before society. slavery of the working class. "Radical tion of "civilized" society, the first vital problem before society is the IN-DUSTRIAL FREEDOM OF THE WORKING CLASS.

3. The industrial freedom of the cans, Populists (in the "middle of the road" and "on the fence"), Mr. Hearst and the tyrannical Tsar of Russia, working class requires the destruction of the present class-labor system, that is, of the present wage system. the tyrannical King of Belgium, Tom Vatson and the tyrannical Emperor of ship" of railroads; but they are unantthey are unanimously as silent as oys-ters about the abolition of the wage society industrially requires the com-plete control of society politically.

6. The complete control of society system; they unanimously scorn and dread the thought of the powers of government getting into the control of the political party of the working class for the destruction of the wage

direct powers of government can be secured only by means of a political Everywhere in the civilized world a publicly owned industry always has naturally been administered, is now naturally administered, and always will naturally be administered primarably a political party which neglects, ignores or scorns the freedom of the lly to the special advantage of the class that has possession of the powcannot be used by the working class for the freeing of the working class;

ers of government.
Warning Number Two: In the defense of capitalism (a) FREQUENT-LY capitalists are elected or ap-pointed to political office; (b) FAR prostitutes of the capitalist class are appointed to political office; (c) OCCASIONALLY a working-class standing on a capitalist party platform, a platform utterly silent on the destruction of the wage system; boosted by capitalist newspapers, in a campaign financed by capitalists— petted or flattered or bribed or threatened into stupid docility in the political service of the capitalist class; UN-AVOIDABLY a traitor to the working class to take political office under such management; UNAVOIDABLY a traitor to the capitalist class, if, thus elect-ed to political office, he does not "de-PACITY OF THE WORKING CLASS TO SET ITSELF FREE is its capacity liver" capitalist political "goods".

> son, union or non-union, "old neigh man's friend", who will permit him self to be elected or appointed to political office by any political party-Re-publican, Democrat, Populist, Prohibitionist or Single Tax, or on a "citizens'" ticket, or a "non-partizaa" ticket, or an "independent" ticket, or by any other party or combination that does not openly, plainly and dethe working class, or he IS UNWILL-ING TO DO SO. In either case he secretly or openly, knowingly or ignor antly, directly or indirectly, serves the capitalist class; and in either case he should be promptly, unhesitatingly de-serted, politically, by the working class voters—by all who sincerely se-

the freedom of the working class. The industrial freedom of the work PORTANT than the election to office sonal friend" or a crafty, or a deluded or a hypnotized "workingman's friend"; and the BUILDING UP of a working class political party for the freedom of the working class—THIS IS THE FIRST THING ON THE PROGRAM OF AMERICAN POLI-TICS

building up of the legal party, with legal rights and legal privileges; and, Industrially you belong to the workin

Historically you belong to the working ers and bribed party wreekers would be unavoidable and inevitable in its

In habits you belong to the working In opportunities you belong to the

Practically you belong to the working

In destiny you belong to the working

Logically you belong organically to the working-class political party. We must think like men and be free or we must surrender like slaves and be forever starved into submitting to the tyrannical program of capitalism Toil, toil, toil for cheap clothes

and soundly conduct this movement you love; you hang like a mill-stone on their necks; you please your employer-masters who bridle you, saddle you. furniture; and be socially snubbed and ride you; you please the local old tricksters who fear only class for our lack of leisure, culture As a member of the working class

let every toller have sufficient respect for his own working class to be an organic member of the political party of his own working class. Let the Republican workingman of the North and the Democratic workingman of the South, the tollers of the East and the tollers of the West for once and for-ever desert all capitalist class political parties, clasp hands as working class brothers and political comrades—insep araby united in a political party their own working class; and th their own working class; and thus made invincibly powerful let all toli-ers struggle intelligently, proudly and defiantly for the freedom of their own working class. Let us politically get up off our knees. Too manly to whine, too brave to surrender, TOO PROUD TO SHIRK OUR PARTY DUTY, let and "vote the ticket straight" for So-cialism, then NO Socialists could vote for Socialism at all. You, as a Social-ist, are politically zero till there is an us promptly become PARTY MEM. BERS-ORGANIC PARTS-of our more and more powerful political me-chanism for the capture of the politi-cal powers of government, for the de-struction of industrial despotism, and for the inauguration of industrial

West Lafayette, O.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT. Lebel Lengue, a member of the Chi-cago Teachers' Federation spoke of

speaker, after having shown that the possessing class strives with all its Rockefeller assist the Chicago Univerasked the lecturer, answering that it asked the lecturer, answering that is had only been done to sectire for these millions, directed by the late Dr. Harper, the control over the Chicago public schools—an intention which nitherto has been frustrated only by a control of the control of the schools—and the control of the control the firm and energetic opposition of the teachers' erganization. "Is the school to become an institution," she concluded, "serving exclusively the interests of the possessing class, and making the coming generation of workers a more pitable tool for capitalistic exploitation—or a place where the requirements of humanity are heeded, the true interests of civiliza-tion properly nurtured? Before all others you, wage workers, must de cide this question, and act on it ac cording to the decision reached."

The teachers' union has joined the meeting all kinds of difficulties diffi as those any trade union has to con prove the condition of its members the welfare of the teachers, whose viable one. The proletarians to whom in the educational institutions of the country has fallen the task of form ing the youthful mind, feel doubly the pressure of capitalism to which they are exposed, tho the profession which they have embraced ought to be an ideal one. "In some cities the material conditions offered us are not any better than those of the street sweeper," said the teachers' representative, "and all protestations in regard to this miserable state of affairs, all petitions for redress have proved unavailing." Besides, the dictatorial power of reactionary school authori-ties prescribing a certain schedule for etarian career.

We regard the teachers' federation

as in attorney for the intellectual and material interests of the rising gen-eration, says the "Bakers" Journal". In the ranks of the teachers the idea of co-operation with the rest of organ-ized labor has taken root alreedy, and pothing should be left unitied to se-gure such close connection in all parts of the country. The employers asso-ciations raised a great hubbut in the capitalistic press when, during the last teamstern' strike in Chicago, thou-sands of children refused point blank to go to a school where coal hild been delivered by non-union men and un-der the protection of the police. Un-consciously or consciously, those chil-dren entered, a plea for their own future by thus expressing their sym-pathy with the striking union men. hensible to the enemies of unionis in reality it was but a natural con for the sims of organized labor? The combat which the labor organizations are waging is not carried on in the interests of union members alone; its achievements tend to benefit coming generations. How great an advantave might be secured for the work-ing people if in school the children of the proletariat would derive the knowledge that by the labor unions its rights and interests are protected possible in order that they, the chil falling into the slavery of factory of workshop while yet on the threshold of life. The public schools are the common property of the people; they have been designated as factors making for a higher civilization of all mankind. The teachers employed in ceed their duties by instilling into the children's minds principles which will prove serviceable to them in the prole-

LIBERTY, THE RIGHT TO DO RIGHT.

We destroy the ability of the | foundations of individual respon people to morally respond, and then hold them morally responsible. We deny the people moral rights, and then demand of them that they be morally right. We build civilization on the backs of the people, and then plously enjoin them to get up. We fasten yokes and fetters on "getting on". We go on creating and supporting an economic order that morally and physically exhausts the multitudes, and then condemn the social grist for the industrial mill out Richard Wagner declared his faith that the people would be the artists of the future, and that from the most absolute democracy the true music would come, his critics pointed to the duct of your unnatural culture; all the crimes and horrors which you find so repulsive in this mob, are only desperate incidents of the war which real eruel oppressor—modern civilization."
"From possessious," he says, "which which now, strangely enough, are re-garded as the very foundation of good order, spring all the crimes, both of an attempt, as the unthinking say, to

become the complete social man, the willing servant of the common good. In order that each may take his place as a true member and minister of the brotherhood, and thus make his life a pacity according to his own individuality and faith. This freedom is the goal which the extreme Socialist and the extreme individualist alike seek. It was Fichte, "the ecstatic proclaim

Anyone who has been much in court | resentations. Mayhap there is knows that ninety-nine times in a hundred the attorneys on both sides, in speaking to the jury will address them, not as men, not as citizens, but as business man—"twelve honest business men", "a jury of practical busi-ness men", and so forth. And they are quite right as to the facts. They know to whom they are talking. The vast majority of the jurors are, in one sense or another, business men; actual workingmen are rarely called for jury

With this fact in mind, it is worth while to read, as Illustrating the real nature of the morality of the capital-ist class, the following extract from a recent article contributed to "Collier's Weekly" by Arthur Train:

"Of course, as we live in an age when violence is found inconvenient and an-noving, your-jury naturally condemns by its verdict crimes of violent charby its verdict crimes of violent character, and will make but short work of highwayman and thug. Burglars are unpopular both with the public and with the juror; and it needs no burst of rhetoric to induce a jury to find a verdict against a 'frebug' or a 'cadet'. But once step into that class of cases the subject of which is commercial fraud, and the jury look upon the prosecution with averted eye. Just so long as dishonesty of one kind or another is openly countenanced in business, just so long will it be practically

the jury some tradesmen who has 'padded' his own credit statement; some one who has placed a fictitious valuation on his stock, or has told al-luring but unsubstantial stories as to

syllogism is irrefutable.

"I suppose you didn't believe that,"
Mr. Einstein made those false states, ments? I say, appeaching him as, he steps into the corridor. The jurou, pauses in lighting his cigar.

"Sure, he made 'em!' he remarks, 'Of course he made 'em! But, hell, he's no criminal!" This is an actual, experience."

The only comment we need make is, this. It is not commonly left to one, juror to convince the other eleven that lying for profit is not criminal; the case is rare, even, where the eleven have to labor to convince one.

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FOR KINGS COUNTY

OF SOCIALIST PARTY.

All Socialists should belong to the Socialist Party organization and help to direct its policy, do its work, and defray its expenses. Each member pays dues of 20 or 25 cents a month, of which 5 cents goes to the national organization, 5 to the state, and the rest to the local or branch. All members have equal rights in deciding party questions by the referendum and election of officers. For the convenience of unaffiliated Socialists who may wish to join the party we print the following list of initional and state officers:
National Secretary—J. Mahlon Barnes, 280 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Delegate to the International Socialist Eureau—Morris Hillquit, 320 Broadway, New York.

DE MUSSET ON FREE THOUGHT.

some one who has piaced a fictitious valuation on his stock, or has told alluring but unsubstantial stories as to his 'orders on hand', cash in bank', and 'bills receivable'. What chance under those circumstances of conviction?

"The jury passing on the prisoner's life, May have in the sworp twoive a thief or two Guiltier than him they try."

"Why, said a juror, 'l' re they are trying to convict this fellow Einstein of what everybody does every day in the year. Rubbish! Am I a thief? I don't have any criminal intent. Ha was just trying to boost his assets a little. He's no criminal! And out he goes to the jury room and persuades, the other eleven that the defendant is no worse than everybody clae. Of course everybody Isn't a thief. The syllogism is irrefutable.

"I suppose you didn't believe that. Mr. Einstein made these false sintes ments? I say, app. aching him as he steps into the corridor. The jurot pausos in lighting his cigar.

"Sure, he made 'em! he remarks." Of course he made 'em! he remarks. Of course he made 'em! But, hell, he is no criminal!" This is an actual experience."

The only comment we need make is this. It is not commenty left to one.

PARTY DIRECTORY

Committee meets second and fourth Saturdaya, at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. Executive Committee meets first and third Wednesdaya, same place.

Ist, 2d, and 10th A. D. meets the last Tuesday in the month at home of Comrade Markwalter, 441 Gold street; Organizer, W. W. Passage, 411 Adelphi street.

3d A. D. meets the third Thursday of the month at 208 Columbia street; Organizer, It. Weppier, 95 President atreet; Organizer, It. Weppier, 95 President atreet; Organizer, It. C. Lipes, 815 Bedford street.

6th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays, corner Myrtie and Kent avenue; Organizer, I. C. Lipes, 815 Bedford street.

6th A. D. meets at Weber's Hall, 222

Stockton street, second and fourth Thursday. Organizer, Alfred Pelser, 856 Willoughby avenue.

Tith A. D., Br. 1, meets on second and fourth Mondays at 145 Bay Stream. oughly avenue.

Tth A. D., Br. 1, meets on second and fourth Mondays at 145 Ray Sixteenth street and 1166 Forty-fifth street, alternately. Organiser, Theo. F. Cuno, 1206 Fifty-sixth street.

Tth A. D., Br. 2, meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 5011 Third avenue. Organiser, Gilbert Blair, 500 Fifty-third street.

street.

7th A. D., Br. 4 (Finnish) meets second and fourth Sundays at Thirty-ninth street and New Utrecht avenue. Organizer, Arthur Warra, 2012 Minth areaus. Sth A. D. meets third Thursday at 556 Beitle street. Organizer, Geo. H. Lewis, 214 Carroll street. Alabama—T. J. Lamar, Box wo, peacemer.

Arkanasas—Dan Hogan, Runtington.

California—H. C. Tuck, 405 Eighth street,
Oakland.

Colorado—Thou L. Bule, 1842 Campa

Street, Denver.

Connectical—Alex, F. Irvine, P. O. Drawer 43, New Haven.

Flotids—Herbert C. Davis, Box 5), Gary.
Islabo—T. J. C. Agrod, Emmett.

Illinois—Jas. S. Smith, 165 Randelph

Street Chiegre. Arthur Warra, 2012 Minth avenue.

Sth A. D. meets third Thurnday at 556
Beitle street. Organizer, Geo. H. Lewis,
314 Carroll street.

9th A. D. meets first Sunday morating. 10
a. m. at 131 Imlay street. Organizer, Gustave l'etrit, 132 Dikaman street.

11th A. D. meets street and and fourth
Thursdays at 17 Sterling place. Organizer,
Kimer Herg, 515 St. Marks avenue.

12th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 355 Prospect avenue.

12th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 356 Prospect avenue.

13th and 14th A. D. meets accord and
fourth Thursdays at Eckford Hall. Ectford
and Calver streets. Organizer, Albert
Pauly. 215 Metropolitan avenue.

13th and 14th A. D. meets accord and fourth Fridays at 187 Montrose avenue. Organizer,
13th a. D. meets accord and fourth Fridays at 187 Montrose avenue. Organizer,
14th and Br. I. 18th A. D. mets second
and fourth Sandays at Northern Street.

14th and Br. I. 18th A. D. mets accord
avenues. Organizer, John C. Holser, 73
Travices street.

17th A. D. meets every Wednesday at
22 Koschusko street. Organizer, Alexandre
Trops, 22 Koschusko street.

17th A. D. meets at Labor Levenue.

18th A. D., Br. 2. meets first and third
18th A. D. meets at Labor Levenue.

21st A. D. meets the first and fourth
Wednesdays at 257 Hamburg avenue, comer.

18th A. D. meets the first and fourth
Wednesdays at 257 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D. Br. 1. meets second and fourth
Wednesdays at 457 Hamburg avenue. Organizer, William Koenig. 346 Jamakes avenue.

21st A. D., Br. 2. meets first and third
Wednesdays at 457 Hamburg avenue. Organizer, William Koenig. 346 Jamakes avenue.

21st A. D., Br. 2. meets first and third
Wednesdays at 457 Hamburg avenue. Organizer, William Koenig. 346 Jamakes avenue.

21st A. D., Br. 2. meets first and third
Wednesdays at 457 Hamburg avenue. Organizer, William Koenig. 346 Jamakes avenue. Hinous-Jis.
ttreet, Chicago. M. Reynolds, 500% Obio
lindina.-S. M. Reynolds, 500% Obio
lireet, Torre Haute.
lown.-J. J. Jacobsen, 1120 Thirteenth
lown.-J. J. Jacobsen, 1120 Thirteenth
lown.-J. S. Moines. Kansas-A. O. Grigsby, 528 Shawnee Krusas—A. O. Grigsby, 528 Shawnes Krusas—A. O. Grigsby, 528 Shawnes Kentucky—Frank Teath street, New York. Louisland—J. F. Cameron, 568 Caroudelet avenue, New Griens. Maine—W. E. Peisey, 198 Lisbon street, Leviston. Managentusetts—Goo. G. Cutting. 630 Washington street, Boston. Michigan—Mrs. G. H. Leckwood, Kala-Hichigan—Mrs. G. H. Leckwood, Kala-Mina-sota—J. E. Nash, 723 Nicoliet qve-ue, Minneapolis. Missawi—Otto Paula International Bank Minarsota—J. E. Nash. La Science Que Minarsota—J. E. Nash. La Science Que Minarsota Bank Missanri—Otto Paula. International Bank Missanri—Otto Paula. International Bank Missanri—Otto Paula. Nash Charles Adolph Guter, R. 506, Paxton Block, Onnaha.

New Hampshire—W. H. Wilkins, Ber 521, Claremont.

New Hampshire—W. H. Willingbeck, 62 William street, Orasge.

New York—John C. Chase, 64 H. Fourth Street, New York—City.

North Dakota—A. M. Brooks, Box 513, Farco.

71st A. D., Rr. 2 meets first and third attardays at 45 Therford avenue. Organ-ser, B. Welff, 102 Amboy street. North Dukota—A. M. Brooks, 502 ols., Parce.
Ohlo—Edward Gardner, 1109 Dayton street, Cincinnati.
Oklahama—J. E. Sayder, 1124 W. Grand awana, Ohlahoma City, Okia.
Oregon—Thos. Z. Sindden, Perciand, 300-Dayts street.
Panangirania—Robert R. Ringier, 628 Walnut street, Resding.
Rhode liand—Fred Rurst, 1928 Westmin-ster street, Ohlarytille. THE UNIONS AND THE REVOLUTION. Can the trade unions be organized to take Tyler. H. P. Burt, 1510 Indiana avenue,
I'llabele City. Waster Shelley, Futneys,
Verseant L. E. Martin, Room 16,
Pythian Silg., Seattle,
West Vignia — Ceo. R. Kine, McMechan,
Wisconsin—R. H. Thomas, 364 Sixth
attreet, Milraukes.

ATTENTION, WISCONSIN.

To Comrades in Wisconsin: We are fac-ing greater discutries and also greater ap-portunities in Wisconsin than ever before. The daily press of Milwankee are attacking, us as never before. On the other hand, the passing of La Follette to the United States

large pay at first. They are learning a new business." This is certainly a snap for the Outario farmer. To get men who will be of "Immense service" for next to nothing should make the Outario farmers grateful ladeed to the Salvation Army, who so sindindeed to the Sairation Army, who so thisdip hand over the doctle immigrants to their tender mercies. If the immigrants object to be skinned so closely, as some of them are libely to do, they can count the ties to the nearest town and perform that other retries, also "immense," required of them, viz. the chespening of labor-power in the urban districts. They should not, however, may too long in the rural districts, for fear they will have no hide left by the time the goalie farmer has done with them. Spartacus in Winsipeg Voice.

who said: "Nothing can live by itsel whole; and the whole continually sacanew. This is the law of life. What ever has come to the consciousness of existence must fall a victim to the progress of all existence. Only there is a difference whether you are with bandaged eyes, or whether, is full and Joyous presentment of the life that will spring forth out of your sacrifice, you offer yourself freely on the altar of eternity." This liberty to offer one's self freely is the worth and to do right-the hid tressure for which every historic movement has been a search. To do right is to sacrifice one's The quest for each to give himself to

economic equality and freedom is not service of his own choosing, is the substance of the social problem; which is thus the problem of spiritual librelieve the individual of responsibility is thus the problem of spiritual lib-for his character and conditions; it is an effort to place beneath his feet the 'Cresar and Jesus''.

"TWELVE HONEST BUSINESS MEN."

sweatshop slaves and prostitutes, the clean and the unclean, altogether, human ingredients of the big bowl of To be sure, they're not all equally immersed in the fluid; some float on the surface, some lie on the bottom. Those who float on the surface still

the other ingredients.

Just take a peep into the

retain consciousness and think that they're the ones "in the swim". But, sad to reflect, it's the soup that they're "in". Others come to the surface from rest have been so completely stewed in their own juice that they lie on the bottom like rain-soaked leaves. But when the chief cooks "get busy" how they stir things up, and even the dregs of the soup go whirling around with

The big spoon is the "desire to get cooks how it does stir them up and are caught in a ladle and down they go into the maw of a coupen-clipping Brobdingnagian.

SOCIALIST WOMEN IN HAMBURG. The Hamburg Socialist women seem

to have been very fortunate in their organizer, Louise Zietz. In her annual report she is able to record no fewer than 1,700 women members of the party in that one city. During the tive as belpers in the new trade-union movement, among factory hands, to bacco workers, railway men, etc. working for the great miners' strike collecting money for it and for the Russian revolution with untiring zeal. They are now busy helping the Ham-burg workers resist the attack on the suffrage, and quietly pressing forward their own claims at the same time. They have also agitated against the cruel treatment of German soldiers, and against the whole military sys-

MOS LAW IS CONFESSION.

Something like half a century ago in a speech on the murder of the Abolitionist Owen Lovejoy by a mob of respectable pro-slavery men at Al-tol, Wendell Philips said:

the gaze of honest men, and dreads the testimony ugainst itself of a voice whose trumpet notes have rung out over so many well-fought fields of reform, and at whose summons the best spirits of our fatherland are still glad to gather.

And now we can repeat the word with reference to the violent and un-lawful methods used by the organized capitalists in Idaho and Colorado and in Pennsylvania. "Mob law is confes-

REAL SOCIALISTS IN NEW

ZEALAND AGAINST COMPROMISE. At a crowded and enthusiastic neeting of the New Zenland Socialist Party in Wellington last February s letter to the Socialist and labor or ganizations of Great Britain dopted, congratulating them on their victory at the parliamentary elections The letter closes as follows:

the workers even a larger share of the pr the workers even a larger share of the pro-duct of their industry, we enjoin our com-rades of the I. L. P. and S. D. F., white eccepting of forcing from the Government of the day any pallicitive measures, to make plain from their places in the House of Commous and on their platforms through the country the fact that they seek not merely the modification of the evils of the present system, but their and its utter

we could; it is a comfortable belief, even if not a very gioriously inspiring one. But if we look facts aquarely in the face, we can see in the recent deon the other no ground for hope or be-lief that class antagonisms are being softened or that a standing adjust-ment of class relations is becoming more probable, but rather that every year brings us, on both sides, addi-tional evidence that the conflict is be-coming sharper and that all comcoming sharper and that all com-promises between the opposing parties are becoming more insecure. Indeed, even in the very industry of which Mr. Warne writes, within so short Mr. Warne writes, within so short a press, we already see the system of collective bargaining and conciliation breaking down, not because either party consciously wished to bring us nearer to revolution, but because the one could not afford to make the conns that the other felt strong enough to demand.

Disagreeing as we do with Mr. Warne's theory, we heartly appreciate the value of his presentation of facts, and advise those of our readers who wish to understand the trade-union movement and are not in the contract of the sonal contact with it to make use of "The Coal-Mine Workers" as the best available substitute for first-hand ob

THE SCARLET EMPIRE. Py David M. Parry. Indianapolis. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1906. Cloth, pp. 400.

Mr. Parry's book is disappointing For years we have been looking for a good book against Socialism. Such a good book against Socialism. Such a book ought to be written. We should welcome it more heartly than would of our opponents, for we know value of intelligent criticism to any live movement. It begins to look as the some Socialist will have to unrtake the task of writing this desired work; he would, at least, know what it was he was criticizing.

We did not expect "The Scarlet Em pire" to fill the bill. We knew enough of the author not to hope for anything very profound. But we expected, at any rate, to be amused. It is too bad to find that the book which was so mboyantly advertised in advance as giving the deathblow to Socialism is dull as well as false.

"The Scarlet Empire" may be best described as a clumsy parody of "Looking Backward". It lacks the simple grace of style and the noble sincerity of Beliamy's work; in reed in the same breath. But it tlar in method; both are thoroly plan, the later being only a little e arbitrary in its utopianism than earlier book. As Bellamy described an imaginary nation of a future century, holding up its social system as a model to be imitated, Mr. Parry describes an imaginary nation under the bottom of the Atlantic and sets forth its social system as a horrible warning. It is curious, by the way. to put their ideas on social subjects who take it into their heads o the form of romance; some good oks have been spoiled by it and a

Mr. Parry's hero is a Socialist. Get ting tied of life, he jumps into the see at Coney Island a very sensible set on the part of anyone so stupid as to have been an "inner member" of a Socialist organization without ng the first thing about Socialis knowing the first thing about theory or the nature of the Socialist movement. Unfortunately, this would-movement, of the contract of the contract of movement. Unfortunately, this would be suicide is rescued by a citizen of the lost Atlantis who happens to be swimming around down there—a flaby, not to say a scaly sort of person, this —and by him introduced into Atlantic

Here what must politely be called Mr. Parry's imagination lets itself loose. It is not a very original imagination. It gets lively only ination. It gets lively only when it verges on the prurient—when the bourgoois author allows himself to bourgools author allows provided in the fancying of brutalities and indecencies that less puritanical bourols realize in action; even as a socker", the, it doesn't come any-"shocker", the, it doesn't come anywhere near to "Cassar's Column". For the rest, it occupies itself chiefly with illustrating all the misrepresentations of Socialist purposes that we have got so tired of reading over and over again in the editorial columns of the daily press. All the people in Atlantis, of course, we dressed exactly alike—and women, all in red garments of the same pattern, all with hair cut to the mame length. All yet exactly the same amounts of exactly the same feod at exactly the same time, and must est it and be content on pain of being considered insane. All work the same number of sours in as nearly as possible the same manner in occupations assigned to them by lot; and their recreations and their hours of sleep are similarly regulated. Marriages are also arranged by lot, with riages are also arranged by lot, with a new deal every three years. The only picturesque thing in it all is the account of the chief amusement of Atlantis—the public execution of "atlantis—the public execution of "atlantis by the way of the surface of the public execution of the execution of th the eurious mental process by which he evolved that queer word by a hybridization of "avatar" and "ata-

After observing all this and much more, and after getting himself into sectious trouble by his herotam, the hero contrives to lay hold of a submarine boat and escape to the upper world, stealing ever so many millions in gold and jewels which had been hept as curios in the state museum of Atlantis. By the magnitude of this burgiary he proves his fitness to be a respectable citisen of our great republic, whose glorique institutions he duly appreciates in his massion on Fifth Avenue, where he is "atmired and suitvated by the highest circle of society", and where he finally sets himself to the pleasant task of tailing "where he get it".

The heises a steery, the other day, of serving all this and much

a certain physician, now gene to the land where physicians are without employment, who was given to imbibing too freely from the cup that in-christes as well as cheers. Being called once when he was under the in-fluence, he gravely seated himself at the bed-side, took (as he thought) the ly observed the pulsations for a short time, and then said: "The only trouble with you is that you are drunk." The sick man denied and resented the statement. Yet the physician's diagnosis was correct—only he was diag nosing the wrong case. He had the

That is really what is the trouble with the President of the Manufactur ers' Association. We do not doubt that he really supposes he is picturing Socialism. But being himself bour-geois clear thru, he cannot think of Socialism as anything but bourgeois regimentation. Because capitalism cannot organize industry without crushing out the individuality of the workers, because capitalism cannot sebecause capitalism cannot maintain code, because the state under capital is a heartless and brainless machine, Mr. Parry cannot form any con ception of Socialism except as a blend-ing of Sing Sing and the National Cash Register works. Mr. Parry's diagnosis is not wholly false, but he is mistaken as to the identity of the of the wrong social system.

scarlet pictures by Hermann C. Wall some kind of a queer bird on the front cover, who looks surprised and indig-nant to find himself there. A. L.

In the "International Socialist Re view" for April H. M. Hyndman writes of the political situation in Great Britain; A. M. Simons points out the Standard Oil influences in the Civic Federation: under the title "The Land scribes conditions in Oklahoma and gives some account of the Socialist son considers "Why We Don't Win" and Ernest Untermann contributes two articles, one on "Marxism and Eclecticism", the other a brief notice of the work of Joseph Dietzgen.

Following quickly upon the publica tion of his successful work, "The Bit-ter Cry of the Children", John Spargo has a book on Socialism in the press to be published by the Macmillan Company immediately. In manuscript form, the book has attracted a great deal of flattering attention on the part of some of the leading sociologists of compremising statement of the princito this work. Comrade Spargo has volume on Socialism which Charles Kerr & Co. will issue in a few days.

Comrade Debs writes of Hermon F Titus' reports in the Toledo "So ist" on the Moyer-Haywood case:

I have read every word Titus has writte

Six translations of "The Jungle" are already under way-French, German, Yiddish, Bohemian, Lithus lan, and

The press of the progressive labor novement has ben strengthened by a Workmen's Sick and Death Kasse), whose first number, dated April, appeared a week or two ago. It is a very neat 24-page paper; about a quarter of its space is occupied with official matter and the rest with character; three pages are in English and the rest in German, but we un-derstand that the English portion will society. The visitor is interested to learn that social democracy has for new paper is 5 cents a copy or 50 centuries been in full sway there, and centuries been in full sway there, and state Island Savings Bank Bidg., State Island Savings Bank Bidg.

Reading of Thomas Paine's Famous Revolutionary Pamphlet in the Light of the Socialist Revolution." W A Corey of Los Angeles has contributed an interesting comparison between the revolt of the American trading class in 1776 and the revolt of the working class to-day. The pamphlet sells at 10 cents a copy or 20 ceptes for \$1.

"A Knight of the Tollers", by Arthur Newell (Philadelphia, F. L. Marsh & Co.) is one of the increasing number of novels dealing with the labor question and inspired by sympathy with the working class and by vaguely socialistic ideals. Like most of them, however, Mr. Newell's book shows a regrettable lack of knowledge of the labor movement and an equal lack of understanding of economic and histori-cal science. Werkingmen's co-opera-tion, organized on a business basis, and directed by a great and good man who happens to come to the aid of the workingmen at the right moment—this is the utopian theme of the book.

"The Man with the Big Stick is after the Man with the Muck Rake."—Chicago Tribune. Yes, about fifty years after him. If the Man with the Big Stick would look to his hired men and see that the public harryard was not such a filthy place, it would be the most effective way of putting the Man with the Muck Rake out of commission.—Chicago Secialist.

"What do you think of the bill I have in-troduced?" "Well," _answered Sounter Sorghum, "after the amendments and the Supreme Court's decisions get thru with it it sught to make a pretty good sort of a law. But you can't tell."—Washington

Judging from the cone of the British press, there are some conservative people over there who are hausted by the idea that Socialism may come in their time, after all.—Wilchire's Magazina.

PARTY NEWS.

picnic a success, so that a large sum may be cleared for the campaign fund. At the last meeting of the 18th and 80th A. D. 50 tickets for the Dally Oall Fair were accepted. Comrades
Bussman and Donahue were elected
as delegates to the Moyer-Haywood
Protest Conference and \$5 was voted to the Conference fund. A communication from the I. W. W. was read and laid on the table. It was decided to buy 100 copies of the May Day Number of The Worker. One applicant for party membership was adrolled voters.

At the last meeting of the Harlem Agitation Committee, Comrade Tetz ner was elected Treasurer, Comrade ary of \$6 per week. A four-act play by Comrade Frost, "The Walking Delegate", will be given on Monday May 7, at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue near Forty-second street, a dancing program following. The open-air pro-test meeting at the corner of Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty fifth street was postponed until Apri 28 on account of rain. The agitation meeting of enrolled voters was laid over to next meeting. A press com-mittee of three was elected to edit a column every week in the "Harien Local". E. P. Clark was elected edi tor. A picnic will be given to raise for for this committee. 31st A. D. will give a monthly dona tion for the support of the Harlen Agitation Committee. Some of the this work will be continued until all

At the meeting of the 26th A. D. or April 20 the communication sent to districts by the I. W. W. was discussed, and it was decided to decline to send delegates to the L. W. W. Moyer-Haywood Conference, and to enclose a copy of the reply to the In-dustrial Council published in The Worker. Comrade Engel was elected Agitation Committee in place of Com rade Baur, who has removed to Wall ington, N. J. A special meeting will be held April 27 for the distribution of literature. Primaries to be held at Comrade Neumayer's, 808 E. Seventy

The Verein für Volksbilding will celebrate May Day on Sunday evening, April 20, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Addresses will be made by Heinz Henryot of Newark in Geran and Walter H. Bartholo English. There will be a fine concert and this last evening in the present quarters will be made a rousing cele-

BROOKLYN.

Lucien Sanial will close the highly ccessful series of lectures at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Sunday evening, April 20. He will speak on Scientific Socialism and Its Method of Teaching. Brooklyn com-rades who have not heard Comrade Sanial since the old days will not mis-

The Young People's Socialist Club will give their fourth-annual picnic on Sunday, May 20 at Liberty Park, Ever green. There will be moving pictures games for young and old. This picule bids well to outdo any that the club has run. Admission will be 10 cents and one half of the proceeds will go to The Worker and "Volkszeitung." H. A. Crygler, 347 Thirteenth street

is publishing a monthly propaganda paper called "The Echo". Subscrip-tion, 25 cents a year. At the last meeting of the 15th A. D. one new member was proposed. Delegates to the Kings County Committee

were instructed to move that efforts be made to arrange a Maxim Gorky meet ing. The Secretary was instru fair, and asking them to participate in the monthly discussion meeting port the I. W. W.?, and on May 25, Should Socialists Antagonize Religious Institutions? Meeings held at 187 Montrose avenue.

Haywood Conference of Brownsville. arrangements were completed for the blg mass meeting which will take place this Friday evening, April 27, at Metro this Friday evening, April 27, at Metro-politan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue, corner Watkins street. American Star Hall has been secured for the May 6 meeting. The I. W. W. leafiet which has been translated into Jewish, was ordered printed. A committee was-elected to visit the Industrial Council and try to get St. John for the May meeting. The charge brought against the press committee by the delegate of the 21st A. D. was voted down. The conference censured the Jewish "For-ward" for demanding a double price for advertising a Moyer-Haywood meeting. The Tin Reofers Union donated \$10 to the conference. Reperts of other delegates were favorable. Delegate M. Lapidas was added to the press committee. The treasurer re-ported that the financial support to the conference is very liberal, which will clubrooms of the Friends of Art and

Extreme!—of course, we are extreme. So is the situation. When the patient suf-fers with internal caneer, it's no good stick-ing court-plaster on his nose.—Ex.

IN CASE YOU MOVE

GORKY LECTURE

Wednesday, May 2. AT & O'CLOCK P. M. MAXIM CORKY

will lecture at
PLYMOUTH TEMPLE
BOSTON, MARS

THE SOCIALIST VIEW OF THE LABOR OUESTION.

THE WORKER, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1904

To the Socialist the labor problem means that the inborurs do not receive the full product of their toll, because they hays no access to the means of producing wealth except by consent of and on terms named by the private owners thereof. The remedy which he advocates is collective ownership of the means of producing the means of

The present industrial system, he easons, is the result of a long process of development. In primitive society, industry was co-operative and productive property was held in common. Private property in land and slaves came into existence at the close of the period of barbarism, as a result of inter-tribal wars. All ancient civiliza in slavery. It has been said that there never has been a race of industrial workers produced without first going thru a period of slavery on their way to the industrial habit."

The second industrial system in the history of civilization was serfdom. In the countries which had become civil-ized under the Roman rule, serfdom the slave supply could no longer be eplenished by conquest, an improve nent in the lot of slaves was necessi of the change from slavery to serf-dom. In the barbarian countries which had continued to be at war

Serfdom at length gave place to the third industrial system, capitalism. The beginning of the wage system as the dominant method of production was simply the beginning of the exmaster. Wage labor had existed in the time of slavery and serfdom, and the bottom limit of wages then equalof the siave or serf. But when the wage system came in as the dominant method of production this limit was taken away, and the only limit left The industrial revolution socialized

private property in the instruments of simple tool, individually used, is quite a different thing from private owner ship of machinery which is collective ly used. The latter, says the Social ist, is about as sensible as collective would have been. Before the indus and so inexpensive that self-employ ing labor was possible. The introduc-tion of modern machinery necessitates the personal dependence of the man without machines upon the man with machines. In the evolution of mod-ern capitalism the chief material fac-tor is machinery. In the earlier his-tory of modern machine industry it, was possible for large numbers of la-borers, thru industry and thrift, to oin the ranks of the enpitalist class by becoming owners of the means of comes more perfectly organized and equipped, it becomes increasingly dif-ficult for a worker to escape from his class. The men of unusual ability who, had they lived a generation ago, could have hoped to become independent capitalists, can scarcely look for such individual deliverance now. save themselves, they must save their class. They can hope to better their own condition only by helping to create conditions that will bring deliver-ance to their whole class along with

The industrial revolution has enornously increased the production vealth, but it has not correspondingly increased the income of the producers. There are 10,000,000 underfed men. A hundred years ago this was not the case, and yet it was much produce enough, then they have no just cause for complaint. "Rut," they reply, "above our wages, above the rious support of our master and representatives are abroad trying to find a market for the surplus product."

Every year the working power of the working class is increased. Every year the number of workers required to produce a given commodity is de-creased. Every year an increasing number of laborers is thrown out of number of laborers is thrown out of employment. No workingman has any security against the morrow. He may have a good job to-day, but a machine may be introduced to-morrow, or he may lose his hand or his arm in consequence of the conditions under which he works. The more a man proorder and all the while the production of wealth is increasing. Is it heard a proposal for socialized distri-bution to correspond with our present socialized production which has made

essible the vast-increase of wealth? Capitalism has undergone many Capitalism has undergone many changes in the process of its develop-ment and is now nearing its culmina-tion. There is a maximum of produc-tion beyond which it cannot go. Com-tion has succeeded competition. bination has succeeded competition.
The extension of trade has created a world market, and the internanational trust steps in to control this market. Different lines, of industry are found to be interdependent, and the federation of trusts makes its appearance. When the final federat pearance. When the final federation of international trusts has bought a controlling interest in the earth, its profits can no longer be re-invested and its surplus products can no longer be sold in a foreign market. Its only market will be what the capitalists can use and what the wages of the workers can buy. Its surplus products which the workers can use but cannot buy, and which the dapitalists can buy but cannot use, will remain unseld, and hence an ever increasing another of workers inset less cannot use.

By Alice M. Harper. ent. The final trust will be unat to re-invest its profits, unable to sel play the workers of the world. Hence the culmination of capitalism will be its collapse, and some other industrial system must take its place. Capitalism has been a great benefactor to the human race. It has exploited the forces of nature and placed them a the service of man; it has multipl to the more advanced industrial system to which it is destined to give

one best adapted to the conditions un-der which he has struggled for exist-ence. Is it not possible so to organize society that the noble life shall be the one best adapted to the conditions

under which all shall live? Under

capitalistic conditions the noble life is choked, crucified, blotted out. So

far in the life of the race the altruist has had to suffer for his altruism. His

goodness has made him smart; often

it has cost him his life. The social

savior, the man who has lived for his

fellowman, has been stoned and cru-

cified. So far all attempts to recon-cile man's heroism to his interestr

have failed. So far the life of nobility and the life of renunciation and sacri-

fice have been so synonymous that we

can hardly separate them even in

thought. Is it a wild utopian dream to think of a time when brotherly love

will be a natural outgrowth of social conditions, the result of a union of in-

be noble, when altruism will be spor taneous and universal, a man's norma

everyday business policy, instead of a

forced, self-conscious growth, strug-gling against conditions that threaten

its existence? That hoary common

place. "You cannot do anything unti

you change human nature," is based

upon an inversion of cause and effect,

of social progress; the outcome, not the ground of ideal conditions. One

of the most frequently heard objec-

the strongest arguments in its favor

a scheme do not exist on earth, and

needless. We must take the people

as they are, and not conceive ideal conditions for ideal people." Now, ideal people do not exist, because the old law of the survival of the fittest

has not developed them. When the

new law is set in operation, they will

preve human nature is to create con-

ditions favorable to such improvement

competitive conflict have developed

greed, jealousy, selfishness, and all

bitter struggle for existence under ad-

verse conditions, all the flerceness and

brutality that is in man's nature

comes to the foreground. Under set-

tled conditions, where the wants of

life are regularly supplied, the best

there is in a man has a chance to come to the front. "In years of plenty."

says a Japanese philosopher, d'many

years many bad actions are done." He

experience how much easier it is to

than when they go wrong. And cly-

establish such conditions of security

and to make such provisions for the

ture has been able to exercise to the

full all its latent goodness.

But it will take time to develop the

Socialistic man. He cannot be made in a day. The utopian Socialists for-got this, and so their experiments failed. In the first stages of the new

society that is to succeed capitalism there must be some sort of a truce be tween the ideals of the idealist and

ture at its present stage of development. The self-regarding instincts

will still have to be considered, until

the race egotism is subdued by long

But, urge the critics again, will not

this elimination of the struggle for ex-

even if we grant that it is not going

race? Under Socialism will not th

population on the food supply begin

to assume alarming proportions? To

the working classes, which now open

by causing a high rate of infant mor

a decline in the birth rate, as a result

of the more perfect physical and men-tal development of the people, and the

ed for them.

Altho the Socialist believes it to be

also believes that the time is ripe now for Socialism and that the transition

can be made easily and peacefully

whenever the workers secure the powers of government and use them to

hasten the coming of Socialism, by arousing his fellow workers to a class-

conscious struggle at the polls, urg-ing them to unite and throw off their

chains by using the ballot as a weapon, instead of that poor, pitiful weapon they have hitherto used,

He is not trying to inaugurate So-

cialism piecemeal, by bringing first one industry and then another under

public control. Public ownership of single industries is too fragmentary

and incomplete to be an example of Socialism; it is of advantage to the

Socialist only by being a concession to his argument. Nevertheless, while

working for his ultimate goal, the an-

nihilation of the present industrial sys-

tem and the substitution of a radical-

ly different system, the Sacialist does

not disdain to welcome all immediate measures for the present relief of the workers; such as old age and accident

insurance, abolition of child labor, shortening of the working day, public

industries for the unemployed, etc. But he does not regard these measures

pose is simply immediate relief.

The Socialist has not worked out all

the details of the plan that he intends

to follow when he has won the pow ers of government. He has merely traced the main outlines, and believes

that the questions in regard to details will settle themselves one by one when

As for the main outlines of his plan,

he intends to have the workers receive

namely, starvation, commonly

ns of material comfort provid-

eral welfare that our human na-

good actions are done, and in po-

Cause must precede effect. Ages of

rotherly love is the fruit, not the root

What this new system is to be is question of dispute. It may be an in dustrial oligarchy or "benevolent feu dalism"; it may be Socialism. Either the capitalists or the workers wi come out shead.

Much may be said as to the chance

of the benevolent feudalism. When reached and the surviving capitalist own the earth, including govern them, when the state of stagnation shove indicated has been reached, to make a transition to a new order of things in which they shall still be th rading class. They would proceed to readjust things in order to make them selves more secure. They would bal the great masses of uninvested capita tion of surplus value, but to the make ing of permanent improvements which would give employment to the people new order. Parks, public buildings ments, better factories and homes for the workers could be pro the comfortable support of all "full dinner pail" would be secured All this would be very benevolent and beautiful. Peace and order would all the turmoil and insecurity of th past, would settle down content and happy with their lot, blessing their gracious feudal masters who had brought all this about. They would nd to the machine in the same way that the serf of old was bound to the soil, but what of it? So long a they had the full dinner pail, the cer working days, and an old-age pension wish? Slavery would be a small mat sion of the summum bonum of life, th

So we see how the benevolent feu surdity. It does not take into accoun workers. If the industrial magnate try to keep the peace by offering to mand and take possession of the whole bakery itself. They are not contending for the full dinner pall be cause they are not yet in possession of it. Give it to them and make it possession secure and they will imme diately demand more. To their condition strengthens their ag

Sporadic oligarchies may flouris here and there for limited periods of time, but it is highly improbable that they will become anything like a per manent system. The rise of the com mon man has marked the progress of tel slavery and serfdom only to sink the industrial oligarchy. His progres

of a better future. When capitalism then has reached its maximum development and the change of direction is necessary, it is highly probable that this change o direction will be toward Socialism Such a movement would stand small harder to produce wealth in those chance of success if the theory of coldays. Why are the producers poor? Either because they do not produce enough, or because they do not get but such is far from being the case. been advanced wherever the interests of capital and labor have clashed.

The underlying principles of Social cratic management, and equal oppo tunity in the collectively used means of producing the means of life. These principles are found to be inherent in the life of man and in the natural re lations of human existence. Collectivism, democracy, and equality prevailed in primitive society and survived in voluntary associations among the by the masters. They were characteristic of the ancient trade unions, and modern trade unions are striving to is a temporary departure from norma social conditions, and is contributing to human progress by creating ulti duces, the more difficult it is for him to human progress by creating ulti to get any share of the product at all, for if there is an overproduction it means that he loses his job. The ised more fully than ever before.

ised more fully than ever before.

It is claimed by critica that Social It is claimed by critica that Socialism will do away with the old law of development, the law of the survival of the fittest. So much the better if it does. The old law is an anachronism, and it is cruel and wrong that mome should have to struggle so hitterly for food and shelter when there is food and shelter enough for all. In the old days when wealth was scarce and there was not enough to go around, the old law was appropriate. But now, when the earth is rolling in abundance, why should the strong survive and the weak perish in the same old fight? Away with the struct gle for existence; it is antiquated and out of date; let it be supplanted by aind the times. When the common social institutions are set up, there will be an equal chance for all, the weak as well so the strong. But we must have some law of development, or progress will cease and society will deteriorate. What shall the new law

the full net product of their labor. The present capitalists can be provided for only by becoming producers. With the exception of the incapacitated, every one shall do some work. Prevision for the young (the workers of be?
Shall it not be the survival of the worthest instead of the auryiral of the street! In the agalong struggle from which the race is emerging the street has not necessarily been the worthing. He has been simply the that she owes them a debt she

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The working class must read it; for the

capitalist class will not—or, reading, will not heed it. The Socialists must see that

for the future of the working class.

"The purpose of this book," says the

184 WILLIAM ST. REW YORK CITY

can never repay)-provision for these classes is to be included under the so-

need of charity organization, that disgrace of our present system. Charity organization began with the cessation of personal relations between masters and servants, and the consequent cessation of the feeling of personal obli gation by the masters. When the modern capitalist contributes to charity it is upon the ground that he who is more fortunate ought to help those who are less fortunate, but not upon the ground that he is under any per sonal obligation to benefit those whom he has himself been benefit Modern charity is entirely without the fraternal spirit of the ancient slave associations and the ancient church. Fraternalism in poor relief (contributing to a common fund from which the contributor himself may expect relief) the millionaire gives a donation to the slum district soup kitchen, it is without any expectation of ever getting a

Modern charity organization empha highly probable that Socialism will Modern charity organization empha-follow the culmination of capitalism sizes class lines, corrupts the spirit forces upon the unfortunate an ex-change of self-respect for bread. Under Socialism there will be no poverty and no charity organization. workers will receive the product of their toil, and the helpless, those unable to work, will be directly provided for on the basis of equality with the workers.
Under Socialism the surplus labor

army and the scab will disappear. The surplus labor army is a necessity un-der the capitalist system. Without it capitalist society would be powerless. It maintains the integrity of the present system more potently than courts, police, or military. Without it the strike would be an all-sufficient weapon in the hands of the laboring class. Under Socialism there will be work enough for all. If over-production occurred the hours of labor would be shortened until production balanced consumption. Under Socialism the laborers will

build their own dwelling houses, and the tenement-house problem will dis-appear with the disappearance of the profit element.

Distribution of the social income will

be determined by the joint producers. No scheme for distribution has as ye been advanced. It is believed that this question, like many others, will take care of itself when the time comes. Different schemes may have to be tried and abandoned before the The laboring class, including the right one is discovered.

cussed, will be the only class considered. Under the name laborer will be included all those whose exertions, whether with hand or brain, add to the wealth and well-being of society.

A hearty invitation will be extended to the members of the present para-sitic class to join the ranks of the productive class, but until they do so they will receive scant consideration.

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-Lady. I am dying from expo

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SEX RELATIONS, LIKE

RELIGION, A PRIVATE MAFTER.

Public opinion in Germany has been much occupied of late with the conduct of Herr von Putthammer. Governor of the German African Colony of Cameroon. This worthy chose to invite a indy-belonging to the deni-monde of Heriin, whose acquaintance he had made in a well known café thereto accompany him to Africa to cheer his lonely hours. On the way out on board ship he seems to have made a good beginning, as he and his friend reveiled in champagne and other such delights, and gambiling was carried to such an extent that they were reduced to berrow cash from the bling was carried to such an extent that they were reduced to berrow cash from the ship's officers. The lady was introduced to the official world as a cousin of the Governor, with a very aristocratic name. n disguise which was not of much avail. The officials all knew their friend, and were exceedingly savage that they were forced, by their chief, to recognize her officially. The best of the joke was, however, when he conferred a patent of nobility on this distinguished light of the Friedrichatrasse pavement. Certainly not the first who has

pavement. Certainly not the first who has been ennohied, from Nell Gwynne down to recent years. But now people are more strict, and a Governor in any case is not a king. The ruling classes may have relations king. The ruling classes may have relations with the demi-monde, but it must be subrosa, and the laddes must be in no way, recognized. I am unable, I confeas, to understand why Socialists should join in the hue and cry against Puttkammer—which seems to savour of Puritanism—save, of course, in so far as he can be proved to have minspent public funds. But to us there surely need be no difference whether the lady was his wife or his mistress. We should greatly object to the misuse of public funds for either. The "mistress" quantion, it causes be too clearly understood. tion, it cannot be too clearly understood, it cannot be too clearly understood, is a private affair. The immerality, for us, would come in it he had deserved her g ill-treated het in any way, or treated he, in the way the rightsons would approverin, if he had done with her.—J. H. Ashew, is Louden Futtleen.