AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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NEW YORK, APRIL 21, 1906.

GORKY ON RUSSIA. IS IT TO BE Tells of the Awakening of

the Peasants. 'A Nation Struggling for Birth"-

Thirty Years Ago and Now-The Peasantry and the Land - Tsar Knows His Children Only as Taxpayers.

Our readers will doubtless be interested in the information given by Maxim Gorky about the state of affairs We reproduce portions o an intervieweriven by him to the New York "Times" and published in its Sunday issue:

"I want America to know all about Russia," he said. "A nation is strug-gling for birth at this very moment in a land that has been kept mercilessly under the sway of superstition and political oppression. When it is born it will be a nation greater than all Europe, territorially greater even than your country. It has to fight for its existence against obstacles that are similar in some respects, different in others, to those that were encountered here in the birth-time of America, and it natural that we revolutionis look for sympathy and encouragement from the home of political liberty. But America does not know the situa-tion in Russia entirely. You have been misinformed by so many who have come here in the interest of the Tsar that—if you had witnessed all all that I have witnessed—you would admit it is destined to fall. Such men as Serge Witte, elever and plausible politicians, represent a class, a small class, and nothing at all of the people of the Russian nation. You listened to these men, and you have concluded that Russia is not ready for self-government, and that without the Tsar anarchy is inevitable. How they twist the facts! It is Tsardom alone that spells anarchy. As for the working classes—the real Russia—such men as Witte purposely keep themselves in ignorance of their true condition and tell you that the peasants need the rule of iron and the cross of shame that has been given them in order to

But the Government of Russia today is not a civilization, neither are her peasantry what Witte and other of his kind say it is. I was forcibl struck by something that Mark-Twali said to me on this subject. It was to the effect that the evolutionary proce been passing meant that the redemp That is true. Everything with u on the peasuntry. If the latte is kept in ignorance the Tsar's thron cure; if enlightenment become widespread the success of the revolution is certain. I am hopeful simply because the Russian peasant is no what he was thirty years ago. He is reaching at last up to his full man-

They Know What They Want,

"Let me tell you of one way by years ago there were numerous pea int riots in different parts of the country. What gave rise to them? They were absolutely without the inspiration of any general underlying motive They were merely a spontaneous pro the growt of an animal who is hur isings that are taking place to-day in Russia. If there is a riot now, the rioters know what they want; they have a certain definite reason for wha they do. Analyze this, and you will find that all the demands of the peas ants to-day are based on the idea of the communal ownership of the land. In other words, the Russian peasant is not the benighted being that he was thirty years ago, striking out desperin the dark at focs of who meaning or stature he was only dimly aware. He has gone thru an educaing with a strength and fixity of pur-

"It is the ownership of the land about which the great problem in Russia is revolving to-day. Of course, or the emancipation of the serfs the peas ants received purcels of land in com-But the arrangement was woefully deficient. The peasant tills land that is not his own, and furnishes wealth to those who do not labor. This posing 72 per cent of the total popula tion, and this vast multitude, awaken-ing from its enforced lethargy, is commencing to demand all the arable land

Why Progress Is Slow.

"How is it that the revolutionary movement makes such slow progress

"Ah, there are many reasons for replied Gorky, with a weary The education of the peas antry, altho if is taking place, and will be inevitable in its results, is necessar ily gradual, and it is on the education of the peasantry that Russia depends for its freedom. The present revolutionary movement is probably a slow er process than is usually looked for, and this because there are great forces ermenting beneath the surface which, when they come to the birth, are de stined to change the form of the indesendence for which the people are pre paring to fight.

This independence for which we are striving will not be the same as American independence. As a republic will undoubtedly inaugurate a mor radical departuse from the monarchi radical departuse from the monarchi cal system than has been the case in this country. In the long run the movement of to-day will turn into. social revolution, based on economical not on political forms. You se situation with us is different fro what it was with you, and by a natur

MONTANA NEXT?

Copper Combine May Precipitate Labor War.

For Years Past, Heinze's Fight With

normal copper market conditions I would expect to see the Amalgamated make its first flove against the unions upon the approach of fall weather. Nothing like cold to haip a man to think thru his stomach. With a high market and a great demand for the red metal it would be difficult for Amalgamated to accumulate at this time the surplus required to insure against losses of dividends during a "shutdown." But watch out for the gradual salting away of copper in Amalgamated storehouses—as of old. With a big secret stock on hand, a shutdown is sure to bring a sharp advance in spot copper. Before the labor trick can in spot copper. Before the labor trick can be turned this surplus and market condi-tions are to be reckoned. But when the road is clear the word will come, and Amaignmated chiefs think six months will be sufficient to wreck the Butte Miners' Union with its \$250,000 treasury, and see the whole state at work again earning dividends for the wise men of Wall Street.

Mr. Robinson indulges in no flights of imagination, but deals with facts which are beyond question of dispute, says the "Miners' Magazine", com enting on this interview.

The men who have been employed in the mines operated by Heinze have contended that he would never be absorbed by the Amalgamated Copper Company. They have been blind to the many consolidations that have taken place during the past few years. The operators readily see that there is more profit in consolidation than in ompetition; that co-operation is far etter than litigation.

Heinze's Shrewd Game.

It is only a few years ago when W. that he would never enter the Copper Yet while Clark was burling hells against the greed and despotism of the Copper Octopus of Montana to in a seat in the United States Senate was even then a part of the Trust, Heinze has only followed in the teps of Clark. He has fought a batle against the Amalgamated for the rrpose of obtaining a position which ould command a better price for his oldings.

He has arrayed the miners at the polis to elect a legislature and place men upon the bench that would be friendly to his interests. He has flattered the miners and influenced many of them to believe that he was waging in earnest fight against the Standard Oil combination.

Heinze has only been playing for a osition. He has used the min election day. He has appealed to their prejudice instead of their reason, and he has never lost sight for a moment of the harvest that he would reap thru the political power of the men

The Political Lockout. It is scarcely more than two years go when the Amalgamated Copper Company showed the influence of its economic strength. Heinze had been successful in winning several decisions from the courts and the magnates of the Copper Trust became frenzied with rage. The potentates or the indusria monarchy of Montana hit upon a plan that paralyzed every city and town within the boundaries of the state. In almost the twinkling of an eye the order came to shut down the mines nd consternation reigned as the light ning flashed from a cloudless sky. line thousand men walked the street of Butte in idleness and as many more n other parts of the state.

The giants of the Copper Trust soon nade known their wants. They blunty told the sovereign citizens of the state that the Legislature must be e vened in extra session and a "fair trial" bill passed before the mines of he Amalgamated would resume oper-

to their knees to plead with the Gov ernor to call the lawmakers together. An extra session took place and the ill drafted by the attorneys of the

When the Amalgamated Company, with Heinze in the field, was able to paralyze the industries of a state and force the people to accept its ultimatum as to legislation, how much more will be its far-reaching

This complete monopoly of the coper industry of Montana means so hing, and we believe we are justified n repeating the old saying: "In times of peace prepare for war".

OUR VOTE IN MONTANA.

With the Exception of Two Cities. Socialists Gain Everywhere-Elect a Mayor, a Police Judge, and Three A'dermen.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., April 8.-The results of the city elections in this state are very satisfactory to the So-

cialists.

At Red Lodge we elected the Mayor. Police Judge, and two Aldermen. One of the aldermanic candidates on the "Citizens' ticket" was elected by a plurality of three votes over our man.

Here in Livingston we elected one Alderman and increased our vote from 18 per cent of the total to 25 per cent. In Great Falls we have 164 votes. Last year we had 73.

In Helena our caudidate for Mayor got 252 votes, 12 per cent of the total. Last year we had 147.

In the Seventh Ward of Butte, with a total vote of 728, the Socialist candi-date for Alderman was defeated by a plurality of only 14 in a three-corners

All over the state, with the excep tion of Bozeman and Missouls, ou vote increased. Our batteries will soon be trained on these two weak points.

A vigorous campaign of organisation is already started.

J. D. G.

A GOOD SAIR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—In 1904 in Wood County, including this city, 47 Socialist votes were cast. In the recent city election of Parkersburg we polled 207 Socialist votes.

SOL FIELDMAN IS ARRESTED.

Politicians of Massachusetts Town Try Suppression.

Unjustifiable Arrest Only Strengthens Coneral Interest and Sympathy with the Cause-Comrades Say Bosses Will Be Made to See Their Folly. pecial to The Worker

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 17 .-National Organizer Sol Fieldman of the Socialist Party was arrested here while speaking on the street to the intense interest and enthusiasm wer displayed by the people while Field-man spoke, and this was only inreased by the arrest. The charge is 'disturbing the peace" and "blocking the streets." The latter portion of the charge is utterly false, but it is unoubtedly true that Fieldman disturbed the peace of mind of the local oliticians. Bail was fixed at \$100. Public sympathy is with us.

GREENFIELD April 17.—Comrade Fieldman has been sentenced to serve eight days in the county jail. We are resolved to show the bosses that they have made a big mistake in this affair, and we are confident that we will score in the end.

DEFEATED THEIR OWN PURPOSE. GREENVILLE, S. C.-The arrest of of our comrades here for distributing handbills announcing the meeting o lie addressed by Comrade Fitts resulted in increasing the enthusiasm and the size of the audience which atended the meeting.

THE DAILY CALL FAIR.

Every Indication of a Complete Suc cess-Only Three Weeks Remain to Finish Preparations for It.

Look out for a fine program at the coming big "Daily Call" fair on May 11, 12 and 13. The Socialist Band will play on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, the Letter Carriers' Band will play on Friday and Sunday nights, and Schaefer's Band will play on Friday night. A monster Columbia pnograph will delight the adulences with sweet strains of music from Gil-more, Sousa, and others, interspersed with ten minute speeches from Debs, Wanhope, and Wilshire. A fine violin soloist will perform on Sunday after oon as part of a varied program. The Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society will produce two plays, entitled, "Out of Society", and "Slim Jim and The Hoodoo". Chester and Sabby will give a one-act playlet, "Othello." Sonutag and Ruffle will perform every day and hypnotize the gaping multitudes in realistic presentation of their character titled "The Haunted House. The Hay-Seed Sisters will warble two catchy duets and teach you in song how to "Paddle Your Own Canoe," and pay your best respects to "Dad-dy's Little Girl." Then there is the ialist Glee Club, and the Socialist Mandolin Club, and the Socialist Male Quartet, and plano solos, duets, etc., galore—including a coon song by a real coon. The Turn Verein Vorwaerts of Brooklyn, and their Ladies' Club, will entertain the crowd every night with gymnastic feats.

Be sure to come the first night, Fri-day, May 11, when John Spargo will open the fair with an address, Socialism the Hope of Humanity, just after rade Lipes points out the 'docialist Star in the

sition, rendered as a tenor solo.

Josefus Chant Lipes has been elected manager of the fair, Comrade Weg-

ener having been called to devote his whole time to the "Volkszeltung." The manager is heating all irons to

white heat, and all Comrades in Greater New York and vicinity are urgently requested to help blow the bellows and unitedly produce such a Socialist bee hive on May 11, 12 and 13 as will la in a bountiful supply of gold for the early establishment of the "Socialis

The manager suggests that everybody take an inventory at once of your stock in hand and put a tag on whatever you can spare as a donation to the great cause and send such articles plano, from a tea-kettle to a locomo tive, or from a Japanese grain of sand to a metropolitan real estate deed. send everything, and send it at once, Address communications to Daily Call Fair Committee, Labor Lyceum, 649 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, The last week was a week of great

activity on the part of the Brooklyn Daily Call Fair Committee. A goodly number of labor organizations have been visited and supplied with tickets. A good example has been set by Car-penters Union No. 291 of Brooklyn, which organization has just ordered 150 tickets in addition to the 300 taken some time ago. Some organiza-tions, foremost among them severa pranches of The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, have made cash donations to enable the committee to buy prizes for the fair. Wood Carvers' Association donated \$10; Local Queens County of the So-cialist Party, \$10; Br. 48 of the W. S. cialist Party, \$10; Br. 48 of the W. S. & D. B. F., in Guttenberg, \$5; Br. 106, 20 Dersey City, \$2; Br. 14, Brooklyn, \$10. Presents have been received from Fritz Frey, a box of cigars; N. T. Merust, a lady's bicycle; Isidor Kayfetz, a beok; Gus Petrit, a lady's bicycle; J. C. Lipes, 200 copies of a song; W. A. Schmidt, a bookcase and a gas range; 16th A. D., and Br. 1 of the 18th A. D., a beautiful clock: M. Asron, a pipe; D. Bing.

and Br. 1 of the 18th A. D., a beautiful clock; M. Aaron, a pipe; D. Bing, (Continued on page 4.)

MAY DAY IN **NEW YORK.**

A Great Demonstration Against Idaho Outrages.

Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, Representing 180 Organizations, Arranges Big Meeting for May I in Grand Central Palace—Expected to Surpass All Previous May Day Events.

The Socialists and progressive trade unionists of New York City will obhuge meeting in the Grand Central Palace on Tuesday evening, May 1. In view of the violent attack being by the organized capitalists against the Western Federation of Miners and thru it, against the whole labor move ment, this meeting will be somewhat different from the regular May Day celebrations. It will be under the di rection of the Moyer-Haywood Protes Conference and will be especially a constration on behalf of our person cuted comrades in Idaho.

Interest Is Crowing.

It is expected that this will surpass all previous events of the sort. The interest felt in the matter is shown by the fact that the Conference now in cludes delegates from 180 organiza ions and more come in at each ing. Last week there were added to roll Carpenters' Locals Nos. 382 and 478, Typographical No. 83, the In ternational Workmen's Sick Benefit Society, Branch 152 of the Kranken Kasse, the West Side Turn Verein, and the 31st A. D. branch of the Socialist Party.

Arrangements for the meeting or

May 1 are now nearly complete. The ball will be decorated with the banners of the organizations and the So and the Workingmen's Singing Societies will provide music befitting the occasion. John Spargo will preside and the list

of speakers will include Morris Hill-quit, Alexander Jonas, George R. Kirkpatrick, Meyer London, Hugh O. Pencost, and Lucien Sanial.

Every reader of The Worker should be present and should bring friends along. Meanwhile, those who will can help in the work. The Organizer d sires about 50 more volunteers to act as ushers, take up the collection dis-tribute literature, and so forth.

A Great Work to Be Done. Still more important is the work of distributing leaflets on Sunday, April 29. These leaflets tell the story of the capitalist outrage against the W. F. of M. and at the same time advertis the May Day meeting. Every co and every sympathizer should take part in the work in his assembly dis-trict, so that several hundred thousand may be put into the workers homes in a single day. This, of itself

will be an impressive demonstration.

The secretaries of assembly district organizations or agitation committees are requested to notify the Organized at once of the number of leaflets the can use and where they want their sent. Unless such written instruction will-take it for granted either that the district is derelict in its duties or that some comrade will call for the litera-

United Brewery Workers No. 1 has od example. Not content wit donating \$100 to the funds, this or ganization has undertaken to distribute 12,000 leaflets.

After May 1 plans will be made for further agitation. The next meeting of the Conferen

will take place on Thursday, April 19, when important business will be transacted. Delegates are urged to be pres ent.

Defense Fund. received the following receir \$30; Carl Sahn

Control of the Contro No. 6, \$25; cell., Hakers No. '855, \$12.10; Vest Makers No. 16, \$25; Carpenters No. 637, \$25; protest meeting, Paterson, N. J., \$5.25; Socialist Women's Society No. 6, Stapleton, S. I., \$5; W. S. & D. B. F., Rr. 36, \$5; Weidermuller, \$1; F. Schlessinger, \$1; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 201, Fort Lee, \$2; coll. by Local Troy, S. P., \$2,80; Local Fall River, S. P., \$1; Typographis No. 7, \$50; Music Hagravers, \$5; Laborers No. 8, \$2; Secial Science Study Club No. 1, coll., \$7; F. Buttner, Soc.; W. S. & D. B. F., Rr. 183, \$10; Labor Lyceum Ass'n, Bethle-Br. 183, \$10: Labor Lyceum Ass'n, Bethle hem, Pa., \$15: Carpenters No. 794, Leo minster, Mass., \$5: previously acknowledged, \$550.14; total, \$862.35. Contributions should be sent to U

Solomon, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street.

The Agitation Fund.

The following additional contribu-

26th A. D., S. P., \$5; Hat and Cap Makers No. 23, \$5; Uphoisterers No. 44, \$25; Cigar Makers No. 90, \$20; I. A. of M., Lodge SR5, \$10; Carpenters No. 513, \$5; Typographia No. 7, \$5; Progressive Work-men's Society, \$20; Harten Sectalist Clob, \$2; Persian Makers' Union, \$5; Verein fit Volksbildung, \$2; Minsker Organisation of the Bund, \$3; 8th and 10th A. D., S. P., \$2; coll., Amsterdam Opera House, \$24,02; Bricklayers No. 35, \$25; Workmen's Prog.

Carpenters No. 375, \$10; Journeymen Tailors No. 390, coll., \$22; Wm. Neumer, £1.05; United Brewery Workers No. 1, £100; previously acknowledged, \$476.47; total, \$511.54.

More will be needed, as the Conference has decided to print 500,000 leaf ets for distribution on Sunday, April 29, as well as to arrange several more mass meetings. All those making con-tributions are requested to state whether it is for the agitation or the

OPEN.AIR PROTEST

MEETING IN HARLEM. open-air meeting in protes against the arrest of Moyer and Haywood and the capitalist assault upo the Western Federation of Miners will be held under the auspices of the m Agitation Committee of the So cialist Party, Saturday evening, April 21, on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh aveue. Miss Elizabeth Flynn, Gaylord ward F. Cassidy are announced to speak.

BOSTON'S PROTEST.

Socialists "Rock the Gradie of Liber ty" Again-Hillquit, Fieldman, and Carey Voice Workers' Sentiments.

BOSTON, April 15.-Fancuil Hall vas filled last night with Socialists and sympathizers, men and women, who met to express their indignation at the lawless conduct of the mine wners and their political tools in the states and to extend sympathy and aid to the imprisone officers of the Western Federation of Miners. The old "Cradle of Liberty" choed to loud applause in response to the telling points made by the speak-

The meeting was called to order by State Secretary George G. Cutting who, after a brief address, introduced Morris Hillquit of New York. That Hillquit's speech was both earnest and logical need hardly be said. He disussed especially the legal aspects of the case in the light of Socialist phil-

Sol Fieldman was the next speaker His indictment of the capitalist system evoked intense enthusiasm.

The closing address was by James F. Carey, who told what he had seen in Colorado-in "Russianized America"-during the strike of 1904.

A collection of \$100 was taken. The net proceeds will go to the W. F. of M. Defense Fund. Special delegates from several trade s were present.

May Day will be celebrated here by another meeting in Fancuil Hall, to be addressed by Franklin H. Wentworth Wentworth and some musical selections will add to the interest of the occasion. Admission is free.

THE PROTEST IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 .- Of the 17 men arrested by the police in break-ing up our Moyer-Haywood protest meeting night before last, 15 were re-leased on cash ball of \$20 each and the other two were refused bail and held on the charge of assault with a

Yesterday morning the arrested mer appeared in court and demanded jury trials. The prosecution gave notice that it would select one case and make it a test and the arrested men were informed that they could go until the first case could be tried.

Next Sunday a joint protest meeting will be held in Oakland by the Socialist Party and the trade unions. A pard an open-air meeting at the City Hall Park have been arranged.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS NOW HAVE HIGH HOPES The Austrian Socialists have at last

practically attained universal equa-

suffrage and they are preparing for the coming election with the certainty of a great increase in the Socialist rep esentation in the Reichsrath, The great cities under the new apportio ment will receive a considerable in crease in the number of representatives. The law also provides for a measure at least of security agains intimidation and the general abuse of the right of suffrage which has existed heretofore. The exact wording of the law is as follows: "Each person of the male sex shall be qualified to vote for representatives who has reached 24 years of age, is an Austrian citizen, and is not specifically excluded from the right of suffrage, and who she have lived at least one year within the community in which he seeks to exercise the right of suffrage." Some idea of the extent of the change is gained by the fact that under the previous election law, 172 out of 425 repres tives were elected by indirect and viva absolutely excluded from any voice in the election of these representatives. Furthermore, out of these 425 representatives only 22 were elected by universal suffrage, while now the entire 25 are so elected. The new law car ries with it a new apportionment ac-cording to population, which will largely abolish the gerrymander pre-

DUES TO INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

usly existing.

-At the recent meeting of the Inter national Socialist Bureau it was de-cided to increase the dues of most of the affiliated parties. The dues hereto-fore have been 800 francs for each nation represented. The change has been made with regard to the relative been made with regard to the several counties. The dues for Germany are now 2500 francs a year, and those for France, England, and the United States each 1250 francs.

AUTOCRACY LEGALIZED.

Colorado Court Gives Governor Free Hand.

Chief Justice Gabbert's Supplementary Opinion in Moyer Case, to Supersede Original Decision, Sa/s Executive May Suspend Habeas Corpus at Will. . .

DENVER, Colo., April 13.-Chief Justice Gabbert of the State Supreme Court yesterday filed a supple opinion in the Moyer case. It is generally conceded that this new will take precedence over the former sion of the court. The Chief Justice declared that the Governor has the power to suspend habeas corpus at his discretion, and that the courts canno review the action.

The body of the new opinion is taken up with excerpts from an opinon of Justice Johnson in a case in the Philippine Islands, in which the power Governor-General to su the privileges of a writ of habeas corpus during a state of insurrection in the province of Batangas was upheld. The Chief Justice finds the case analogous to the situation presented in Colorado during the labor troubles, and draws conclusions in which the in carceration of Moyer by the military s upheld. Chief Justice Gabbert's opinion goes

long step further in the direction of legalizing military autocracy than did the original decision, which it will The arrest of Mover and Haywood

and their extradition from Colorado to Idaho were clearly unlawful, violating the provisions of the national and constitutions, which guarantee the right of habeas corpus. In its early decision, however, the court avoided definitely passing on this point: it took the position that, whatever the manner of their arrest, they were now in prison under accusation of crime and must stand trial.

The new ruling tacitly admits the illegality of the proceedings by which the men were sized and carried off to another state, but sanctions it by de claring that the Governor has a right to set aside these constitutional guarantees whenever he sees fit.

THE CAPITALIST DYNAMITERS.

Murderous Methods Used by Jim Hill' Arents in Oregen-No Declaration of Martial Law, Tho.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 11.—On Monday the Hill and Harriman forces met in a serious clash near La Camas. The Columbia Valley Railroad men stole a march on their opponents, the Portland and Seattle Railroad forces, nd occupied a deep cut near La Camas, where they began digging to ower the Portland and Seattle grade. In order to frighten away the Harrinan forces, the Portland and Seattle graders dropped dynamite into the cut The first few sticks were not lighted. Then several came down with lighte fuses which were promptly pulled out by Chief Engineer Wise. Seeing that their ruse did not frighten away the Harriman graders, the Hill forces are alleged to have dropped down some was foolhardy to try to pull them out, and both crews of railroaders ran away, leaving the dynamite to explode ssly. The Portland and Seattle officials deny any knowledge of dynanite throwing by their construction gangs.

Jim Hill denies any knowledge of the use of dynamite by his agents. That settles it.

MUTINY IN PORTUGUESE NAVY LISBON, April 14.-The mutinous mist has spread to the crew of the Portuguese ironciad Vasco da Gama. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent a further outbreak. It is reported that the examination

mutineers of the cruiser Don Carlos, who mutinied April 12. are being held, and that seven of them have already been sentenced to clos confinement. The censorship is strict.

What do you think of the oard of directors?" tie. Half of them look capable of anyother half look capable of **********************

SHOOT TO KILL

PRICE 2 OENTS.

That Is Again the Rule in Pennsylvania.

Coal Mine "Operators" Begin Their Bloody Work - Four Strikers Killed, One a Boy of Twelve - Twenty More Wounted - Now Reigns in Warsaw."

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 16.—The coal mine "operators" are beginning early in this strike with the "shoot to kill" policy that has served them in later stages of similar conflicts in the

dead-one of them a boy of twelve years— and more than a score of wounded. On the deputies' side two vere wounded Three thousand miners have been on

The strikers at Windber count four

strike here since April 1. A large pro-portion of these are Poles and other foreigners, who have been subjected to all sorts of trickery and outrage by the bosses and practically taught to believes in nothing but force. Deputy Sheriff McMullen sought oc-

ension wantonly to provoke them at heir meeting this afternoon and succeeded in stirring up enough disorder o give him an excuse for bringing in big force, armed with ritles, and arresting 20 of the strikers. The men resented this and early in

the evening gathered in large numbers around the jall with an idea of rescung their comrades. Most of them, of course, were quite unarmed, only a few having sticks or knives. This was just the opportunity the bosses de-sired. As soon as the crowd approached the jail, the hundred or more deputies made a bayonet charge and immediately followed this up with sev-eral volleys from their Winchesters. Inree men and a boy fell dead and over 20 others were seriously wound-

The crowd scattered before the murderous fire, and now "order reigns in

There is more than a suspicion that the attempted rescue was instigated by secret agents of the bosses, who have a force of unscrupulous detect tives in their service.

GOOD FOR THE CONSTABLE!

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 13.-The state mounted police, while to-day, making arrests of men charged with rioting at the Franklin colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company last night, were served with a novel proc-lamation by Constable John Sunday,

of Wilkesbarre Township: I am the duly elected Constable and peace officer of Wilkenbarre Township, and, without consulting or co-operating with me, you have since yesterday arrested people without warrants where you had not witnessed that they committed any crimes. You are roaming around the streets in making the peaceable residents of said township you are doing this for the last twenty-four hours. Therefore, you are hereby notified that I can control the situation myself and I have not been notified of any, self and I have not been not ned of any, disturbance, and if I am notified I will guarantee protection, and if in need of assistance I will call on you.

The police paid no heed to this, but ded to arrest Andrew Gulick, Frank Sunday, and George Marmarck. Later Gullck got warrants for the arrest of Supt. Zerbe of the Lehigh Valley Company and Sergt. Withelm, charging them with perjury and as-sault.—New York Times special.

FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN

POSTAL WORKERS STRIKE. PARIS, April 13.—The postal strike here is increasing, in spite of the Government's statements to the contrary. The movement is also gaining in the

Telegraph messengers and pucu-matic tubemen, forming about one-third of the personnel of the Paris branch of the general post office, have

decided to strike to-night.

Minister of Public Works Barthouto-day dismissed three hundred of the str... ng postmen. Half of the mem-bers of the staff of the Lyons post office have struck.

VIENNA, April 13.—Seven hundred drivers of mail carts struck this morning. The postal authorities were caught unawares; but, after a temporary dislocation of business, they man-aged to secure a number of substi-tutes to take out the carts, each of

which was escorted by a policeman.

The drivers had been getting about \$20 per month, and demand an errease of from two to four dollars.

The letter carriers will possibly join in the strike.

MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

The Worker for April 28-which will go into the mails on April 28 -will be a special May Day Number, intended particularly for use in-propaganda. It will consist of eight pages instead of four, but will be

it will contain a variety of articles setting forth the facts of capitalism and the theories of Socialism, the progress made by our movement, and the nature and purposes of our party organization in such a way as to give to the stranger who reads it a clear idea of what the Socialist Such articles—to the exclusion, so far as possible, of routine or contre versial matter-will make the May Day Number an especially good one for distribution at public meetings organized by the party, in shops and

hould get a bundle. To ensure prompt deliveryit is desirable that orders bundle prices are: 100 content. Bundle prices are: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents a hundred; as these prices hardly cover cost of paper, presswork, and mailing, cash must accompany all orders. Address—

THE WORKER,

184 WILLIAM STREET, . . . NEW YORK, ***********************************

(Continued on page 4.)

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Don't forget that next week's issue of The Worker will be a special, eightpage, May Day Number, with controersial matter excluded and all its space devoted to propaganda and party organization. It will be sold at the usual prices-75 cents for 100 copies. \$1.20 for 200, and 50 cents a hundred for larger quantities. The orders received first will be filled first, so don't delay too long.

ARBITRATION AND RIFLES.

Arbitration is a fine thing as a mat ter of abstract sentiment. In con- etc practise it is different, tho. At the best, arbitration in labor disputes serves no greater purpose than in interuntional affairs. It does sometimes avert open conflict, by giving the opsing parties time to estimate each other's strength and judge whether the chances of victory on the one side or other are strong enough to war rant the cost of a struggle. More than this it never does. And even this is often a doubtful benefit especially to

When the employers feel themselve paratively weak they always: go into raptures over the beauties of arbitration and cry out in righteous indignation against the union if it will not arbitrate-on their terms. When the bosses feel themselves strong enough to fight a battle, they stand on their sacred rights and say "We have nothing to arbitrate". Or, worse vet, they delude the workers for days and weeks with hopes of arbitration, playing "public opinion" for all it is worth to them waiting while they make all their preparations for conflict and, at the right moment, break off negotiations and strike a swift and telling

This last is the treacherous plan the coal "operators" have followed in their es with the United Mine Work ers. The union has been patient-far more patient than could reasonably be expected-far too patient for its own good, one is tempted to say. It has een willing to modify its demands; it has been willing to submit them to arbitration; it has been willing even to estion of arbitration. efter weeks thus spent in confer ence comes the bloody news from Windber! So much do the capitalists care for peace or for honor.

Washington dispatches say the Presi-Cent "is deeply stirred by the charges e against the Beef Trust in Upton clair's novel "The Jungle" and that he has instructed Secretary Wilson to investigate them. This last must be a mistake. Surely he did not forget what a record Commissioner Garfield has made in that line. But marke Wilson also knows a thing or two about the uses of whitewash.

HAIL TO THE TSAR!

The new opinion handed down by Gabbert of Colorado in the Moyer case of he regarded as anything less than a deliberate abdication by the indiciary of its supposedly sacred function of doing justice and maintaining the constitution and the laws.

There is in the Constitution of the United States no more vital paragraph resident of the republic the right of the right goes yet further back. It is ed by the bleed, not only of | themry labor movement. In the days

fender of that right has, at a stroke abrogated that right for the people of whole state. And the precedent thus set will not be neglected elsewhere, if it new prevatis in Colorado.

The Constitution (Article I. Section IX, Clause 2) says:

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Colorado was not inveded in Febru-

ry, 1906-unless the coming of the de tectives from Idaho be counted an invasion. There was no hint of rebellion unless we count Governor McDonald

Nor, indeed, in this case was the privilege of the writ of habens corpus suspended, in any ordinary sense of that phrase. It was simply violated. The Governor issued no proclamation (as did President Lincoln, for justance in the exigent moments of the Civil War) giving notice of his intention to suspend this established right and assigning his reasons for such extraordinary action, as "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind" would require. Secretly, in the dead of night, with all preparations made for the execution of his lawless purpose before the news of it should spread abroad. he caused the arrest of two citizens rhom he had sworn to protect in their rights and gave them over into the hands of men. likewise sworn to the observance of law but shamefully forworn-men who holding executive of fice, had brazenly assumed to pass on the guilt of those accused and doom them to the gallows before trial, be fore indictment, before even a coroner's inquest had been held.

And this McDonald, be it remember ed, owes the authority he now holds and abuses, not to the vote of the peo ple of Colorado, but to the trick by which the man they had elected to that office was virtually forced to resign it. Seated in office by found it is fit that he should govern by force. He is just the sort of governor to serve the capitalist class. And he and his masters are fortunate in having judges on the bench base enough to sanction his usurpations.

In more senses than one is it true, as Marx said, that what capitalism particularly provides is-its own gravediggers. "Law and order" is the magic phrase-and a phrase once instinct with beneficent meaning, but long since become empty or perverted-by which the capitalists secure the obedience of the working class. But in the pursuit of their own ends, separated as they are from the people's life and ntoxicated with power, they are steadily and now rapidly destroying that popular respect for the forms of law and order which has served them so well

Hall to the Tsar! For this is the pre ude, and what follows is, "ilat to the Socialist Republici-

Mayor McClellan says that Socialist is the great danger of the day. So said Senator Hanna, So said President Roosevelt more recently. And they are quite right. Socialism is dangerous indeed, to the profit-grinding class that they represent. It is dangerous to all those whose interest is to live without labor by the undernald toll of others It is dangerous to all parasites, and to no one else.

WE WILL CHOOSE OUR TIME

For less crimes than those perpe trated by the executive and judicia authorities of Colorado and Idaho, vorse, usurpers have been sent to the sesffold

The time is not yet come for suc action in the United States, and assuredly we Socialists, above all others, ardently wish that the time may never come. But no man, we think, can candidly observe the series of arbitrary and oppressive measures now being taken in Colorado and Idaho, which themselves form but a part of a general tendency to lawless misgovernment all over the United States, without looking forward with alarm to the day when the cup shall be filled to the brim, when neither the naturally peaceful inclinations of the working class nor the sober counsels of its lenders can avert an appeal to force. And it is hard indeed, to consider the facts without being driven to the conclusion that the capitalist class or, rather, that small but dominant ection of the centralist class of which Standard Oil is the visible unclass to deliberately and purposefully seeking to provoke such a conflict of force er the time is ripe, while they can still hope to wield the greater power and

Belleving thus compelled, against our desire and our predispositions thu to believe-we say that never before did se times so urgently demand, on be Humanity, a combination of the mos resolute firmness with the most care so far as may be, of the unorganize We may in the near future have to say, with greater justificati that try men's souls." And even new. these are the times that test men's to serve and to speak for the revolu-

to drown the protest in blood

nall things, it mattered little who nade errors and said unwise things now and then. In these more critical times a blunder may be a crime. In those days we might sometimes be a bit careless in our utterances, and no fatal avil result. Now, as we enter the actual field of battle, calmness is less important than courage.

And it is often sealer to then to be calm-easier to lead a rash charge and go down in defeat than to stand under fire and marshal the ranks and toll at the breastworks and

Few of us will be afraid to fight, if fight we must. But in order that we shall not fight in vain, let us see to it that we do not let the enemy choose the time and the field or provoke us into meeting him to his advantage.

The London "Daily Mall" is not without humor-of the unconscious sort. In a recent leader it raised a hue-and-cry against "the Socialist peril" as illustrated, among other things, by the demand for legislation to make education free and acessible to all. And then it wound up by demanding legislation to provide for the proper education of the children of the middle class, at government expense, as "the only way to ward off Social-

JUST ONE MORE POSE. To follow President Roosevelt in al

lightning-change performance would task the alertest brain. One moment he is emptying the vials of his wrath (which after all seem as in exhaustible as the widow's cruse in scripture) upon the devoted heads of all who dare to disturb the peace of the nation by finding fault with the vast accumulations of wealth. An other minute, and, presto'-here he is declaring himself in favor of the limitation of wealth by a graduated inheritance tax. Does he forget that the Supreme Court in its infallible wisdom has declared all such taxes uninst, un constitutional contrary to the laws of nature, in violation of eternal sacred rights, subversive of society, and, in general austhema maranatha?

But let no one be troubled. The fi will pass. Watt a bit and we shall see our versatile President again culo gizing the "square dealing" capitalists and denouncing everyone who talks of putting limits upon their beneficent activities. He is pretty well known by this time. Even the "sanest and soberest" of the capitalist spokesmer have not shown much alarm over this latest radical pose. Of course, the President is quite il

logical. If the millionaires do, as he alleges, really earn their fortunes by activities useful to society as a whole; then they surely have a right to bequenth those fortunes without further taxation than the necessities of the government demand. A progressive inheritance tax, intended to limit the ac cumulation of wealth, can be justified only on the theory that the fortune or incomes so taxed are not rightfully the property of their possesso

Socialists can consistently favor such taxes, as being under certain circumstances, the most practicable method of enforcing restitution of dishonestly acquired wealth. But when Mr. toosevelt, upholding the right of the capitalists to take rent and interest and profit out of the product of labor yet proposes, in response to popular clamor, to confiscate a part of the wealth so acquired, he is treading on dangerous ground.

Only, as we said before, he will soon take a new pose, and this one will be

Martial law has not been proclaimed

in Oregon. Habens corpus has not been suspended. The Governor has not called out the militia caused any midnight arrests. Of course not. As much as trade-union officials are outside the protection of the law and to be presumed guilty when accused by capitalists, so much are the railway kings above the law and licensed to use dynamite or any other means they choose in their quest of profits.

MBS. GRUNDY-PULITZER.

We are not especially interested in the question of Maxim Gorky's personal morality, nor in that of anyone else, friend or foe. It is not the fund tion of this paper to consider such mat ters, and we do not consider them except when they are forced to the front n connection with public affairs.

So far as we are informed-and we are at least as well informed as any of the hotel-keepers and reporters who have so suddenly blossomed out as guardians of virtue-so for as we are informed. Gorky's position is with one exception, exactly that of some hundreds of thousands or perhaps million of men and women in the various cly. illed countries, who are separated from spouses with whom they could not live happily and have contracted new and happier matrimonial alliances The one exception is this: Gorky's second marriage has not been author ised by any official agent of the Tan ner sanctioned by any priest of the orrust and degraved Russian church

discuss the matter? Surely everybedy knows that the outery over the affel is thereby hypocritical. Everybody

But, after all, to it, worth while t

the doors of any hetel in Christen no matter what his merital conduct or misconduct. And it could to be obvious to everyone that the attack was in spired and directed by one of the two big "yellow" papers of New York, in chagrin because the other had succeed ed in getting the famous Russian au thor as a contributor. Hearst has don dirty enough things in time next Pulitzer is now matching his record neither of them, nor any of their breef cares a straw for any man's reputs fion or any woman's sensibilities for any principle of decency or hono if it stands in the way of his busines What the "World" has succeeded ! exposing, to all thoughtful readers, i the sordid and prurient character of the class whose domination it upholds

For once, we owe a word of praise to our ancient enemy, the "Sun". Is its evening edition last Tuesday it spoke both truly and wittily of the whole affair. And its remarks on the cowardice of the "professional sympa thizers and amateur Socialists" gre no the least pleasing part of the article.

It is interesting to learn from th financial columns of the "Times" that the Butterick Publishing Company' stock fell from 53 to 40 on a sale of 1,600 shares last Monday. The slump is explained by the printers' strike and boycott. We may again remind our readers that the boycott is still on and that there is good cause for it. To buy Butterick publications at this time is to injure the labor movement.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER

When, once in a long while, we find a paper outside the ranks of the So cialist and trade-union press showing some degree of justice toward the labor movement, we hall it with joy, as weary travellers on the desert hall the sight of an oasis. The Springfield "Re publican" is one of the few papers t which we can look for at least cum of fairness and humanity, and from time to time it gratifies our pectations. Here, for instance, in : recent editorial review of the Move Haywood affair, it says:

Haywood affair, it says:

But there is another side of the story, which cannot be ignored. Orchard is obviously a man whose veracity cannot be depended upon by any jury. His confession, mercover, implicating Moyer and Haywood as als masters, was severed thru the rigorous operation of "the third degree," as it is known in police circles. After days of soilitary confinement, amounting to torture, the Pinkerton man extracted the confession from him. As for Moyer and Haywood, it seems clear that they were arrested and extracted with a haste and arbiwood, it seems clear that they were arrest ed and extradited with a haste and arbi trariuess that came dangero being an invasion of their personal rights, if such was not technically the fact. It is certain that they should now be treated with scrupulous fairness by the courts, and tha Orchard's confession should be subjected to the severest tests in the final judicial establishment of the truth. That the courts will afford the defractants the amplest opportunities for defense need no-

As to that last point, we are now in clined to agree with the "Republican The courts will probably be pretty de cent-now that the workingmen have shown that they are not asleep,

In marked contrast with the class conscious action of the United Mine Workers, who, altho their organization has been and still is engaged in a bit ter jurisdiction quarrel with the West ern Federation of Miners, yet respond ed at once to the news of the Moyer Haywood outrage by voting thousand marked contrast to this, we say, is the conduct of the Industrial Workers of the World, whose officers are seizing upon the Idaho affair as an occasio for making war upon other unions. This week, for instance, there were sent out from the headquarters of the I. W. W., in the same envelopes, two caffets-one calling for the arrange ment of more protest meetings, the other denouncing the Cigar Makers International Union and describing its

blue label as "an employers' label."

We are not surprised at this, for we knew the S. T. & L. A. in days of old. But we wonder how any man who counts himself a Socialist can support an organization which thus trades up on the lives of our persecuted con rades to advance its own work of dis

We are glad to see that not even this isgraceful conduct on the part of the I. W. W. has provoked the cigar makers to withdraw their support their support from the Western Federation

The question he is there of Aside from

No exact and authomative quality. can be given. For three or for 15. 27 wary about giving definite informatio did go so far, at the S. L. P. national tion in 1904, as to report "the steady, almost imperceptible, falling membership everywhere. we may form an approximate idea of the result of this "imperceptible" decline by turning to the "Daily People" of March 18. There is given the report of the general vote of the membership of the S. L. P on the proposition to amend its constitution "in conformity with the changes made necessary by the merging of the S. T. & L. A. with the I. W. W." That report shows votes cast by 71 locals in 21 states and by some members-at-large in six other states and territories; New York casts 302 votes; Pennsylvania, 86; Massa-chusetts, 79; Ohlo, 76; California, 71; New Jersey, 55; Illinois, 45; and the grand total for the United States is

If the further question be raised. dorse? an approximate answer is given in the same way in the "Industrial orker" for April. The proposition to styces the I. W. W. convention, it is ere estated, being referred to the ambereblp, was carried by the over-heliging vote of 5,360 to 248—a total 5,516, of which 2,355 come from the Worker" for April. The preposition to of 5,616, of which 2,356 come from the W. F. of M. alone, and 2,566 from all the other spekes of the wheel. It would seem that there are still a few industrial working in the world

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TRADE UNIONS .- IV.

(The Worker has announced its intention publish a symposium, giving the views f representative comrades on the questions raised by the I. W. W. While making arrangements for this discussion, we present certain articles bearing on the subject, the not written for this symposium. In the issue of March 17 we reproduced from the "Yolkascitung" the report of a conversation. between Karl Marx and J. Hamann. On March 24 and April 7 we gave two of three articles by Alexander Jonas, from the same paper. The third is here given.—Ed.] ed by the I. W. W. While making ar-We have seen that the organization

f labor unions on industrial lines,

est form of organization, has no in-

luence in converting the masses to Sodallat ideas We have seen, further, that Socialist rade unions (as we have defined them) onstitute the main strength of the Socialist political movement, even when they are affiliated with conservative entral bodies.

And, finally, we have found that eco omic organizations which are form for the express purpose of des nomic organ ingmen, even the their founders may declare a hundred times that they are ocialistic and class-conscious, can prevent the party upon which they de-pend from sinking into absolute insig-nificance, in spite of—sr rather, perhaps, just because of-such organiza

We now add, that the famou roversy between the methods of "bor ing from within" or from without has been decided by facts and decided in favor of the former method; not, per-haps, in the sense that the "pure and simple" leadership of the central bod-ies (sharply criticized by the press and speakers of the Socialist Party) has yet sense that Socialist thought and feeling has steadily increased among members of the unions affiliated these conservative central bodies, while the "borers from without" have become completely bankrupt on both the conomic and the political field.

Here is the alternative: Either the asses of workingmen united in economic organizations, insofar as they are conscious fighters for their class. foundation of the Socialist political novement (as we believe is the case) end then must the steady and proportionately powerful growth of the national vote of the Socialist Party necessarily be attributed in great part, if not chiefly, to the steadily increasing Socialist sentiment among these un-ion members; or else the Socialist votes in general do not come in any considdegree from the unio and in that case it would not, on the whole, be worth while for us bother our heads over the question how trade unions should be organized in order to be a source of strength to the Socialist movement.

"We confine ourselves for the pro-

to the consideration of one further question: Whether the Socialist Party, as such, should advise its members to leave such unions as are not organized on industrial lines and join

From all that we have already said it follows that our answer must ne sarily be in the negative. For this [in-dustrial organization] is not a matter ustrial organization] is not a matter one of the points of difference between

is a question of tactics, not for the political, but for the economic organi sations; it is a matter which-what ever side this or that man may take upon it—has nothing at all to do with Socialism, with Socialist thought and feeling, or with the supporting of the Socialist movement. To make mem-bership in the party, even for organized wage-workers, conditional upon the decision of this question—in favor of or against industrial organization of WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?-III. the unions-would obviously be sheet madness. But it must also be evident, then, that if this comparatively unimportant point is made into a shibboleth of principle, is set up as a test of Socialist tendencies, many of those who let themselves be influenced by it will be alienated from the party. Their number altogether will be few, of course. But even these few we should not loss.

> as our readers know, besides the So cialist Party, there exists the remnaut of the S. L. P. Already numerically insignificant, it has in this respect n part to play in the future; as a few old comrades, it has but a tran-sient membership. But in many places, especially in the Hast, the edistence of two factions calling themselves Social-ists but attacking and hampering each other has a bad effect in the matter of gaining recruits. Now where there or gaining recruits. Now where there is actually no difference on matters of principle in regard to the main lines of Socialist theory and the ultimate object of the Socialist movement, the uniting of such factions, if possible, is certainly to be desired. But we here mention this only by the way; it needs to be discussed separately. We only emphasize two points: If the question of unity comes up for action, it goe without saying that all Socialist ele this or that faction, must be taken into sideration of the matter superfluous so long as there is no definite and con crete proposition as to now this unio is to be accomplished; discussion over fundamental principles upon which i is impossible for Socialists to disagree is useless, so long as this cardina point is unsettled

that the S. L. P. has assumed the role of champion for the I. W. W., that it sets up the practical recognition of this body as a necessary qualification of any genuine Socialist political movement. just as it formerly did with regard to the S. T. & L. A. This of course amounts to putting an insuper in the way of any attempt toward unity. But there is a danger that those members of the Socialist Party who the formation of industrial unions, untion, will become estranged from th When they join an organization which, to the joy of the capitalists, seeks to destroy other labor or-ganizations they at the same time get out of touch with their political party. which cannot possibly support them in their method of fighting; and so this nearly all its participants to strength en the Socialist movement, become after all a source of weakness to it.

That we firmly believe this while many of our friends do not-that is

ploy such tactics. They are simply hasten-ing their own ruin.—Fraternally yours.

General Secretary, United Cloth Hat aut Cap Makers of North America.

SLIGHTLY SARCASTIC.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The New

Jersey Unity Conference held by the class-conscions, revolutionary and uncompromis-ing members of both parties will go down

as the most remarkable event in the his-tory of the Socialist movement in America, marking a new ora—an era of discipline, authority and obedience. The Socialist Party owes a debt of gratitude to those

fearless revolutionists whose endeavors will not only save our party from perdition but elevate it to the dignity of and lead, to the same prosperity as is enjoyed by the

The secret of success of the S. L. P. lies In its adherence to three cardinal princi-ples: First, the disruption of pure and simple trade unions, either by organizing class-conscious rival unions to scab during strikes (as the glorious records of the

S. T. & L. A. will show), or by slandering

ounded on facts or not as fer as the char

acter of a pure and simpler is concerned, Second, party ownership and control of the press. For years has the buzz-saw stood

like an avenging angel, striking terror into the heart of every fakir in the land, be he Debs or Gompers. Max Hayes or Mitchell, Kangareo or reformer. Differences of opin-lon have never found place in that scien-tific paper; if some dating spirit has ever rentured to question the wisdom of the editor he was given a lesson in a few well

N. E. C. to suspend or expet sections or individuals. That has been the means of silencing criticism, for the best interests of party discipline, and weeding out the rebels who dared to differ from the N. E. C.

Thru these measures the S. L. P. has been able to progress despite the machina-tions of all fakirdom, within or without. It is true that it has suffered heavy losses

in both membership and votes, but its very losses add to its strength for the reason that large numbers become a menace to a revolutionary movement by the democratic spirit they bring with them; a small mem-

bership, on the contrary, can be easily kept in line by the leaders for the general good

The conference reminds us of Kritoft's fable, "The Ass and the Nightingale". An ass walked thru the woods one day and on his way he expled a nightingale up in a tree. On seeing her he stopped and with asiaine dignity he addressed the hightingale in this manner: "Tour fame her neached my carn, will you do me the favor to let me hear your melodious voice." The congeter, tickled by his fattery, accepted the invitation and poured out her sweet notes for the ears of the age. When the singing was down she asked him for his opinion. "Well, he said, "your singing is not bad, but you should hear my master's cock crew, his is a wonderful voice; I would not you my advise to take a few leads of the congetter of the said with the sai

M. ZUCKERMAN.

We are still waiting for him to say when A STATEMENT FROM he would come. Thus do the I. W. W. people pervert facts. We only suggested that a debate in Tiddish would be more profitable to the mass, and they selsed upon this point as THE CAPMAKERS.

the Editor of The Worker:--Would ou kindly give us space in your valual f a great many) disseminated about the nited Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of orth America by the Industrial Workers

of the World?

In one of its editorials the "Industrial Worker" for April makes a statement to the effect that in reply to a challenge of Charles O. Sherman to meet our officers ed out by declaring that we are prepared

it. We have exters in our possession which prove the contrary, namely, that we gindly accepted the challenge of Mr. Sherman and that it is be. She

Here are the letters-the first from the undersigned to Mr. Sherman, the second from Mr. Sherman to the undersigned, and the third from the undersigned to Mr. Sher-

Charles O. Sherman, General President Charles O. Sherman, General President I. W. W.

Sir.—In the February issue of the "Industrial Worker" you challenge the offices of our union to meet you in debate before owe rank and file-you to prove that the Industrial Workers of the World does not tolerate scabbery nor permit scabs to become members, and we to prove the contrary, if we can. I am instructed by the General Executive Board to accept your hallenge. We will arrange a mass meeting of the rank and file of our union in New York City and permit you to defend the scandalous conduct of the officers and members of the Industrial Workers. We do assert here once again that not only does the L. W. W. accept scabs as members, but It also sends its scabs to break up strikes, and we are ready to prove same to your satisfaction.

As soon as you will notify us that you

As soon as you will notify us that you are not backing out, and also the time when it will be most convenient for you to attend our mass meeting, we will at once make the necessary arrangements for the debate hefore our rank and file.—Yours re-M. ZUCKERMAN,

M. ZUCKERMAN,
General Secretary, United Cloth Hat and
Cap Makers of North America.
P. 8.—As the rank and file of our union
in New York City consists of Jewish speaking people, a debate would be more effective and barneficial if conducted in the Yil
dish language. If, therefore, you could get ive and beneficial if conducted in lish language. If, therefore, you come one who talks Yiddish to pres-case, we would, of course, prefer it. New York, Mar. &

Mr. M. Zuckerman, 62 E. Fourth street,
New York City, N. Y.
Bir:—Yours of Mar. & forwarded frum
our headquarters, reached me in Buffalo,
Mar. II, and in reply to the same will say
that I sm pleased to learn that the representatives of the Cap Makers have the
courage to meet me in a debate before the
rank and file; but as I have this month all
taken up with dates for mass meetings that
are now being arranged for, it will be impossible for me to meet you before; the
early part of Amei. I think by the 20th of
this month I will be in a position to arrange with you for a debate, some time in
April. Trusting this will meet with your
entire satisfaction I am—Yours respectfully. Buffalo, Mar. 12. C. O. SHERMAN,

III.

M. BUCKERMAN.

Observe the date of Mr. Sherman's reply.

SANIAL ON DOLEON.

A Remarkable Bit of Alleged "Seles tille Conemics" Subjected to De

structive Analysis. At the last meeting of the New York Social Science Study Club, Lucien Sanial analyzed the double substance of De Leon, his substance as a scientific Socialist, which he found very light, and his substance as "Spanish Sy-plaster on the Socialise body", which he found highly poison ous. In the first part of his speech De Leon's recent criticisms of his "So cialist Poster" entiled "The Share of Labor in its Product". This part be of special interest to students. In the second part, which will appear in our issue of May 5, he considered, in the light of past events pregnant with lessons for the future, De Leon's pres

the amount of social labor embodied in the necessaries required to produce and maintain it. (For instance, if the necessaries required to maintain labor power for one day embody only one-power for one day embody only onepower for the day of labor, then the value of one day's labor power is one-quarter of the value which it produce in one day). Likewise, what has been said day). Likewise, what has been said above concerning the prices of commodities applies with equal force to money wages, which are the price of laber power. For the very reason that the price of the necessaries required to provide it expresses their value in produce it expresses their value in lerins of money the price of labor power necessarily expresses its own

"Of course the determining factor of "Of course the determining ratio of Value—namely. Social Labor—disappears from view in the capitalistic money form, But, invisible as it then money form, But, invisible as it then becomes, it continues to regulate the value of all commodities. The fact of its invisibility, ever so important in other respects—as Marx has amply shown—does not in the least affect the arithmetical correctness of the mone-tary expression, which under capital-ism is the only one available for calculating the Share of Labor in its Product. And since Marx has es-tablished beyond dispute that on an werage Price and Value coincide, it s manifestly absurd to ay, as De on does, that what the wage worker gets is not the value but the price of his labor power. He gets the exact value in money and with the money gets the value in necessaries.

"It would be a waste of time to take the least notice of the still more strik ingly absurd objection, unexplained and unexplainable, which in an involved and incomprehensible sentence this dishonest critic attempts to for mulate against the benest crediting to small farmers, farm tenants, artisans, and shopkeepers, of the value of the labor power which they contribute to production, the said value being estinated on the basis of the wages paid in corresponding occupations. To be sure, Socialism is in no need of adulterated facts and figures to strengthen itself against the side-tracking issuer of that doomed class. On the contrary t needs all the light that can' be shed on the condition of that class and or the part which it still plays in the economic affairs of the world.

"We may now make short work of the econd paragraph of the remarkable 'criticism' under review. It is a gem of barefaced dishonesty; too stupidlooking, indeed, in its nakedness, to be entirely taken for mere stupidity.

"All these who have looked over the Poster, even cursorily, may well ask themselves: 'Has this critic read it' Can he read figures at all? Or does he expect that the readers of it will be blind us he is or wishes them to

"Observe that the estimate of the mount added on the retail market to he wholesale price of the product figures in bold type in the statistical table of the Poster for the large sum of \$6,500,000,000 (six and a half billion llars), which actually represents an average increase of about 50 per cent over the wholesale prices of all the products that reach the retail market

al value of productive labor power on one side, and on the other side the total value of production, including hat portion of it which is sold at reall prices, this unique arithmetician ads to the author of the Socialist osters the following lecture, which the way, he had first learned ver tim seventeen years ago uthor himself: 'Statistical tables in abor is explaited limp fatally if they eived. They must be accompanied by ie retail price that labor has to pay with these same wages for the good abor in the factory to produce a yard e same stuff at retail."

"As already intimated, this public ing of De Leon, in the stuff prices as the teacher of the man ce of impudence. Without entering e into details, it may suffice to say hat as early as 1879, and in conse mence of his extensive researches into hat matter since the crisis year 1873. the present author of the two Social-ist Posters that have thus far been rested to Edward Young, ex Chief of the Treasury Department's Statistical Bureau, the necessity of taking in 1880 a census of the retail trade business as the only means of ascertaining the real value production of the United States, and hat since then his work in that special line of inquiry, with a view to the ading out of the Share of Labor in its Product, has been constant, careful

"The third and last paragraph of the 'eriticism' is hardly worth noticing at all. It is a dishenest attempt to disredit, before its appearance. lanatory pamphlet announced in the oster. But in talking at random of he world's market and summarily ion the very commercial facts which xamined in their true light, verify the Marxist law of value, the 'critic' displays a gross ignorance of the process thru which the capitalist class, as a ody (that is, including the retailers, whom he conveniently places 'out ide's, realizes and divides among its members the surplus value created by labor and appropriated by its direct AND INDIRECT exploiters."

IN BRITISH CITIES

The British local elections are is are ng numerous Socialist and Labor rains to reinforce the effect of our pas ories in the parliamentary contest The latest issue of the "Labour Lands

" records the capture of six addi-mal seats in Urban District Councils Chadderton (two), Liversedge, Mexrough, Ogmore, and Shithwaits; ex Boards of Guardians lieney, penshaw. Shrewsbury sthereby and toke; and one in the Edinburg St. and tourd. This besides the real number of our men already In Edmonton Comrades Cal illings of the Independent Liber arty were among the members extend to the District Council. The i. i. P. nd the Social Democratic an a full joint ileket agalast i cket of the old parties, and cast alou per cent of the total vots, n Leyton the S. D. F. candida's at nt 25 per cent of the vote in 1 is

BLY ONLY UNION-LABEL BREAD.

The earth is in travail; the race is uffering the pangs of parturition.

A world-wide, humanity-embracing evolution is on the calendar—in red been the lower class—and as a class is suffering the pangs of parturition.

A world-wide, humanity-embracing revolution is on the calendar-in red

letters of the Twentieth century.

The impending social crisis is the most portentous that ever issued from

e womb of Time. Historical epochs mark the growth of man, the progress of events, the rise and sweep of civilization.

Prophets and philosophers, catching the spirit of coming events, foresee and proclaim them; and as they approach, poots and pamphleteers, orators and agitators, dramatists and musicians, animated by the new spirit, accinimate the joyous tidings of the sunrise on

These are the heraids of the dawn; the torchbearers of progress; the evangels of advancing civilization. Living, they are hated and reviled; crucified and damned. Dead, they live again and forever.

Freedom is the universal shibboleth

of the present age. And as the cry for freedom surges

from the soul and loaps from the lips of Labor, a thousand million prole-tarians, in all the zones that girdle the globe, lift their bowed bodies from the dust and join in the swelling anthem of the Social Revolution.

In all nations—civilized, semi-civilized berbarian and savage—the leaven is at work; and beyond all boundary lines a silent, invisible, irresistib power is reaching out and marshaling them all in orderly array within the luminous orbit of universal alliance.

The Nineteenth Century evolved the

The Nineteenth Century evolved the physical forces for the overthrow of wage slavery and laid the material foundations, wide as the world, for a new social order. The Twentieth Cenutry, completing the work, will rear the social superstructure—the royal Ample of humanity disenthralled.

Freedom, in its true, ideal sense, is

Jet unknown to man. It cannot abide where slavery exists. Its spirit is essentially universal. It is radiant as the sunshine and refreshing us the shower the very life-breath of civilization.

In the soil of ignorance, superstition thrives, but freedom fails. It is not for the few. The "Four Hundred" cannot, with all their millions of stolen buy a breath of it. They are. indeed, the veriest slaves. The canker is at their souls and the dry rot at

Nicholas of Russia will never know the joy of freedom. The Tsar and his subjects are chained together, and not God himself can free the Tsar without freeing the subjects. That is the law-the moral law-and

no political machine, nor other device of the master class, can ever repeal it. than for the slave-no more for the capitalist than for the wage worker.

O Freedom, we thank thee from the fulness of grateful hearts. Thou art truly pure and incorruptible. Thou sion on the children of toll, bent with their burdens and weary with oppres sion. Thou biddest them to join hands and hearts, shake off their cruel fetters, and rise to thy realms of peace We thank thee, above all, for thy supreme sense of justice in withholding thy favors from their masters and rulers, and rejecting with thy great boon, rebuking thus the soulless few who would, to free them-selves, see all their brethren perish in We hour thy cheering voice and understand thy revolutionary mission. Thou art to us the noblest of multiply and clouds hang low, we find strength and inspiration. We know ception; when class robs class no more; when humanity, slaveless and masterless, rises to its true dignity, then wilt thou come to earth to abide with the children of men in the Reign

The greatest cause in all this world to-day—the cause whose lofty ideals fire the souls of eight millions of workpassion, is International Socialism. This grand historic movement has no parallel in history. It is the first conscious attempt of the workers of the world to unite for the overthrow of their oppressors; the first deliberate election.

emancipation of labor is essentiel to the freedom of humanity. The struggle for freedom is the his-

the development of man. The earth is not yet fit for human labitation; but the long, dark night is

passing, and humanity is moving grandly toward the sunrise. The civilizations of Egypt, Persia,

Babylon, Rome, Greece, Assyria and other ancient nations, and the royal robbers and privileged parasites that ruled over them, had their day and passed away with the wretched slaves who built the pyramids and obelisks along the track of the early centuries of the race.. The femini nations of medieval Europe, whose lords and nables inherited all the victous and heartless char neteristics of the ancient runng class especially their parasitic disdain and brutal contempt for their outraged slaves, have followed in the wake of their predecessors, and nothing retheir predecessors, and nothing re-mains but the memory of their bloody

reign the midnight herrors of history All, all these nations and dynasties and all the broads of titled vampires that had-their gory beaks in the hear of honest toil, have turned back to dus and now fertilize the highway of the

ages, but the working class survives; slowly yet surely developing the power to fulfill its mission of cinanelpation. The working class may be robled,

trampled upon, crushed, broken, saler-ed, imprisoned, shot full of jagged wounds, "poor dumb mouths" to bear mute witness to the crimes it has saffered, but its majestle march continues

All the kings and courts, all the arm and navies and all the reminers and remarks of the ruling class cannot irremarks of the rubil class move-irn tackward the revolutionary move-ent of the working class of the

forki. The very defeats it encounters clius

still on all fours, worked, ridden, whipped and stabled, to serve the con-

venience of its master,

But this working behemeth is con ing gradually into consciousness of hi latent power. He has but to shake himself to make the earth tremble. He s the potential ruler of the universe.

Thru all the countiess years that are

gone, this giant groped in darkness while swarms of insects ravaged his flesh and rioted in his misery.

The Twentieth Century will emerge from the black night of ignor ince and stand erect in the glory of his power and the joy of his triumph. Wage-servitude in the capitalist sys-

tem is the last phase of Labor's sla ceded it, must go the way of all things Society changes ceaselessly, reprodu ing itself in forms adapted to material progress and the logic of events. The master and slave, the lord and

serf of past ages, are gone, and the capitalist and wage worker of our day nust soon follow them.

The evolution of industry is at once destroying and re-creating the social world; and no injunction issued by any capitalist court can lie against the operation of its resistless forces.

The development of machinery necessitates the concentration of capita and this in turn crushes out the middle class and compels the revolutionary orcanization of the working class.

The class struggle against class ruled society is as wide as the domain of capitalism, and as deep-rooted as the exploitation of the working class. international conflict that rocks the

The capitalists are few and cunning; the workers many and ignorant. But the eyes of the workers are ope ing: they are beginning to think, and to

times and have rallied again; they will e beaten a thousand times more, but they can endure it all and grow strong-

Capitalist enpidity and craftin the corrupt subserviency of political, judicial and military hirelings, editorial venality and sanctimonious ser vility; all the hordes of weaklings cowards, apologists, traitors and assessins; all the moral degenerates described by Shakespeare:

"You shall mark Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave. That, deting on his own obsequious bond-

For naught but prevender.

All, all these are arrayed against the lator movement, itself infested with spies and informers and ofttimes led y the benchmen of the enemy-but the labor movement, purging itself again and again, and steadily developing its inherent mental and moral po er, will vanquish ultimately all the forces of oppression and injustice; and the day of its victory, will mark the epoch in the annals of the race.

The whole competitive régime is out of tune and out of date.

another with no more remorse than if great mass of small producers constituting the middle class are being ruin ed, pushed over the precipice, and are of wage slavery; and in the next few years the middle class of to-day stripped and propertiless, will have to make common cause with the working class in the struggle for the overthrow

of capitalism.
"The earth for the people" is the uncompromising demand of the labor novement.

To-day virtually all wealth is pro nced with social tools-in the hands of social labor.

Social tools must be made social

mans, Carnegies, and Astors, canitalists and parasites, and all their broo will soon have to pack their grips and follow their antecedents, the slaveowners and feudal lords, to the limbo

The working class movement will in due time check their baggage to its final destination. It is the historic mission of labor to

free the human race. To free liself is to free mankind. Labor Is life. Society would perish

without the working class.

The degree of labor's servitude is the

degree of society's tribulation, defeat

The disclosures of profligacy am piracy among the elect in New York psurance circles registers at once the beight of capitalist class ethics and the depth of working class slavery, There can be no morals in any se-

there can be no morais in any se-ciety based upon the exploitation and consequent misery of the class whose abor supports that seelety.

There can be no freedom while work.

rs are in fetters Wage-servitude is fatal even to the

rue freedom of its most favored capialist beneficiaries. They may be sur-feited with gold and power, but they are not free. They cannot sever the oar alone into the realms of freedom It is written in the moral law with fron pen in the lead and rock forever

hat whosever endayes his fellow han forges fetters for himself. When labor is emancipated, human-ty will draw its first full anl vimin-

ing breath of freedom.
The eight millions of Social Rev

tionists are multiplying their number tionists are multiplying their number-into conquering majorities; and in good-time, when the knell of departing cap-talism is sounded, they will have the economic and political power to take possession of the sources and misms of wealth production in the neuse of all the people, to whom they rightfully be-long and all the people will then be-free.

We are now in the transition period between individualism and collectiv-ism; between brutality and brother-hand.

The change will come on schedule

time unless the laws of evolution are suspended and the earth stops stff; and it will come in peace and order unless the ruling class decree other-

wise, but it will come.

The Niesteenth Century developed
the machinery and methods to increase
the production of wealth a thedaundfold. The Twentleth Century will still further angment this vast productive force, and it will do more; it will dis-tribute this wealth in equity among

the people who produce it.

Wealth will be for all; so easily ob tained honestly that there will be no incentive to steal; and so abundantly that poverty will disappear; and igno-rance, disease and crime will follow in

The highest civilization attainable in capitalism has been reached, and its degree may be recognized in the moral grandeur and spiritual exaltation of the chief executive of the nation in publicly advocating the whipping-post and the flesh-tearing lash as ministers of mercy and instruments of Christian

salvation. The whipping-post, bespattered with the lacerated fiesh of the moral deformities produced in capitalist so clety, as the symbol of Christian civili-

O Jesus, what virtues are inculcated and practised by thy followers in thy name!

O mercifel Lincoln, and this is the Capitalism, as a matter of fact, is

the negation of conscience—the mur-derer of morals and the destroyer of civilization. The tenderer sensibilities, the divin

er attributes are as dead in the millonaire as in the tramp; in the "cultur ed" society dame as in the siren of the Joaquin Miller wrote of "The Dead

Millionaire"-I know of none livingin profound poetic pity: "The gold that in the sanshine lie

In bursting beaps at dawn; The silver pouring from the skies At night to walk upon;

At hight to wark upon;
The diamonds gleaming in the dew,
He never haw, he never knew."
"What is Henry VIII?" asks Victor
Hugo, and then answers, "A paunch".

That, in a word, describes capitalist YOU MUST READ IT!

Proud was the author of "Les Mis-erables" to avow himself a Socialist. rables" to avow himself a Socialist.

The first hunger," he exclaimed, "is
ignorance! Socialism wishes, then,
above all, to instruct. That does not
hinder Socialism from being calumniated, and Socialists from being denounced. ... To level the tyram
and the slave—what a magnificent endeavor! Now, the whole of one side
of nermal socialists is tyrant and all the of actual society is tyrant, and all the other side is slave. A grim settlement is impending, and it will be accombut end in view. They will gain

The patriots of the American Revo lution conquered their political free dom; the War of the Rebellion de dom; the war or the Receible de-stroyed chattel slavery, and now the s'uggle is on for the extermination of wage slavery.

There can be but out outcome.

Profits and wages produce palaces for parasites and workhouses for

Thank God! an awakening profe tariat is pulsing with solidarity and turning its eyes toward the sunrise.

Scarred and seamed are its rough determination, but no just man on illion crimes, but is animated by no spirit of revenge. Its mission of emanpation is darkened by no shadow ated injury or injustice to its conquered enemy. It conquers that enemy but to free that enemy; and a

victorious proletariat will the peace of the world.

Economic freedom will elevate humanity to a higher plane than it has

ever known.

Wealth and leisure for all! That is now possible for the first time in the history of the race. And that will be but the material foundation of the new social order—the beginning of the Coming Man.

Who shall tell of the intellectual un folding, the spiritual development and the moral exaltation of the generations to follow?

Come, let us onward-toward the

THE STATIONARY STATE.

From John Stuart Mill.

I confess I am not charmed with the ideal of life held out by those who think that the normal state of human beings is that of struggling to get on that the trampling, crushing, elbowing, and treading on each other's heel which form the existing type of social life, are the most desirable lot of hu man kind, or anything but the disagreeable symptoms of one of the phases of industrial progress. It may be a necessary stage in the progress o civilization, and those European na-tions which have hitherto been so fortunate as to be preserved from it, may

have it yet to undergo.

It is an incident of growth, not a mark of decline, for it is not necessar lly destructive of the higher aspirations and the heroic virtues; as Ame ca, in her great civil war, is proving to the world, both by her conduct as a people and by numerous splendid individual examples, and as England, it is to be hoped, would also prove on an

equally trying and exciting occas.

But it is not a kind of social perfec tion which philanthropists to come will feel any very eager desire to assist in realizing. Most fitting, indeed, is it, that while riches are power, and to grow as rich as possible the univer attainment should be open to all, with-

out favor or partiality.

But the best state for human nature no one desires to be richer, nor has by the efforts of others to push them

That the energies of mankind should be kept in employment by the struggle for riches, as they were formerly by the struggle of war, until the better minds succeed in educating the others into better things, is undoubtedly more desirable than that they should rust

While minds are con coarse stimuil, and let them have them. In the meantime, those who do not accept the present very early stage of human improvement as its ultimate type, may be excused for being comparatively indifferent to the kind of economical progress which excites the congratulations of ordinary politicians: the mere increase of production and

For the safety of national indeper dence it is essential that a country should not fall much behind its neighbors in these things. But in them-selves they are of little importance, so ong as neither the increase of population nor anything else preven mass of the people from reaping any part of the benefit of them.

I know not why it should be matter of congratulation that persons who are already richer than any one needs to be, should have doubled their means of consuming things which give little or no pleasure except as represents tive of wealth; or that numbers of individuals should pass over, every rear, from the middle classes into a ecupied rich to that of the unoccu-

It is only in the backward countrie is still an important object; in thes is still an important object; in those most advanced, what is economically needed is a better distribution, of which one indispensable means is a stricter restraint on population.

Leveling institutions, either of a just or of an unjust kind, cannot alone

necomplish it; they may lower the heights of society, but they cannot, of selves, permanently raise the

On the other hand, we may supp On the other hand, we may suppose this better distribution of property attained, by the joint effect of the prodence and fragality of individuals, and
of a system of legislation through
equality of fortunes, so far as is consistent with the just claim of the individual to the fruits whether great or
small, of his or her own industry.
We may suppose, for instance (according to the suggestion thrown out
in a former chapter), a limitation of
the sum which any person may acquire by gift or inheritance, to the

mount sufficient to constitute a mod erate independence. Under this twofold influence, society

would exhibit these leading features a well-paid and affluent body of labor ers; no enormous fortunes, except what were earned and accumulate. during a single lifetime; but a much larger body of persons than at present, not only exempt from the coarser tolls, but with sufficient leisure, both physical and mental, from mechanical detalls, to cultivate freely the graces of life, and afford examples of them to the classes less favorably circum-stanced for their growth.

This condition of society, so greatly preferable to the present, is not only perfectly compatible with the station ary state, but, it would seem more nat-urally allied with that state than with any other.

There is room in the world, no doubt and even in old countries, for a great increase of population, supposing the arts of life to go on improving, and capital to increase. But even if innocuous, I confess I see very little reason for desiring it.

The density of population necessary to enable mankind to obtain, in th greatest degree, all the advantages both of co-operation and of social in tercourse, has, in all the most populous countries been attained.

A population may be too crowded. the all be amply supplied with food and raiment. It is not good for man and raiment. It is not good for man to be kept perforce at all times in the presence of his species. A world from which solitude is extir-pated is a very poor ideal. Solitude, in the sense of being often alone, is es-sential to any depth of meditation or of character; and solitude in the pres-ence of natural beauty and grandeur is the cradle of thoughts and aspira-tions which are not only good for the

Nor is there much ontemplating the world with nothing left to the spontaneous activity of na-ture; with every rood of land brought into cultivation which is capable of growing food for human beings; every flowery waste or natural pasture ploughed up, all quadrupeds or birds which are not domesticated for man's every hedgerow or superfluous tree rooted out, and scarcely a place left where a wild shrub or flower could grow without being eradicated as a weed in the name of improved agricul-

If the earth must lose that great por-tion of its pleasantness which it owes to things that the unlimited increase of wealth and population would extir-pate from it, for the mere purpose of enabling it to support a larger, but not a better or a happier population, I sin-cerely hope, for the sake of posterity, that skey will be content to be stationary, long before necessity compel them to it.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that a stationary condition of capital and population implies no stationary state of human improvement. There would be as much scope as ever for all would be as much scope as ever for an sinds of mental culture, and moral and social progress; as much room for im-proving the Art of Living, and much more likelihood of its being improved, when minds censed to be engrossed by the art of getting on.

Even the industrial arts might be as extractly and as successful cultivated, with this sole difference, that instead of serving no purpose but the increase of wealth, industrial improvements, would produce their legitimate effect, that of abridging labor.

that of abridging labor.

Hitherto it is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being. They have enabled a greater population to live the same life of strudgery and imprisonment, and an increased number of manufacturers and others to make fortunes. They have increased the comforts of the middle clauses. But they have not yet begun to effect those great changes in human desting, which it is in their metals. See the objection of the children is a singular to effect those great changes in human desting, which it is in their metals.

THE JUNGLE

UPTON SINCLAIR Anthor of "Manasans." etc

TERRIFICE BOOK-the story of Lithuanian family in Chicage's "Packing fown." More than this, it is a blating indictment of existing conditions which no American can read without experiencing a

leafre to do something.

JACK LONDON declares that it is "the Tincle Tom's Cabin' of wage slavery."
DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS calls it "the ments equally significant.

An able hwyer was sent to Chicago by the publishers to investigate "Facking town conditions that they might be sure they could in fairness publish the northly could in the publish the northly report amply wettled the truth of the

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SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 WILLIAM ST.,

ture and in their futurity to accou

Only when, in addition to just institutions, the increase of mankind shall be under the deliberate guidance of judicious foresight, can the conquest: made from the powers of nature the intellect and energy of scientifi discoverers become the common property of the species, and the means of improving and elevating the universal

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD. To the Editor of The Worker:-- I wish

"Goble Jerstensis". It has been pretty plainly indicated that the fusion of the Socialist Party and S. L. P. would mean on the part of the Socialist Party the sacritice of all those distinctions in tactics which led in 1839 to our throwing off the rule of De Leon. to our throwing off the rule of De Leon.
Are we dogs to return now to our vomit?
The policy of the S. L. P., so far from
being scientific, revolutionary, or anything
elas that's decent, is the fanatical creed of
utterly utepian thorists. It is a combination of ignorance and vituperative prejudice unequalled elsewhere in the Socialist
movement of the world. It is narrowed
down to the blind worship of a totally uncomprehended sequence of words and is as comprehended sequence of words and is as far removed from all relation to the world of living men as the Nirvana of the Budd-

ly fails to connect itself with the facts of evolution is simp of their strength.

Must we conity? Must we accrete a hard impenutinble shell and within its wall-console ourselves with our separateness from the world of men? Comrade Gheni has not properly classified the Jersey spe-cles—they're lobsters.

Here is the S. L. P., "militant, class-

conscions, actentific, revolutionary, uncom promising"—and bankrupt, hopelessly bankrupt after a free trial of taotics. Here is the Socialist Party, powerful and growing throbbing with vigorous life, fear-ed and respected, the weight of its increas-ing numbers foit everywhere, its tactics justified by the only thing that can ever

bendruptey?

It used to be considered a horrible thing to bind together the living and the dead. How much more repulsive is a voluntary union of that unsatural kind! Does New Jersey think to blow the breath of life into the nostrils of the stark corpus of the St. L. P.? Will they resurrect the dead? Do they expect the cadaver to become virile and focund? The facts are no less moustrous than the figure.

New Jersey suffers from an obsession. The Reade street Professor—that subtle In The Rende street Professor—that subtle In-dian fakir who sees perfection in the wast-ing body and imminent approach to noth-ingness of the S. L. P.—has hypnotized them according to the usual methods of hypnotists. He has tired their attention with ceaseless iteration of "revolutionary, scientiac, uncompromising Socialism". They see nothing, hear nothing think nothing but of the formula. And hence they do ing, effect nothing and must sink into

CAMERON H. KING, JR. San Francisco, April 4

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR KINGS COUNTY

The following is a list of the hranches of the Socialist Party of Brookiya with times and places of meeting. For further information, address Fred Schaefer, Organizer, 83 Stockton street. County Committee meets second and fourth Saturdhys, at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby assenne. Executive Committee meets first and third Wednesdays, same place. Ist, 2d, and 10th A. D. meets the last Tuesday in the month at home of Committee with the month at home of Committee W. W. Passage, 411 Adeiphi street. Organizer, W. W. Passage, 411 Adeiphi street. 34 A. D. meets the third Thursday of the month at 205 Columbia street; Organizer, I. C. Lipes, 815 Bedford street.

4th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays corner Myrile and Kent avenues; Organizer, J. C. Lipes, 815 Bedford street.

4th A. D. meets street and third Thursdays. Granizer, J. C. Lipes, 815 Bedford street.

4th A. D. meets street and third Thursdays. Organizer, Alfred Peiser, 856 Willoughby avenue.

7th A. D., Br. 1, meets on second and

Jonghly avenue.

Tih A. D., Br. I. meets on second and fourth Mondays at 142 Bay Sixt eath street and 1106 Forty-fifth street Fund elv. Organizer, Theo. F. Cund Street.

Tih A. Dr., Br. 2. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 3011 Third avonue. Organizer, Gilbert Blair, 500 Fifty-third street.

Rivet. A. D., Br. 4 (Finnish) meets second and fourth Sundays at Thirty-minth street and New Utrecht avenue. Organiser, Arthur Warm, 3912 Ninth avenue. Sib. A. D. meets third Thursday at 536 Baltic street. Organizer, Geo. H. Lewis, 318 Carroll street. Sth. A. D. meets third Thursday at 336 fabile street. Organizer, Geo. H. Lewis, 314 Carroll street.

Oth A. D. meets first Sunday morning, 10 a. m., at 133 linkay street. Organizer, Gustave Petrit, 132 likeman street.

11th A. D. meeds second and fourth Thursdays at 17 Sterling place. Organizer, Einer Herr, 515 St. Marks avenue.

12th A. B. meeds first and third Fridays at 335 Frospect arenue. Organizer, I. J. Farrell, 352 Seventh avenue.

18th sad 14th A. D. meets second and fourth Financiary at Eckford Hell, Eckford and Calver streets. Organizer, Albert Pauly, 15t Natropolitin avenue.

18th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridess at 15t Manneasann, Gl Ten Erck spreet.

18th And Br. L. 18th A. D. meets second and fourth fourth Study and St. Manneasann, Gl Ten Erck spreet.

18th And Br. L. 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Sundays at Northern Star Hall, 1888 Fullows at Northern Star Hall, 1888 Fullows st., bet. Raiph and Buffelo avenues. Organizer, 28 Tunton street.

ner, 16 Cedar street.

2008 A. D. meets the first and third Thursdays at 200 Homburg avenue, corner Hassann, street, Guanther, Emil Matter, 335 Roskethockes arenue.

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nyself felt and seen.' In other words, it is a practical pleaser the future of the working class. The working class must read it; for the capitalist class will not—or, reading, will not head it. The Socialists must see that it reaches its proper field.

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STRICT UNION PARK.

The committee on by-laws reported progress and stated that anyone who had suggestions to make in regard to

them to the secretary of the commit-

Schafer, Emil Mofsteter, John Mo

enfeld were announced as having

been absent for three consecutive meetings, and it was moved that their

districts be notified to replace them. The 12th A. D. reported that they had

arranged a concert and ball for April 20 and had 100 tickets for free distri-

bution, which were accepted. The 23d A. D. announced that it had 97 mem-

bers. The 29th A. D., Branch 3, stated that they had denated \$5 to the "Daily

rangement of a large open-air protest meeting for April 21 One Hundred and

the following answer has been made

o the malicious circular issued by the

To the Assembly District Organizations of

to have been "sent to the City Executive Committee, the General Committee and to each and twery assembly district organization of Local New York, S. P."

waters.

The G. C. of Lecal New York at its meeting of Feb. 24, 1906, by unanimous vote instructed its E. C. to arrange a protest demonstration in relation to the Moyer-

ing for the payment of each prince for Socialist letters in non-Socialist papers has been defeated by a vote of 5 for and

et, Nashville, will act as temporary retary. Until the convention, all munications relating to railroad stee, hotel accommodations, time and lace of convention, etc., should be deressed to him. The basis of repredressed to him. The basis of the measure or major fraction thereof. The llowing locals have reported delettes elected: White Bluff, Memphis, reham, Soddy, Knoxville, and Smart.

ackson, Soddy, Knoxville, and Smart.

Fiber locals should elect at once.

The Missouri state convention will take place at Jackson City, May 30.

The Florida state convention will be baid Saturday, April 22. 1 p. m., at Ingineers' Hall, 11104 Franklin street, Tamps.

A charter has been granted by the National Office to Gallup, N. M., with 12 members.

Local Cook County reports that Chas J. Geist, a printer, was expelled from the party for scabbing. He has left the city of Chicago, and is pre-sumed to be somewhere in Illinois. Walter V. Holloway, 1811 Berkeley.

way, Berkeley, Cal., has been elected National Committeeman. The 98 clauses of the proposed State and Municipal Program (Referendum A 1908) have all been carried, the affirmative votes ranging from 3.157 to 4.170 and the negative from 165 to 281.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Or tanizers for the week are:

James H. Brower: April 22, 23, Waco, Texas: April 24 to 28, Cleburne. E. E. Carr: April 22 to 26, Buffalo,

N. Y.

John Collins: April 25, 24, Wood River,
Neb.; April 25, 26, 27, North Platte.

Bol Fieldman: Vassachusetts until April
25, at which he will fill a number of
dates in Ithode Island.

25, at which he will fill a number of dates in lihode Island.

3. L. Pitts: April 22, 23, Columbia, S. C.; April 34, 23, New Brookland: April 26, 27, Cayes; April 28, Edmunds.

A. H. Plosten: April 21, Jollet, Ill; April 22, 28, Streater; April 24, Oglesby; April 28, 28, Streater; April 24, Oglesby; April 28, 28, Streater; April 24, Oglesby; April 28, 28, Gook Island; April 24, Ta., under the direction of the State Committee.

George H. Goebel: Pennsylvania, under the direction of the State Committee.

Ben Hanford: April 22 to 25, Allecheny County, Fa., under the direction of the County Committee: April 21, Franklin; April 28, New Castie, Gestrade Breslaw Hunt; April 22, 28, Indianapolis, Ind.; April 26, 25, Kokomo; April 30, 27, Peru April 28, Huntington.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: April 22 to 24, Saffeed, Arts: April 28, Albuquerque, N Mez.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: April 22 to 28, 8afface, Aris: April 28, Albuquerque, N. Mez.
William Mailly: Indiana, with headquartsre at Indianapolis.
Guy R. Miller: April 22, 28, Harriman,
Teun: April 24, Bodey: April 25, Chattanooga; April 26, 27, Tracy-City:-April 28,
Tulinboma.

Herman F. Titus: On account of liness of Mrs. Titus, dates previously amounted prove deferred for two weeks. Reginning April 27. North Takims, Wash. M. W. Wilkins: Consectiout, under the direction of the State Committee.

John M. Work: April 22, 22, 24, Greenbeler, Ark.; april 28, 26, Spadra; April 27, Van Buren; April 28, Winglow.

Contributions to the Agisation Fund were received by the National Secre-tary from Feb. 17 6 April 18, as fol-

www. Mutten, Flushing, Mich., \$2; E. B.
Bawkins, Russiaville, Ind., \$1; Local Connesut; O., \$4.50; Julius Bernard, Missoula,
Mont., \$1; Bigelow Lunn & Co., \$7.85; Do.,
\$11.18; Adam Ruebner, Cincinnati, O., \$1;
Local Des Moises, Is., \$4; A. M. Simons,
Chicago, Ill., \$6; Chas. R. Kerr, Chicago,
Ill., \$2; A. H. Pionten, \$5.35; Bristol Co.,
Mass., Socialist Clubs, \$10; Chas. M. Cohen,
Washington, D. C., \$1; A Comrade, Chicago,
Ill., \$200.

The next monthly meeting of the Aorfolk County Federation will be held at 2 p. m. at Finnish Socialist Hall, Chapel street, Norwood, on Sun-Beston will address the public meeting to be held at 7 p. m. A lunch will be served to visiting comrades, and a general good time is assured.

The Finnish Socialist Club of Brock-

ton held a protest meeting on Satur-day evening, April 14. Fromment Fin-nish comrades of the state spoke.

A protest meeting is to be held in averhill under the auspices of the ide unions and Socialist Party. The Pittsfield Central Labor Union, classes Party, Turners' Society, Ger-ter Sick and Death Benedit Society,

April 22, 8 p. m., at Foresters Hall Wakefield Square, with several speak

The Essex County Federation will meet in Finn Socialist Hall, Tremont street, South Peabody, Sunday, April 29, 2 p. m. There is no number on the hall, but it hay be easily found. On the Salem on the electric and at the laiem transfer station change to South Peabody car and get off at Union street. South Peabody, The hall is then but a short walk, being one block away from the corner of Union and fromost streets. The Finns, who will give free use of their hall, have an active club of about forty-five men and moment members, and it will do the

ing 60 members in good standing, some time age arrived at the conclu-sion that it needed a home and has at last succeeded in finding one, having leased for five years Gibson Hall, corner of Gibsen and Adams streets. The hall will seat about 250 people and there are ante rooms and other conday evening, May 2, with a whist party and dance. Admission, 25 cents. Whist 8 to 16: dancing until 11:30. BOSTON.

The Progressive Dramatic Club of Boston will hold an entertainment at 306 Broadway, Somerville, on Wedness day evening, May 16. They will produce two plays, "A Socialist Editor Romance", a farce by Max Kegel, an "The Smith Mystery"; by Louis Wil-son. Admission, 25c.; children under

evening. April 11. It was a splendid meeting. Sol Fieldman delivered an address on organization, which was list tened to with marked attention. Comtook part in the discussion. Comrade Care Lloyd Withington has presented the branch a copy of her brother's book, "Wealth vs. Commenwealth". There were five new members admitted, which makes the club's mem-

M. W. Gibbs of Worcester spoke at the Co-operative Brotherhood Fellow-ship on The Economic Cause of Dis-

Extensive preparations are being made for the May Day Celebration in Fancuil Hall, Tuesday evening, May 1. Franklin H. Wentworth and Mrs. Wentworth have been engaged and music and recitations will also be given. Numerous organisations will co-operate Nicholas Tehalkovsky, the Russian

revolutionist, will speak at Paine Hall in the afternoon and at Fancuil Hall in the evening on Sunday, April 22.

The Ward 8 Club are holding a series first of the series will be addressed by Patrick Maheney on Tuesday evening, May 8. The other speakers on the lie are John Gallagher, George G. Cut-ting, and E. Sunderland.

How Jersey.

At the request of Painters No. 26 of Orange, E. T. Neben addressed the uniou on Socialism last Monday. A com-mittee from Painters' Union No. 242 dress them again in May. The Car-penters Union of Newark will also hear Comrade Neben next month.

Pennsylvania. ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The fellowing street meetings have been arranged for Saturday, April 28: Federal and Montgomery, Allegheny, Comrades Meng, John Wanhope, and Friedel: Second and Flowers, Pittsburg, Comrades Holmes and Wright; Court House steps, Pittsburg, Com-rades Kennedy and Adams; Ninth and Main, Sharpsburg, Comrades Braden and Schwartz. Turn out and help

A Bohemian branch with 13 mem-bers has been formed in Allegheny

Edward Ellis Carr of Danville, Ill. closed April 14.

necessity of raising money for the county organisation fund. Get to werk, comrades; money is needed badly. Contributions received as follows: R. A. McCleskey, 25c.; Enos Schwarts, Soc. That's a very poer shewing, but you do as well as these two comrades and that \$300 will be raised. Can you give a nickel, dime, quarter, or dellar? Ben Hanford will be the speaker at 526 F-deral street, Allegheny, Sunday, April 22, 2 p. m. Come early and get

a seat.

The next regular meeting of the County Committee will be held at headquarters Sunday, April 22, 10 a. m. Time has been changed on ac-

The parade and demonstration, in which the Socialist Party of Allegheny which the Secialist Parry of Allegaemy County took the initiative, will be held Saturday, April 21. The parade will form at Smithfield and Water streets and march to Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, where the meeting will be held. It is your duty to help make it such a success as our party is capable

of making.

Locals are requested to push the campaign lists. Local South \$46e, English, has raised part of its \$46. What is your local doing in this master?

About 1,000 pieces of Socialist literature were distributed last week and \$0,000 pieces of advertising matter for the Moyer-Haywood demonstration.

The Socialist speakers' club meets every Thursday, \$ p. m., at 526 Federal street, Alleghany.

new menthly report blanks for locals. This blank will be simpler than the old one and it is expected that every local ananoial secretary will

A splendid opportunity will present itself to the Socialists in the Milway-kee City officialists in the Milway-kee City official for the Sent Woyars. Being now twelve in number, our alagrand will be able to block much had legislation. The Republicane and Demberata, who wave frotty well united in the last Cotines, are new likely to line up against each other, while the factions in each party are so strong that neither marker aim.

president of the Council. The Social Democrats, of course, will listen to ue such proposition, but will vets to the end fer their own candidate, Comrade Seidel. The Social Democrats propose members of committees, in the propor-tion of votes cast for such party. Of course this plan meets with no favor from the old-party politicians, who in-sist that "to the victors belong the

legislature to investigate the North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company. The investigations are new in progress. It is needless to say that, with a Socialist on the committee, no

in three votes of electing their candi-date for alderman in the Eighth Ward. He would no doubt have been elected if he had not been opposed by a labor union man on an independent ticket.

The Colorado-Idaho protest meeting under the auspices of the Central La-bor Union of Nashua, N. M., addressed cess, despite the misrepresentation of issue, althe requested to do se. There the unions, was attentive and sympa thetic. A liberal contribution for the defense fund was collected. The reso lutions adopted were rejected by the

Rosen of New York held an open-all meeting in Mystic, Conn., under the auspices of the Socialist local, taking as his subject How to Make Mystic Prosperous. On Saturday evening he spoke to a large crewd on Franklin Square, Norwich. National Organizer M. W. Wilkins spoke in the Spera House, Stenlington, on Saturday, April 14, and in Frensian Hall, Mystic, Sunday afternoop, April 15. Comrades Rosen and Wilkins have done good the movement has been materially

Comrade Chase reports that his meetings have so far been very satisfactory. He says:

On April 12 I addressed an open-air meet mere than good. Later the party headquarters was filled and another meeting was held. In Buffale I speke to a gathering of party members and a very interesting discussion of party affairs took place. So urday evening I speke is Niagara Falis to a good audience. This was the first indoor meeting of Socialists ever held there and it proved very successful. The local bids fair to become a good one. On Sunday affarsoon I speke in the Rochester Labor Lyceum to a large audience and in the evening a meeting was held at headquarters. A supper was served by the women members and party matters were discussed. All along the line the comrades are awakening from the winter's inactivity and are preparing to enter the summer campaign with renewed vigor. My dates for the next few days are as follows. April 18, Byracuse: April 20, Auburn; April 21, Itome; April 23, Watertown; April 23, Deferiet: April 24, Utica.

Assessment stamps have been sent

Assessment stamps have been sent to each local in preportion to membership. While this assessment is not compulsory, comrades should bear in mind that the State Committee will poid. There is no limit to the number of assetsment stamps a member may buy. Locals should make arrange gates to represent their counties. The call will be sent to each local in the Each county is entitled to one delegate, and one additional for every 50 mem-bers or major fraction thereof. In counties centaining more than one lo eal, the county committee, if there is one, should issue a call for primaries one, should issue a call for primarios to be held in each town for the elec-tion of delegates to a county conven-tion, such convention to elect delegates to the state convention; where there is ne county committee, the locals should agree on time and place for a county

convention for this purpose.

John Vogel of Buffalo has been electd State Committeeman from Erie

Bow York City.

Primaries of the Socialist Party is New York County will be held on Friday, May. 4. District secretaries should at once inform the Organiser of the places where they desire them to be held. The list will be given in the next issue of The Worker; in cases where secretaries fall te inform him, the Organizer will select the place

from the I. W. W. called on Organiser Solomon and requested information regarding a united action. Organiser Solomen explained to them that delegates from the locals of the I. W. W., with proper credentials, would be seated if they wished to take part in the work of our conference. He also askegment may resease of the various locals if the Ed. In this city so that they might be a seated lift they wished to take part in the work of our conference. He also askegment may resease of the various locals if the Ed. In this city so that they might be a seated lift they might be a seated lift they might be a seated lift they might be a seated of the conference. As subsidiary request was also made to the effect that we promise not to arrange any Moyer-Haywood pretest meeting prior to Mar. 28, WMEN THE FIRST PROTHET MEETING OF THE I. W. W. WAS TO TAKE PLACE.

The E. C. gave to the representatives of the L. W. W. every opportunity to state and argue their case. Fully an hour of its time was devoted to a consideration of the matter, and the visiting committee was treated with the utmost courtery.

It was pointed out to them, however, that the E. C. kad no power to grant the requests, but must chey the instructions given by the G. C. It could not postpone action in a matter so vitally sfacting the interests of the working class. The way to united action was open. The delegates of the L. W. W. could join our conference, along with those of other labor organizations. This would be far more effective than the course proposed by the I. W. W. because the S. F. was far streage in sumbers and resources, receptaised as a political force, and capable of preducing a deeper impression than the young and atmerically weak organization of the I. W. W. because the S. F. was far streage in sumbers and resources, receptaised as a political force, and capable of preducing a deeper impression than the young and atmerically weak organization of the I. W. W. because the S. F. long before the I. W. W. was even thought of It was therefore our plai At a meeting of the General Committee en April 14 Comrade Lieht-schein was chairman and Comrade schein was chairman and Comrace Banain vice-chairman. Nineteen ab-plications for membership were re-ceived and acted upon and eight appli-cations to fosts at Armenian branch. An invitation from the Forward Asso-ciation to send representatives to their night analyses because ciation to send representatives to their night anniversary banquet was received and Comrades Frost and Stelnes were elected as such representatives. A communication from Comrade Opponingsof in regard to charges made against him by Comrade Fick was received and referred to the Crievance Committee. What action the Socialist Pirty should take in dispensing its sympathy with the objects of the visit of Eastin Gerky to this country was depended at some length. A disner and a large meeting wife both suggested, but it was stillly decided to take negligible to be precised at the large specific wife or the large was a large meeting wife both suggested. But it was stillly decided to take negligible to be precised at the large to decime inviting him to be precised at the large Day meeting. The lift and 20th A. D.

Call Conference has not been well host us, owing to the lightened in the Moyer-Haywood cantievages, and nasted that the G. O. should see to it that this conference should not dop its work. The privilege of the foir was granted to delegates from International Social Science Study Club No. I. and a motion was carried that the Organiser purchase a number of its posters issued for sale to the districts. The appointment of the Picnic Committee was concurred in; also the recommendation that Courseds Myndman of England be invited to come here in the fail. It was decided that 200,000

take part in our conference, the other lab organization, if they so desiyed. In fa one local of the I. W. W. sent designtes the first meeting of our conference on Ma 5. These designates were sented without dissenting view. Thus our willingstees set in unison was publicly demonstrated. But that course did not suit the Industrial Council of the I. W. W. Instee of arranging for designates to the regularit is the work of our conference, committee of the I. W. W. appeared at it first seesion, Mar. 6, and naked for the prilings of the fleer, as an independent or side body, without presenting credentia and asking for admittance as defigures the conference.

committee of three should be ap-pointed to prepare a reply to the I. W. W., which reply should be published in The Worker with-

bers of the S. P.

ly growing. A vigorous agitation is being carried on. Thousands of dollars were raised for the Defense and Agitation Funds raised for the Derense and Aggestion rance created by the Conference. Meetings are held all over the city by our members and co-workers, while the Conference called by the I. W. W. has hardly more than a nominal existence, after its first two meetings turned out to be lacking both in

rigor and in numbers.

Buch are the facts in this case. How
they are twisted and colored by the document above referred to seed not be point-ed out in detail. Taking these facts as a basis, the Industrial Council I. W. W.

"That we declare their (the S. P.) con

raded by the political group which do

raded by the political group which dominates the I. W. W. of this city.

We deem it beneath our dignity to engage in a campatgn of mud slinging with these people. Their own acts judge them. They close with the assertion "that the spirit of these resolutions will not be minusdextood." Indeed, it won't.

LOCAL NEW FORK, S. P.

April 16, 1906.

April 16, 1006.

A meeting of the Picnic Committee of Local New York will be held Fri-day, April 20, 5 p. m., at 64 E. Fourth street. All those willing to assist in Council of the I. W. W., over the signature of its Corresponding Secretary, John T. Yaughan (an active member of the S. L. P.) under date of Mar. 34, 1806, issued a circumaking the picnic a success are re be elected to visit labor organizations members, and it is to be heped tha many will be present. Five hundred posters have been distributed among are still about 500 to be placed. Com rades should bear in mind that more money will be needed in this campaign than heretofore, and they should no miss this opportunity to help swell th beretofore, and they should no

> Comrades of the 5th A. D. are re quested to be present at a special meeting on Baturday evening, Apri 46 Greenwich avenue, near Sixth ave nue. Julius Hopp will propose a plan for propaganda by means of a dramatic entertainment, music, recitations of labor poems, etc., with talented professional actors who are

> pate in this entertainment and tickets will be distributed gratis to the Social let voters of the district, so that the to the free entertainment. It is hoped that this may interest sympathisers who are not attracted by busines

> or season with an entertainment at their headquarters. May 6 will

Feb. 26, decided to organize a conference in relation to the Meyer-Haywood case and to invite all labor organizations sympaths-ing with the cause to send their delegates to that body.

This course was taken with a view to D., upon report of the delegate to the Daily Call Conference that no meet-ings were being held by that body, the delegates to the General Committee rousing the more sluggish elements of or-ganized labor in this city. The call met with response from a large number of bena fide organizations, which number increased at every succeeding meeting of the conferwere instructed to bring this matter from the I. W. W. called on Organizer Solomon and requested information regard-ing a united action. Organizer Solomon ex-plained to them that delegates from the lets, etc., to the voters at least once a month in addressed envelopes.

BROOKLYN.

A negro Socialist, D. E. Tebias, will speak at Silver Hall, 315 Washington street, this Sunday evening, April 22. street, this Sunday evening, April 22. Comrade Tobias recently spoke for the Marlem Socialist club and very favorable reports are made by the members He was educated in Brewn Enversity in the same class with John D. Rocke feller, Jr. It is expected that those who attend this meeting will hea

who attend this meeting will hear some sturdy epinions of the working class struggie from the black man's point of view.

The Register of Hings County, Alfred J. Boulten, will speak at Mart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Sunday evening, April 28. Mr. Boulton's subject, Tanasien and Its Relation to Wages, should be a lively one fer Socialists to debate with him. The last four or five Bundays have shown an increased interest in these lectures as the attendance was larger each time. Lucien Sanial will close the saries for this season the following Sunday.

The Brownsville Pretest Conference

The Brownsville Protest Conference has arranged for a mass massing of Sunday evening, May 6, which will be orientally as a special Meanwhile, an open-air meeting will be held Minusay evening, April 21, at the openior of Pithin avolue and Wathin, to be addressed by 3. Well and L. Pajedman. The Conference will meet funday evening at 40 Thatised Avaple. At the meeting of the Mines of Management of the Workingman's Company of Publishing Association, held incl. Monday, it was dealed to sail a mageting of the Association of Batterday, April 21, 2 p. m., at the Labor The Brownsville Protest Co.

Figs. 4 in Falcon of the Socialist Party, Local New York of the Socialist Party of the Socia

LECTURE CALENDAR

Lectures under the suspices of the Scialist Party or auxiliary organizations an lectures by Socialists before other organizations are listed here. Waless otherwise stated, fine hour is S p. m. and admission of the stated of the second secon

THURSDAY, APRIL 10. West file Benequarters, 385 Eighth avenue. Karl Woods, in German. FRIDAY, APMIL 20.

West Bide Meadquarters, 585 Highth ave-nut, under the anapires of the City Execu-tive Committee. H. L. Blobodin: Public Ownership. Admission 31 for entire course by various lecturers. WED PRESDAY, APRIL 25. West Side Mandenariors, 365 Eighth ave-nue. Mice Mend Malone: Equal Rights. Harlym Sociolity, Club. 350 W. One Hun-dred and Twenty-fifth street. Prof. Gld-dings: Socialism and Liberty.

SATUNDAY, APRIL 21. Tehak's Hall, Thatferd and Pitkin ave-

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

Silver Hall, M5 Washington street. D. Tobias: White and Black Workers, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broad-way. Alfred J. Boulton: Taxation and Its Relation to Wages.

Prospect Hall, Prespect and Fifth avenues. Jacob Fankin: Industrialism and the I. W. W.

GORKY ON RUSSIA. (Continued from page 1.)

evolutionary law the form of our mancipation will be different. Russia is pre-eminently an agricultural nation ien, has grown with us during the last thirty years. The Tsar, the aristoc-racy, and the church hold the arable land, the peasants having only an in-significant portion that they can call their own. A condition similiar to that peyer existed, of course, in America hence the reasons for your revolution what ours are and will be. . .

indefatigable in spreading the impression that the Russian peasantry was sion that the Russian peasantry was hopelessly ignerant, utterly incapable to be anything more than the "child" of the Thar. This pessibly prejudiced the American mind against the idea of a revolution in Russia, which, if it succeeded, according to their estimate, would gain a freedom that was incompatible to our national existence. It is my mission in this country to counter. my mission in this country to counter-act this impression and to win for our longs to it from America.

"As a fact, the peasant to-day is as intelligent as the average citizen, and there have been many causes that have brought him to this condition besides these that I have indicated. This cal principles, and is attempting to save the existence of his master, the Tsar, by a dexterous jugglery of interests, knows the peasants as taxpayers enly-far less does he know them, indeed, than I knew the Indians roam ever your Western plains.

"In spite of the repressive acts of a Government ever fearful, that the doom of its existence is about to be struck, popular education with us is steadily increasing. Since 1889 there have been over 100,000 village schools in existence. These schools are, of course, by no means models of educational progress. How could they be with a Tarr at the head of the Government. were instructed to bring this matter up there. At the next meeting, on April 27, arrangements will be made for systematic distribution of the advertising matter, for the May Day demonstration, and it is the duty of every comrade to attend and do his share. The district has made arrangements for the members to deliver leafments for the members to deliver leafments. At the head of the Government, and other apparatus in use in our complicated modern methods, has had a revenutionary tendency to the strength and deliver. eds, has had a revelutionary tendency in all the modes of thought and daily life among the peasants. Certain home industries, also, have been developed, attinuisting the minds of the people to an unwented activity that renders them more liable to receiving and retaining new folitical impressions. The fact that the peasant is thus being brought into alease cantact with indusfact that the peasant is thus being brought into close contact with industrial intercets brings the civilization of the tewn into the country—and that means an infinite advance in the edu-cation of the masses who were once, as Witte would have them to-day, un-intelligent, benighted, hopeless, with-out knewing the meaning of hope.

"These are some of the obvious in-suemels that have aided in the propa-ganda of Socialism that was actively placed thruout Russia something like thirty years ago. Thes, there is the literary awakening that has taken place among us during the last few years, and that has been a fruitful cause of educational advancement among these children of the Tear." This Year a Beelsive One.

"When will it come, this revolution-asy uprising that will mean the birth of a nation, the enfranchisement of Russia?"

Russia?"

Gorky paused before replying to the question. "This spring should see an upriging of the feasantry," he said slewly, jeeking straight before him. "This year will be a decisive one in the history of my people. We have subgrad for confuries the ordeal of the cruciaxion. Today we are awaiting the feasurection that is sure to be sure."

In order to realize the importance of the awahesing of the peasantry it is

SUNDAY Afternoon and Evening, JUNE 3rd, 1900 Per the benefit of the State Campaign Fund

ADDRESS BY OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR The New York Letter Carriers' Band, Socialist Band, United Working.

The New York Letter Carriers' Band, Socialist Band, United Working. magn's Singing Societies, Turn Verein Vorwärts, and Carl Sahm Club

BARBECUE!

Tickets, 10 cents; at the Gate, 15 cents."

intelligence and revolutionary spirit yet more strikingly than in num It is thru this proletarist, recruited from and in touch with the peasants. that the latter have Been aroused, and

it will st" lay a part no doubt, out of all provides to its numerical stream. Yet the fact remains that Russia is chiefly an absiguitural country, that the rural population form the vast majority. To illustrate:

More than 17 per sast of the people of the United States five in cities having a population of 180,000 or more; barely 4 per cent of the people of European Russia (a citie smaller proportion for the whole maptre) live in such cities. The United States has 33 cities of more than 100,000, with an aggregate population of more than \$13,000. gate population of more than \$13,009, population of less than 5,000,000. The largest Russian city, St. Petersburg, has about 1,800,000 people—that is, it is a little smaller than Philadelphia, and about one-third the sise of New York; the next two, Moscow and War-saw, rank between Philadelphia and St. Leuis; the twelfth on the list, cuse and New Haven, which hold the spectively, in the list of American cities.

DAILY CALL FAIR. (Continued from page 1.)

pipe: "Sympathizer," box with writ-

ing paper: "Anenymous," photo album.
It can easily be seen that the greater part of the comrades have not been to the call of the Committee? Enthusiasm must begin at home. If the avowed Secialists themselves do not expected to show any great interest in the project of a Socialist daily? A few days ago a wall went up in the New York General Committee because the movement for a daily is in such a lethargic condition. There can be no movement without a move on the part shout the slowness of things, but get busy yourself. Sell tickets for fair, and collect prizes for it and sen them to Brooklyn Labor Lyceum or to Comrade Leist, 774 Second avenue, Manhattan. The advertising posters are new ready, and comrades should place them where they will do the most

WOMEN AS JURGES.

Advocates of female emancipation may be interested to learn from the report of the National Council of Women in Nerway that that country has recognised the right of women to sit on a jury; that the Storthing reset on a jury; that we see the win-ner of the Nobel prize; and that a school has ben started to instruct young girls in the responsibilities of citizenship as well as in the care of children. It is also learned that the

number of women who voted for the separation of Norway from Sweden was greater than that of the men.

These and other facts of similar character were brought out at a recent meeting of the second meeting of the Wemen's Institute in London, where one of the speakers, a Mrs. Pitzgibbon of Canada, asserted tion to rule Canada owing to their advanced views and perfect organization the mement an entering wedge could be made by which they might gain the power of suffrage.

NEW ZFALAND GOVERNMENT

SOES INTO COAL BUSINESS. WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 18 .-The government of New Zealand has started in business as a dealer in coal, Laving established agencies for the re-tail distribution of state-mined coal.

STANDARD OIL WANTS VET MORE

CLEVELAND, April 16.—The Standard Oil Company to-day announced an additional advance in the price of refined ell and gasoline of half a cent per gallen.

Less than two months ago the com-

pany declared a quarterly dividend of 15 per cent. During the last afteen years it has paid its stockholders no less than \$446,000,000 in dividends on its capitalization of \$100,000.

TROLLEY TRUST INVADES VIRGINIA. and Improvement Company interests of Philadelphia have successfully engineered a merger of nearly all the electric traction and lighting proper-ties in this part of the state.

IMMANITY ON THE INCREASE.

The number of insane persons is increasing, according to the annual re-port of the New York State Commissien in Lunacy. In 1892, there was one insane person to every 877 in the community. New the ratio is one to every 200. There are 27,406 insane in the public and private institutions of the state and 6,000 are being maintain-

of in their bomes.

The system of pareling insune patients in the care of their friends is being extended and special outdoor attention is being given to the tuberquilar insune with marked results.

A comrade latending to locate around here with small cigar store requests advice as to suitable locality. Signer 270 Broome street, New York City

street. Any comrade looking for com-fortable home scheerful surfoundings. with large parlets, where conrades may discuss subjects that will be in structive and interesting; convenient

ocation; terms moderate; please call Socialist Books

The Peality School of Criminology, Euro Fort. Cash, Se. The World's Revolutions, by Bross Un man, Clash, Se.

Charles H. Kerr & Co., 264 E. Kinzie St. Chicago

to advertise in the

Rew Porter Bolfegeitung

184 William Street, New York and he will get the BEST.

RUSKIN GN AN INQUEST.

F. KRAFFT, Manager.

Dr. G. P. Wallersteld deceased died from syncape, from wax and from went of food. The deceased had no hedelother. For four months he had had nothing but brond to eat. There was not a particle of fat in the body. There was no disease, but if there had been medical attendance, he might have survived the syncepe or faint-ing. The coroner having remarked upon the painful nature of the case, the jury return-ed the following vertice: "That decauged ded from exhaustion from want of food and the common necessaries of life; also

and the common necessaries of life; aid's
thru want of medical aid."
"Way would deceased not go into the
workhouse?" you ask. Well, the poor seem
to have a prejudice against the workhouse
which the rich have not; for of courso
every one who takes a panalos from government gass late/cite "workhouse on a
grand acale; orly the workhouse for the
first do not involve the idea of work, and
should be called a takents. should be called plaghouses. But the possible to die independently, it appears; perhaps if we made the playhouses for them prectly and pleanant anough, or gave them their pensions at home, and allowed them three, wild and dumb, not knowing what to do, or what is ask, I say, you despise compassion: If you did not, such a new per paragraph would be as impossible in a Christian country as a deliberate assureing tion permitted in its public streets. "Christian," did I say! Alas, if we were but wholesomely un-Christian, it would be im-pessible; it is our imaginary Christianity everything else, teamertee. The dramatic Christianity of, the organ and aisle, of dawn-service and twilight-revival the Christianity which we do not fear to mix the meckery of, pictorially, with our play about the devil, in our Satanellas, Roberts, Fausts, chanting firming thru traceried windows for background effect, and artistically medulating the "Dio" thru variation on variations of ministed prayer; (while we on variation of mindeked prayer; (while we distribute tracts, part day, for the benefit of uncutilivated syearers, upon what we suppose to be the signification of the Third Commandment); with a particular to the triumpose. Christianity, we are triumpose in and draw back the hem of our roles from the touch of the kereties, who diented it. But to de a puece of common Christian righteousness in a plain English word of deed; to make Christian law any rule of deed; to make Christian law any rule of life, and found one national act or how

healthy expiration, and look after La-at the door-step. For there is a church wherever one hand meets as helpfully, and that is the only he Mother Church which ever was, or start shall be, -John - Reship, - in "Sesame and THE SUBSTITUTE FOR A KING

action or passion out of your modern ling, lish religion. You mid better get rid of the smoke, and the organ pipes, both, leave them, and the Qothic windows, and the painted glass, to the property man gird up your carburetted hydrogen ghost is one

Did not the voters declare for an intax? And did not five men in the Sur tax? And did not five men in the Supreme Court set this verdit't aside—the afth most changing his mind över night? This is the body of jurists who, converary to every republican principle, are appointed for life and whose very existence makes a farce of republican government. This is the astate body which in the Dred Scott decision declared that the legro was not a man, in order to please its masters. Here, then, this irresponsible court, is the culminating menace to all republican liberty. Here is a thing created for life which is but little less than the substitute for a king, whose whole sympathy turns logically to the conversation of the articleges of the class which created it.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

A NAME OF ILL OMEN, NOW.

They are planning to build a ten million dollar battleakly and name it Constitute as if a fee should hammer that member of our navy as heavily as his. Roosevelt at his party have hammered the spirit and cited of the Constitution of the United State it will quickly become a submarine tobambia state.