NEW YORK, MAY 12, 1906.

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VOL. XVI.-NO. 6.

SOCIALISTS IN

THE EARTHQUAKE No Comrades Reported

Killed So Far.

Altho Destruction of Life Was Greatest in Flimsy Dwellings of the Poor-Wanton Killing by Drunken Soldiers-Jack Lendon Rushes for the Danger Spot While Others Are Fleeing

The last number of the "Socialist list of comrades who have registered at the Oakland relief headquarters of the Socialist Party the Socialist Party, I. W. W., and S. L. P. organizations, with the followering statement: "We have not yet had reports from all the San Francisco members of the S. P. or the I. W. W. or S. L. P. Perhaps we shall never know the fate of some of our joice in the fact that, so far, no one of our members has been reported as killed or even seriously injured. This is a wonderful and almost inexplicable

The same paper contains an interview with a United States marine describing the wanton slaughter of citizens by militiamen, brutalized by mili-tarism and inflamed by drink.

"It is no impeachment of the moral writes J. Edward Morgan in the "Socialist Voice", "to acknowledge that they were the coolest-headed, most collected of the many thousands who witnessed and suffered from the late calamity, viewing the general distress from a philosophic as well as senti-mental and moral standpoint, adding emphasis to the established fact of the healthy poise of the Socialist mind.

"The general, every-day calamity of capitalism, toward which they grow more and more rebellious, and their determination to conquer it, has made them proof against every other calamity; for capitalism is to them the most ible calamity known to man.

What Socialists Thought Of.

"A world-wide continuous earth-quake with beiching craters over every square mile of its hideous do-main. And in this hour of general distress, when rich and poor, master and slave, leveled for the moment, are forced to line up side by side and reach the needy hand for the bread of charity, and drink from the same tin the deep tap root of Socialist convic devotion. Side by side with dejected property owners broading over their misfortune and seeing in flame and smoke and débris only their al loss in dollars and the their every earthly hope, stood groups of wage workers sorrowing over the loss of jobs and masters, and all their earthly hopes; and besides them both stood groups of Socialists, wondering, philosophizing, speculating as to what philosophizing, speculating as to what effect this awful catastrophe shall have on the Socialist movement. Won-dering, heping and fearing, in the midst of general distress, with the flames closing in around them, whether the business of the country and the public mind shall be so affected as to

delay the Socialist Republic.
"Will such a calamity, or others that might follow, prolong by a fortnight the more horrible capitalist system? Will it check our propaganda? 'Will it arrest the concentration of capital to a degreed 'Will the capitalists of Idaho take advantage of the paralysis of the public mind and do away with our beloved comrades of Colorado now in the hands of the enemies of Social-

"Such were some of the actual ex-pressions of Socialists gathered in little groups—coolly philosophizing an hour or so after the terrible shock that

laid San Francisco in ruins and made 350,000 of her people homeless.

This spectacle of homeless comcades, many injured in the wreck of buildings, coolly speculating on the moral and political aspect of the calamity and planning for the future of the Socialist movement in the midst of a burning city without food or veals the depths of the Socialist's con viction and devotion to the great cause to which if need be he will one day

Holmes' Experience.

Geo. S. Holmes writes in the same issue of our Oakland organ as follows: The great fire and earthquake which in a couple of days changed Sa Francisco from a great commercial the lives of several thousand human beings were lost, most of whom lived in the poorer districts south of Market street, demonstrates only too clearly the historic class struggle, the impassable gulf between the proletarian

"The writer was awakened abou 5:15 in the morning by a terrific shock which lasted for about 30 seconds. The house rocked to and fro and great masses of plaster fell upon me as I lay in bed. Dressing quickly, I rushed out side and saw chaos and destruction all around me. Half nude men and women rushed wildly hither and ouses were collapsing or had fallen, Pandemonium reigned, into the house again and got

on a few more clothes. While going up to the I. W. W. headquarters, blaz-

caused the collapse of the Brunswick Hotel, corner Sixth and Howard. It caught fire and the screams of the imprisoned people, who were roasting to death, were heart rending. A few were death, were heart rending. A few were chopped out, but about 80 were cremated. The fire was by this time in full possession of the L. W. W., S. P. and S. L. P. headquarters. At St. Patrick's church on Mission, between Third and Fourth, fell on a lodging house, causing the death of 150 people. But two persons a man and wife. ple. But two persons, a man and wife, were saved from another rooming house on Folsom street. The earth quake had caused the bursting of th water mains so that not a drop could be obtained to fight the fire, or for drinking. Fumes of escaping gas filled

Capitalist Brutafity.

"The regular army was ordered from the Presidio and martial law proclaim shot without provocation.
"One case that merits notice was

when a soldler shot four men for car rving away provisions a grocery had given them. The so-called gua of the people proved them competent and worthless and three thousand organized workmen could have kept order and run things in a thousand-fold better manner. In Jefferson Park, which I reached that evening, about four thousand people were congregated. The soldie lowed men and wemen about taking from families flasks of whisky needed fer medicinal purposes.

scene. The blaze from the burning city reflected the parched and agonized faces of thousands of homeles sounded from all directions: a sleepless miserable night was passed. The gray dawn of morning brought a slight relief to our nerves, altho the horror had not abated. Food was almost unable business people demanding from Water was a forbidden luxury and with thousands of people herded to-gether the fear of epidemics prevail-

d. On making our way with extreme difficulty to the ferry, preparatory to reaching Oakland, the old appeal came to my mind: Workmen, why do you build palaces and live in horsis? And I thought of the loss of life of the pro-letarians who lived in the miserable shacks south of Market street-lives acrificed thru the greed of the proprietors of these dens and then of the bourgeois quarter. My blood-boiled and I could scarce refrain from crying alond: 'Workingmen, unite! You have a common enemy to fight and nothing to lose but your chains."

Jack on the Spot.

With characteristic love of adven ure, and perhaps with the writer's natural love of copy, our author com-rade, Jack London, rushed to the scene of the disaster which others were fleeing from. Gaylerd Wilshird received last week the following letter from Comrade London:

Frieco was wiped out.

I inclose herewith some snaps showing you

how Santa Rosa was wiped out. My own films of the Santa Rosa ruins have not yet been developed. These prints were sant me by a friend, so please return them at

me by a friend, so please return them at your earliest coavenlence. Charmian [London's wife] and I were at Glen Ellen when the earthquake came. It ruined the walls of my new stone. We jumped up to Santa Ress and saw the dejumped up to Santa Ress and saw the de-struction there, and inside of twelve hours after the earthquake, were in Sau Fran-cisco. Charmian and I spent all of Wednes-day night in the path of the flames, and on Thursday crept down thru the smootl-dering ruins to the ferries, and got over to Oakland. Frisco is gone. There is never a place you were ever in with the exception of Golden Gate Park, that is now steading in San Francisco.

now standing in San Francisco.

I am afraid so enormous a destruction of capital will somewhat retard the Sociallet movement here, especially in San Fran-cisco. If an equal destruction of property had occured all over the United States I doubt not that Socialism would have been retarded a sentential. retarded a generation.

Thanks for the inside line of Gorky, and the knocking of the "World". Thank God that the one thing I am not, is BOUR-

Many comrades will be interested to know that Joseph Spero, formerly of Boston and New York, who has been that city just two days before the cat-

AN APPEAL FROM

and sympathizers:

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO. The following appeal is addressed thru the Socialist press to all comrades

Comrades of the Socialist Party:-The Socialists of San Francisco have suffered very severely in the terrible calamity that has befallen this city. We are therefore

compelled to appeal to you for aid.

Devastation and rain, complete destruction and disorganization have come to local
industry. The entire business district,
wholesale and retail, and almost all the

THE BIG FAIR IN BROOKLYN.

Socialist Daily.

Great Fostival on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, May 11, 12, and 13 at the Brooklyn Labor Lycoum-Elaborate Entertainment Program and Mani-

Every Socialist and sympathizer in combine duty with pleasure by attend-ing the great fair and festival to be held this Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, May 11, 12, and f3, in the Brook lyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby

The whole three days-afternoon and evening-of this affair will be a continuous and rousing round of enjoyment, all for the benefit of that pro York have so long been working, the establishment of a Socialist daily newspaper to instruct, inspire and orof emancipation from capitalism. The fair will be opened on Friday

May 11, with a concert by the Brook lyn Letter Carriers' Band of 50 pieces and an opening address by Joh Spargo en Socialism, The Hope of Humanity. There will also be concerts on Saturday evening and Sunday after-noon by the Socialist Band, and on Sunday evening by the Letter Carriers

On each of the three evenings there will be an elaborate vaudeville, musi cal, and dramatic program. All sorts of articles will be sold and drawn at variety of booths, and there will be special sale of Upton Sinciair's powerful Socialist novel, "The Jungle \$1 a copy-all profits for the "Daily

Call".
The Ladies Socialist Club will run Japanese tea and refreshment booth and sell souvenirs to their happy customers. A bevy of beautiful young and old ladies will ornament the memorable occasion by their gracious and untiring attention, and everyone who bestows his or her presence and pat-ronage will be guaranteed fair treat-ment by the fair ones of the fair.

Comrade Fraser acknowledges re-ceipt of the following additional prizes: Mrs. Cheatle, fancy satin Arm and Torch cushion; P. Thorsen, watch; B. Farrell, watch; F. Bobinson, bronze clasp; N. Ehrlich, box of cigars; Wm. Hintz, box of cigars; Chas. Brash, set of Dickens' works.

for our personal relief. We shall so our best to maintain our personal independence. But for the next year or two only day laborers and mechanics connected with building operations will be able to find building operations. building operations will be hose to have adequate employment. Some of our mem-bers therefore must depend on commadely help to tide them over a period of unem-ployment. We must have funds to aid

general inpoverishment have badly crippled our organisation—and that at the beginning of a critical campaign. Our headquarters have been totally destroyed. We have lost all our records. Our furniture, our fine library, our large stock of books and other literature were consumed by the fames. Those were worth over a thousand dollars and are new a total loss. In deficient literature were consumed by the fiames. These were worth ever a thousand dollars and are now a total loss. In addition, we are now losing our income from propaganda meetings, collections, and literature sales, averaging \$250 a menth, and which was being continually returned into propagands. In dues, too, we will inevitably suffer a severe decline for some months, and must resign the proud position we have heretofore held of paying one-fourth the dues in the state which ranks third in the Union

the state which ranks third in the Union. The capitalists, undagned by their losses, have banded together to build a bigger and busier San Francisco. They will draw funds from all the money centers of the world to finance the reconstruction. We Socialists, the true exponents of working-class interests, stand ready to build a bigger and better local. We appeal to our comrades through the country to aid us in keeping pace with our inveseme and in keeping pace with our inveseme and in the continue effective existence and properly utilize the opportunity which is now offered to us.

In the general destruction nearly all the thesters and halls were swept away. The few that remain are charging exorbitant rentals and thus we are confronted at once by an obstacle and an opportunity. Land rentals in the burnt district are reasonable, labor is volunteered, and the crection of a hall will be cheap and profitable. If we can precessed immediately to its construction it will become a revenue producer and a visible sign of Socialist vitality. It will put us more solidly on our feet than ever in a fluancial way, and enable us to look after our own members. It will make us an integral part of the new San Francisco, respected and feared by our opponents.

an integral part of the new Ean Francisco, respected and feared by our opponents.

The political situation is changing marvelously. In this crisis Schmitts has fratternized with the capitalists and new political alignments loom large just ahead. The barrier to our progress, offered by the Union Leber Party, is being disrupted and the situation demands the most strenuous exertion on our part to meet the 'crisis with a powerful force and turn events to our advantage. A gubernatorial compaign is on this year, and a public ownership movement must be headed off by active propaganda. The utmost sid is of the greatest importance to us.

San Francisco has contributed most generously to every fund for the party's aid in the past, and we now ask the comrades to do their best by us. We appeal to you, comrades, each and all, to exert 'avery effort to raise all possible funds for the todig deeply in your pockets to help us care for our destitute, homelees and workless, to repair our losses, and series the golden opportunity which promises great things for the cause in Colliferial. It is imperative that we get ettary cent you can meet

PRINKLIN C. JORDAN. Indicate on S

THE PROTEST CONFERENCE.

To Help Along the Coming May Day Past, Other Work Now Pittsburg Socialists Socialist Conventions Be-Will Be Taken Up.

> Still Collecting Money for Defense of Western Federation Officials and for Future Agitation to Enlighten the Work-Ing Class as to the Facts in the Case.

> Altho the great May Day demonstra-ion in New York City has passed into history as a glorious success, the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, which had charge of that as well as of several smaller meetings, has not by any means finished its task nor are the any means finished its task nor are the delegates growing weary in their

At the last meeting of the Confer length: As the exact date of the trial could not be ascertained, and as it is not practicable to hold not practicable to hold more large meetings just at present, it was resolved that, instead of holding weekly seguious, the Conference should, for ent, meet on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. The ext meeting, therefore, will be held on May 24 at 85 E. Fourth street. Dele gates are requested to note this change of date and should be on hand prompty at the next meeting.

More Work To De.

With the probability that the trial in Idaho will be well under way by the middle of June, the delegates should realize that the real work of the Conference is about to begin. More noney will be needed both for the Agi-tation Fund of the Conference and the Defense Fund and plans will have to be made for continued agitation.

ations are now represented in the Con-A. D. branch of the Socialist Party. J. Sorin was seated in place of A. Groe-inger as delegate from the 32d A. D.

The committees reported on the suc-cess of the demonstration in Grand Central Palace on May Day and the work connected with it. Among other things, 250,000 leaflets explaining the unlawful arrest of the officials of the V. F. of M. were distributed.

W. F. of M. were distributed.

Dissatisfaction was expressed with
the fact that, while we had a large attendance at our May Day meeting, the
progressive organizations of the Conprogressive organizations of the Conference were not well represented some of them holding their regular meetings on a day which is celebrated all over the world as the International Labor Day.

were instructed to prepare a circular letter to be sent to the various organisations represented and to those who have contributed to the funds, giving a description of the work of the Cen ollected-and how they were used.

Up to Tuesday Financial Secretary, solomon had received the following

Cigar Makers No. 90, \$100; Hapover So dallat Ciub, \$5; Lettonian Soc. Cinb Zinna', \$5; Int. Arb. K. & U. Verein, \$15; August Sauter, Upper Nyack, N. Y., 22; R. S. S., 45; Frank Schlesinger, 51; pre-viously acknowledged, 1947.85; total, \$1,250.33.

One thousand dollars has been forwarded to National Secretary Barnes sion to the Western Fedration of Milers.

Study Club No. 1, acknowledged in The Worker of April 28, should have read \$7.60 instead of \$7.

The Agitation Fund.

The following additional contributhe Moyer-Haywood case have

W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 28, \$5; do.,

Contributions for both these funds are to be sent to U. Selomon, Financial Secretary, 66 E. Fourth street, and it should be stated clearly for rains fund they are intended. The agitation fund should not be neglected, as more meetings are to be arranged and literature printed and money will be needed. With the trial to begin very soop the real work of the centerines will begin in real earnest. The workers must be calightened about the decided with the centerines will begin in real earnest.

MORE POLICE INTERFERENCE.

Have to Fight.

Comrades Trust to Mayor's Verbal Promise for Right to Hold Street Meetings and Are Treated to an Exhibition of American Cossack Meth-E Cods-They Will Insist on Their Rights PITTSBURG, Pa., May 8.-"Is Pitts-

burg in the United States?" will be the cry of the workers. Last Sunday a mittee from the striking Bakers' Union came to Socialist headquarters and requested the County Committee to send speakers to address an open air meeting of bakers who are out on strike against one Kaplan, a Jewish baker boss. Comrades Holmes and John Wanhope were detailed as speak-ers and Fred L. Schwartz, the organizer of the Socialist Party, was in structed to attend and report the proceedings. In the meantime a com ee had called upon Mayor Guthrie of Pittsburg, requesting permits for the Socialists to carry on their street meet-ings. The Mayer said as long as we were not disorderly (whatever that means) and did not blockade the sidewalks, he "thought" the police would not interfere.

With this understanding we went ahead with the meeting. Comrade Wanhope was the first speaker, and while he was talking a policeman ame up and asked us if we had a permit. Organizer Schwartz told his what the Mayor said, but he replied: "Mayor Guthrie is my boss, but I an getting my orders from other men be-sides him." He did not tell us to quit, but went away and later returned with another policeman. Comrade Holmes, the other speaker, had not yet arrived so Comrade Schwartz spake a while and was followed by Comrade Fromm, who spoke in Jewish. Later on Comnes arrived and went on with

utes when a reserve force of 15 police-men swarmed down upon the meeting and arrested Comrades Holmes. Fromm, and Block, and several by-standers. The officers in the rush swung their clubs savagely; women with bables in their arms were knock ed down and old men and c were mercilessly treated. As the patrol-box Comrades Schwartz and

Eleven men in all were acrested and This morning all were discharged who came to the police station to put up for calling a policeman "a hero' and telling him that they acted like a lot of Russian Cossacks.

The Police Magistrate, in discharging the prisoners, said: "In view of this being your first offense and the publicity this matter would otherwise receive in the daily papers, I will dis-charge of all of you." Comrade Morris received a separate hearing and was fined on the charge of "resisting an

In the meantime, the Socialist Party will hold meetings and the fight for free speech goes on.

FRENCH POSTAL WORKERS' STRIKE

The strike of postoffice employees in France has failed, writes Jacques Bou-"Zihin", \$5; Int. Arb. K. & U. Verein, sin: Leather Goods and Novelty Workers, \$5; France has failed, writes Jacques Bon-Non-Basted Children's Jacket Mr.era, \$5; homme in "Justice". It was a strange Rakers No. 93, \$6; Coppersmit & Union, \$28; W. S. & D. B. F., Br., 157, \$6; Homler gun, because there was apparently no on the agitation. If a strike is begun under those conditions, it is very much like going to war without a proper supply of ammunition. It was evidently hoped that much public support would be given, and that in that way funds would be forthcoming. But in this case nothing was received, as owing to the inconvenience caused the public were out of sympathy with the strikers. Then, too, there were many candidates waiting for appointment, so that there was no difficulty in filling the places of the men who were out. At the same time, it is quite true that they were underpaid; the workers in the postoffice, not only in France but in this country, always are. The should, however, be better organized and then they would have a chance The government took up the absurd surd, and the government will have to give way, as they have already done with reference to the workers in the arsenals and in the tobacco factories

HUMOR IN RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

they played grim jokes. Thus, in one St. Petersburg district they elected a dog as their delegate to the Duma, on be quite as useful as any Russian who has a chance of election. Another group elected a chimney, because the chimney would not suffer from ma-

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

ing Held Early.

Several States Have Aircody Nominated -State Organization Formed in Tennessee—The Mational Body Doing Good Work.

All over the land the Socialist Party is getting ready for a good hard cam-paign in preparation for the congres-sional and state elections which will be held on the sixth day of Novel As usual, our conventions are being held and our nominations made early in the year, so as to allow plenty of time for our speakers and writers reach the people's minds before the old parties start up the blare of brass bands and the crackle of fireworks to 'enthuse" and confuse them.

Last week we reported the Socialist state conventions in New Hampshire been held, and others are to follow within a few days.

Tennessee Organized.

The Socialists of Tennessee held their state convention at Nashville we have had local organizations of the party in Tennessee for several years, they have had no state organisation being affiliated directly with the national body. The comrades have come to the conclusion, however, that the time is now ripe to form a state organization and at the convention steps were taken to that end. Applicatio was made for a state charter, which, it may be presumed, will be granted without question, and J. T. McDill was lected State Secretary. His address is 469 Humphrey street, Nashville, and all readers of The Worker in Tennes see who are not members of the party organization are requested to communi-cate with him and help him in the ormation of locals.

A full state ticket was nominated. headed by John M. Ray as candidate for Governor. Comrade Ray is well known in Tennessee and in several other states as well, having travelled extensively as a National Organiser

for the party.

The Rhode Island state convention was held at Woonsocket on May 3 and a full ticket was put in the field. Na-tional Organizer Sol Fieldman was present and delivered a stirring ad-

The state convention of the Socialist Party of New Jersey will be held on May 30 in Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, West Hoboken. This is the largest hall in town, seating 600 persons, so that there will be room for pectators as well as for delegates.

Besides nominating candidates and making arrangements for the campaign, this convention will co and pass upon the report of the Unity Conference, which has aroused so much discussion.

The Vermont convention will be held consvivante on May 20 at Allegheny. on June 2 and 3, and that of South Dakota at Sloux Falls on June 5.

As the political campaign and the season for open-air meetings approaches the National Office of the party is also increasing its activity. More or ganizers and lecturers are now in the field under the direction of National Secretary Barnes than for many services are multiplying. It is evident that the summer of 1906 is going to be a lively one in Socialist circles.

Here in New York.

Preparations are nearly completed for the New York state convention. The sessions will be held in the large hall of the new Workingmen's Educa-tional Association clubhouse, 248 E. Eighty-fourth street, where the dele on Saturday, June 2. It is hoped that the work of the convention will be completed by Sunday noon, so as to picnic of Local New York and get acquainted with the comrades in this riginity. The convention will undoubtedly be the largest ever held by the party in this state and, it is believed will usher in our best and most effec

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Conference of Socialist Organization In Middlesex County Held at Everett -Organization Urged. EVERETT, Mass., May 4.-The Mid-

diesex County Socialist Federation met in G. A. R. Hall, this city, last Sunday afternoon. Organizer Wilkins o ting, who spoke on party organization

Comrade McDonald of Cambridge spate on The Rypoeriey of Capitalist Murals, citing at examples the future fastery given by the "respectable elements of teachy" to Prince Heary with his fainte attendants and, on the other hild, the rant and only poured out against Gorty and his wife on the gettest that their militage has not the gettest that their militage has not the gettest of the Fine and the Russian of the Fine and the Fine and the Russian of the Fine and the

SPIES IN TRADE UNIONS.

A Striking Illustration of the Hard Fact of the Class Struggle.

Offers to Put Union or Non-Union Men into Any Factor to Act as Secret Agents for the Bosses - And Yet Cont servatives and "Reformers" Say There Is No Class War. The Toiedo "Socialist" publishes a is a relation of actual war. This is

Secret Service System of Industrial Inspection" — Agency

opy of a circular sent out by an ininstrial spy agency to manufacturers, nine "operators", railway corporations, and other large employers thru-out the Middle West, which is a strikng illustration of the fact that the relations of the capitalist class and the vorking class, whatever sentimentalsts may think or hypocrites pretend, circular:

sort, and it is safe to say that nearly all the great corporations make use some such service and that spice aft labor organization the matter in our editorial columns. I this place we merely reproduce

PRICE 2 CENTS.

"Shields' Secret Service System of Industrial Inspection ENABLES YOU to know whether every employee is doing his proper tasks

to determine the individual worth of each employee; to know your are ceptionally skilled and faithful employees as well as the incompetent and untrustworthy idiers, to the end that the good may be retained and the unprofitable discharged.

"ENABLES YOU to know whether the rules and regulations of your plant are being faithfully observed; to know the general condition of your plant in the direction of safety, sanity and convenience; to know about

and prevent carelessness and waste.
"ENABLES YOU to know and discharge agitators and thereby save much friction which might otherwise result, to the end that the individual workman may work when he pleases, for whom he pleases and on what

"ENABLES YOU to select the best means of accomplishing and getting what you know you want; by having a foreknowledge of the facts, to interpret them and forecast results. ENABLES YOU as an individual or company to defend your interests; to

know whether you are getting a fair day's work for your money; to realize that an hour's stoppage of a machine, from whatever cause, means a proportional loss of production and profit.
"ENABLES YOU to ascertain how many hours a man can be kept at any given task at his maximum efficiency so that to work him pay for additional time becomes unprofitable.

"Do You Know?

s doing exactly what you are paying him for doing; not only have you a moral and legal right to know, but you absolutely MUST know. If you do not know, and, for example, he is not doing a fair day's work, how can you take his day's product and compete with the product of a full day's work. done for the same wages by an employee in your competitor's shop? When can I talk the matter over with you?

"You have a moral and legal right to know whether or not any employee

(Know yourself; and know others in whom you must put faith and trust.)

"Inspection Department. "Shops, Railroads, Factories, Etc.

"I will furnish you any kind of a mechanic or laborer, union or non-union, place him (or her) in your plant side by side with your present work-men, and besides giving his services as a workman, he will furnish TRUTH-FUL secret service reports DAILY, of everything that is going on in your factory. If there are labor agitators, you will know it; if there are dist est employees, you will know it; if anything is not going right, you will know it; all this at a slight cost over what you would pay any good workman to fill the same position. If you desire to try one or more of my workmen for one month or longer, I will be glad to call on you with further information and prices.

THE MINERS' IRONY. risis in the near future which would call for the concentration and wise di-Having Listened Too Often to Capital rection of all our forces. He urged that we should ignore disagreement Ist Politician Before Election in the non-essentials and "isms" and Past, Coal Miners Now Grant Him center all our energies on the great Privilege of Addressing Them After "Educate, Agitate, Organize"—these three words expressed the proper func-tion of the party, and no one of them They Vote. ASHLAND, Pa.—Con Foley of Pottseville spoke on Socialism before a pub-lic meeting of miners here the other

ould safely be neglected.

Squire E. Putney of Somerville also spoke. The the Socialist Party is still small in numbers, he said, it is mensely important as a part of the historic development of society. It is important as a part of the he concrete expression of the great revolutionary forces which are at vork. Economic conditions are compelling the workers to think and are ipening for change. Even President Rooosevelt has had to take notice of "The Jungle" and the newspapers are abject of Socialism. The Socialist indictment of capitalism is being driven ome, and there should be no wasting of energy in this important work.

ett Club and Theodore Von Rosen-vinge, 17 Park Road, Everett, was lected secretary. Delegates were presell, Acton, Malden, and Newton. The

AFRAID OF THE LIGHT.

Organ of Idaho Prosecution Warns People Not to Read Socialist Papers. Last They Be Corrupted-Comrade Titus Addresses Big Meeting in Wallana

WALLACE, Ida .- A monster mass

meeting was held here, addressed by fermon F. Titus. This is the very center of the famous "bull-pen" trict. The capacity of the hall in which the meeting was held is 400, and nearly as many were turned away. David C. Coates presided. The collection amounted to \$107. Of this \$50
was applied to the Defense Fund, and \$15 to the National Agitation Fund of the Socialist Party.

The Boise "Statesman", the avowed mouthpiece of the prosecution against the W. F. of M. officers, is now asking its renders not to listen to friends of the accused and not to read anything that is favorable to Moyer, Haywood, or Pettibone.

ST. PAUL OITY ELECTION. ST. PAUL, Minn.-The city elec

tion on May 1 was a surprise to the best informed comrades. B. F. Moriedge, candidate for Mayor, polled

-One of the most powerful server of the alow americans to public lastitudes consists in the dividending that main many medical for the dividending that to the tendent of the consist of t

The public goose is being plucked particularly bare:

authority.

GLASS TRUST IN SPAIN. A glass trust has been formed in Spain. Nine of the largest companies have combined. Five of these will close their works and production will

be apportioned among the other foul

day. A. B. Gardner, Republican mem

Comrade Foley put him on the rack for having voted for three bills aimed

especially at the miners-the one organizing the state constabulary as special standing army for the mine

owners, the one defining trespass in

such a way as to give the mine owners more than feudal rights, and the one making it easy for them to execute wholesale evictions of mine work-

to do so, but requested that the union set a date for him to speak at a require union meeting. The Ashland mine

gentlemen and, in view of his dodging this challenge to defend himsel in public, the union adopted the follow-ing resolution: "Resolved, That the

ing resolution: "Resolved, That the miners of Ashland give Mr. Gardnen the privilege to address us the night

Unify has been arrived a the Polish Socialist Party are Radical man Social Democrate Party, and gard to the abvement in Geran Poland. The former remains as a organization of the Poles living in Germany, but as forming an integral part of the entire party, and as subject to the will of the entire party. The literature is also to be subject to the control of the matty subporties, and final-

trol of the party authorities, and final-

ly of the Congress. There is now every

prospect that they will work in her

mony since both recognize the same

IN PRUSSIAN POLAND. boycott

lar union meeting. The Ashland n

rs in case of strike. Gar

after the next fall election."

Unity has been arrived a

er of the Legislature, being prese

by reduced cost and higher prices. THE RAILROAD RATE BILL.

The pluckers on a smaller scale indige nantly declare feathers, after being plucked, are not divided fair.

Their agents (now convened in Congress) may conclude a truce—

A plan to equalise the spoils—but what would be the use? left upon the goose.

J. L. McCRBERY.

The Socialist Party depends on its rank and die for guidance as well as as supposit

Worker. Communications emperial department of emperial department of the B monid hear the writer's name and at and matter should be put in an te as possible, consistently with s are encirs mecapita are Lever sent to individual a fibera. Acknowledgment is made auring the number on the wrappet, to st following receipt of money. their communication in time to real after its Monday, whenever possible Completate shout the business or editorial consequents of the puper should be acceptable to the Board of Directors. Socialist respective Publishing Association, 181 Man Street, New York.

Yes. N. Y. Post Office on April 6.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE the Sacinast Party has passed through an assertal election. Its growing pow indicated by the Increase of its vote:



If any one thing more than anothe called conclusive evidence in et of the Socialist contention that relation between the employing s and the wage-working class is ally a relation of war, it is the fact beautht out in our news columns this week under the heading "Spies in the Trade Unions". The occasional even the frequent use, of the dice and the military to club or shoot ers may be explained—falsely, but plausibly-as due to the accident depre and disorder in case of stelles, to blundering on one side or the other. So with the use of injunctions and the defeating of labor laws by the sture or the judiciary. All these nes may, with a certain superficial w of reason, be said to be inciden-

talists are employing spies among workingmen; that they are patting r sples among the unorgani I as the organized men; that they ng this, not only in time of rike, but all the time; that such es not concerned only with informi bosses about the workings s for strikes or boycotts, but that are at work all the time furnish the masters with information to them in getting the most work of their employees at the least cost rages in face of these facts all the stubbornly blind must see that war between Capital and Labor not consist only in occasional and night perhaps be prevented, but s and natural conflict of going on all the year round of strike or boycott or lockout. Wh regard to the work which there ing in times of so-called inal peace, the comparison of two ed in the circular will throw

corts of Civic Pederationists nt light on that phrase so dear little humburgers all the besidere Roosevelt to Eland of the noteach or of the labor movement—the bir day's work". In one paragraph employer is told that this spy syshe to setting a fair day's work for his ". In the next he is informed it embles him to know "how mer a man can be kept at any task at his maximum efficiency that to work him longer and pay other words, what the em ens by "a fair day's work" more nor less than this: ch a day's work as will yield to the players the maximum of surplus in dact over and above the workman's to pay in the form of wages in order morrow and next day as well as to-day order not to starve the goose that tars the golden eggs for him. Maxi saum profit for himself is the employer's only criterion of the "fairness" of

contention manely. That the Indial employer is not to be held morment that it is a question of cines against class, not of individual

is a contradiction in terms. It points out that if a certain employer's men are not doing "a fair day's work"that is, such a day's work as will give the boss the maximum available profit, regardless of the workman's interest—other competing employers will be getting their work done at a lower cost, which means, not only that they will be making bigger profits, but that they can at will undersell and drive out of business the employer who is too easy on his men. To adapt Sheridan's phrase about the Indian, the only "good" boss is a dead boss-or, at teast the boss who allows sentiments of generosity or justice to influence blm in dealing with his employees is doomed to speedy death, as a boss, in the competitive struggle.

It is Dickens, we believe, who has

omewhere and that hypocrisy is the comage that vice pays to virtue. In order to maintain even that modicum of self-respect which is necessary for tolerable existence, the capitalist, stapid as he is in some things and cynical as he is in others, has to be hypocritical. His hypocrisy is so essential to his life that it appears even in his coldest business correspondence. So we find it here, in the barest form, in this spy circular. The employer is to be informed about the "agitator"the workman who thinks for his felow workmen as well as for himself and tries to unite the efforts of all workmen for the good of all-not only one employer, is to be informed, but all employers are to be informed of the identity of such members of the working ciass, in order that they may discharge them from one place after another until they are starved to the alternative of death or dog-like docility and all of this "to the end that the individual workman may work when he pleases, for whom he pleases, and on what terems he pleases."

The capitalist knows that this is a lie. He knows that, under capitalism. the individual workman does not and cannot "work when he pleases", that he must work when he can, when the capitalist gives him permission;on pain of going hungry. He knows that the individual workman cannot "work for whom he pleases", but must work for whomsoever will give him a chance, He knows that the individual workman cannot "work on what terms be pleases", but must work on the terms fixed by competition in the labor market, and always to the profit of the boss. He knows this, and knows that it is only when the workman ceases to be an "individual workman" and, under the influence of the "agitator," acts together with other workmen, that he can even parfially choose the terms upon which he will work and when and for whom. "But so rotten has the capitalist system become, so completely has the capitalist outlived his usefulness, that even be is conscious that such a condition is infamous. So he takes retuge in hypocritical phrases to hide from his own view the nakedness of his own social shame, and, in the very act of hiring spies to advise him in denying some workmen the chance to work, he trie to pretend to himself that he is defending the workmen's "sucred right to

There is another matter brought up by consideration of this elecular, but space forbids us to discuss it here. That is the practical question, in face of this undentable fact that the capiand even in the unions, what are the unions to do about it? We postpone consideration of that subject till next week.

ACROSS THE WATER. The cable dispatches bring no defin-

ite information as to the result of the general elections held in France last unday, so far as concerns the Socialist Party. One dispatch does, indeed, say that the "Radical Socialists" gain ed two or three seats and that the "Inlependent Socialists" lost one. By the first of the quoted phrases the correspondents probably mean the Socialist Radicula, who are not Socialists et all and by the second they probably mean to designate the Socialist Party. But the statement is so varue and confused that we can put no reliance upon it. We shall have to wait for the mail to bring us information upou which we can denend; and we shall have to walt for the reports by mail of the supple mentary elections on May 20 before we shall know just how much success ar French comrades have won on the

Those best informed have not w believe-and we have already indicated this some weeks ago in The Worker-expected any considerable tarease in the Socialist representation in the Chamber of Deputies; some linve even predicted a loss. Walle the outsider may not be able to comprehend it, those who are active in the povement will understand that this is not necessarily an unsufficiently condition. Just at present the moremunt in France is in a somewhat meculiar state a large part of its energy being expend ed in what is called "direct act rather than in parliamentary activity. While heartily disagreeing with those who look on the general at the as a substitute for policiest methods, we

are far from wishing to minimize its surprise or for mlarm in the fact that the introduction of this supple method may temporarily impair the efficiency of the established method of political action. Time must be al lowed for adjustment. And the ad justment is visibly going on. Also, i must be remembered that, on the strictly political field, our French comrades have this time taken a more decidedly independent stand than ever before. If our popular vote ever emains stationary, and regardless whether we lose or gain seats, a gain has been made, for the improvement in the quality of our vote would bal nnce a considerable loss in quantity. As to the effect of the May Day dem

nstrations and the progress of the general eight-hour strike in France, we are left equally in the dark by the press dispatches. These intimate that the movement has already ended in failure. We are prepared to believe that it has won only partial success But here, again, we awaft the slower service of the mails for accurate in formation. The only sure thing is that capitalist and official France has been frightened this year as it has not been before since 1871-which is worth while Turning from the great republic of

Europe to the great despotism, we find

an equally obscure and even more in

teresting situation. It seems to be cer tain that Witte is out-Witte, the mas ter financier and the last hope of the compromisers. Along with him retires Durnove, Minister of the Interior hated of the railway and postal work ers and beloved of the reactionaries But the change, on the whole, seem to mean that frank reaction is to be the policy with which the Tsar's gov ernment will face the Duma on May 10. And, unless we are much mis taken, that means even for such mod erate reformers as the Constitutions Democrats who will dominate the new assembly-an almost inevitable oper break. Already the government has begun by breaking up conferences o Duma members and arbitrarily arresting representatives who venture to onfer without the Tsar's consent as to the policy they are to pursue when the assembly meets. Meanwhile, agrar ian disturbances continue and, what s more important, the activity of the revolutionary movement in the indus trial centers has been attested this week by the assassination of three particularly obnoxious representatives of tsarism, the governors of Ekaterino slav and Elizabetgrad and of Count Ignatieff, formerly governor of Kieff and one of the leading reactionists of the cupire. The worst piece of news in the week is that which tells of the failure of the attempt on Admiral Dubassoff at Moscow. Dubassoff, Igna tieff, and Trepoff are the three me whose lives, more than any others, are forfelted at the tribunal of revolution ary, law by their monstrous crime against the working class. It is a pity that two of them, instead of one, did not pay the penalty. .

Another week or two should bring os interesting and inspiring news from Russia. We in the United States, w Socialists, await it engerly because we know that, after all, Nicholas is the ally of Rockefeller and Rockefeller the ally of Nicholas and the Russian work ers' fight is our fight. And we may bring these remarks to a close by saying that, regardless of a mistaken auveeks ago, American comrades who wish to give financial aid to the Rus sian Social Democratic Labor Party should send their contributions to Dr. Maxim Romm 306 R. Piftsenth street New York City. They will be put to good use.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

Owing to the fact that the new Manager has had his hands more than full, having to attend to the extra work incident to removal and change of form, without first having leasure to familiarize himself with the details of the work, the weekly circulation statement has been left out for the last few weeks. It will be resumed in the

It is proverbial that "There's many slip twixt the cup and the lip." We have learned to our chagrin that there's many a trip-up between 184 et and 15 Spruce street. We had confidently expected that we should be in our new quarters this week, but the higher powers willed otherwise—among these higher powers being the people whose business it is to put in the electric light and power ment and those in charge of setting up the new press. In the eyes of these important jentry, to paraphrase Scripture, "a fortnight is as one day", corporation" is not altogether success ful in hurrying them up. Hope spring eternal in the editorial breast, but we make no more positive announce in the matter. The business office, the Co-operative Press, and the Socielist editorial and mechanical department of the papers will still remain for few days in the old quarters.

THEIR LAST RESERVE

OUR HOLIDAY

By Harry Regoff.

[An address delivered at a May Day meeting of the New York Socialist Liter ary Society.] Holidays spring from crises in the life of a community or an institution. An event which marks a new epoc new point of departure in its his tory which terminates the influe of one Tores and originates strengthens another, in a word, an event that bears fruit for the of observing holklays is twofold: it re-minds us of the victorious past and gives us confidence in the future. It brings us in communion with those great heroes that inspire and kindle in us the fiame of self-sacrifice; and assures us that triumph is the event-ual outcome of all righteous battles.

Holidays are essential to the life of movement for the same reason that

eremonies are necessary to the pre-servation of religions. They embody the ideal in the real; they allow the animal in man to benefit in harmony with the god in man. They appeal to the whole man-to his physical as well as mental side, to the mystical as well as to the rational elements in his na-ture. In celebrating a holiday, therefore, provisions must be made for all hese phases of man. But however varied and numerous the means employed, they must all bear the impress of the particular lastitution, they must be permeated with the spirit that and mates and keeps it alive. The old Hebrews have formulated this coneption of holidays: they said a holiday belongs half to man and half to God. Translated into modern terms this means that holidays should afford us both spiritual and physical enjoyment, but in both of the two the soul of the institution must be prominent. Modi-fying the famillar remark of the poet who asked for permission to make the songs of a nation rather than its laws, nation or a movement tell me their origin, and method of consecration and I will infer from them more than from the laws, the constitutions, o even the songs.

The Sociatist movement is but of esterday. Its romantic period, when it attempted to scale the walls of Paradise and leap suddenly from a world of misery into a heaven of bliss that period of youth and extravagance was not quite a century ago. Social-ism reached its early manhood only in the middle of the last contury. holidays are, therefore, few and the events that mark its weary progress are mostly local and limited. And if it were not for that wonderful bons which unites the bearts of all class conscious proletarians of the world a Socialist boliday would not exist. Socislism is a world movement. It cham-pious the cause of a class that forms every modern community rests. ocialist holiday must therefore iniversal-otherwise it would be a con tradiction in terms. But the events which condition those holidays are not and cannot be universal. Take th grandest event in the Socialist move rent, the Paris Commune. It was unnistakably a French event. It was the peculiar circumstances in which France was then situated, with the peculiar traits of the Frenchman's character, that made such an event possible. An Englishman, with institutions so different and with a natur o contrary, would find it difficult to fully appreciate the true meaning of that incident. Equally unappreciative would the Frenchman be of the Chartist movement in England, of the great Chicago strike and its bloody consequences here in America. Holi-days based on these events, while they do appeal to laborers of all countries. have some constraint about them, some unnaturalness. A world-wide movement must have holidays that do not bear the insignts of an individual people, of a single nation. To be sure, the movement is not yet strong enough to have effected a universal victory. It has not yet organized its scattered separated by oceans, deserts, and resterday, and attained its maturity ont a moment ago. What wonder i we seek for commemoration days in the annals of one nation and try to stretch them to fit the entire Socialist

body.
There is, however, one exception to this. One holiday stands out as the true, genuine, Socialist holiday. Its origin, its consecrating, its spirit is in-ternational and proletarian. It owes nothing to any national peculiarity. It bears the stamp seither of French hotbears the stamp settler of French not-headedness, nor of English "bull-dogaces", nor of German solidity. It has no fatheriand: it has a father-band—a band consisting of all tollers of all lands. It is as impartial, as free, as universal as the living forces that revive on the day of its celebration; it is the First of May.

In the year 1889 at the International Socialist Congress held at Paris, the American delegation moved that the First of May be declared by the con vention a day of rest, of protest, and of demonstration. The special demand to be put forth on that occasion should to be put forth on that occasion should be the eight-hour labor day and all its corollaries, as, the abolition of child labor and unnecessary night work. The following year proclamations were is-used all over the civilised world wherever workers had succeed wherever workers had succeeded in understanding their condition, that they quit their factories on May 1, and gather in huge assemblies to give ex-pression to their grievances, and inci-tionally to show to the railing class the mighty arm that is being lifted to crush it. Since them Socialist congresses have always endorsed the reso-lution of 1880, and thus for the last seventeen years May Day has been the annual holiday of all the Socialists the

an international and protestate beliefay. What meaning do I attack to these words? I think I have unde the fest clear enough. The internationality of the heliday consists in its being from the heliday consists in its being from the automal possibilities. The event or the agent that gave size to it is not measured to use country. It is its not maked to use country. It is its antimated in the heart of unit out?

mel. To work only eight hours a day, to rest for eight more, to have the re-meining eight for education, for a musement, for family communionthis must be the heartlest wish of every man whose aspirations are above those of a beast of burden. It is inter-national also because it cuts every mation in twain and unites all the upper halves in one group and all the lower halves in another. It is international

because it seeks to abolish an interna-tional disease; a disease which has de stroyed nationalism and which is now being destroyed by that your destroyed being destroyed by that very destruc-That Italy, which has done compara that all physiological and hygieni laws are international: Just as all th tively little in other branches of science, should lead the world in the sci medical men of all nations and clime destroy th agents of diseases, so do all the work ers of the world—the physicians of the

befell man, the affliction of capitali But the second attribute I have use in describing this holiday is yet significant. It is a proletarian holi-day. What does this imply? Is it merely the fact that the proletarian class is observing it? Is it that the demands it makes are applicable only to the proletarians? No! it has far d meaning. The word proletarian, when stands for a world of ideas, for a se thru the heart of every Socialist and century there was no such thing as a science of criminology; there was ever his enemies. Revolution and non ne conception of the necessity or pos-sibility for it. There was crime in ompromise are the two main idea conveyed by this word. The Socialist novement is a revolutionary move ment; one that seeks to overthrow, to destroy, not to modify or reform; one the present system. And so intens is the struggle, so flerce is the revolu tionary feeling, that no compromise

social diseases—unite in their effort to abolish the worst affiction that ever

ian holiday. It is not like Labor Day a day devoted to the so-called "glori fication" of labor; a day granted by the bourgeois class to its slaves, when they may display to their own shame the tremendous power they foolishly sell for a miserable mess of pottage The First of May is not granted; it is wrested. It was not a state legislature that passed on the celebration of the day. It was not an employers' con vention that, "in the full righteousness of beart", decided on a feast day in "honor" of honest labor. No! It was congress, their own representatives that proclaimed it. No permission, no indulgence even, was asked from the men above. The First of May is cele brated because the worker so wills it He possesses this much power to-day and he utilizes it. But this is only a agents of growth, light and heat, and it will develop into a gigantic force

May energy over the entire year.

Again, the term proletarian implinon-compromise. All our battles mu non-compromise. All our battles mus be fought and won single-handed, for only then are we sare of victory. Time and again has the proletarian compromised, joined hands with his end mies for a so-called common cause and the result has ever been the same For no sooner was the battle won that his friends in war became his enemier in peace; and after depriving him of all means of defense proceeded to the all means of defense proceeded to The proletarian will be fooled no more the will light by himself, for himself with one single aim—the uncondition al surrender of his enemies.

The First of May celebration gives

expression to all these ideas. It is based on a purely projectarian demand it was decided upon by a purely projectarian body. It is celebrated in manner to manifest these ideas in most effective way. We demonstrat on that day to display our own ind pendent forces, we denounce from the platforms and in the press all the present evils together with their uphold ers. We seek to rouse the spirit of We seek to implent in him a hatre for his enemy, and a love, a patriotic affection, for his own class, the work

ers of all countries. So much for the past and the pres ent. But the First of May stands also hs a symbol of a regenerated future, of a revival, of a new life. The Socialist does not preach revolution, class struggle, from any malicious sentiment. I is with a heavy, aching heart that h does it. He looks forward to a day when this cherished duty will be unnecessary, when the reasons for this mode of preaching will be no more. He looks forward to a day when the ele-ments of human society will all act harmoniously, when all the forces in celerating the upward movement of man. When life, a complete full life, a life with sunshine for the bod, and sunshine for the soul, will be the share of all that belong to the family of

And this ideal is symbolised in this season of renewal and re-birth, when and snow, and done instead the gree tobe of blooming, living foliage; when to recall the exiled birds; when th prisoned flowers break thru the imprisoned flowers break thru mear thick dusky walls and welcome gayly the buszing bee; when all these cen-ters of life and hope join in one grand chorus to sing the hymn of life. This is the season of spring, and the First of May ushers it in. Is it not proper that the army which fights the battle of life, the army that seeks to reganerate, to infuse new vitality into the decaying body of society, should cele-brate its holiday on the same day that pature enters upon a similar task? Yes here as in many other instances, ou knew. The First of May appeals to all aides of man, the mystic as well as rational, the ideal as well as real. It is a holiday and a Socialist holiday.

THE WORKBER'S FIRE

port of the Wes THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.

Current # # Literature

All books noticed in this department of be obtained, at the published price, for the Socialist Literature Company, II Spris street, New York. The word "set" the statement of price, indicates that po-age or expressage will be charged extra.

THE POSITIVE SCHOOL OF CRIMINOL OGY. By Excise Ferri. Translated from the Italian by Ernest Untermann. Chas H. Kerr & Co., 1906. Cloth, pp. 125.

entific study of crime, insanity, sulcide, and kindred phenomena is one of the curious facts in the history of thought. Some have sought to account for it by the fact that crime itself is there particularly frequent and has e pecially commanded the attention of thinkers; others explain it by the traditional influence of the Roman law, pre disposing to the study of ph with which the law must deal; per haps both these causes, together wi certain humane enthusiasm neculias to the Italian mind, must be taken into account. Anyhow, the fact remains that Italians have led in the two great revolutions of thought and p.uctise in this field. Before the last third of the eighteen

sbundance, and punishment in more than proportionate abundance. In every country in Europe the penalty of death was prescribed for scores and even hundreds of offenses; even in England theft to the amount of more than five shillings was a capital of fense. In most countries many offense were punished, not only with death, but with death in the most exquisitely painful and the most grotesquely d grading forms; laymen and ecclesias tics vied with each other in inventing new methods of luttleting physical pain and mental anguish. Nor was only in nunishing the convicted crim inal that torture was used, but in extorting from the accused a true of the betraval of his real or supposed accomplices; and this practise was jus tified as a measure for the salvation of the culprit's soul, as well as o grounds of public policy. And thes norrors were perhaps less hide in their aggregate effect than the innumerable prisons, swarming school of crime, hotheds for every vice breeding places for every disease Yes, the Middle Ages had enough of penalties, but it had not ever a science of penology, to say noth-ing of criminology. Its penal codes were based on two ideas, the one practical, the other theoretical, and both false. Practically it was supposed that, the greater the penulty threaten ed for any violation or law, the less would be the probability of any man venturing to incur it; experience has proven and science has explained the fallacy of this assumption. This crade empiric view was backed up by the theological doctrine of sin, illustrated by the belief that God intended to nd eternity in watching his disbolical servants torment those who rebe against his autocratic rule and had in

vited his saints to the pleasure of wif-

essing an eyerlasting auto da fé. Dog

matic creed and "practical commo

multiplying penalties.

ense" combined to promote crime by

It was Cesare Beccaria, in a little book on "Crime and Panishment", published in 1774, who delivered the first effective blow against this horrible and ridiculous regime. He published the work secretly, apprehending the wrath of church and state. And he had good reason to fear; for he had attacked the provailing penal system on both its practical and its theoretical side. The lawyers and statesmen rulers in a revolutionary period, did ot even try to understand his argument, but jumped to the conclusi law must be an advocacy of crime and the priests felt that any questionwould tend to depreciate their mos valuable asset—Hell. But since Bec evil he attacked was but part of a so-cial system that was rapidly falling to pieces before a hundred attacks from different sides. It prevailed against judge and inquisitor. Practical as well as theoretical penology was capidly transformed all over Western Eu influence. We read much of the Reign of Terror in histories of the French Berninffon: It is well for us to remain guillotine here and there, it pulled down thousands of gibbets, it swept away the wheel, the rack, the stake, the oubliette, the pillory, the branding

With Beccaria bogins what Forri calls "the classic scho Nogy". We have hinted that perhans "penology" would be a fitter name to logy" would be a fitter name for there were but the most spasn and superficial attempts, as our author shows, to study the criminal as a human being with certain qualities and subject to certain circumstances which result in his doing those things which the law defines as crime. Crime was studied as an abstract entity. something apart from the criminal; or, regarded simply as the man who had done such and such things, and the effort of the penelogist was to assign certain measures of punishment to certain kinds and degrees of criminal conduct in accordance with some fancied scale of abstract justice. The ideal was not to prevent crime, but to pay the criminal, if we may so express it, to give him with mathematical accuracy just the amount of puts that should balance his guilt. In this we see the effect of eighteenth-century ratio of the theological view, whether in Roman or its Calvinist form. Pre colly, come progress was made during scally, come progress was made during scally acceptated toward the prevention of this period toward the prevention of scales construct, and crimy, but it was quite or it was not large in amor alread in market. Why the the alread on

iron, and the whipping post, and struck the shackles from hundreds of

prisoners for every aristocrat it slew

those dealing with physicinsanity, and other human nen and eo be found partly in the fact that theo logical prejudice was here particularly enlisted against progres; partly in the fact that popular interest was much less enlisted on the side of progress, inasmuch as the ordinary law-abiding citizen cannot easily conceive can well conceive that he may suffer by the crimes of others, and thus intinctively thinks of the criminal as his enemy and hates him rather than cares to understand him: most of all we think, by the fact that the subject is one of the most difficult, as one of the most complex, with which has to deal.

The science of criminology dates rom 1878 when Cesare Lombroso Raffaele Garofalo, and Enrico Ferri dmultaneously published monographs pproaching the subject from di oints of view, but all with this much n common, that they all regarded the criminal as a man like other men, who, for some reason or other, conducted limself in such a way as to be danger ous to society, and all held that the way o find out how to safeguard society from crime was to study the criminal in he light of scientific biology and paychology and sociology, to find out the causes of his criminality. Ferri's book was a direct attack on the theory o free will and personal responsibility; Garofalo maintained that the dangerusness of the criminal must be taker s the sole criterion of the measure tself from him; Lombrose's work was criminal anthropology, showing to how great an extent criminality was associated with purely physical defects, of brain-conformation, of nered forth a storm of protest much like that which had greeted Beccaria a hundred years before. But they were likewise timely in their day, and the dens they set forth are prevailing, as iid his. It is no mere coincidence that, as Beccarin's contribution to the adclated with the rise of the bourgeole revolutionary movement, so this newer science is just as closely connected, especially in the land of its birth, with the progress of the preletarian revo-

We have dwelt too long on the pre liminary bistory of the science to give much space for more than a brief summary of our authors' statements of

He Ands that the causes of crime fall into three great divisions—anthro-pological, telluric, and social. That is, in order to understand crime, we must take into account the congenital na-ture of the criminal, the body with which he is born, including the brain and nervous system with which he perceives and thinks and feels; we must take into account the conditions of external nature which affect him the enervating or invigorating climate, the fertile or barren soil which makes it easier or harder for him to get a living in this or that way and the forms in him certain habits of thought and feeling and action; and we must take into account the social environ ment, the nature of his dwelling, the education which society has given or denied him, the hardships it has imposed, the opportunities and the temptations to which it has exposed him, the sort of examples it has set up for his emulation, and so forth. No one of these sets of factors by itself suffices to explain criminality, the in the case of any given criminal or of any one sort of crime some one factor will often predominate.

These causes once recognized the way is opened for the prevention of crime, which is the only legitimate function of the penal law. The deterrent effect of the fear of punishin is not to be disregarded altogether; but at present it is vastly overestimated; and at best, a penal system based chiefly on this attempts only to sup press effects, not to eradicate causes In proportion as we get rid of those conditions which tend to produce crime, deterrent penalties will become unnecessary and those men who now commit crime or who refrain only come sincerely law-abiding citizens, actively useful to society, instead of us or dangerous.

With regard to miner offenses, where the offender is not to be considerod as dangerous to society, our an-thor holds that the prime considera-tion ought to be that of requiring him to meke due compensation to his vic-tim. Under our rigid retributive system, the person injured by crime is practically forgotten in the business of determining how much we have to hurt the criminal in order to pay him for his wickedness; Ferri thinks, and we think, that it is much better worth while to make the criminal pay the victim for his loss.

He also points out that fine and im prisonment ought never to be made fine is no punishment at all, and the case with which he settles the matter inspires him with contempt for the to pay a fine, goes to jail, he feels the the law; also, his innocent wife and children often suffer even more than he for his offense.

In some cases the congenital defects which predispose the individual to crime are incurable, at least in the present stage of science; in such cases permanent segregation of the criminal may be necessary; if should have in it no element of "retributive justice"— which is simply revenge under a more respectable name—but should have the sole phiect of restraining the individ ual from injuring society and, so far as possible, rendering him comfort-able as well as useful; scientifically administered hospitals for the crimin ally tasane thus replace prisons. But many who are congenitally inclined to crime are amenable to cure; hygiene, medical treatment, and education in the breadest sense of the word are able to remedy their natural defects and make them morally as well as physically sound human beings, who can go out into the world again and

pt what they see of him is co to menture a criminal to a definition of imprisonment is as assisted as it would be to prescribe in advance the length of time a sick man must stay in the hospital. This idea of in-determinate sentence has already been put into practise to a considerable ex-tent and with strikingly good results lieve, in case of invenile and first offenders; it has by no means had a fair trial, nor can have under existing so-

cial conditions.

Telluric conditions productive of crime may be passed over rather lightly. They are productive of such other and more obvious evils that even capi-talist civilization combats them, as by the draining of swamps, the irrigation of deserts, improvements in agricul-As for pathogenetic social conditions, we need not here dwell upon them,

since we are continually engaged in pointing them out and pointing out the way to their removal. While we do not hold that under Socialism crime will become altogether extinct, yet we served poverty, of uncarned wealth, of social injustice and appression, and of the campibalistic struggle for the chance to work or the chance to make profits by the labor of others, will do away with far the greater bulk of causes. Yet we do not wait for the whatever our unintermed or disen thoughtful comrades may say-to bemeasures for the present and partial which produce crime along with other evils; we favor them by every means that does not involve the sacrifice of our struggle for greater ends; and, as a matter of fact, our movement, with its far-reaching aims and its aggressive methods, is not only bringing er to the total abolition of these evil conditions, but is the greatest force working to-day for their present and partial amelioration. Comrade Ferri's little book is valuable from the merely academic standpoint; but it is doubly valuable, for Socialists as well as for students, as covering one of the many fields of thought and action in which the Socialist movement interests itself and in which it is coming to play an ever more important part.

On the whole, the translation seems to be accurate, and the proofreading has been done more carefully than it a number of the other books of thus

The reviewer of Untermann's "Science and Revolution" feels called upon to retract and apologize for his com-ment upon the passage relating to Amphioxus, which comment was rath-er presumptuous and, on the whole

"Mother Earth" is the title of a new Anarchist magazine published by Emma Goldman. The first number, dated March, has 64 pages, and con-tains articles by Emma Goldman, Max Baginski, Grace Potter, H. Kelly, and others, hesides reprints from Gorki and Turgenless. The subscription price is \$1 a year and the publisher's address is P. O. Box Madison Sq. Station, New

PROF. GIDDINGS ON THE OORKY AFFAIR.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Col-umbia University has an article in the last number of the "Independent" en-titled "The Social Lynching of Gorky and Andreiera". After comparing the hysterical conduct of the newspapers to the spirit of the mobs which lynch to the spirit of the moss which types negroes without waiting to ascertain the facts, Prof. Giddings says, in part

They [Maxim Gorky and Madesse Andreieva] insist that it is not right to set up a technical legal relationship, an economic convenience, or a circumstance of social conventionship as morally superior to the apositaneous preference of a man and woman who know, and whose friends know, that they love each other. In this belief Gorky and Madame Andreieva are not singular. In whole or in part it has been held and taught by some of the best man and women that have yet lived. Dante foretold it in his "Vita Nuova", Petrarch proclaimed it in his fidelity to Laura. John Milron, the sanset, as he was on divorce, which no ecclesiastic w anif-respecting regard for his own int trial reputation has ever daped try, to answer. Shelley and Goethe preached it in both word and deed. Richard Wagner shoot for it unflinchingly threout life, and have it expression in the imperiabable answer of "Trietan and heads." John Stuntt Mill, "Trietan and Isolde." John Stunrt Mill, the estin minded philosopher, held fast to it throut his relations with Mrs. Taylor, when his cherished friends cut him dead because of it: George Ellot proclaimed her own leyally to it by a life of very quiet but very effective defiance of Mrs. Grundy and all her British matrons, and Herbert Speucer carefully formulated it in his "Autoblography." Perhaps all these eminent persons, being gifted beyond mogt of their fellow men, were a little hit cracked in the head, and altogether musafe. That, we know, is the charitable view which is taken by conventional folk that haven't been able to understand or to agree with them. Be that as it may, they all in their them. Be that as it may, they all in their day and generation stood for the sort of thing that Gorky and Madame Andreieva stand for to-day.

stand for to-day.

. . . A few years ago there died suddenly in one of the chief cities of America a man of great wealth who controlled that business interests, and who had been vast business interests, and who had been a prominent figure in national politics. Within twenty-four hours every reporter, managing editor and editorial writer on the New York press knew all the circumstances of a taking off that would have made one of the most interesting stories ever committed to print. Not one newspaper is this city told that story. And this act of decent self-restraint was. I suspect, in the minda of right-minded men generally, about the most creditable episode in the history of American Journalism. How is it, then, it should like to ask, that these same newsshould like to ask, that these wans news-papers and it inconsistent with their public duty to practise a similar restraint when opportunity opens to spure or to assessinate the private reputations of men and women who do not happen to be powerful, or to be autromoded by powerful friends?

Maxim Gorky came to this country not for at one time or another, not for the surpose gold, but for the jumpose of chimining aymentry and Emancial annitative for a people stranging against tarrible order, as the American people once stranging, against tarrible order, as the American people once stranging, for political and indicates alberty. Wheremon, the American press, which had been so discretely certain the reputation of a man whose business associates could have made the assembler political and present a prevention means of obtaining a first-photo-deliberation and about to "speer like, Gorky, and to make his mission imp." Dis.

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Wyckoff Heights, May 14, John Schai-le's Hall, Harmon street and Fairview Avenue. Jamaica, May 16. Unfricht's Hall, Fulto

and Rockaway avenues.
Corons, May 19, Chr. Prick's Hall, Central avenue and Buena Vista street.

Woodhaves, May 19, Jos. Zack's Hall, Grafton avenue, Oso

Evergreen, May 19, J. Serterhelm's Hall, Cypress arenue, near Summerfield street.
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By order of the Queens County Execu

LOUIS HAHN, Organizer.

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ited units, or an army well in hand to bering outposts, disadvantageously cel, it was no part of my duty as a latist to emirrol' my organization so set its real enemy might freely use his life without danger of the direct charge of havier murdered Casar. That they insisted that we abandon the form of organization in some measure responsible for the egistration of nearly a half million of votes and accept their form so that we no might grow, grow as they have grows. That they pointed to Wisconsin, Milwaukee, and Herger as horrible examples of our political deparatity and the worthlessness of our form of organization; but I did not

form of organization; but I did not that it was necessary to deleonize our inization to reach those who did vio-e to our constitution. That they reree press. That they would Russianize ex-ting means of propagating our faith, es-blish a party press and muzzle it. That, are would establish a "Bertillon" system, ed land, retrace the journey thru that liderness, recross the the Red Sea and new the old time occupation of "making icks without straw". That I could see a master mind of the man of New Beade

Street in every line of the document. This did any; but I am sure there was neither that for charge (as there was no thought) el impelied to add that we were com-ly ontgeneraled. Our acceptance of letter in reply to ours, in which they or which they would meet us, gave in the key to the situation. They came the conference with a well defined plan attack and holding us rigidly to it, final-

orried us into unconditional surrende raternally, H. R. KEARNS, A PARTY OWNED PRESS

To the Editor of The Worker:--It has y affairs. The number of letters he see do not seem to appreciably lesser populity of grorance, and I feel fore, the necessity of intruding on the of The Worker to enlighten our val

nan [as stricted by them], whose courage and devotion to the cause of labor has made him feared by many." Here are a few extracts from the "Letter Box" of the People"—truly small things, but remark-hile brain-producers for gadgeons:

"M. K. Chichmatt, O.—The men embored by the "Bully Teople", from top to oxitom, are I. W. W. men. Whether any of them were I. T. U. men before we do set knew. "March 31.

Jos. Branigan, writing to the "People", ays a statement was made to him that the "People" was "in by money received from the New York fremen." And De Leon nawers: "As to the fireman yarn we have to idea what is meant."—[April 21.

"U. L. New York—The People' has a escicit. That is covered by the party."—April "It.

televired from this was applied on the left of the "People". When the Chief as moved from 2 New Heade street, the an adoming the Mecca of the stalwarts a changed to the Franklin Press, insped by Louis Orange and Edw. (tealatum, S. L. P. members, and Heary

heeft gut out a paper with a bogus I. T. U.
habel for a capitalist politician who desired
it pase as a "friend of labor". For th's,
Louis Orange was fined \$50 by Big Six, Of
course, the penalty will be borne equally
by the three parties interested, and as the
compression for their work was very good
they will be able to do so. The Franklin
Press is still a chapel in Big Six [see Bulletranslating and the convention of the saccialist Party of
the County of New York, City and State
delegates to the Rate Convention of the
Socialist Party of
the County of New York, for the purpose of electing
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delegates to the Socialist Party of
the Cou Press is still a compet in log cal con-tin for Aprill, and all books bearing the I. W. W. label are gotten out by I. T. U. men; and (the I do not like to shatter the dream of "the old man") the infinitesimal work on the "l'copie" is also done by

T. T. meir. THOMAS CRIMMINS. MS E. Eighty-righth street, New York,

"Tom Watson's Magazine" is owned the same company that runs "Town Topics", and the "Smart Set." Tem admits it; but say's he's untrammeled any new: Cul. Mann, a popular? asks the "Mirror". My, but the revolution makes its very smoon, the gristooracy? We notice that. Tom's organ is also on the Typo-graphical Union unfair lists. Tom Watson, the great Populist reformer!—St. Louis

AS THE TSAR WOULD LIKE IT TO BE

"Gentlemen, loyal subjects, brothers", The members of the Duma listened You have been duly elected."

Cries equivalent to "Heer! hear!"
"Well, that's honor enough for any little

Just try to have a good sociable time

Mother-Johnny, what became of the uny-I would advise you, ma, to read

We would hazard a guess that Count Witte 'ten't allogsther certain in his own mind that Socialists are nothing but dream-ers.—Wishire's Magazine.

Address Delivered by Morris Hillquit in Grand Central Palace, New York, on May I, 1906.

the first of the new series of International Socialist conventions assembled at Paris. It was a most memorable incetting of buttle-scarred veterans of the proletarian revolution, and it signalized the opening of a new and fruitful era in the Socialist movement of the world. The Socialists of France,

just recovered from the devastations of the capitalist carnival of blood, following the fall of the glorious Comnune, were represented by a strong delegation headed by the indomitable Jules Guesde and Paul Lafargue, and the bero of the Commune-Eduard Vailliant. The German Social Democracy, still struggling under the weight of the odious Exceptional Laws, but already triumphant in the conscious of approaching victory, had the next largest delegation headed by that uncompromising "Soldier of the Revolution", Wilhelm Liebknecht, and the ever youthful, ever enthusiastic lender, August Bebel. The little surviving group of the heroic and martyred hand of Russian Terrorists offered its greetings to the proletariat of the world thru the venerable Peter Lavroff, while the nascent Socialist labor movement of Russia already spoke in tone of hope and confidence from the mouth of its far-sighted advocate, George Plekhanoff. There was England with the Immortal William Morris, Austria with the eloquent Victor Alder, Spain with the unswerving Pablo Iglesias, and Italy and Hungary with their nous fighters in the battles of the international proletariat, Amfleare Cipriani and Leo Frankel. There were also represented all other importan stries of the old world, and the Socialist workingmen of the United States, still in the infancy of their ce, made there their first appearance in the councils of the So It was this historical guthering that

decided to set apart one day of the the workingmen of the world in their struggles for a shorter work day, as a demonstration of the universal solidarity of the working class, as an nal holiday of labor and So

And no more appropriate day could have been selected for that purpose. The month of May marks the triumph of spring. The frozen and rigid earth relayes under the warm kisses of the radiant sun. Dumb inanimate nature mes animate with thousands of the world revives to new opeful and vigorous life.

And what spring is to the changing

is of the year, Socialism is to the alternating phases of human civilization. Socialism presages the spring of nations. It stands in the developnt of mankind for the new instead of the old, the living instead of the d. For the life of well being, peace and justice that is coming, instead o life of misery, war and injustice that is passing. Socialism stands for human progress, and hence its march is irresistible, its triumph unavoid-

Within the seventeen years that lie gress and our own day, the Socialist movement has made some gigantic strides. It has spread to every civil-ised and semi-civilized country of the ments of modern society into one powerful international army of many millions. An army of defense and quest! An army engaged in daily war against tyranny and oppression, and scoring daily victories for freedom and true civilization.

And every recurring May Day cele-Socialist struggles, new Socialist vic-tories, and withal new Socialist gains and progress. In Germany, France, Belgium and Austria, the Socialist has already b come a prime e life of the nations. In England, the cradle of capitalism; in England, for many years the pet child and the pride of the exploiting classes of the world, in England, the working class has within the last year risen in powerful revolt against their exploiters, and more than three score radi-cal labor re-presentatives in Parliament eloquently attest the fact that the Britorkingmen have definitely joined units of the international Social-oletarist.

ven greater victories than in Socialism has scored in that st of all countries of the world

The vast Russian Empire has for of an oppressive autocracy, yoke of an oppressive autocracy, which has been crushing all human rights and strangling all manifestations of life of the one hundred and thirty million of its unfortunate inhab-In vain were all attempts of the "better classes" of Russia to free their country from the savage clutches of the Romanoffs. All such attempts of the Romanoffs. All such attempts were suppressed by the prison, knout, and the gallows of brutal Russian autocracy, and the dark powers of reaction seemed to have fastened their baneful rule upon the unfortunate people forever. It remained for the working class, the revolutionary, Socialist workingmen of Russia to strike the blow which is bound to set their country free. For, notwithstanding the passing victories of the government. the Russian autocracy is doomed, and it was irrevocably doomed from the workingmen rose in open rebellion against it. Just now there is a luli in the active revolutionary struggle in Russia, and the reactionary ele ments of all countries triumphantly acclaim the defeat of the Russian re The Russian revolution is not dead. The revolutionary workingmen of Russin are still alive, and their number is legion. The working class of Russia is legion. The working class of Russia which on January 22, 1905, consecrat-ed the soil of New Russia with the blood of their brethren, wantenly shed by the brutal minious of the Tuar; the

On the fourteenth day of July, 1800, | strikes, and which in the streets of St. Petersburg and on the barricades of Moscow gave conclusive proof of their courage and determination, that working class will rise again and again and with it will rise all other oppressed and exploited classes of the nation, until the last battle between despotism and liberty will have been fought, until the last vestige of ac cursed Tsardom will have been de stroyed, and a social and democratic republic will have been established in Russia. May our next May Day cele bration witness the accomp of these inevitable events.

And we, on our part, pledge our selves to our comrades in Russia and their envoys among us, Maxim Gorky, Nieholas Tchaykovsky and Gregory Maxim, that we will support them morally and financially and with every neans at our command in the great struggle which is not their own, but that of the entire working class and of all liberty loving men and women of the world.

It behooves us on this international holiday of labor to remember the work and achievements of our comrade abroad. Their triumphs fill us with ew inspiration, their struggles fill us with new courage and enthusiasm. But in doing this we should also not forget our own triumphs and our struggles, here at home. For we have had our ample and honest share of

When we look back to the condition of the Socialist movement in the United States five years ago, and compare it with our movement to-day, we have every reason to exult in our progress and to look to the future with hope and confidence.

A few years ago the American So-

cialist movement was a weak, powerless infant, to-day it is a healthy, vigbrous youth bouyant with life and spirits and rapidly growing into mature manhood. A few years ago the standard of Socialism in this country was held by a small band of men regarded as visionaries and fools, to-day half a million citizens of the United States, scattered over all states and territories of the Union, loudly and proudly proclaim themselves Socialists. Socialism has me the only real issue in our national life: it animates our public our churches and our schools, it in-fluences our politics and morals—it is the only movement in the country that still stands for the true democratic and republican ideals of our country. And at no time was this fact demonstrated more clearly and conclusively than just now, when the Socialist Party inaugurated almost single handed the great war against the foul class murder contemplated by the capitalist in-terests in Idaho and Colorado. I refer, of course, to the case of our com-rades in the Caldwell penitentiary, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. No will I at this time enter into a dis ourse on the facts and equities of this world-stirring case. But I will call your attention to just one significant feature of it. Here two state governors of our country, both mine own ers and capitalists, aided by a profes nal Pinkerton detective and and a self-confessed murderer, take it upon themselves to brand an organization of one hundred thousand work ingmen as a criminal combination, an their officers as murderers; they kidport them to another in defiance of them in a prison reserved for convict their determination to have them hanged; they strike a brutal blow at the very foundation of our republicthe personal security of the citizen they put to shame the darkest deeds dan autocracy, and—not a pro test, not a murmur from the dominant classes of our country with its much

poasted liberty and fustice. It remained for the Socialists to raise their voice in ringing indignant titution of justice. It was the Social ists in this country who first called a halt to the nefarious purposes of the "law and order" vandals, and called to them in a voice of thunder: "Thou Shalt Not Kill!"

And so effective was the agitation inaugurated by the Socialists that hun dreds of thousands of workingmen all over the country are to-day arrayed against the conspirators of Idaho and Colorado, and all decent, honest elements of the country are rapidly join ing their protests to that of the work

In the opinion of the great mass of our people the conspiring governors of the West are the accused, and their

The grand jury of Canyon County, a body of sixteen men carefully picked out by the servile judge in Boise, has out by the service judge in Boise, has found an indictment against Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, charging them with compilcity in the murder of the former governor of Idaho, Frank grand furors do not say that the men are actually guilty of the helnou crime, but they say there is enough evidence to lead to the belief that the accused might have committed the crime charged. There is a greater jury than this grand jury of Canyon Cou ty; a stern, incorruptible and unpurchasable jury—the jury of the people of the United States. And from this meeting and the thousands of other meetings held thru the length and breadth of the land, this jury says to Governor Gooding of Idaho and Gov-ernor McDonald of Colorado and to the Pinkerton detective . McParland: There are sufficient reasons to believe that you have entered into a con-spiracy to commit cold-blooded mur-der in order to discredit and destroy a powerful labor organization; we have found an indictment against you, and we will watch you and scrutinize you, and if we find you guilty, we will see to it that you do not consummate your foul purposes."

foul purposes."

This great object, this sublime idea.

This great object features of our May are the special features of our May Day this year. Our next May Day celebration will attest the triumphant celebration will attest the triumphant. working class of Russis which organ-acquittal of our persecutes ised the series of brilliant general and the branding of the na-

pillory of eterna

discrece and evertasting fiftany.

Down with oppression in all countries of the world; down with class wars and class murders! Long live berty and Justice; long live Intern ional Socialism!

National.

The National Office has two nev eaflets ready for distribution. 1. The leastet on the Moyer-Haywood outrage which is to be sold at \$1 a thousand delivery free; this is timely and should be given the widest possible circula-tion; 2. Joseph Medill Patterson's letter to Mayor Dunne, resigning his of-fice as Commissioner of Public Works and giving his reason for so doing which may be had at \$1 a thousand Fine electrotypes of Comrades Moye and Haywood can also be supplied at 75 cents each, postpaid.

National Committeemen Bentley of Oklahoma and Indian Territory moves "that the National Committee instruct the National Secretary to appoint one or more to select such parts of Bulle tin No. 62 of the Bureau of Labor, relating to Municipal Ownership in Eng land, as they think of greatest educa tional value, bearing as they do the stamp of government approval, and in clude with them a suitable comment-ary and criticism from a socialistic standpoint, same to be published in pamphlef form by the literature bureau and supplied on the same terms as the Weeks' leaflets."

Five dollars for the fund for the re lief of the San Francisco comrader has been sent in by the Liberal Art Society of New York, being the proreeds from the sale of a pamphlet by Platon Brounoff.

FINANCIAL REPORT

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for March shows: On hand April 1, \$68.71; receipts for month \$3.822.33; expenditures, \$3.839.26; halance on hand April 1, \$51.78. National dues were received as follows:

From organized states-Alabama, \$5: Ari cona, \$10; Arkansss, \$15; California, \$30; Colorado, \$20; Florida, \$15; Idaho, \$22; Illinois, \$111; Indiana, \$45; Iowa, \$25; Kan-Illinois, \$111; Indiana, \$45; Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$30; Louisiana, \$11; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts, \$77; Michigan, \$50; Minnesota, \$50; Missouri, \$35; Montana, \$10; Nebraska, \$5; New York, \$100; Ohlo, \$60; Oklahoma, \$40; Oregon, \$35; Pennsylvania, \$75; Rhode Island, \$7; South Dakota, \$12; Texas, \$26, 45; Utah, \$10; Washington, \$47; West Virginia, \$2.50; Wisconsin, \$114; Wyoming, \$10; from locals in unorganized states—Washington, D. C., \$6; Georgia, \$5; Maryland, \$1; Nevada, \$11,20; New Mexico, \$1.30; North Carollina, \$2.00, South Carollina, \$4.10; Tennessee, \$15.50; from members-at-large, \$4; total, \$4,172.65.

The receipts include \$1,915.75 for the W. F. of M., \$171.85 for the San Fran-

W. F. of M., \$171.85 for the San Francisco relief fund, and \$23.25 for the Russian revolution.

The expenses included \$550 for na

tional organizers, \$501 for wages in the National Office, and \$294.40 for printing and literature.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF. National Secretary Barnes acknowledges receipt of the following contrioutions, April 28 to May 4, for relief of comrades rendered destitute by earthquake and fire in San Francisco

Local Cook County, Ill., additional contributions, \$72.00; Robert Bandlow, Cleve land, \$1; previously acknowledged, \$111.25 total, \$184.85.

W. F. OF M. DEFENSE.

National Secretary Barnes acknowledges the following contributions to the Western Federation of Miners Defense Fund, from April 28 to May 4:

Chas. J. Brittain, Hoquiam, Wash., \$1; Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of New York City, \$1,000; Stone Masons No. 41. West Hobokes, N. J., \$15; Local Flint, Mich., \$2.56; Local Globe, Ariz., \$17; Local Cook County, Ill., additional, \$3; Bohemian Carpenters No. 54, Chicago, per Local Cook Co., \$30; Local Washington, D. C., \$1; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 7, Syracuse, N. Y. \$15; Children's Death Benefit Fund, Syracuse, \$5; Local Trimountain, Mich., \$10.40; 12th Ward Br., Local Jersey City, N. J., \$10; Local No. Yakima, Wash., \$16; Blackstone Vailey Lodge, No. 692, Machinists, Chas. J. Brittain, Hoquiam, Wash., \$1 rocal No. Jakima, Wash., \$16; Black-stone Valley Lodge, No. 692. Machinista, Pawtucket, R. L., \$10; Loom Fixers' Un-ion, Pawtucket, R. L., \$5; Local Fayette-ville, Ark., \$4.27; Local Huntington, Ind., \$4: Protest Conference of Citizens. Brooklyn, N. Y., \$50: previously acknowledged, \$1,308.72; total, \$2,505.95.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the week are:

James H. Brower: May 13 to 16, Big Springs, Tex.; May 18, 19, El Paso. Jaz. F. Carey: May 18, Grand Rapids, Mich.; May 15, Jackson; May 16, South Bend, Ind.; May 17, Kokomb; May 18, In-

Hanapolla.

E. E. Carr: Pennsylvania, under the di-ection of the State Committee.

John Collins: Black Hills, S. D., with adquarters at Deadwood Isaac Cowen: May 13, Benton Harbor

Mich.; May 14, 15, Holland; May 16, 17, Muskegon: May 18, Charlevolx; May 19, Norwood. Sol Fleidman: May 13, Norwich, Conn

May 15, 16, Nashua, N. H.; May 17, 18, Keene; May 19, Bellows Falls, Vt.

J. I., Fitts: May 13 to 16, Pfafftown, N. C.; May 17 to 19, Ashboro.

A. H. Floates: Iowa, under the direction of the State Committee. tate Committee. sen of Calumet, Mich. (Finn

ish), will start his tour in Michigan, May 26, after which it will be extended to cover Minnesota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Colorado. Gertrude Bresleu Hunt: May 13, 14, Winamac, Ind.; May 16, 17, Logansport. Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis of Los Angeles will begin a lecture tour under the direc-tion of the Territorial Committee of Ariso-

na about May 10.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: May 13 to 17,
Dolores, Cole.; May 19, Oursy.

William Mailly: Indiana, with headquar-

Guy E. Miller: May 18, Whitwell, Tenn.; May 14, South Pittsburg; May 16, Hunt-ington, W. Vg.; May 17, Coalburg; May 18, Dann; May 18, Charleston. Dann; May 15, Charleston. Hermon F. Titus: May 18, Boise, Ida.; Iny 16, Caldwell; May 17, Weiser; May

Emmett.
 Samuel Bobbins of Chicago will begin a month's organising work in Indiana, May

M. W. Wilkins: Connecticut, under th M. W. Wilking: 'Connecticut, under the direction of the State Committee.

John M. Work (under the Strection of the Territorial Committee): May 12, Poteau, L. T.; May 14, Witsville; May 15, Cameron; May 16, Bokoshe; May 17, Porum; May 18, Bokoshe; May 17, Porum; May

ing extract from the minutes of ceting of the Lecal Quirum of late of Washington, held April

formed to libract the National Secretary that the charter of Ideal has been revoked and that M. J. Kannsdy, having been a member of that local, has thereby lost his member thip in the party and his office as National Committeemal.

The following esta-moved and carried:
The Local Cutorilm wither to thank the National Executive Committee for the information asked for, thru former National Committeeman Kennedy, as to what the duty of the assistants to the National Secretary were, and whether they were all necessary to carry on the work of the National Office. Our object in naking was to find out how the National Office was organized, and incidentally to have the N. E. C. do the work it was elected to do, namely: take charge of the National Office. We respectfully ask the N. E. C. to note Art. VI. Sec. 2 of the Constitution, which reads in part: The N. E. C. shall when N.

to note Art. VI, Sec. 2 of the Constitution, which reads in part: "The N. E. C. shall direct and supervise the work of the National Secretary" Carried Robbins asking his vote recorded as "No".

Carried that "We, the Local Quorum, representing the State Committee of Washington, wish to enter our protest against the mubilication for propaganda purposes by the publication for propaganda purposes by the National Office of the letter of resigna tion of Jos. M. Patterson to Mayer Dunns of Chicago. We fail to see of what value

of Chicago. We fail to see of a decator, it not eyen containing one clear statement of Socielist philosophy."

Moved and carried, "That we, the Local Quorum, representing the State Committee of Washington, emphatically protest against the use of the national weekly bulletin as a medium for the spreading of news other than such news as deals strictly with national organization work and other work of the National Office, N. C. and N. E. C. We think it too expensive and N. E. C. We think it too expensive to make the weekly bulletin thru mimeo-graph process an all-round newspaper, and also think it dangerous to allow the Na-tional Secretary to use his own discretion in publishing any Socialist news from So-cialist sources outside the National Office or otherwise. The motion with he was wise. The motion made by Com or otherwise. The major of that Committee, Oct. 27, 1905, unless since rescinded, should be adhered to. This motion reads: 'That inasmuch as it is very costly to disseminate news by means of the mimeograph, and inasmuch as the entire Socialist press is open to individuals and locals desiring to express themselves, therefore no statements by individuals or statements or resolutions by locals, except initiatives of referendums, shall be published in the weekly bulletin." Carried

Massachusetts. George R. Kirkpatrick is to make

tour of the state. He has the reputawherever he has spoken. Massachusetts now has 100 local

clubs in good standing. A list of speakers will he printed and sent to clubs this month. It is now time to make up summer schedules for

Comrade Burke has presented state headquarters with a framed picture of the delegates to the National Conven-

Complains have been made to the Executive Committee in regard to the acts of Aldermen John J. Kelly and McMahon of Chicopee. These Demo embers of lethe Socialist Party. Messrs. Kelly and McMahon voted for capitalist candidates against the in-structions of their club; henceforth the Socialist Party disclaims responsibil-

ity for their acts.

Comrade Steinmann writes: "Received the fountain pen all right, and it is a prize worth working for. The comrades should interest themselves in the effort to win these pens which are offered for the largest amount col lected on the campaign lists each month. I intend to compete for the pen offered for the largest amount col-lected for the year. This helps my local club and the state organization.

Samantha H. Merrifield of Boston will speak on Washington Square, Haverhill, on Saturday evening, May 12. J. J. Gallagher of Hyde Park will speak at the same place the following Saturday. Haverhill admitted sever new members during April. A May Day celebration was held, at which Geo. E. Littlefield spoke to 150 people.

New Jersey.

The Moyer Haywood Demonstration Conference of Hudson County has de-cided to postpone the meeting sched-uled for Columbia Park, Bayonne from Saturday, May 5, to Wednesday evening, May 23. The Jersey City meeting scheduled for Hawkes' Hall. Erie and Thirteenth street, on Saturday, May 19, has been postponed to a Bayonne committee will meet on Sat Bayonne committee will meet on Sat-urday evening, May 12, at Socialist clubhouse, 503 Avenue C. All trade unions and progressive organizations in Bayonne and Greenville are urged to send delegates to this meeting. Jersey City committee will meet Mon-day evening; May 14, at Edna Hall, Newark avenue and Third street. All trade unions and progressive organiza-tions in Jersey City and Hoboken are urged to send delegates. The next meeting of the Hudson County Conference will be held at Socialist head-quarters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, Sunday morning, May 13, 10 a. m. All trade unions and progress sive organizations in Hudson County are urged to send delegates. Tickets for the March Celebration

must be settled for not later than Sun day, May 13. Branch secretaries may make their accountings 3unday fore noon at 375 Central avenue. Branches which do not settle by that time will forfelt their share of the process

At a special meeting of Local Essex County, held in Newark, Sunday, May 6, to consider the findings and resol tions of the Unity Conference, the following resolutions were adopted by a vote of thirty to three and ordered ent to the So cialist press;

Resolved, That If is the sense of Loc Essex County that the flidings and recommendations of the Unity Conference are not conductive to the welfare of the Social ist Party and that said Andings and recom ner party and that said andings and recom-mendations be disapproved and that branches be urged to send delegates to the state convention instructed to vote on this question in conformity with this resolu-tion.

Resolved, That it is, in the sense of this local unwise to endorse are sense of this

local, unwise to endorse any sect of labor organisation and that the course of the Unity Conference should not be endorsed. Beaders in Essex and surrounding

Readers in Essex and surrounding counties should not forget the debate between Wm. H. Berty, fitate Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, of the Socialist Party, to take place at the New Auditorium on Orange street, Newark, Friday night, May 18, the subject being Socialism versus Capitalism, Reform versus Revolution. The demaid for theses and the interest shown already infinishes that this will prove one of the mast

PARTY ORGANIZ

The Adventures of John McCue The Incentive

Now and Then
The Clerical Capitalist
Shall the Unions Go Into Politics? ...

DERS. Be quick and get a supply for ope

SOCIALIST LITER

P. O. BOX 1512,

OR IS SPRUCE STRE

the local movement. Arrangements are being made for a stenographic report of the debate. The especially signi-ficant feature is the interest shown by non-Socialists, several prominent men in the capitalist parties having taken boxes or reserved seats, in addition to which it is expected many of the city officials will be present. As the Audi-torium only seats 1,260 people, all those desiring reserved-seat tickets (25 cents each) are urged to order them at or addressing M. M. Goebel. 14 Brie street, Newark. No more tickets w

be sold than the hall will seat.
Prof. Chas. P. Fagnani of Unio heological Seminary will speak Friday night, May 11, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Bel-mont avenues, Newark, on Christian Democracy. Admission 4s free. Comrades and others are asked to do all they can to bring out in the discussio what the speaker happens not to say. word to the wise is sufficient

Pennsytvania.

A full congressional, senatorial, islative, and county ticket has b ominated in Allegheny County, and a hot campaign is beginning. Thousands of leaflets are ready at headquarters 526 Federal street, Allegheny, for the comrades to distribute, and meetings are to be arranged. The County Committee will meet on May 13 at 2:30 p. m. Comrade Leach hav-ing resigned as Finantial Secretary, A. E. Wochele, 21 Alpine avenue, Alle gheny, has been elected in his place, and W. L. Wilson has been elected Lit-

Wisconsin.

The new City Council of Milwaukee has been organized. The Socialists are represented on every committee. It is true that each committee has but one Social Democrat, and at the tail-end of the committee, but it is peyertheless a gain that we have a voice all committees, and an opportunity to bring in a minority report on every proposed measure, Comrade Seidel is placed on the important Finance Com-mittee, and Comrade Meims on the Committee on Legislation.

The last act of Mayor Rose befor The last act of Mayor Rose before retiring from office was to appoint as gas inspector C. E. Merriam, a Rose heeler, who knew little or nothing about gas, who had acted as a strike breaker in 1888 on a branch of the Burlington railway, when the union rallway men exhibited him in public ompletely covered with labels ing the word "scab", and who declared two years ago that if the Socialists carried the city be would "wrap himself in the American fing and lie and die". A few years ago, this ap-pointment would have been confirmed by the Milwaukee Council without de-bate. The Social Democrats, however, objected to the approintment of an incompetent man to a \$1,500 job, which, by the way, was specially created by the last Legislature. Since we now have 12 Social Democrats in the Council, the appointment was defeated, a few of the other aldermen voting with our men from fear of the trade' unions. Here is another evi-dence of what Rocialists may do even while in the minority.

The committee appointed by the Milwaukee County Central Committee to consider the matter of precinct organi-zation for the party in Milwaukee will report at the next meeting. They will recommend the ward branches to elect one or more organizers for each pre cinct wherever possible, to take charge of collecting dues from members, using the subscription lists of the "Social Democratic Herald" and the "Wahr-helt", and to develop a card list of the wards by precincts on the basis of the

To control their own place of meeting, the Finnish comrades of Hibbins propose to build an opera house cost several thousand dollars the com

The new Socialist mayor of Two creating consternation that burg by enforcing the lawssomething heretofore unknown. Every slot machine has disappeared. No liquor is sold contrary to law, and the ligior is soid contrary to inc.

police are held responsible for all riolations. Is was so dry last Sunday
that it is reported the sidewalks cracked, and all kinds of libor was stopped except that which the law allows. comrades are not particularly favor-able to the old blue laws but, having pledged themselves to enforce the laws, nothing short of changing the will save the natives from being com-pelled to obey laws they dislike. This is drawing the attention of the prohi-bitionists and special attention will be paid to supplying them with suitable literature. The comrades are planning to put up a full county ticket this fall,

mittee, but no comprehensive plan of action can be outlined until after the convention. The State Secretary is in communication with many of the best ntended that several men will be kept n the field all summer. How York City.

General Committee met on April 28 at 260 E. Eighty-sixth street; Comrade Wolf, chairman; Comrade Abrahams, vice-chairman. The follow-ing new delegates were seated: Peter Bartholomew from the 23d and Jacob Strobel from the 15th and 17th A. D. Thity-one applications for membership were passed upon. A communication was received from Joseph Barondess charging the editor of the Yiddish