AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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NEW YORK, MAY 19, 1906.

### WHO IS GUILTY? WHO ARE THE CRIMINALS?

[A leaflet Issued by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. Procurable from National Secretary Barnes, 2(2) Dearborn street, Chicago, III., at \$1 per thousand, prepaid.]

For ten years the Mine Owners' Association of the Rocky Mountain states, now under the domination of the Standard Oil Smelting Trust, has conducted a merciless war against the Western Federation of Miners. The intest phase of this war is the arrest and criminal kidnapping of William D. Haywood, Chas. Moyer, G. H. Petti-lone, and Vincent St. John for the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steu-

The arrest of these men was followed by the publication of columns of matter in the capitalist press based upon an alleged confession and charging these men with an almost endless string of diabolical crimes.

The chief tool of the Mine Owners Association has declared that "these men will never leave Idaho alive", and the governor of Idaho has rushed into print on every opportunity to prejudge the case, and arouse prejudice against the men among probable jury-

If these men are guilty their conviction is certain. The courts of Idaho like those of Colorado, are subservient to the Mine Owners' Association So absolute is this domination of all the legal machinery by the capitalist little protection against conviction and

Yet in spite of these facts those who claimed to be moving in the interest of law and order, and against those whom they charged with being criminais, did not even dare to trust to the laws which they and their class

In any such case as this it is well to consider who was interested in the crime which has been committed, and also to examine somewhat into the previous character of the contending

We have already seen that while upon the records of the court this case appears as "The State of Idaho vs. Haywood, Moyer, et al.", yet it wo be much nearer the truth to label it the case of the "Standard Oil., alias the Mine Owners' Association vs. the

Western Federation of Miners." What then, has been the record of these two parties? During the decade that the battle has been going on be-tween these contending forces it is a matter of common and undisputed knowledge that the Mine Owners' As sociation has displayed an absolute disregard for all law, justice and decency. Its members have corrupted elections or defied the will of the voters when corruption did not suffice. The present acting governor of Colorado was placed in his position with a violent disregard of the will of the electors of that state. In other cases legally elected officials who have not shown themselves sufficiently sub-servient to the will of the Mine Owners' Association have been forced to resign at the point of the revolver or with nooses about their necks. Mobs of thugs, "bad men", gun fighters and toughs have been imported to terror ize workingmen who dared to ask for a larger share of the wealth they were digging from the mountains or some slight improvement in the conditions under which they labored. Miners' cooperative stores have been looted and their stocks destroyed or thrown upon tion of themselves and their class have been rounded up like wild beasts stockades, forced to work upon the streets with ball and chain, without being convicted, or indeed charged from their homes and the states of guard of soldiers, paid by the Mine Owners' Association. Newspapers that dared to defend the cause of the men property destroyed. A telegraph and mail consorably has been established to prevent the news of these deeds escaping to the outer world. Courts have been defied, when they have not

been rendered completely subservient. General Bell, who was the chief instrument in the criminal work of the Mine Owners' Association in Coloredo declared his respect for fundamental legal rights in the following choice language: "To bell with habeas corpus, we'll give 'em post mortems", while snother official summed up his platform with the now famous words: "To hell with the constitution". Language and sentiments slike of these two representative tools of the Mine Owners' Association are characteristic of that organization, which is now so loudly shricking its devotion to law

So much for the character of one party to the controversy. Now how about the Western Federation of Miners? Thruout this entire struggle every effort was made to fasten upon them every crime that would naturally arise in a country where frontier lawiesaness still reigned. But in spite of the fact that the courts were in the hands of their bitterest enemies, and

that juries were generally drawn from a non-mining population fercely hos-tile to the miners, not one single con-viction has ever been obtained of a flember of the Western Federation of Se much for past rejords. On the one side we have a bank of convicted and confessed criminals, the little owners' Assectation. On the other we have a body anginet whom the most merciles and fewerful persecution and prosecution has failed to fix the alightest taint of criminality.

Turn now to the question of motive Who would gain by the murder Steunenberg? True, the members of suffered at his hands. He was the principal mover in the series of outrages which were perpetrated upon the workers in the Cour d'Alene mining district in 1899. But this persecution did not really injure the organization as a whole at all. The men who suffered every manner of outrage and abuse at that time went out as missionaries in the cause of organized labor, and the story of their wrongs served only to cement closer the bon of organized labor thruout the mine of the West. Moreover, Steunenberg had been defeated for re-election by the votes of the members of the Western Federation of Miners, While he lived he was not only powerless for further harm, but was a shining ex-

ample of the strength of that organi Living he was of no further use to the Mine Owners' Association. On the contrary, he was a perpetual menace because of his knowledge of the crim inal operations of that body. Dead he might be converted into a valuable asset, if the manner of his death could e so arranged as to involve the Western Federation of Miners in a criminal charge, and perhaps accomplish the judicial lynching of its officials.

To sum up the evidence concerning the probable guilt of the two parties criminal record of the Mine Owners ssociation, including murder and train wrecking and an avowed contempt for all law, interested in the death of the victim. On the other side we have a body of men who have shown themselves capable of refrain-ing from all criminal action under the ost terrible provocation, who avow themselves believers in peaceful legal methods of work, who, as Socialists, direct their attack against a system and not against individuals, and who had no reason to desire the death of the man who was killed.

So much for the indirect evidence. Now for what has been offered as proof of the guilt of the men under arrest. This consists exclusively of a confession of one "Orchard", who claims to have committed a score of murders, including that of Steuner berg, at the behest of the Western ederation of Miners. This confession has been shown to be a tissue of lies. One of the murders to which he con fesses as having been accomplished by him with a dynamite bomb, has already been shown to have been an accidental explosion of escaping gas. Another crime which he attempts to saddle upon the Western Federation of been proven in open court to have been committed by a spy in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association. and for which, by the way, he has never been punished, which throws

the courts in that locality.

Add to all this the fact of the method of the arrests themselves and the proof should be complete as to who are the guilty parties. This arrest has been no less illegal and criminal than all other proceedings of the Mine Owners' Association. The men were taken at dead of night, denied all right of extradition proceedings, loaded upon a special train furnished by the railroad companies, who are controlled by the same Standard Oll forces that dominate the Mine Owners' Association,

nd hurried aw Here every effort is being made to judicially assassinate these men. Pheir only crime is seeking to help their fellow workers to help them-selves. No argument, no quoting of law, no preponderance of evidence can prevent this legalized, bloodthirsty mob from glutting its vengeance. Th only thing that will stop them in their murderous purpose and save the lives of our imperiled brothers is evidence that the hanging of these men, so far from stopping the organized revolu-tionary movement of the workers will but give it new impetus. It is this

alone that they fear. It was because these men were So cialists, because they were demanding that the workers legally and peacefully thru their ballots take possess the powers of sovernment and then the workers create that they were Socialists they knew that the life or death of no individual would change the course of social events, which adds one more proof of their innocence. But because they were Socialists they were tireless, incorruptible, uncompromising, intelligent champions of

Because they were Socialists they recognized the solidarity of their in-terests with those of the entire working class. For that reason the entire working class is interested in their fate. Their battle is our battle, their cause our cause, their murder would be a deadly blow at the heart of every labor organisation in America.

only be saved by the action of the laborers of America. If from one cor-ner to the other of the United States

### **BROOKLYN JOINS** IN PROTEST

Meeting to Be Held Saturday in Labor Lyceum.

The Conference Very Active in the Work of Arousing Indignation at the Outrages Against Labor in Idaho and

Brooklyn has already held a number of meetings to protest against the outrages committed on the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, but the largest one yet will be held on Sat urday evening, May 26, at the Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle ave-nues. Addresses will be made by Henry Kearns, John T. Vaughan, and

Invitations to this meeting have been sent to 400 labor organizations and 1,000 posters and 10,000 throw aways have been distributed.

of Brooklyn sends 80 press notices to daily newspapers and periodicals all over the country, as well as to the So cialist press. The resolutions adopted were sent to Rogers and Rockefeller, as well as to the Governors of Idaho and Colorado, the President, and the city officials of Denver and Boise. During the last few weeks 2,000 addressed let-ters have been sent out and \$50 per week contributed by the Brooklyn Con ference to the defense fund.

The New York Conference is still at work and will announce new plans in the near future. Its next meeting will be held at 85 E. Fourth street on Tues day, May 24. The Secretary acknow! edges the receipt during the last week of \$12 for the Defense Fund and \$52.50 for the Agitation Fund. The itemized report will be given next

Comrade Solomon, Organizer of Lo cal New York of the Socialist Party and Secretary of the Protest Confer ence, has received the following letter from the acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners: "Mr. U. Solomon, Secretary Moyer-

Haywood Protest Conference, New York City: "Dear Sir and Comrade:-Yours of April 29 is at hand, and contents noted. Some time ago, I received a donation of \$1,915.75 from J. M. Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party. In his communication he stated that \$1,000 of this donation was collected by the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of the Socialist Party of New York, and requested receipt for same. I have complie with his request, and have forwarded him receipts showing that \$1,000 was collected by the Socialist Party of New

"I wish to thank you, on behalf of the Western Federation of Miners, for the spleadid efforts you are making in behalf of our officers who are now in-carcerated in the jails of Idaho, and assure you that we appreciate this ac tion on your part and other comrades

"Owing to the fact that we have been compelled to secure the ablest legal talent in the country, and have also been at a great expense in secur-ing evidence for the defense, we will need a large defense fund. Our local unions have responded very liberally, tions from unions affiliated with us. but up to this time, a sufficient amount has not been raised, and it will be neto take steps to raise an additional fund. The moneys collected for this purpose will be used for no other, and I will be in a position at all times to ns or individuals co tributing to this fund a statement of

the amounts received and expended.
"Nothing will be left undone to secure for our officers a fair and im partial trial, and at the coming con ention of the Western Federation o Miners, which will be held in this city and steps taken to prosecute and place behind prison bars the men who bave been guilty of framing up this con-spiracy against the lives and liberties of innocent men. We have no fear as to the final outcome, but realize that the corporations and Mine Owners' Association of the Western country have an immense fund at their disposal, and will do overything in their power to convict our officers, with the object in view of disrupting the organization.

"Governor Gooding, of Idaho, has is-sued a letter to the bankers of that state, requesting fluancial assistance, and there is no doubt that several thousand dollars will be raised by our opponents, and nothing will be left une by them to carry out their share of this damnable conspiracy.

"Again thanking you, and with best vishes. I am,

"Yours fraternally,
"JAMES KIRWAN, "Acting Sec'y-Treas.
"Denver, Colo., May 7."

An open-air protest meeting, under the auspices of the Harlem Agitation Committee, against the Moyer and Haywood outrage, will be held Satur Haywood outrage, will be held Saturday evening. May 10, at the corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue. Able speakers have been engaged for the occasion, among them being Gaylord Wilshire, Alexander Rosen, and Albert Abraidans.

MILWAUKER, May 10.—The mass meeting held force in the Freie Gemeinde Hall on behalf of the occasion of the Western Federation of Elements and Empressive on. Winfield R.

his known sympathy with the miners deported from the state by the Citi-bens' Alliance mob, under threat of death if he returned to his home—the military authorities aiding and abetting the capitalist rioters in this and nany similar outrages. The audience listened with much interest to Com-rade Floaten's remarks. The collection at the hall amounted to \$30, beles maintained almost absolute silenes

### \$1500 FOR THE DAILY

The Brooklyn Fair Was a Big Success.

It Meant a Lot of Hard Work, but Those Who Did the Work Feel Amply Repeld by the Results Labor Lyoeum Filled with Jolly Growds.

The fair for the benefit of the "Daily Cally Fund arranged by a committee of Local Kings County and held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum last Fri day, Saturday, and Sunday, was a complete success. The financial acthe exception of a few small items, and they show a net income of appreximately \$1,500 to be added to the fund that to being gathered for the e of establishing a Socialist daily paper in this city.

All three days the big hall of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum was filled with a jolly crowd of comrades and ympathizers, who took satisfaction in istening to the musical and dramatic chatting with friends, and being "held up" by the winsome damels on all kinds of speculations for the acquisition of sofe cushions and grand planos, encyclopedias and bicy-cles, gold watches and bottles of wine, dolls and doylies, and all other sorts of useful and useless articles.

The expenses of this fair were con paratively small, this being largely due to the fact that the Labor Lyceum is owned by a labor organization and the use of it is granted for labor urposes free of rent.

The comrades in charge of the fair have worked hard in making the au-rangements and great credit is due them for its success. It would be in-vidious to mention names, for many worked and we might easily overlook some of the most deserving; but the comrades will be able to judge for themselves.

### THE PARTY PICNIC.

Bids Fair to Be the Biggest and Best Ever Held-Those Who Would Help, Must Do Se Premptly.

This year's picule of Local New York promises to be the biggest and best ever held. It ought to be, for the impending campaign is a most important one, the opportunities are greater than ever before, and much ner will be needed to fill the demand for meetings and literature.

The picnic will be held in Sulzer's Westchester Park on Sunday, June 3. Everything is being done to provide for the best possible entertainment of those who attend, and no comrade need hesitate about inviting his friends; they will be sure of a good

delegates to the state convention and local comrades will have an opportun-ity to get acquainted with the repre-sentatives of up-state locals. Many cohrades and sympathiaers from the surrounding locals will be present; Or-ganizer Solomon has been informed, for instance, that 100 or more New Jersey comrades are coming in a body.

One of the features of the picnic
will be the basaar, in charge of a committee of lady comrades, with Miss Elizabeth Hansen at its head. Everyone who has the cause of the picule at heart is requested to donate some article for the bazaar. For this pur-pose they should communicate with Miss Hansen at her home, 631 St.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Comrades:—Allow us to call your attention to the fact that if you move and it you wish to continue getting The Worker, it is important that you write us, notifying us of the change; give the old address us well as the new one.

Almost daily we receive from the post-fice cards stamped "Removed; no ad-ress", or "Not found", and have to strike rom our mailing-list the name of some

BROOKLYN.—G. Roth, SOI Hoyt S.
BOOKLYN.—G. Roth, SOI Hoyt S.
BOOKLAND, Me.—Henry R. Berry
Valley St.; James Boyman, 45 Olymbil be.
Fred.—A. Deab, 51 Preble St.; Fue P.
Flavin, 300 Congress St.; Geo. T. Green, if.
Lanessier; W. E. Hayes, 45 Gram, a.
Herbert W. LeGrew, St Free St.; Frank R.
Litchfield, 75 Danforth St.
NEWARK, N. J.—Geo. Wachstefer, 245
Market St. Litchdeid, 75 Danforth St.
NEWARK, N. J.—Geo. Wachstefer 245
darket St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Albert, ejocoliman, 307 Seventh St.
SPEARPISH S. D.—Alex. Alterheim.
ALBUQERQUE, N. M.—Fred. Rediefers.

### IN MILWAUKEE CONVENTIONS.

Preparations Making for Elaborate Campaign.

The Party Will Have a Fuller Ticket than in Any Previous General Election and Contemplates the Most Strenuous Campaign in its History-Several State Donventions to Be Held in the Next Fortnight. The campaign of 1906 is opening. As

the campaign of 1904, from the So-cialist point of view, eclipsed that of 1902 and as that of 1902 surpassed that of 1900, so, we have every rea son to believe that this year's campaign will put all preceding ones in the background.

Congressional elections are to be held all over the country, state elecand legislative and municipal election in many places. The Socialist Party will have a fuller ticket in the Beld than ever before and will carry on more energetic campaign than in any preceding year.

State conventions of the Socialist Party are now being held in many states and lively campaign work is be ing planned.

The New York state convention will tional Association clubhouse, on June 2 and 3. It will be the largest ever held by the party in this state.

The attention of locals in the state

must again be called to the necessity of making returns on the ass stamps issued by the State Committee to defray the expenses of the conven tion. The returns so far are by no means adequate to the needs, and local secretaries should not fail to collect all they can and turn it in

TAMPA, FIR. A very successfu convention of the Socialists of this state was held here on April 28. A. C. Sil' was chosen to head the ticket as candidate for the office of Railron Commissioner, and W. C. Green of Or lando was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court. In the hands of the Democratic party, dominant in this state, the Hullroad Commission has become a standing joke a joke best appreciated by the railway con-

favors they choose to ask for and vio-late the laws at will with perfect impunity. A Socialist Commisioner, back ed by a Socialist Judge, would make some startling changes in this matter TONOPAH, Nev., May 10.—The So-cialist state convention will take place in this city on July 4, and it is ex pected that a full ticket will be nomi

MILWAUKEE, May 10.-The stat convention will be held in this city or June 2. The local organizations of party, at the same time that they party, at the same time that they elect delegates, are called upon to make preliminary nominations for the state ticket. From among the comrades thus proposed by the locals the convention will select the candidates. Each local branch is entitled to one delegate and one additional for every hundred votes or remaining major fraction thereof cast for our ticket in its territory.

### PARTY DIRECTORY

FOR KINGS COUNTY The following is a list of the branches of the Socialist Party of Brookiyn with times and places of meeting. For further information, address Fred Schnefer, Organizer, SJ Stockton street. fer, Orannizer, 33 Stockton street. County Committee meets second and fourth Satur-County Committee meets first and Lind Wednesdays, same place.

1st, 2d, and 18th A. D. meets the Inst. 2d, and 18th A. D. meets the Chief Thursday of the month at 268 Columbia street. Organiser, M. Weppier, 18 President street.

1st A. D. meets stat and third Thursdays, corner Myrtle and Kent avenues. Organiser, J. C. Lipes, 1815 Bedford street.

1st A. D. meets at Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton street, second and fourth Thursday. Organiser, All 1st A. D. meets at Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton street, second and fourth Thursday. Organiser, Alfred Pelser, 256 Willengan, avenue.

day, joughly avenue.

Th A. D., Br. 1, meets on second and fourth Mondays at 143 Bay Sixteenth street and 1166 Forty-fifth street, alternately. Or gastleer, Theo. F. Cuno, 1206 Fifty-fixth

treet.

7th A. D., Br. 4 (Finnish) meets second and fourth Sundays at Thirty sinth street and New Ptrecht avenue.

8th A. D. meets third Thursday at 55c Sth A. D. meets third Thursday at 55c Raite street. Organizer, Geo. H. Lewis, M. Carvoll, street.

Arthur Warre. 2012 Ninth averyonalizer. Arthur Warre. 2012 Ninth averyonal street.

8th A. D. meets third Thursder at 556 Raltie street. Organizer, Geo. H. Lewis. 214 Carroll street.

9th A. D. meets first Sunday morning. 10 a. m., at 131 Initay street. Organizer. Guatase Petrit, 132 Dikeman street.

11th A. D. meets sevond and fourth Thursdays at 17 Sterling place. Organizer. Eliner Reg. 515 St. Marks avenue.

12th A. D. meets first and third Pridata at 335 Prospect avenue. Organizer, it is proposed at 12th A. D. Hartell. 21th A. D. meets accound and fourth Thursdays at Eckford. Hall. Eckford and Chiver streets. Organizer, Albert and Chiver streets. Organizer, Albert Pauly. 315 Metropolitan avenue.

13th A. D. meets, second and fourth Fridays at 147 Montrose avenue. Organizer, days at 147 Montrose avenue. Organizer. With A. D. meets second and fourth Rain-Second and fourth Rain-Second and Euffalo avenue. Organizer, John C. Holzer. 73 Truston street.

18th A. D. meets cvery. Wednesday at 242 Koaciusko street. Organizer, Alexandre Trops. 242 Koaciusko street. Organizer, Alexandre Trops. 242 Koaciusko street. Third street.

18th A. D. Re. 2. meets first and third Fridays at 12 E. Seventh street. Organizer, Alexandre Withoughby avenue. Organizer, Alexandre Withoughby avenue. Organizer, Alexandre Mitch and Street. 20th A. D. meets et Labor Lyceum. 24 Withoughby avenue. Organizer, Emil Miller. 25 Knicherbocker avenue.

21st A. D. Re. 2. meets first and third Thursdays at 25 Hamburg avenue. Organizer. 21st A. D. Re. 2. meets first and there have a street.

22th A. D. Re. 2. meets first and third Thursdays at 25 Hamburg avenue. Organizer. 21st A. D. Re. 2. meets first and third Thursdays at 25 Hamburg avenue. Organizer. 21st A. D. Re. 2. meets first and third Thursdays at 25 Hamburg avenue. Organizer. 21st A. D. Re. 2. meets first and third Thursdays at 25 Hamburg avenue. Organizer. 21st A. D. Re. 2. meets first and third Thursdays at 25 Hamburg avenue. Organizer. 21st A. D. Re. 2. meets first and third Thursdays at 2

# CITY COUNCIL.

Social Democratic Aldermen at Work.

Attack the Ice Trust and Advocate Municipal Ice Plant-Would Have Council Meet in Evenings That Workingmen May Observe its Proceedings.

MILWAUKEE, May 10,-The Social Democratic Aldermen have introduce several resolutions in the new Council and the increase in their number by the recent election will give more weight to their propositions than during the preceding year. One of the resolutions introduced by

our comrades, calling attention to the fact that "the interests of all the citizens and especially those of the poore classes, require that they be supplied at all times with pure ice at the est possible prices", and that the Ice Trust is keeping the price up to high figure, proposes the establishment of a municipal ice plant and calls upon the legislative committee of the Council to draw up a bill for introduction in the Legislature, empowering the city to erect and maintain such a issuing bonds for the purpose As we have Socialists in the Legisla ture as well as in the City Council, the proposition will at least be heard

The Ice Trust has recently raised the price by \$1 a thousand pounds. Another resolution introduced by the Socialist members would require street railway companies to bear the expense of sprinkling the tracks.

A third, which gives particula offense to the old-party members, pro poses that the Council hold its meet ings in the evenings instead of during the day, so that workingmen may have an opportunity to attend and ob serve the proceedings.

### THE POLICE ARE BACKING DOWN.

Socialists Win a Point in Pittsburg.

Get a Permit for Street Meetings, Accompanied with a Warning-Will Hold the Meetings and Disregard the Threat-Ready for More Trouble If the Police Desire It. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 12,-After

eing told by the police that they disturbances from Socialist meetings; after being told by Mayor Guthrie that anyone holding street meetings was gulity of disorderly conduct and then being told later that. provided they did not blockade the sidewalks and "act disorderly", the police would not interfere; and then after having a dozen of their comrades arrested, in spite of this promise, for after all this the Socialist organization of Allegheny County has now got a written permit from the police department of Pittsburg authorizing it to hold street meetings.

Superintendent of Police and Detectives Thomas McQualde says: "You Socialists would be all right if you would go on advocating the government ownership of railways and such things, but you persist in denouncing police." He has given orders to Police Inspector Robinson to arrest our speakers if they persist in "denounce

ing the administration." This is "free speech" with a proviso. But the Socialists will tell the truth, no matter whom it burts. So we are preparing to be arrested.

The granting of permits means a complete somersault on the part of the Bureau of Police from its former posi-tion. We were determined to have our rights and the authorities evidently speech and the international Socialist novement!" expresses the mood of the Allegheny County Socialists.

### KINGS COUNTY COVENTION.

The County convention of the Socialist Party, Local Kings County, will take place on Saturday evening, May 19, at the Labor Lyceum, 969-955 Willoughby avenue. All delegates that have been elected by their delegates that have been elected by their assembly Districts are requested to be present and bring their credentials if the same have not yet been sent to the organi-zer of the local. The business of the con-vention will be to elect 14 delegates to the State Convention that will take place in New York on June 2 and 3, and to transact such other business that may come before the convention. FRED. SCHAEFER, Organiser.

### TRADESMAN'S ARITHMETIC.

Teacher: "Now, Tommy, if your father had twenty eggs in his shop and found that eighteen were of them were bad, how much would he less?" Tommy: "Nothing. You don't know pe."—Ex.

A nillion people in London without suf-ficient food and clothing and fire for a healthy life—but great commercial pros-perity! Thousand matmed or racked and tortured to death by dangerous trades— but great commercial prosperity! The average lives of the lower class of artisans and workers in the unwholesume trades is

### RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Important Auxiliary for Socialist Movement.

The Work of the School to Begin on Oct 1-Systematic Instruction in Social Sciences and Training of Speakers and Writers the Objects In View.

Many comrades are already aware that Mrs. Elizabeth D. Rand, the mother of Mrs. Carrie Rand Herron, left a will establishing an endowment as an auxiliary to the Socialist Party this fund have now authorized the issuance of the following statement:

The trustees of the Rand Fund for the establishment of a school to teach social science from the standpoint of International Socialism have empow ered the American Socialist Society an incorporated body formed in 1901. to found and maintain such a school.

The Society has accepted the charge, and has been for some time actively engaged in the preliminary work of rganization. It has leased for a term of years the large residence building at 112 E. Nineteenth street, and will take possession on July 1. The rooms on the parlor floor will be fitted up for a library, reading room, archive, office and book-stand, and the rooms on the second floor for class rooms.

The leading Socialist publications of the world will be kept on file. A collection of the most authoritative works on Socialism and social probems will be made, \$1,000 having been apportioned for the beginning of the ibrary. An archive of old and rare manuscripts, pamphlets and books re-lating to Socialism and labor will also be collected. Comrades will be asked to contribute by loan or gift to this collection, which will be carefully guarded. Already several rare works have been promised.

It is expected to have the library and reading room ready for general use by July 15. The classes will begin on Monday, Oct. 1. The Instruction Committee has prepared a tenta-tive plan of study courses, and tho much remains to be done before defin-ite aunouncement can be made, the following courses can be confidently promised at this time:

A .- Systematic courses, with the use of text-books, personal assistance of instructors, examinations and semin-

1. Elementary Socialism.

2. Economics of Socialism. 3. History of Socialism. 4. Nature and Functions of the State

5. Composition and Rhetoric. B .- Lecture-Conference Courses, with opportunity for questioning instruc

1. Principles of Sociology.

2. Ethics.
3. Social Theories.
4. Social History.

C.—Formal lectures on a great va-riety of subjects, such as Methods and Tactics of the Socialist Movement, So cialism and Art, History of the Labor Movement, Physical Evolution, and such special problems as those relat ing to Race Antagonisms, the Middle Class, the Farming Class, Trade Unlonism, Child and Woman Labor, Old Age Pensions, Immigration, Housing, Proletarian Diseases, and Labor Legis

The services of all instructors will be paid for, and a moderate tuition fee will be charged students.

The officers of the Society operat ing the School are, Algernon Lee, President; Morris Hillquit, Treasurer and W. J. Ghent, Secretary. Among the directors, other than these officers, are Leonard D. Abbott, John C. Chase. Benjamin C. Gruenberg, Dr. Th. Levene, and Hermann Schlueter. W. J. Ghent has also been elected the Secre-

tary of the School. A preliminary prospectus, giving more detailed information, will be is-sued about July 15. Requests for this prospectus may be sent to the Secre-tary at 260 W. Fifty-fourth street. New York City. The Secretary would ilso be glad to receive lists of names of those who might be interested in the work of the school.

### ANTI-FEMININE LOGIC.

When is a woman not a woman? When she is superior to man, is the answer of Dr. Emil Reich, writing in the "Grand

Magazine." Listen:
"In America woman commands man.
Man does not count there. The last man that came to America was Christopher Columbus. . . . I say emphatically that the American woman is not womanly; she is not a woman!

The besuperior is to be unsexed! And as in logic what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, it follows that when man is superior to woman he is no man. Pressing the position further, it must man. Pressing the position further, it must be granted that on these premises there is no sex save in psychologically impossible, then according to Dr. Reich's reasoning, there is and can be no such thing as sex: No wonder the birthrate is in a bad way.—

ganization, readers living where there is none, abould address J. Mahlon Barnes, Na-tional Secretary, 200 Dearborn street, Chi-cago, Ili.

While the competitive system re-ains, government supervision of the susts and trust supervision of the govern-sent will susen use and the same thing.— Phylice's Magazine.

—When the people really determine to take the trusts there will be no corpora-tion lawyer big, clever or permanter enough to side-truck them.—Witshir's Maganisa.

### TSAR, DUMA. AND PEOPLE.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Gorky to Lecture on the Russian Situation.

An Interesting Moment-Amnesty for All Political Prisoners the First Condition to Any Action by the Duma-Despite Police Warnings, 200,000 Workingmen Celebrate May Day in Russian Capital-International Labor Day Observed All Over the Empire.

On Saturday evening, May 19. daxim Gorky will lecture in Carnegie Hall on the subject The Tsar, the bunn, and the People, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia will also adiress the audience. John Martin will preside and will read an accurate Engish translation of Gorky's lecture. All seats will be reserved. Tickets can be had at the Carnegie Hall box-

office or at the office of The Worker, 15 Spruce street, at \$1, 75 cents, 50 cents or 25 cents, according to loca-The net proceeds of the lecture will go to help the revolutionary move-ment in Russia, which needs all possi-

ble aid at this interesting juncture

The present situation in Russia is most interesting one. The Duma-net on May 10 and received a very ambiguous speech from the throne. The Constitutional Democrats and the pensant delegates constitute a large majority of the house; notwithstanding the fact that the Socialist workingmen abstained from participation in the elections, thinking it better to exercise their influence from outside than to admit the authority of a pariament elected under the reactionary

'fundamental laws" Monday-May 14, according to the calendar used in the western world was the First of May by the Russian system. And it was celebrated accordingly by the Russian workingnen as the holiday of the working class. In St. Petersburg practically every factory was closed and 200,000 workingmen and working women ojued in the public demonstrations in behalf of the international solidarity of labor. When the admiral of the port attempted to prevent the naval workmen from joining in the demon stration, he got a knife in his heart the Empire, in Moscow, in Warsaw, in Odessa, in every industrial center, similar demonstrations took place.

effect. The Duma is now considering dress from the throne. It appears certhat, under the stimulus of the popular demonstrations, universal amesty for political prisoners and the abolition of the death penalty (which inflicted only for political offenses) will be made essential conditions for any understanding between the Duma and the crown. Probably half the and the crown. Probably half the families in Russia bave a son or daughter or brothers out INTon-cousin under sentence for a seal of-fenses, so that this is a demand as popular with the masses as it is dis-

The latest dispatches show that

as usual, is trying to hedge, proposing a partial amnesty. But it seems likely that the Duma will also, backed by the demands of the populace, insist upon universal, equal. direct, and secret suffrage as the basis for all future elections. It remains to be seen whether the autocracy will concede this demand and to evade it in

tasteful to the bureaucracy. Witte.

boldly challenge it. Among the other demands which among the other demands which the radical majority of the Luma are urging are the abolition of the Council of the Empire (the appointive upper house), the recognition of the principle that ministers must resign if their policies are not approved by the lower bouse, measures for the expropriation of large landowners in order that the peasants may be enabled to acquire land, and a guaranty of the right of wage-workers to or ganize and use the strike and boycott

to fight their masters. It is important that the Radical members should supposed and even forced on by an aggressive so cial Democratic movement among the working scople. Americans who wish to help to this end may send their contributions for the Russian Social Democratic Society to Dr. Maxim Romm, 806 E. Fifteenth street, New York City.

"Manufacturers of pure foods cannot osaibly have any objection to laws punishing the manufacture of impure foods; such laws will not touch them," says the Philadelphia "Press". On which "Life" com-ments: "Laws can't touch persons who

-Alleged that a translation of the Scriptures is being circulated in India by the Rible Society, in which the text. "Judge not, that ye be not judged," is rendered, "Do no justice, that no justice may be done

Gentlemen have to learn that it is no part of their duty or privilege to live on other people's toll; that there is no degradation in the hardest manual or the

-Persons desiring information about the Socialist Party organization in New York City should address U. Solomon, Organiser, 66 E. Fourth street. -For information about the Socialist Party organisation in New Tolk state, address John C. Chase, State Secretary, 66 E. Fourth street, New York.

strike. -You think it worth while to read Socialist paper. Is it not worth while then, to induce your neighbor to read en

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orders, checks and orders, checks and worker. Communications of the editorial department of the editorial department for the addressed to the Editorial addr

ote are Lever sent to individual sub-Acknowledgment is made by the number on the wrapper, the blowing receipt of money.

York N. Y. Post Office on April 6.

FHE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Scinnist Party has passed through its Italy several election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its rote: 1000 (Presidential) 90,901 1602 increase and Congressional) 929,768 1866 (Presidential) 608,230



The reform elements in politics me great disappointment in District Atey Jerome, says the "Rural New ser". Which moves us to ask ther it is possible to name a single reform idol of more than ten years' ding in whom the reform elements have not met a great disappointment. ally, it is hardly fair to blame the a. It were better to quit the idola

WISE MR. BELMONY. at has discovered that passage of an act forbidding cor-ations to contribute to political sign funds-which act, of course, corporations will conscientiously will "clear the political field of he dend weight of money domination ing the way for a sharp conflict which ideas and policies will deterthe decision of the voter" and remove the element of prejudice discussion of the issue arisout of the alleged growth of So " That sounds as if it meant ng, doesn't it? Yet it would fust as much if you should take ords apart, shake them up, and toggitunegaln at random are such wise men, these states in the art of saying nothing in

on to show his breadth (and shalsing need be said against m unless the movement is de-i to be international, as Mr. in his letter to the 'World', anble letter man declares himinternational Socialist in this he must of necessity regard stitution of the United States as an American clusen mus-way to this movement intended he benefit of mankind is general would leave the issue interna-d Socialism'ss against (American

itly Mr. Belmont imagine ternationalism begin with Duby letter to the "World". act at least a suspicion of the fact activities actority is internation. Let us stimulate his mental activi-us by propounding this quary: Is it acumbent on a patriotic American to rd the Constitution of the United pes as superior to the law of gravi tation, which, we are informed, open ates without regard to national fron-

Once in a while some guileless aym-

WAY NOT "OUT TOOPTHER"!

t "get together" with the Popullats d other minority parties. We reply that we are perfectly willing and even er to get together with anyone who a to advance the cause of Socialand indeed, we have organin the fold all the time gather hem in. But the mere fact that r party is also a minority is not office, both discontinued with multiple, may yet be facing opposite directions. If we dust committee about getting seth the Populies, it is not, entable critics suggest, because

no common ground for Beckellets and Penulists to stand on er, more correctly, no common read for them to create a disturbance of the public travel Such a combination would be dishonest on both sides. If a man is a Populist, if Jeffersonian Individualism is his ideal, he does not belong in the Socialist ranks: and if a man faces the future, if collectivism is his ideal, he cannot act with the Populists. It is only in being dissatisfied with the existing system that the two parties are

And if any one desires up-to-date evi dence that the honest Populist is not a half-way Socialist, but essentially an opponent of Socialism, let him read Tom Watson's criticism of "The Jun gle" in the May number of "Watson" Magazine". It is a pretty weak article. We are not concerned here to answer We refer to it only to call atten tion to the fact that Mr. Watson is absolutely against Socialism—so prejudiced against it, indeed, that he doe not care to understand it, but fust re hashes a lot of the old misrepresent tions which the abler among our capitalist opponents have learned to ahan

If the man who has been voting the Populist ticket thinks that Mr. Watson is right, that equality of opportunity would be a bad thing, that human brotherhood is not merely a dream but a nightmare, that the dog-eat-dog struggle is the best system, with mere ly a provision that none of the dogs shall be allowed to grow too large-if he thinks thus, let him stay with Mr. Watson, by all means. If he thinks the opposite, the doors of the Socialist Party are wide open for him to enter

### POLICE INTERPERENCE Pretty much all the time, in one

place or another, our party is being

compelled to spend a good part of its energy in defending against unwarranted interference by the police our right to hold propaganda and compaign meetings upon the public treets. Perhaps, on the whole, we re not the worse for these conflicts. We nearly always win in the end, and ttention is called to our ideas by the attempt to prevent us from expound ng them on the streets. It is really very foolish of the police authorities to make these futile attempts at sup pression, for the general liking for fair play is thus called into action on our behalf. Yet, altho we are conident of winning when we have to make a fight on such a point, we should not and do not court martyrdom. We should sincerely prefer to go on with our work in an orderly manner, without the annoyance of arrests and litigation and without the diversion of our hearers' minds from principles to personalities which such conflicts are likely to cause. It may be worth while, therefore, to make one or two suggestions in the matter for the benefit of the comrades in places where the best method of proredure has not been learned by ex-

The first suggestion is that the com rades should inform themselves in advance as to the provisions of the law on the subject. In most cases there is no law prohibiting the holding of meetings on the streets por in any way directly touching upon the matter. It may occasionally happen, however, that there is a law or ordinance either forbidding such meetings or in some manner regulating them. We should know if such an ordinance exists, and govern ourselves accordingly.

and perhaps with the aid of a legal adriser-whether it is worth while to make a fight for its abrogation by the legislative or the judicial authorities. And if we think it best to do so, the manner of our procedure will depend on circumstances-for instance, on the question whether or not the ordinance is impartially enforced against the old parties, the Salvetionists, the patentmedicine vendors, and others. If it is not, then it is reasonable for us to assume that it is to be regarded as a dead letter, to proceed without regard to it and if we are called to account to insist either that it be renealed or that it be enforced against all alike If however the ordinance is fairly an forced, it may very often be best for us to endure the inconvenience which it causes us (along with others) and use other means of popular propagate da, rather than to take the initiative in a fight against it; such cases are, it may be added, very rare.

In most cities there is no ordinance igalust the holding of street meetings, nor even an ordinance requiring se desiring to hold such meetings to apply to the police or other authorities for a permit. If permits are required by a definite provision of the law, it is generally well for us to ap ply for them in due form, and com plain only if they are unreasonably re fused to us while they are being granted to others. But as a rule it will be found that the permit for street meetings is a figment of the icfinite legal provision to the co we have the same right to hold mentings upon the streets that we have to welk upon them or to stop and converse with friends whom we may meet in one walks; and we half this same right subject to the same conditions one is samely, that we execute it in same

manner as not to interfere with trave on the roadway or the sidewalk no peace. No policeman's permit would justify us in violating these conditions and, unless under some definite pro vision of the ordinances, no permit is right so long as these conditions are

It is the common experience in such cases that, when the claim of the police to demand a permit has been shown to be without foundation in law, they fall back upon the allegation that traffic has been blocked by the meeting or that the meeting was of a disorderly character. As to the first of these, it is a question of fact. We must have the facts on our side; but, as the police are not inexpert in manufacturing evidence on occasion, it is important, when we apprehend a conflict, to see to it that competent witnesses to the facts are at hand. It is not a bad idea to have certain members of the committee specially charged with the duty of seeing that the sidewalk is not blocked and for the chairman or one of the speakers. in case there is a very large crowd to remind the hearers that they must leave room for passers-by. As to the charge of "disorderly conduct", that is one of the most elastic known to the law and is capable of great abuse Some fair-minded magistrates refuse to hold prisoners arrested on such a vague accusation, insisting that some definite offense must be alleged; and it should be our object to insist on this point of view. Especially we must nsist that the subject of the speeches and the manner in which the speakers treat the subject has absolutely nothing to do with the orderliness of the meeting. If the police wish to arrest our speakers for saying things displeasing to them or to some politicians in power, they must be required to base their action on the infraction of some law, not on their opinion that the speeches are "disorderly" In case of necessity, it is worth our while to fight a case up to the highest courts in order to get a clear issue on this point; and if we are going to do that. we should prepare for it carefully in advance.

thoroly established our right to hold street meetings on any day but Sun day. We never ask for a permit. We notify police headquarters in due time of our intention to hold a meeting at such and such a time and place, in order that an officer may be detailed to protect the meeting from disorderly interruption; we hold close to this point, that the officer is there to protect the meeting, not to regulate it. If an officer does not appear on the spot in reasonable time, we call up the sta tion house and remind the sergean that one should be sent. When-as happens once in a while-a "fresh cop" demands our permit, we politely inform him that there is no such thins as a permit for street meetings and that his duty is just to see that hoodlums or old-party beelers do not interfere with us in the orderly exercise of our rights; if he persists in demand ing that imaginary permit, we go on with our meeting and meanwhile w quietly but firmly call upon headquar ters to make its officers confine them selves to their duty. And the result is

that we have very little trouble. It is decidedly important that w should not apply for permits unless they are expressly provided for in the law. To ask for a permit is to concede the right of the authorities to and to prevent our holding the meet ing if it is refused. Even the thes may at the time be disposed to ac fairly in the matter, we establish t precedent which may be used against us some day under a less decen regime.

To sum up: We should know th law, which varies in different places we should carefully keep within the law, unless there is very good reason to the contrary; we should insist on our rights, whatever they may be un der the law, and not accept them as privileges greated by favor; we should be inexorably firm, and as calm as we are firm, in defending those rights, neither wantonly inviting trouble nor timidly avoiding it nor allowing side saues to divert attention from the main question. By consistently following this course we can command the respect of the authorities and save ourselves much annovance.

Current # # Literature

All books noticed in this department on be obtained, at the published price, fro the footsilet Literature Company, 15 Byru street, New York. The word "net" the statement of price, indicates that pos-age or expressings will be charged extra

AY DOWN YOUR ARMS. Py Bertha vo Suttair. Authorized translation from the Garman, by P. Holmes. Second edition. Longmann, Green & Co., 1916. Cloth, pp. 426. Price, 75 cents, net. THE RED LAUGH, By Loudina Androice, Translated from the Russian by Alexandra Lindon, T. Fisher Unvia, 1805. Fugue, pp. 117. Fring of rents set; by 1804. G. crept.

oradic projects against war in riler ages, valced either by individ-i humanitarians or by limited reus sects; but they have not exerted any considerable influence; in utter disregard of them, war has continued to be glorified by poets and romancers, by sculptors and painters, as well as by priests and parsons and statesmen. The masses of the people, out of whose sweat and blood all the cost is paid, have continued until very lately to admire dags and uniforms and to humanitarians nor the sects have succeeded in touching deeply enough the minds of large enough numbers of the population to embarrass the political and economic masters. the recruiting sergeant; neither the humanitarians nor the sects have sucant game of setting their subjects to and capitalists' profit. But now, with changed to an extent that is causing civilized lands. Less than a year ago driven to desperation by mutinies in chief immediate demands of the nutineers being the restoration of peace; and the popular demonstrations all over the Empire clearly showed hat these disturbances were some hing quite different and far more nenacing to established institution were the expression of a great revolu tionary tendency, not merely of the dissatisfaction of the soldiers and allors with their pay and rations. The mutiales at Sevastopol Vladivostok have roused echoes-faint ndeed, but ominous-in the navies of Italy and Portugal and apparentlythe in this case the facts have been carefully concented—in that of Germany as well. The statesmen's talk and between France and Germany has brought forth from the masses in those countries, instead of frenzied of jingo enthusiasm, plainly worded and emphatic warnings that the working people would not permit war, that they would take a declaration of hostilities as the signal for a general strike to cripple the belliger ent governments; and the warnings have had their effect. With les have been given in Austria and Italy in France antimilitarism has been more outspoken and uncompromising an open propagands has been made e soldiers, calling on them to desert the colors in case the gov ernment should order them out to kill or be killed by their brothers of German or other nationality—not only to desert the colors, but even turn their arms against the government. Such a propagands, naturally, has given a profound shock to the respectable lip-worshippers of the "Prince of Peace". the cry out that to oppose organized rholesale murder is to insult God and indermine the foundations of society:

propaganda and to demonstrate its ef-fectiveness by showing the alarm it Such are some of the facts-facts of disquieting to rulers and robbers as and in like proportion, they inspire the thinking workers. The thinking workers that is the phrase that explains this new phenomenon. Hitherto, pro-tests against war have fallen upon deaf cars, because there was no class capable of thinking for itself whose nterest was always on the side of eace. But now the wage-working war, the only class which salns notic hopes us a class are inseparably asso-ciated—with international peace—this class is at last becoming conscious of itself, is at last learning that it is the antithesis of all ruling classes, that it is their-victim, that for it such phrases as "national greatness" and "honor of the flag mean nothing but hunger and thirst and weariness and wounds hideous of the means by which it, the class that produces all, is induced to keep itself in age-long subjection and misers, that the nover and prosperity of the rulers is founded on this blind misery and this endured subjection like the throne of some oriental desponised on a heap of skulls. those skulls should come to life, if heatns should grow within them, if they should equip themselves with command—how long would the throne remain? This is what is happening the wage-workers are becoming con-scious of themselves. That is why the sclous of themselves. That is why the dream of peace, so long cherished by poets and prophets, but never feared by the parasites while it remained only a dream, has now become a social force, threatening and promising to re-

number of antimilitarist agitator

have been sent to prison and papers advocating their views have been sup-

no other effect than to strengthen the

This fact it is that explains the new voice in recent literature and art. In the world of thought, as in the eco nomic world, demanti stimulates sup much to do with making a speech of writing a book as the speaker or the writer. Fifty years earlier, the books Verestchagin picture the horrors of works of eccentric genius; or, more likely, Tolstoy and Verestchagin would have turned pen and brush to other tasks, such as the many could understand. But the audience is here more effectively waging war agains war in the literary field. While Kip ling heatwely shouts the prefers of that most glorious sport, the hunting of men—with a dithyrumb is honor of besides and while the War de of Potedem and Oyster Bay Lords of Poteders and Oyster Bay wear themselves out with preaching the duty of unthinking steaghter, an increasing number of writers in all parts—of the world are putting forth onesys and puems and stories representing militarism in its true colors—and their books are send.

The two books are send.

The two books are send.

It is a little hard for us to understand the nutranshing of these it is a little hard for us to understand the extraordinary moreon which the mixtures. You intrinsic little has been and the contractions.

literist tendency. We have had selleved upon the Continent. It is not Temarkable for any charms of style
To be quite plain, we find it a little
dult, almost as dull as real autobio graphies usually are. It is the pre-tended life-story of Martha von Til-ling, born Countess Althaus, daughter of an Austrian general, nurtured in admiration of military glory, married in youth to Count Arno Dotsky, officer of hussars, and, after his death a Magenta, to Freiberr von Tilling, "a ling hates war, he must fight; he is living in Paris and unable to escapmunard court-martial on suspicion of being a Prussian spy. The story is told at considerable length from the

> Bend vainly unto God for those more again.

The success of the book is doubt, to the almost artless sincerity with which it treats a subject whi must lie very close to the hearts of of thousands of women in every coun try where a great standing army maintained and war is always to be apprehended. The effect it has pro-duced is testified to by the fact that the author was awarded the Nobe prize as having in the highest degree erved the human race and that th International Arbitration and Peace association thought it worth while to have a complete and accurate English tist and unauthorized one which ap peared in this country some time ago Turning to "The Red Laugh", we find something of an utterly differen

sort. Andreief is one of the young

generation of Russian writers,

friend and a peer of Gorky. His book

is characteristic of the country and o

the age-short, direct, almost tive in its simplicity, modern of the modern in its brutal and vivid truth It can be read in an hour or two; I is sure to be read at a sitting, once i s taken up; and it cannot be forgot ten. "Horror and madness" are opening words, and they strike the keynote that grows only more intens to the end-to the final vision of world full of corpses, corpses that threaten to smother the living, while "behind the window, in a livid, mo tionless light, stood the Red Laugh." A strange phrase that—"the What does it mean? It is the impersonation of war, of its ess cruelty and its bitter trony, in the mind of one of its victims, a young Russian officer who, but one among so many thousands, has been change rom a strong and loving man into helpless cripple and then a raving luatic while on "duty" in the Far Bast He is brought home, and his brothe rives us fragmentary reports of his talk-incoherent, yet in its incoh true to the insane facts of war-free to the insane facts of war-Everywhere he sees the Red Laugh What does it look like? You are jef-in no doubt. It is a thing he actually aw on the field of battle, which in

den torturing and bewildering him: Before me stood a young volunteer, hol ing his hand to his cap and reporting to me that the general wanted us to retain our position for only two hours more, when we should be relieved. I never saw anything whiter than that face: even the dead have more color than that roung, beardless face had. I suppose he became terrified on his way to us, and could not recover himself. . "Are you afraid?". I reposted kindly. His lips twitched, trying to frame a word, and the same instant there happened something incomprehensible, monstrens and supernatural. I felt a draught of warm als upon my right check that made me sway—that is all—while hefore my eyes, in place of the white face, there was something short, blunt, and red, and out of it the blood was employed as out and out of it the blood was gusting as out of its uncerted bottle. Bull that short, red, and flowing something still seemed to be smiling a bort of units, a toothiers laugh—a red laugh. I vecognized it—that red laugh. Now I understood what there was in all those mulliated, torn, strange

stantly imprinted itself on his mine

as the visual image of all that had

If anyone can read "Lay Down Your Arms" and not think, let him then read "The Red Laugh" and see if he on full to feel, that war is on guted evil, a monstrous absurdity, as

npardonable crime. The International Socialist Bures at Brussels has issued in pamphlet orm its May Day proclam the year 1906, together with short re-ports from the affiliated parties in fourtees countries on the subject of the eight-hour day, the present status of legislation tending to limit the workday and the efforts being made for further progress in this direction, whether thru legislation or thru strikes or other methods. The whole is printed in three languages. French, German, and English and forms pamphlet of 90 pages.

Last January the Get Together Club of Hartford, Coun., listened to a de-bate in which Gaylord Wilshire upheld Socialism and Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard opposed it. The debate has now been published as a small pamph-let, which can be obtained from "Wilshire's Magazine", 200 William street \$2 a hundred.

ANTIMILITARISM IS FRENCH MAYY. "L'Echo de Paris" prints an interview with a French navai officer, who declar is that the antimilitarists in the many are numerous and active, espe-cially in the Mediterranean squadron with beadquarters at Toulon. It was in the crew of every battleship and cruiser willing and able to put the vessels out of commission by tamper ing with some vitel part, in the erent of war being declared. This fac auses great along among the higher

THE DOUGOEOUS IOUAL OF MARKE Sir John Gorst, the pones in England as a great educationist, finds his ideal for two laws in the school pone. He would have them cultivate the broad more said the brible loss. Bir John is a true operant of the sex that has given beld woman's ignorance to be her chiefrat swannest, and the breeding of calves her highest mission in Mr.—Belo-

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND

Under the same heading we have printed

four articles not written for the sym-posium, but pertinent to the subject, and

we may present others in the san

III.—By Charles L. Breckon.

1. By the term "industrial union

sm" I understand that form of union

organization that recognizes the fact

of the class struggle and that the in-

terests of capital and labor are no

itself along lines of the industry to

which it may be employed. For pur-poses of working out the details each

craft may be organized for the admin

istration of its own local affairs, bu

for the purpose of fighting for the com-

mon good of all of its members.

It certainly is immensurably superior

to the old form of craft organization

to scab upon another or stand in the

light of breaking its own contract

labor so long as there is but simple

eraft organization. There may be a

its face will have all the appearance

organization, yet in its effect it may

is that of the United Mine Workers

has been taken all classes of labor em-

ployed in the mines. This organizatio

moves along the old lines and fights

its employers for an increase in pay

and a decrease in hours on the basis of an identity of interests—"a fair

day's pay for a fair day's work". Whatever form of organization a se-

called industrial trade union shall

take, it will be an industrial organiza

tion only when it recognizes the fact

that the interests of capital and labo

are diametrically opposed—that the in-terests of each of the workers is the

interest always and all the time of all

2. Failure to understand and to keep

great trusts and combines a strike

another set of men in another section

the differentials in contracts, can ever

win a victory. The closest kind of "in

dustrial" organization exists in the em

ploying field, and industrial unionis

must be born to meet this new cond

tion of affairs on the economic field. It is not a theory, but a condition, that

fall at every point. A case in poin

Within the jurisdiction of this unio

of meeting every need of industria

form of industrial organization that o

There can be no real solidarity of

In the latter one union is often made

nd together in an industrial unit

dentical, and therefore organizes

THE TRADE UNIONS.-VII.

fills his friends with alarm, but all of this uproar is part of the price the working class has to pay for the new social conscience.

[The question of the relation of the So-cialist Party to the trade unious having again attracted attention within our ranks. The Worker has inaugurated symposium on the subject, to which repre-sentative comrades are being invited to contribute, setting forth various points to each of the commons invited to par-ticipate in this discussion we have sub-mitted the following questions, with the explanation that these are not intended to bind the writers, but merely to indicate the scope and nature of the symposium: do not kick. The fact that the wo "I. What do you understand by the tern industrial unionism?" Do you conside such unionism? Do you conside such unionism superior to the existing form of craft organisation? If so, why?

"I what are the causes of the defects of which you complain in the existing unions How would the industrial form of organization obvjate these evils?

"A. Do you think it advisable to form a new organization, rather than to work for the transformation of the existing unions Why?

so much abhorred.

The working class is beginning to Why? What do you think ought to be the attitude of the Socialist Party, as such, tisward the organizations of labor on the economic field?" on clarifies it grows ever more ready put off weakness and take on strength Right or wrong the Socialist is him, having full faith in the ultimat

What I know of the subject matter nbodied in your questions has bee a mere cog in a great machine. ters and organizations have to the

While this knowledge is in my por ession, it does not follow as a matte course that I can convey it, thru the medium of an article st equire, to your readers but I will try to make myself understood.

Industrialism, or industrial sm, is a mere phrase, coined to express the idea some persons have of workers of the world; a form whi general form known as trade sm, a form which is essentially the same in every country in time, something of "new trac sm" in Great Britain and "Christian rope, I have yet to hear of any schem such as is covered by the dustrialism" or "Industrial unionisu

industrial unionism vs. craft organiza tion is to present a faine issue, and t thereby render the discussion worse than useless. The real issue is industrial unionism vs. trade and labor un tion is in the methods used and in me for the other. Unlouism as it exists the world over

s a natural product of the industrial

system, and not a scheme, or plan, in-

its existence being the same, the re-

"How would the industrial form o organization obviate these evils?" By preventing the slaughter of its mem-bers in one section of the country by the hunger of those in-another se By recognizing the solidarity of labor ble to form or reform the old style of

trial union without serious and fatel compromises. It is difficult to construct a substantial building by patch ing up an old one. The old can be tors down and much of the material can be used in the reconstruction with good results. It is far more economic cal and the shortest cut to the go to tear down the old when it is no longer fit and reconstruct the new. Re-pairing must ever be patchwork, and paint and whitewash, however liberally applied can never cover up all of 4. The attitude of the Socialist

Party, as such, toward the organiza-tions of labor on the economic field ought to be one of the closest possible relation. Not that the party should ever attempt to say what organisation its members should be identified with on the economic field, nor that those on the economic field should ever say particular political party, but each should arge the other to join the party of his class on both or these fields. Or the political field each should work shoulder to shoulder with the other likewise on the economic field. The one battles on the political field for the conquest of the powers of government that he may sid the other on the economic field for the conquest of the tool of production. Neither can exist without the other—they are one an inseparable. Each is but the expres sion of the living class struggle. the trade union is the drill ground of labor, the Social Party must always remain the political expression of the aspirations of the working class; it is the organised intelligent expres of the industrial evolution. The development of the idea of in

dustrial organization must ever be the counterpart of the development of class consciousness. All of the wars field are but a reflex of the develop

The world's producers are yet to become the world's rulers and before that day arrives many an old idol will have to be shattered and many a new des will have to take root. Dead men other fact that he kicks. He may object most strenuously to-day over the laying off of his kitts and donning knee pants, but the evolution of his manhood demands the sacrifice, and the sacrifice creates the fact of having passed from youth to manhood and having also learned to rejoice that he was forced to take the step he at first

outcome and in complete victory thru ion of the enlightened proletaire.

IV .- By Thomas J. Morgan.

gathered during my 38 years exper and this country, in several mechani lowed the evolution from simple homndustry to the great industrial institution in which the worker has become tnowledge of trade unionism has been gained in 25 years active membership What I know of "industrialism" has and Socialist Trade and Labor Alli can Railway Union and the present Industrial Workers of the World. My knowledge of the relations these matclalist Party has been gathered from my activities as a Socialist during the past 32 years.

form of organization for the wage industrial system has forced the work-ers to organize for protection; and while we have heard, from time to

to-day. The old form of craft organi-zation was nil-sufficient in the days of the simple industrial unit and the inan individual shop or factory cannot be effective. Failure to produce out do in the first. Capitalism, with the simple form of craft organization and

> general form of organization has been evolved naturally. First the union of men in a shop, then in a trade, then in locality; second, the general unio of a trade or craft in a state or nation; ous; fourth, a national federation tional federations. At first a trade unmen who each himself began and fin-ished the particular product—as a shoemaker, carpenter or blacksmith They were craftsmen in a craft union, which changed with the subdivision of labor till the organization was compelled to include all cersons who are cogs in the complex machine in which the craftsman has disappeared. This evalution proceeding connected the related trades and occupations until in specialized occupations are included. This evolution is natural and will contique, Contemporaneous with this evo-lution has grown the sympathetic strike and boycoit, which link crafts, trades, occupations, and federations together till the whole world of trade unionism, from time to time is one in thought and action. This evolution leads to but one end, and that a unification of the workers, a unification idealised in the phrase "industrialm". To speed this evolution is the can perform by co-operating with the at work: and not by the endorsement forms of organization to accomplish and which require the abandonment or destruction of existing organizations. The means now used by the Industrial Workers of the World are not new; they are identical with those of the Knights of Labor, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and therefore the same results may be expected. The K. of L. declared that all and invited all except lawyers and as now proposed was essential, and I was assigned to the department of "machinery constructors". A million members gathered around the ideal set

up and scattered at the first attempt to make them in action. Powdecly, the leation for a government job ... One of the "ideal" means used by the

One of the "ideal" means used by the K. of L. to kill the Cigarmenters' Union was a yellow label. The Industrial Workers of the Works are using a real label, for the game purpose. The yellow label dispensed and I think the red label will that also, because the purpose of its use in to kill the thire hand of the union dipartments and kill that union. Its purpose will be so kill that union. Its purpose will be so

The American Railway Union was founded on the ideal unity of all railroad workers and sought to link the uniformed conductor of the fast limited thru train of palace cars with the ragged section hand, and the locomothe oil boxes under the freight cars. This new form of organization could not be imposed on the "railroad hands", and the sympathetic strike for the Pullman workers ended the at

The means used by the A. R. U. were ideal and reflect honor on all encause it was a plan which required the abandonment or destruction of the existing unions. I was an honored guest at the convention which voted to make the fight for the Pullman workers and by request addressed the delegates. I aded their broad conception the labor question, but rightly refrain-ed from endorsing the plans they had formed to carry their thought into ac-The Socialist Trade and Labor Alli

ance was based on the same idealism. The whole Central Labor Federation,

Hebrew Trades, and what remained of the K. of L. in New York City linked their fortunes with it, and being con-nected in some way with one of these trades I became a member of its Chi-cago central body, and was a delegate to its Buffalo convention. Most of those who were in it here, and all of the Central Federations and trades represented in that convention, are back in the general trade union movement, because the Alliance was held by union men to be a scab organization and therefore occupied an impossible posttion. The history, of the empts to idealize the organization of labor, by new forms, and by the force of physical substitution, should cause the most impatient of Socialists to hesitate before lending their endorse ment to the present attempt to repeat the action of the past, and espec should they decline to co-operate in the conflicts, already begun in a small way, over such methods as the circu-

lation of the red label.

members are bound to support the national and the international tional and the international position of the party in its relation to the economic organization of the workers. This position requires every member to join the union of his the pation. This means the endorsem of existing unions and sincers coperation with every effort to maintain and increase their strength, and not to intagonize or attempt to destroy them ecause the mass of their me lacks in idealism. The Socialist Party organizations can rightly assume the work of educating this mass, not by organizing opposition unions, issuing opposition labels, or by denunciations, ridiculing and cartooning their leaders, but by legitimate educational means which companies and cartooning their leaders. which common sense and the example of our comrades in Europe suggest and in such similar ways aid the natural evolutionary development which im-pels the workers to move upwards con-finually, towards the highest ident ble of attainment at the particu lar time.

The Socialist Party officials and

### NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF SOCIALIST PARTY.

All Necialists should belong to the Social-ist Party organization and help to direct its policy, do its work, and defray its exits policy, do its work, and deray its ex-penses. Each member pays does of 20 or 25 cents a mosth, of which 5 cents goes to the national organisation, 5 to the state, and lise rest to the local or branch. All members have equal rights in deciding party questions by the referendam and election of officers. For the convenience of unafflicted Socialists who may wish to join the party we print the following list of national and state officers:

National Secretary—J. Malton Barnes, 200 Feathern street, Chicago. tented or discovered. The course of

STATE SECRETARIES. Alabama-T. J. Lamar, Box 608, B

Artsons—J. G. Kroen, Globe, Artsunas—Dan Hogas, Huntington, Artsunas—Dan Hogas, Huntington, Balland, Colorado—Thos. L. Bule, 1842 Campa Colorado—Thos. L. Bule, 1842 Campa Connecticut—Aiex. F. Iovine, P. G. Draw-er 45, New Haven. Floride—Herbert C. Buvis, Ros 5), Gary-idahe—T. J. Courred, Emmett. Illinois—Isa., S. Smith, MS., Randelph street, Chengo.

treet. Chicago.
Indians—K. M. Reynolds, 200% Octotreet, Terre Blute.
Lows—J. J. Secobsen, 1520 Thirsensis.
treet, Des Moisses.
Kansas—A. O. Grigsly, 228 Shawney
treet. Lowenworth. Kanasa—A. O. Grigaty, 220 and treet, Louvenworth. Kentacky—Frank H. Streine, 235 W. Frath street, Nowport. Louisines—J. R. Cameron, 566 Carond-tet. ewisten.
Massing-brackta Ged, G. Catting, the
Massing-brack, Boston.
Michigan—Mrs. G. H. Leckwood, Kata-Minesota J. R. Nash, 723 Nicollet ave-nus, Minrespolts. Minesota Gito Pauls, International Rank Blog. 238 Chestant street, St. Lauts. Moutana—Jes. D. Graham, 523 "I" street

Montann-Jes. D. Graham, S22 "L' street S. Livington-Adolph Guter, R. 506, Paston Noct. Opudha; "W. E. William, Dec 221, See Hampshipe-W. E. William, Dec 221, New Hampanite—W. H. William, Ber hell, Clarensont, New Jersey—W. B. Killingbeck, 82 Will-lans atrest, through New York—John C. Chase, 66 R. Pourth struct, New York City North Dakots—A. M. strocks, Box 512, -Edward Gardner, 1109 Dayton Oklahoms—J. E. Enyder, 112% W. Grand arenne, Oklahoms City, Okla. Ozgon—Taoa, A. Sladden, Pertland, 339 Dayle street.

Davis street.
Febugyivania—Robert B. Ringler, 629
Febugyivania—Robert B. Ringler, 629
Walaut street, Reading.
Rhode lainnia—Fred Rurst, 1923 Weatminster street, Olneyville.
South Dakots—M. G. Ossabi, Sioux Felia.
Tennessee—J. T. McDill, 469 Humphrey
street, Nanbyille.
Terns—W. J. Bell, 125 E. Front street,

Tenns—W. J. Bell, 128 R. Front street, Tyler.
Tish—H. P. Burt, 1510 Indians aresue, field Lake City.
Vernont—J. Welter Shelley, Putney, Washington—E. E. Martin, Room 16, Pythlen Hidg., Seattle.
West Virginia—Goo. B. Kline, McMechen. Wisconsta—R. H. Thomas, 344 Fixth street, Missankee.
Wyoming—William L. O'Neill, Larande.

STRONG LANGUAGE JUSTIPLES

We have facts for those who think, arguments for those who reason; but he who cannot be reasoned out of his preju-dices must be laughed out of them; he who cannot be argued out of his selfentures must be shamed out of it by the mirror of his hateful self held up relentlessig helder his eye. . . . Prote to me that herch rebute, indignant descendation, scatting surfaces, and pittless ridicule are beloly charter to a local with ten members at Fogal, Tenn. The National Commitis now voting on the question of granting a charter to the Tenness state organization as provisionally formed at the convention in Nashville

a fortnight ago.

The State Committee of California requests that Comrades Austin Lewis and Holloway be routed as Nationa Organizers in territory other than abled to gather funds for the Culifor niz campaign. The National Secretary nitting the request to the Nathat sixteen organizers are now affeld and the call for speakers from many fields would warrant doubling the force, but that, unless more funds are found available, some of them will have to be withdrawn from service instead. N. E. C. Member Mailly moves that not more than \$60 a mouth for three months be pleiged by the Na-tional Office for the purpose of complying with California's request.

The Wisconsin State Committee asks for the services of a National Organizer for ten weeks beginning May with the understanding that finan ciri arrangements will be made with the locals, relieving to some extent the charge upon the national organization. The reason assigned for the request is the fact that the party in Wisconsin has undertaken extensive organization work and that it has still a considerable deficit from the last cam

paign.

George H. Goebel of New Jersey has entered a protest against the employment of E. E. Carr as a National Organizer on the ground that his work is not in line with the purposes of our party o kanization nor conducive to with Comrade Carr's reply are before the N. E. C., as also a motion by Com-rade Simons that locals which have been visited by Comrade Carr beis inform the National Office of their ex

W. F. OF M. DEFENSE National Secretary Barnes acknowledges the following contributions to the Western Federation of Miners

Defense Fund, from May to 11:
Local Nashville, Tenn., \$6.41; Local Maldez, Mass., \$1: Local Wallace, Idaho, \$50;
C. Kessler, National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kans., \$5; Local Golffield, Nev.,
\$3.70; Local Rarism, Idaho, \$20; Local St.
Louis, Mo., \$5; M. Sailbett, Tullahoma,
Tenn., \$1.50; S. G. Brewster, Tullahoma,
Tenn., \$0c; Local El Campo, Texas, \$1;
Clgarmakers No. 105, Philadelphia, additional, \$22.90; Protest Conference of
Breoklyn, additional, \$50; Magle-Leaf
Lodge No. 206, L. & at. M., Osiwein, La.,
\$10; previously reported, \$2.505,55; total

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Qu ganizers for the week are:

James H. Brower: May 20 to 24, Et Pass, Texas: May 26, Stratford. Texas: May 20, Stratford.

James P. Carey: May 20, Fort Wayne, Ind.; May 21, Danville, Ill.; May 28, Anderson, Ind.; May 24, Bruceville; May 25,

E. E. Carr: Pennsylvania, under the direstion of the State Committee.

John Collins: Black Hills, S. D.; head-quarters at Deadwood.

lease Cowen: May 20, Narwood, Mich.;

May 22, 26, Ishpeming; May 24, Negaunee; May 25, 26, Houghton.

ford, Ind.; May 24, 25, Elwood; May 26,

Alegandria. Mother Jones will begin a tour thru IIIInois, Missouri, and Arkanana on May 27.
Arthur Morrow Lewis: May 20, 24,
Outny, Colo.; May 22 to 26, Grand June

Mrs. Lena Morrow Levis: strisess, under the director of the Terflorial Committee.
William Mailly reports that under his di-

William Mailly reports that under his direction "the party organization in Indianapolls is being reformed on the busis of
ward branches with a Central Committee;
the work is proceeding satisfactority and
will be completed during May."
Guy K. Miller: May 20, 21, 22, Parkerslong W. Ve : May 23, Harriwritte: May 24,
Materswille: May 25, New Martinaville: May 24,
Moundaville.

J. B. Osborne: Georgia, with headquarters at Atlants, care Max Wilk, 224 Centary Building.
Samuel Robbins of Chicago will begin
organizing work in Indiana May 21.

organising work in Indiana May 21, Hermon F. Titus: May 20, Nampa,

M. W. Wilkins' Connectical, under the direction of the State Committee.

John M. Work: May 29, Myskoger, I. T.; May 21, Henryetts; May 22, Welet-ke; May 23, Castle: May 24, Prague; May 28, Sparks; under the direction of the Territorial Committee.

Alex. Halonen (Finnish) of Calumet, Mich. will start an organizing tone in

Mick, will start an organizing ione in Mickigan, May 20, after which it will be extended to Minnesota, South Dakota, Wroming, and Colorado.

Local Erie holds regular meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. sharp, at 1012 State street, third floor. A series of discussions has been arranged. Sebject for May 21: Property Under Se-cialism; May 51, Socialism and Wo-man.

ALLESHENY COUNTY The contributions of those locale has volunteered to pay 30 cents per minguise to the County Connective any seal should be paid as poors as pos-

of Charling and W. L. and Rebecca street, Preble and Han-Bose steps Halmes and Weight; Clark and Townsend streets, Wise, Mirve and B. S. Conners, Other possibly Twelfth and Carson Stanton avenues: Sharpsh

was received from the W

om June 28 to July 4. Comrade

sidered its province amon in region to providing entertainment for visiting delegates to the state convention and thomatter was disegned to the Exec-utive Committee The Griswanes Com-

neittee presented the following findings in the matter of the complaint made by Comrade Opponhelmer ngainst Comrade Pick: that Comrade Pick did

not not in good faith in eleculating the

translation of a statement he obtained from a representative of the party in

history of Commits Oppenheimer in that he intentionally left out the name

of another comrade who was impli-

cated in the same transaction, also that Comrade Pick had showed the

translation to several other party mem-

was, therefore, guilty of the charges

preferred against him. The Grievance

mendations that Comrade Pick be

party member, and also that the action

of the 13th A. D., in usurping the

power of the G. C. by citing Courade

Oppenheimer to appear before it and

explain the said accusations, be disap-

proved. The recommendations were

mittee further recommended that an

Commade Piek and to that end the Ori-

ganizes was instructed to prefer charges against him and give him an

opportunity to be heard.

J. C. Frost. will lacture on The Political Strike on Sunday evening, May 20, at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Handred and Twenty-fifth

on Monday evening, May 21, in the

Metropolitan Temple, Seventh avenue and Fourtsenth street, there will be

held an Open Parliament. The ques-tion is: Resolved, That if the poor re-

ceived justice they would not need charity. It is important that many comrades turn out. Comrades Murphy

and Rosen have been nominated to

serve on the committee to draw up questions for discussion for the ensu-

tion on the Eve of the Elections.

Of all events that have taken place

Party of England in the recent elec-tion, writes Emile Vandervelde of Bel-

gium in the May Day issue of London

unsider all the elected of the party as:

brothers in Socialism. There are those among them who limit their demands

Parti Ouvrier contains near but Se-

Partt Ouvrier was founded.

IN BELGIUM.

ing year. They should be elected

THE MOVEMENT

opportunity to be heard.

meurred in. The Grievance Com-

phelmer to defend himself against

ty Executive Committee and the Com mittee on Nominations are negrester to meet at headquarters Washasday evening May 16, 8i ofclock sharp Holmes, Weight, Wankope, Shockdalle, Kerber, Shaw, Adams and Robinson. portant business.

reported for April with 394 members on the roft, 348 in good standing; 27 were suspended, expelled, died or withdrawn, and 37 new members were admitted.

Edward Ellis Carr, of Danville, Ill. will lecture in the McKeesport High School Auditorium on Thursday evening. May 24, and at 526 Franciscal street Alleghen; on Tuesday evening, May 29. Admission, 10 cents at both meet-ings. Owing to the neglect of the local secretaries it is impossible to an all the places whose he speaks.

Attention, local funnical secretaries What are you doing to get your de inquent members in good standing Local Organizers, why not open the meetings of your locals with an hour's liseussion? Try it. It will help to take the dry effect off your business meetings.

A banquet will be tendered the

delegates to the state convention at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Monday, evening, May 21. Come down and help

to make it a success.

Comrades Holmes, Wanhope, Block, Fromm and Schwartz, with several sympathizers, were arrested on Monday evening, May 7, for holding street meeting, but were discharged The police have also changed their mind and have decided not to further interfere with our meetings.

New York City. The second meeting of the Picnic Committee took place at the Organ-ber's office on Saturday, May 5. About 25 comrades were present. The Or-ganizer reported that 10,000 throw away cards were distributed at th May Day meeting, and ads placed in various Socialist newspapers and that in addition to the array of talent pre-viously reported be had invited the Finnish Socialist Chorus and the Turn locals and progressive labor organizations in the vicinity of New York wil be sent within a few days; there are still about 500 show cards on hand and it was recommended that a communded be employed to distribute them. . The strmen reported on the number of men needed on their respective committees, and the outlay of money cessary for their parts of the enter tainment. Several new games for children were suggested and the commit-tee on games instructed to make armisaccordingly. The committe on bowling reported needing about eight men. It was decided to allow \$25 for cash prizes for bowling, in addition to other prizes and that price for bowl ing be 15 cents. R. Tetmer was elect ed as chairman of the cashiers' com ion tickets on the day of th his committee and volunteers will b May 25, 26, Houghton.

But Fieldman: May 20, Bellows Falls, Vr.; May 21, 22, Cincement, N. H.; May 22, 24, Coficord; May 25, 26, Manchester.

J. L. Fitta: May 25, 21, Salishary, N. C.; May 22, 23, Citariotte; May 24, 25, Bessemer City; May 28, Asherille.

A. H. Floaten: Iowa, under the direction of the State Committee, Committee, the Organizer was empowered to select another committee. and it was voted that Miss Gill Miss Meyer, Mrs. S. Solomon, Miss Hansen Miss Weinstein, and Mrs. Leing conattitute the committee with power to add as many more lady committee as they may desire; \$60 was allowed the committee to lauy articles for the basaar and the Organizer was fuexpected to communicate with the W. E. A. and inquire what become of the articles stored there for the

> vite the newly organized Turn Verein of the Bronx. The question of enter-taining the delegates to the state con-vention, who are expected to attend the plents in a body, was discussed and a reception committee was elected. The Picule Committee then adjourned until Saturday, May 19. Only a few weeks separate us from the day of our picnic and the commade should begin pushing more the sale of tickets. A great deat depends from the outcome of this piculo, as the local is temporarily in a bed financial condition and its regular income is hardly sufficient to cover current expenses. A successful picule means that a large amount of money will be realized which will enable us to start our agi tation better equipped than heretafore. It is unjust to leave the entire work in the hands of those few who have in the hands of those few who have accepted on the various committees. With over 1,200 party members in good standing, it should be an easy matter to make this picule a success beyond our expectations. At least 100 more volunteers are needed and hayone who is in a position to help should valunteer at once. Also acticles are needed for the barnar, and it is to be houseful that this metales.

party by the women of the Socialist Liedertafel. It was also decided to in-

majority in Brightte means the open-ing of the way to universal suffrage, pure and simple, and, once we have conquered universal suffrage, we for

distance meating Societies, gives the

ness of English trade unionism.

Nevertheless, we can rejoins over the progress realised in the part year, especially as regards the Federation of Unions, and for the rest, if our cohave not as many mem tions, at least they all prove to us, every day, that their Socialist con-sciousness is fully developed and that they constitute the best batfallons of the Parti Ouvrier.

our frontiers that we are chiefly con-cerned, and this First of May we are thinking far less of ourselves then of the future, so full of promise, for So-cindism in England—and, above all, of the heroix struggle which, for more than a year the proletarians of Russia have sustained with a sublime abnegation against the most execrable

While such an avaianche of "Words, words words" must have repelled the most invete ate reader of De Leonistic literature,

Northport, N. Y., May 12.

### FROM SAN FRANCISCO

To the Editor of The Worker:in Europe since May 1, 1905, there is none which the Socialists of the Con-

ulustrial character. We want to secure sewing machines, and

to as soon secure employment. We must help them. We can best do so by organ-izing such industries as will serve certain wants of the constitutity and assisting them

silenating those who, while in favor of a working-class party and policy, were, however, not prepared to accept Socialism. To day, nevertheless, the

Parti Ouvrier contains none but is-cisiints, while, by a strange revessal of the order of things, there are not a few good heargests who willingly take the title of Socialist—without being otherwise committed to Socialism— but who will not so they say, "jala a chem party, like the Parti Oweler." this city.—Fraternally yours,

San Francisco, Cak. May 5.

### SAYS UNTERMANN

a class party, like the Parti Oserier."
While our English contrades are malting their victorious entry into the bisme of Commons, we are preparing for the elections which will take piece in our country on May 27.

From certain points of view, the political aftuation in Belgium presents some malogies with that of England under Mr. Baltour's Ministry.

For 22 years we have been subject to a Commonstative Government, whose to a Conservative Government, whose policy, aggressive at the outset, has been transformed, little by little, into a policy of more business, without ideals and without grandour. But now ideals and without grandeur. But now it seems that we have at last reached a turning point, and the results of the elections in England present themselves as of imppy ones for us. Many muong us hope that in a few days our Clerical majority will have disappeared. It appears probable, in any case, that the victories of the Opposition will reduce that majority to such proportions that the electrons of 1908—one-half the Clumber is elected every two years—will complete its destruction.

UPTON SINCLAIR

DAVIS CRASSAS PRINCIPAS CASE IN SEC. avia Cital Pair to the protect of the protect novel written in any other restort novel written in any other nearly could apply the protect of the publishers to investigate "Backing town conditions that they night be surfaced out to the protect of the protect of

# Comrade Oppenheimer and had spread libellous reports concerning the char-acter of Comrade Oppenheimer, and

To the Editor of The Worker:-- In the

of still greater magnitude, in disproof of my analytical findings concerning the canthquite sunctent for the practical object in view; after which the club, sending the ghost and the ghost maker to where they belong, will proceed undisturbed with its

emen of San Francisco have organized der the name of the Woman's Co-open

The rolled he to be in the nature of

and their hopes to certain precise points of a definite program. But it was the same in Beigium, when the

especially to women commands to sense
any amount ther can no matter how small
the contribution, for this work.
Please send all money to Mary L. R.
Clifford, 1221 Nos street, Sen Francisco,
Cal. Commande SERFord in the State Librain. on for the Woman's Surfallat Union, and

HAS PROVER NOTHING.

with great interest that I began the reading of themredes l'abrimann's article on the L. W. W. In The Worker of May 5—the first of the much beneficed symposium on that addert. I expected a good deal from II. first, because Courads. Enformann is supposed to be the scientist pur excellence of our party, secondly, because of your pre-fitting results that you were gial to open your symposium with the nette're which you assured us was "exhaustive" which you assured us was "exhaustive" which you assured us was "exhaustive" although to some sar of fuffilment. I thought believed that after so much promise there will be some sar of fuffilment. I thought here we are going to have a real discussion, instead of the usual alternation, on the sub-

## THE JUNGLETTE BYTER CAY OF

id in Cloth, \$1.05; by mail \$1.20

quent these statements and phrases. Boss, Courads Untermann think he has told us something new when he authoritatively de-chares: The casdinal principles of scian tide Socialism are the class struggle and the hasterialistic conception of history; the f. W. W. stands on these principles."?

schoolmaster and without the slightest at-tempt to prove his nesertions: "Craft or-gasization is utopias in its alma-and organ-ization. It had its historical justification, just as utopian Socialism had. But it must give way to scientific successor on the eco-

such sesertions without proving them; that is the business of a web thouse professor to whose domain he has been trespeading. His business was not to expect these time-His husiness was not to reject these time-work statements, but to prove them. If he can do than let him just go shead and do it, then he will be doing something really worth white. Incidentally he will visiblente his character as a Marshan schnian, which his symposium article, I am sorry in any has somewhat damagad. Fra-tarnally vours. ownally yours. L. B. BOUDIN. New York, May 10.

IN CASE YOU LOVE.

To Subservious: In case you were, do fall to laters this after a some change address. In doing so, plans give the address as well as the new use.

prosperity can never reach the pola no idle men can be found to take the of strikers.—Wilshire's Magazine

—It is not beyond the bounds of pos-bility that bread may come to be regard as a public utility when a few millions as cannot get any.—Withire's Magname. -Plenty of good people could seeming hear the chronic starrution of little childre-with Christian, resignation if they coul-only manage to stop the yeungstent from sanking eigeneties.—Witshine's Magazine.

---- The wealth of the country tainly hald "In thust" for the people. Althat is needed in that the people take the trust and discharge the trustes. Wil shire's linguistic.

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es of Societies

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### ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE I CANNOT TELL YOU HOW ... SEX SUPERSTITION USED SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

Ban Francisco is destroyed. Is it?

The collection of buildings which yeaterday was called a fir is indeed a
mass of ruins. Suit what is han Francisco? It is not merely a collection of
pulldings. It is as scorreppical location. It is the best harbor on the Pacific Coast of America. It is a busifiess center. It is an economic necessity.

The real San Francisco exists in the nperative requirements of modern usiness conditions. The material re-curres of the state are unharmed. The wheat ranches, the orchards and vine-yards, the mines, the forests—all the sources of wealth are untouched. The people are here and most of them must stay, and all the activities of life

the capitalist organization of society is intagt. And capitalism is not a thing intact. And capitalism is not a thing of San Francisco. It is not a thing of California, or even of the United system. Already we see the London, England, banks pooling to support the San Francisco banks. Why? tity of interest. New York, Philadelphia and other money centers are ready with aid, and for the same reason. San Francisco will be rebuilt, reason. San Francisco will be rebuilt, and quickly, at the call of the great financial interests of the country. The banking interests demand a city here. The railroads must have a city. The trans-Pacific trade demands a city. All the great commercial interests demand

As a matter of fact the calamity comes as a godsend to the greater capitalists in that it affords them the opportunity to invest hundreds of millions which lately have given their owners increasing difficulty to profitably invest. The misfortune of the many is the opportunity of the few. The middle class business man is "down and out". Thousands of men who yesterday had a small business, to-day find themselves facing the future empty-handed. To-morrow they will be wage workers. Thousands of men who yesterday had a home partly paid for, to-morrow will be renters. There is one thing that an earthquake enn't shake out of a house-a mortgage. There is one thing that fire can't burn—a mortgage. The calamity has wiped the economic slate clean, and

vantage of this public necessity to get ossession of the desirable busines opened the amount of cash given out individual or company account. This gives the larger capitalist a tremendous advantage. I need say nothing about any ir

regularity in the business transactions banks, altho one may be pardoned for wondering where a San Francisco telephone company only two days after the earthquake, and while the banks were all closed, secured twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) n gold to pay for a franchise.

The future is in the hands of the larger capitalists-i. e., until another earthquake comes, an earthquake of a different nature, which will level the capitalist organization of society and substitute a working class system. quake such as this one would be a trivial affair. The elimination crowded cities (a product of capitalhouses, the organization of the nation rob an earthquake of most of its nower of injury. The necessary loss of property would be a national loss, and drought or a scourge of locusts, and would not affect the individual. There would be but scant loss of life. The would be a national duty and not a not have to wear the cast-off, dirty be no loss of jobs, which, after all,

### PENTECOST REPLIES TO BRYAN.

its one of his Lyric Hall lectures Hugh
O. Pentecoat replied to W. J. Bryan's resent article against Socialism. From the
synopsis of his remarks published in the
"Truth-Seeker" we make the following exday before for five cents a lost now

based upon competition in business. He says we must be practical, hard-hearted. In considering any plans for social arrangements we must not be dreamers, we must not consider a man a different being from what he really very likely to be, needs, in order to make him active and useful, the spur of competition. Mr. Bryan uses jabs into the horse to make him go.

as a squre-of speech, and says a man
will not go, advance, unless the spur
of competition is driven into him.

Mr. Bryan's article is a decidedly sad one to read, for it displays an amount of general ignorance upon the part of this candidate for the presi-dency of the United States. I am speaking now, not of any parnalism-co-operation as distinguished from competition. Co-operationists do not expect human beings to be uneeinsh or attruistic, but they know that man is a selfish creature, necessarily so by his nature, and the idea of Socialism is that if competition

The spur of competition does represent a large portion of the buman race in its present state of barbarism, but it does not represent human nature in itself, if you remember that human nature takes on its expression from the environment in which it finds itself. What you are is determined by your environment, by the street. itself. What you are is determined by your environment, by the circumstances in the midst of which you live, and you do not even know yourself as you might be under different circumstances. For example, you would not say it was natural for human beings to bury their parents alive, or to practise infanticide, as is done in some asvare tribes of men. But the conpractise infanticids, as is done in some awage tribes of men. But the con-stant wars which they wage and the struggle for subsistence made it nat-tiral in that environment. And so-

write, in larger hadracters than ever.

"Greater consolidation of industry, greater concentration of empiriply and control of the means of life."

San Francisco Bay now become the most perfect type of the modern capitalist city. Already we see the preponderating influence of great wealth in securing the strategic positions for future profits. Cash in hand is what buys things to-day. The banks are closed. The men with command of actual cash have taken advantage of this public necessity to get

great, real earthquake.—W. V. Holloway, in Oakland Socialist Voice.

Human Nature Is Not Something Immutably Bad, but Subject to Environment-Competition for a Living Not the Best Metive to Progress.

Mr. Bryan defends individualism.

or, in other words, the social system that man as he is, and as he is er, an instrument fastened to the

was rather surprised to discover. instead of appealing to man as he is, a selfish creature, appeals to the altruistic instincts of the race. I think anyone who understands Socialism knows that this is a misinterpretation. could pass away and co-operation take its place, everybody would be better off. The Bocialists say that competi-tion is the creator of want and misery, and therefore against human selfishone year they would all have fallen from the estate of angels to the estate in which they now are. Now, from the standpoint, not of

When you say that men cannot be spured by saysting but competition. Think of Thoreau, it Emerson, of Dante, of Shakspere, and of the writers of all the other books that will never die. These men never thought of competing with anybody. They simply had to express themselves, and no books that are written under the spur of competition, pot-boliers, will ever live.

ural in that environment. And so-called civilized, kind, helpful human beings are changed in a floment by wireck at see litto alvages, fighting back women and children to get into the life-boats. Their human nature changes at once to meet the new con-ditions.

ditions.

Bie what has occurred since the carthquake and fire in San Francisco.

One day the human nature of San Francisco was the human nature of New York. Chicago, Cincinnati. St. Leuis; but in two minutes the environ-

lay before for five cents a loaf, now that extremity has come upon peopl and they are liable to starve, charge a dollar a loaf, takes advantage of hi fellow beings in order to rob them On the other hand, here is a lady of ashion, a young butterfly who never er life, turned out of house with all kinds of people that she except from hearsay, and we hear stories of this pink-fingered girl go ing around amongst the poor and sick, helping them. She found herself. She didn't know what she was until cir-

Environment makes, people different, what we call better or worse than they knew themselves to be, so that when people tell you human nature cannot be moved by anything but the spur of competition, you may say to them: "Perhaps so now, because we are living in a day of savagery, in is not human nature. Change the en vironment and you will change the human being!" And that is a comwho say that this world can be improved only by the development of the individual character. That is not so If you are going to work on individuals in the state of barbarism in which we are now living, you will work for a million years and never make the world any better. If you could sud-denly transform the human race into a race of angelic human beings, and this competitive system under which we live were to remain, at the end of

altruism, but of human selfishness, let us see what the competitive system loes in lowering wages or pur and see if it is not an appeal to hu-man selfishness to get rid of such a system. The competitive system brings into being in these United brings into being in these Unite States all the way from one millio to three million unemployed people, people who are willing to work but have no work to do and can find no work. A man cannot employ himself; he has to go to some one who owns land or machinery and ask for privilege of working. When one to three million people are all the time in competition with the people who are working, what happens? They

are working, what happens? They stand outside the workshops like hungry wild beasts, waiting for a chance to leap into a position made vacant by the death or the wounding or the misfortune of somebody who is already at work. That army of the unemployed are the enemies of the employed. They are competing with them all the time for the jobs that they have, and thus they bring down wages, that is, the purchasing power of the people who must consume things. This competition of workingman against workingman is taken advantage of by the petition of workingman against workingman is taken advantage of by the owners of machinery and of opportunities to work.

Take one illustration—take our public libraries, in which the element of competition is entirely eliminated. They work pretty well, don't they? You don't see public libraries advertised in the newspapers—"Presse come to the Bloomingdale Branch" or "Patronize only the

By Horace Traubel. to me. I am not blind to what is ugly.

to me. I am not blind to what is ugiv. But I see beyond to what is beautiful. I am not blind to the fight. I feel its horror. I am wounded in all its battles. I am dead in all its deaths. But I see to the peace beyond. If I only saw to-day and the struggles of to-day I would be sorry for myself, sorry for man, and give up. If I only saw the shadow I would not want to live. But I know that the very predende of a shadow is caused by the very presence. shadow is caused by the yery presence of a light. I know that the worst de-feat will lead to the best victory. I do not patronize the lords of money with the concession that their rulership can be indefinitely prolonged. They are for a day. They are for this day. I acknowledge all their power. Then I acknowledge a power greater than theirs. When I see your starved face, ment. But I look a few years into the See all the starvations dissolved. See dissolved. See all pale cheeks dissolve all that is wholesome. I can see this against all dissolve in a world all mer luster faith I would not go a step fur I would say this much of this world is enough and more than enough. If I had to go into the tenements and admit that they are to be sent untouched into the next genera tion I would settle my accounts right then and there and let the damped world go to hell as quick and by any se. But I do not believe in a damped world. I believe in a saved world. I have better eyes than the eyes by which I see. I cannot tell you who do not see much about what I do see. If I did try to tell you you would scoff. You would say there was a bee buzzing in my bonnet. You would say I was crazy where I would know lost the capacity for dreaming or who never trusted their dreams my are mad and dangerous. I am crasy. Dreams are crazy. But when you once wake up, when you get so you can trust your dreams, then you under-stand that the man who sees ahead is sane and that the man whose visio like his body stays right here is crasy. I would like to tell you how practica my dreams are. How well they fit man. How well they fit man's love. How well they connect with the food we eat and the air we breathe. If my dreams were only dreams they would be of little help even to me, dut my dreams are facts. My antecedent dreams are consequent facts. You can your railroad trains on my dreams. You wear my dreams on your feet and call them shoes or on your nacks and call dreams where you can make use of nothing else. My dreams were con-ceived at the root of life. They are

find out where they are from a direc tory or from the bulletin boards. The libraries are patronised by people who want books, and there is no competition anywhere. The librarian doesn't care whether you come for a book or not as a matter of business. It is all the same whether you come or den't come; his salary goes on just the same So there is a perfect distribu the community without any advertising or dramming, and there is no more skilled kind of working people in the world than those librarians. They are constantly trying to devise new schemes of classification, for no reason at all except because they love books and that is the way they oc-

good for easy days and good for hard

days. They are good for you when

you are sick and good for you when

cupy their brains.

Why can't you dispense shoes or steam engines or locomotives or cigars or anything else in exactly the same

City had rival volunteer fire companies. Each one tried to get to the fire first, but when they got there they began fighting with each other and they would cut each other's hose and do everything except fight the fire. But New York had always had volunteer fire companies, and if anybody had suggested any other way, he would have been called a dreamer. But we have got an organization for putting out fires, and the competitive element is gone. Instead of blacking each other's eyes and cutting each other's hose, they jump in to fight the fire with a fearlessness and alacrity which are the admiration of the city. That

I den't think I should enjoy one. But in a prize fight we have two evenly matched men who stand and batter each other until one of them gets a knockout blow. I don't want to see that kind of a contest, but when it is on the level, when it is not a fake that is what is called a fair fight. That is a fight that is decent, and even righteous, compared with the fight that is going on to-day between all-powerful capitalist and the weak laborer, called competition.

### THE AGENT.

By E. S. Egerton.

He is precise, prim, proper, and perfect. His manly breast swells with pride. Why shouldn't he be proud? Isn't he the agent of the B. X. Railway at one of its big freight stations in New York? Hasn't he risen to that supreme position thru his own efforts? Ian't he an encyclopedia of railroading? Who knows more than he? Indeed he is a greaterful man. No one better than he is cognizant of the fact. Esotistical? No. He is great. He is a self-made man. One of america's monuments to "opportunity".

e self-made man. One of the comments is competent to compete the fortuitous thinks are discould be self-made to the competent to the competent

you are well. They are not frail things which shiver in the dold and melt in the heat. They are not fimid weak-line which fly at the mely appearance of a fact. My dreams are themselves the first and last utterinces of fact. They are the inspirations that lead you still on after your feet are tired. My dreams see ahead far enough to see the human unity to which the so-cial elements converge. It is beauticial elements converge. It is beautiful to know that the imperfect is always going towards the perfect. It is beautiful to know that map's love is sure to find a way to square itself with man's fact. It is beautiful to understand that justice is not without a home in the world. That the last word of faith has not been said in the preent codes of the market. It is beautiful to feel that all that we see that is bad is surely working on and on to all tiful to tell ourselves that we need not stop where we are. That we can keep on until we have made all that is life on its own feet in its own world It is beautiful to know that altho we ways continue the practise of trespass. dreams do not need to make way for make way for our dreams. We are not are going to see that it forever goes on. We accept all sorrow for discipline. We acquiesce in all disappointment. The wages of love and grace. The farther back we see the farther for-ward we can see. If we fall short of root we fall short of foliage. If we fall short of facts we fall short of with the fewest facts. He is the man with the most facts. The real capital of this world is in its dreams. You say you cannot pay your debts to the grocers with dreams. No. You can ot. But you can do better than that with dreams. You can pay your debts to love. Your debts to the people. Your debts to yourself. Your debts to that democratic ideal for which all the prepares us and which all history makes necessary. I face the darkest hour with the brightest faith. I see that we may stop for awhile with so-cial discord but that the purpose of our journey is social order. That we will go on beyond things divided to things the experience that leaves us hopeless to the experience that leaves us reas-sured. That the social body is not to be left for maimed, battered and dead in the hard circumstance of the pres-ent regime but is to issue into the immortal pathways of social rejoicing. That all the rejected and discredited agents of social dissonance are to be bler dispensation. The vision is so wonderful I find it next to impossible to say right things about it. I cannot

BEAUTIFUL IT IS TO ME.

an agent, therefore he possesses knowldge. Valuable knowledge, which enables him, him alone, to run the station. To run the station for the company's interest. Incidentally only, for is interest. The company is paramount, and he is a zealot in endeavore for its interest se well as for its repu tation. Dividends must be paid, and the stock be gilt edged. He doesn't own any stock, but glories in its high quo-tation on the exchange.

Large salary? Well! Yes, \$2,500 per year. He expects to get a much the line of promotion, and some day hopes to be general freight agent, or at the very least an assists at general freight agent. Happy day. May it come soon. Then he will be able to consort with "God's elect"-from the

Baer viewpoint. He can wait. Yes, patiently wait. In Now, with his subordinates, he can be condescending, patranging, severe, or locular as the whim seizes him. When the day comes—if ever?—he can assume the lordly mien. None then will fare approach him, excepting thru the

atermediary of a "superior officer".
Why wasn't be made an assistant general freight agent last week when one was supposedly needed? Because the general manager's nephew who re-cently graduated from Yale had to be "taken care of". The young man was not rich. Wasn't the agent disappoint-ed? No. He well knew of the young man's necessities and believed it but right that he should be given the preference. Had the agent been consulted he would have made the choice. He said "it was a splendid selection". He couldn't question the general man-ager's judgment. That would be here-sy, as well as insubordination, both of which the agent abhors. He will ermit peither at the station.

permit hemser at the station.

It is only thru insistence on strict obedience to orders that he is able to maintain discipline, and he believes the higher the authority the greater should be the insistence. To enforce obedi-ence he demands servicely. He claims erce he demands servility is absolutely necessary. Without it obedience could not be enforced.

It is inspiring to watch the agent as he walks thru the office, or up and

as he walks thru the office, or up and down the platform. Hats are removed or tipped. When he speaks he receives replies of "Yes, sir," and "No, sir." Those to whom he speaks well know his power and dread him. He imagines their extreme politeness to be adula-tion. Why adulation? Because he worships those in authority over him,

tion. Why adulation? Because he worships those in authority over him, and thinks that he in his turn is worshipsed by those he commands.

In authority over him? He the great? The supreme? Yes, the officials are greater than he, and to them he must render homage. ...

Isn't it degrading to one so mighty as the agent to render homage? He believes it to be the "proper caper". When some of the "big grant" visit him he becomes abject. It is his duty to be so. Before they come he is like the peacock in all its glory. When they come he is again like the peacock in the presence of a bantan renser. The fall treathers fall, and for the time he

TO SUPPRESS FREE SPEECH. AND THE PERSON

J. Wm. Lloyd, in The Ariel.

An open foe can be faced, but a secret one may debtrof you before you are aware. And a very insidious foe transfulary persecution and what is it is now undermining Socialism, using that word in its broad sense.

In Chicago the federal courts have lately convicted two people, a woman and a man, of the "crime" of circulating "obscene" literature. Who are these people-are they pimps and panderers, retailers of foul photos, prints and shameless tales? Not at all. I know them both and can speak from actual acquaintance. Dr. Alice Stockham is a woman advanced in years, a noted physician, author, pub lisher, of unspotted personal life deeply religious, a leader in the great new thought movement perhaps be-loved by more actual and prospective mothers than any woman in the United States. For years Dr. Stockham has devoted herself to teaching in the most careful, conscientious and considerate manner the truths of their own bodies to young girls, wives and mothers. . . . . This pure minded, motherly woman, this scientist and philanthropist, has been indicted by the grand jury of Chicago, tried, con victed, and, together with her man ager, fined a sum which, including dollars-and for -what? For sending not thru the mails (altho she was ar rested for violation of the postal laws and on complaint of a pestal inspector but by express, not a printed book of paper, but a typewritten essay of medical advice to prospective brides and bridegrooms on the important functions they were about to assume ent under sealed cover and only to

those needing and requesting it. Near the same time Moses Harman, 4 years old, whose personal characte has never been assailed was arrested on "Sex Radicallam" a scientific dis Kerr, wife of one of the active West-Socialists. A work, able, strong, and clean. He was tried by jury, but was refused the privilege of address ing them, and sentence was passed for without permitting him to speak at all in his own defense. Protesting against this in a double number of his paper office, decided by the postal authorities obscene, sent to Washington and de stroyed, all without notice to him trial, or redress, or even restitution of postage paid. It was decided to be ob sue because of two article women. I have read both. The lar guage is exceptionally clean, as might be expected from refined ladies, and both are an appeal to the moral conscience to lessen sex-indulgence and er sex more holy. Is this ob-

The next issue of the paper was con iscated and destroyed in the same way, on the same charge, because it ham's "Tokology" ndvising father not to indulge during the wife's pregnancy. Here again the language was Has it come to such a pass, then,

scenity?

that in this country physicians are for oldden to send sealed letters of medical advice to patients if the subject be sex, that high-minded scientists, authors, editors are forvidden the dison of sex aven when they are working for self-restraint and what they consider higher, holler standards? That is exactly it. The Postal inquisition has passed the stage of attacking words and now attacks ideas The judge in the court convicting Dr. Stockham is said to have given it as his opinion that all discussion of sex. public or private, was improper, and lecisions and opinions of judges

ing the supreme becomes less than the appearance. It is the law, "Render unto his benediction and were eventually Casar those things that are Casar's". | transformed into the greatest impedioccasions requires be plays the part of the slave. Disagreeable as it may be, it is the law. The agent respects the law. Railroad law. He, the great.

### THE TWO METHODS

By Harry Rogoff.

The supreme. The avent

In all ages of intolerable corruption two movements have been simul-taneously started to rescue humanity from its plight. One of these sought to accomplish it by materialistic means and the other by idealistic means. And the result was always the same. The materialists have car ried their enterprise to a likery issue have introduced the necessary reform while the idealist vanished in obscurity, either effecting nothing or creating new obstructions on the road of progress. Thus during the Middle Ages when Popedom crushed all life and disease in every department of so-cial and industrial activity, the Albigenses sought to relieve Europe of this curse by denouncing the evil, by this curse by denouncing the evil, by practically overthrowing the field of darkness that spread his gloomy wings over the continent. This was a natural, materialistic cure: "a canker is eating at the heart of so-ciety, let us destroy that canker. But at the same time another reform party came into existence—the Friars. Their ity into the decaying church. With a truly self-eacrificing ardor, these barefooted monks travelled from village to village, admonishing men for their sins, instructing them in the ways of the Lord, and exhorting them to re-turn to their Father in Heaven, who

turn to their Father in Heaven, who is every ready to parson their sins and receive them back within his fold. The significance of these two sincere efforts at reform may be interred from the fact that the Peps is a bloody crusses against those French heretics which sended in the extermination of that most emightened and most prosperous part of the French nation; while the meadment franc, the as in life's war tuctics has caused them to be enticed into the ranks of that "no-ble" brotherhood and who are not yet altogether intoxicated with the sweaf-tasting patent medicine offered by the teachers of that fraternity, to these insocents a few words of timely advice might be beigful, and the following I delicate to them.

Now what is the cause of this ex-traordinary persecution and what is it moving to accomplish? Is this thing what it appears to be on the surface? For a long time the dipitalistic class in this country has been in a state of alarm over the growing restleaness of the proletariat and the spread of so-cialistic feeling of various kinds. Not lacking accomen, this class has per-ceived that the only way to stop this ceived that the only way to stop this little this work has gone steadily on. All workingmen know how free speech has been prevented, wherever possi ble, how police and military have been increased and strengthened and grant-ed larger and more arbitrary powers. and they see how employers' unions and courts by their injunctions, are working to crush the labor organizations. All passions, all prejudices, are appealed to, and now the law, now the nob, are tools. But few see the steady motion to suppress free press. Partly this is being done by bribing and buying up and otherwise controlling the great papers. But the smaller papers are more refractory—their editors are free-lancers and come-outers. To supclass matter is fitted and has been ap plied to almost exclusively in muzzling them. All Socialists know how "Wil shire's Magazine" was driven to Canada by a most arbitrary application of this law, and the number of smaller papers wiped out has been very large. The "Comstock" law against sending obscene matter thru the mail was another tool. These astute legislators were not slow in seeing that all sexreformers soon came to see that no advance could be made under present conditions-that equal rights for women, the economic independence of women and in general liberty, equality and co-operation were essential abso-lutely to better sex conditions; and that all Socialists soon had to consider sexual evils of to-day as imperative points of reform. Therefore to suppress sexologists, sex-reformers, sex-students was to suppress Socialists. That is the real motive and spirit back of all this. By commencing indirectly, by vague laws against obscenity, and to protect and regulate the mails, the authorities are gradually gaining and closing a grip that will finally enable them to suppress any book or paper dangerous to their in-terests and to establish a complete and vigorous consorship. A law forbidding the sending of anarchistic matter thro the mails, interpreted as the law against obscenity now is, would enable the postal authorities to suppre and destroy without notice, trial, or redress, any issue of any Socialist pa-per they pleased, if not to arrest and imprison the editors. It is to this end the whole thing is clearly working There is nothing the ruling classes, th world over, fear like free speech and free press. And all Socialists the world over, realizing this, should demand and work for absolute free

to nullify the rest.

There is in New York City an organization, the Free Speech League which exists for this end. Let every reader of this become a member. The yearly dues are one dollar. Address Edwin C. Walker, 244 W. One Hundred and Forty-third street, New York.

speech and free press. It will not do

to admit any exception, or that excep-tion will at once be seized and utilized

stances having delayed its publication, many other issues of Mr. Harman's paper have been suppressed or censored, and he himself is now in jail.

ent to reform. The work of the 11 bigenses bore its proper fruit. It gave the first impulse to the great Reforma-

tion which followed. The same was true in the ern of political revolutions. The materialist, never finching before death, carried dismay into the heart of the tyrant, while the good-natured moralists were whiling away their time and energy in preaching virtue and the uplifting of the soul into regions of nowhere The result was ever the same. Ideal istic preaching failed of its purpose

materialistic activity brought relief. One would, then, expect that in this past experience of man is carefully investigated and recommended to all to profit by, this phenomenon of employing idealistic weapons against rude cold, materialistic evils would not b dreamt of; or, if an isolated visionary should propose to try it, he would be decried either as a fool or an impostor. But the contrary is the fact Religious and ethical sects are being organized daily with the purpose of saving, man from the errors into which he has sunk and thus removing all social evils. Chief among these sects is the "ethical culture" move-ment, which has drawn to it a large

part of the more cultured classes. To fear that this movement migh drawing from our ranks some useful individuals is a mistake. The Social-ist is made of a stuff that is impervious to spiritual bragging and empty phrases. He is too familiar with the effects that preaching has had on his masters. Rockefeller's Bible classes Baer's reliance in the "Divine wis dom", and the general bourgeoisie "strict morality" have convinced him of the futility of moral maxims when possessed together with the lash and Gatling gun. But to the few tender-hearted dreamers whose inexperience in life's war tactics has caused them to

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# was to suppress free speech, free press and the organization of workingmen. But to do this instantly was impossible. It had to be done gradually, but it had to be done, or the social revolution was sure. Little by

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those two men. Furthermore, man-kind accepted these teachings and placed them as the highest ideal to-

wards which it is every man's duty to strive. The weak-minded were fright-

e...d into the unconditional belief of those doctrines. A powerful, well or-ganized church was established to de-

velop and spread them. Thousands, bun leeds of thousands of men and

women sacrificed their happiness

their lives to further them. And all

this with what result? The church,

after one century of true conscientious

work, when its effects were but slight,

was gradually transformed into a bigoted, terrorizing monster that was

the scourge of Europe for fifteen cen turies. Not that it rejected its former

precepts of morality, not that it changed its Bible; on the contrary, in

the name of that very Bible, in de-fense of those very principles, it man-

aged to perpetrate the vilest crimes, the most outrageous villatnies record-

the most outrageous villatines recorded in history. In the name of Christianity the St. Bartholomew massacre

was executed; in the name of Christ

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ready been spoken four thousand years ago by Moses in the Old Testament and two thousand years later they were modified, or if you like improved, by Jesus in the New Testain the state of th CARNEGIE HALL, MAY 19. AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M. esty, love, justice, temperance, can never again be presented as forcibly, as effectively as they have been by LECTURE BY GORKY:

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man with glittering diamonds, with

the least amelioration, the slightest relief, if his body is diseased. Nay, the very silks and satine in which the de-caying body is dressed will be infected with the morbid odor that proceeds from the rotting organism and will themselves ultimately be decomposed. The beautiful robes for man's emsands of years ago, and since then man has been striving to mould his body into a form suited to the robe. We all know how we ought to act, bush

eautiful jewels, will not afford him quisition was established to save the and the bloody religious wars were led by those who were zealots for God's What, then, is the reason of this What, then, is the reason of this apparent inconsistency? Certainly it is not due to a perversion in the ideas preached; for what can there be nobler than the pure love, the absolute equality, the contempt for riches that Jesus preclaimed? The truth of the matter is, that idealism can effect nothing unless a corresponding change is wreaght in the materialistic world. Ideal conceptions are but the ornement of the material after and to deck

We all know how we ought to conduct, samberto conditions make such conduct, samberto sible. All we can do is less same, sible. All we can do is less same of a guit those conditions, so the seedert havior will be a nature Pallips, should be.