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"To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation."

The Socialist

For the Socialist Party

The Workingman's Paper--One Dollar a Year Six Months, Fifty Cents

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BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM

Inside Story of the Roycroft Shop

By Louis Kopelin

(The following article is but one of a series which will deal with the life and workings of the "Model Villages," Roycroft and Leclaire. These colonies have never been dissected from the Socialist standpoint and this series will be of great interest for that reason. A peculiar circumstance at this time is that the American Federationist and The Industrial Worker, organs of the two great labor bodies of the country, both in their April numbers, contain articles exposing Elbert Hubbard, the owner of the Roycroft shops, and for that reason we have thought this a propitious time for bringing out the facts in regard to this place.—Ed.)

The Labor Problem

The Labor problem as understood by the capitalist class is simply a question of how to increase the exploitation of labor.

It is to them a great problem, for the working class today receive only a bare living as wages, and to further decrease them is impossible, unless they, the capitalist class, can reduce the workingman's standard of living.

Upon this point we find the bourgeois economists and intellectualists "get busy." And so we hear today about the "simple life," "return to nature" and many more such "modern ideas."

One of the "modern ideas" is very ancient, in fact, it goes back to the feudal age. It is a sort of a mixture of capitalism and feudalism and is most properly termed "benevolent feudalism."

This "modern" idea we speak of has many aliases, such as "model villages," "colonies," "socialistic communities," etc. It is a solution for the capitalist's labor problem.

It limits and lessens the freedom of the city wage worker, in spending his wages as he deems best.

The city wage-worker is extravagant. He spends money for saloons, theaters, union dues, etc. The result is the capitalist has to pay more wages. He, in vain, tries through his "educational" channels — the school, church and press to inform the workingman of the city with his morals—thrift and economy.

And not only the workingman refuses to be thrifty, industrious and economical, but he may become rebellious and revolutionary. He may fight his boss on the political and industrial field.

All this is bad, very bad, in the eyes of the capitalist. So to the country or to an obscure village our good and benevolent boss takes us.

And this is the way we get "benevolent feudalism." That was the origin of the Roycroft shop and Leclaire.

The Roycroft Shop

Hundreds of magazines and newspapers have in the most glowing words pictured the peculiarities and eccentricities of the Roycrofters, their happiness and contentment, their products and methods, and then labelled the Roycroft Shop, "Utopia."

Thousands of dreamers, idealists, and sentimentalists sigh as they read of this heaven on earth, and long and yearn for a Universal Roycroft.

I hate to explode dreams when they give joy to the innocent, but having lived and worked in the Roycroft Shop I can not help but give a picture of this Utopia in its true colors. I am aware that "knocking" does not make as good reading matter as would an "appreciation," but I owe it as a duty to myself as a Socialist workingman to acquaint the readers of **The Socialist** with the inside story of The Roycroft Shop.

Elbert Hubbard

As histories of the middle ages are simply stories of the feudal lords, so is The Roycroft Shop, the story of its capitalist lord and master, Elbert Hubbard.

After a little experience as a journalist in several cities, Elbert Hubbard started out on his capitalistic career in Buffalo, N. Y. There he originated the "factory to family" soap business, which today runs under the name of the Larkin Soap Company. This venture made him rich and as he claims, he sold out his interests in that firm and started his Roycroft venture in 1895.

This Elbert Hubbard is an extraordinary product of the capitalist system, one of whom a certain writer said, "The only man in the world today that resembles Hubbard, is Hubbard himself."

The man is orator, writer, artist, lover, free lover, social reformer, infidel—in the capitalist mirror. Through the eyes of a proletarian he appears all of that, to some degree, plus the following: Bourgeois optimist, shrewd exploiter, capitalist reformer, intellectual prostitute and the shorter and expressive names of "freak" and "fakir."

ELBERT HUBBARD.

These terms will be borne out by facts.

Having read and heard William Morris, the English painter and Socialist, Elbert Hubbard discovered that the "handicraft idea" would be a good money-maker. He understood his capitalist friends and knew that antique furniture and books would appeal to their pocketbooks, for the capitalist class seeks to enjoy to the utmost the spoils of the workers. To avoid labor troubles and to overcome the "labor problem" he founded the Roycroft Shop, seventeen miles from Buffalo in East Aurora, a small village on the Pennsylvania railroad.

There he built his Utopia to deceive the workers in the thought that they are all equal members of the community, thereby hushing their class-struggle and class-interests.

There he built factories, lodging houses and restaurants for his employes in antique style, and commenced to make artistic books and furniture for the use and delight of millionaires.

Democracy of art based on the exploitation of labor!

A Few Facts

He exploits the labor of over three hundred workers. He pays them by the Iron Law of Wages, which at the Roycroft Shop compels about $3.00 a week and board.

The chief industries are printing and binding books, and making mission furniture. He employs mostly young muscle, and in some cases he violates the child-labor law of the state of New York.

Should any of his employes try to organize a union in any of his crafts, that criminal is instantly discharged by Fra Elbertus, regardless of his "broad and liberal" views.

Many of his workers object to being made a "show" for his friends and customers. Hundreds of bourgeois idealists and economists take pilgrimage daily to this mecca of ideal wage-slavery. They are, of course, very curious and will bother the workingmen and girls with all kinds of questions, such as: "Is not Mr. Hubbard a great man?"

"Do you like your work?"

"You folks ought to appreciate what Elbert Hubbard has done for you, and we doubt you do," and "Are'nt you glad you are here?"

The workers must take all this, and what is more they have orders to be "courteous" to the visitors. I have heard many a workingman say after a silly visitor has left the room: "What in the hell do they take us for—a lot of curios?"

But the "rule" is to have a pleasant face and a civil tongue, so the Roycrofters submit with inward contempt.

It gives me great pleasure to tell the truth about the Roycrofters, for the capitalist press pictures them as satisfied and contented, but the Roycrofters are proletarians. They are like all conscious workers in this capitalist system—dissatisfied and discontented.

Labor will be content only when it comes to its own.

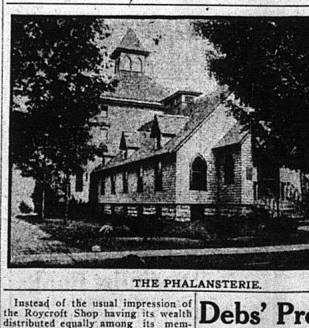
And as the Roycroft Shop is based on the exploitation of its workers the class struggle exists there also.

Some day it will break into a skirmish or a war like the present strike in the National Cash Register Company's model village.

The Roycrofters that eat at the Phalansterie (Hubbard's name for his grub-house) complain and grumble over the condition and quantity of the food served out. Many are dissatisfied with the sleeping "accommodations." In fact, a little life and experience in the Roycroft shop as a workingman would show that I am putting it mildly.

A good proof of what I say above is the fact that no one has lasted there over a year with the exception of his foremen and superintendents. Many have journeyed hundreds of miles to East Aurora only to leave within a few days.

And this is "the home of happy and contented workers."



THE PHALANSTERIE.

Instead of the usual impression of the Roycroft Shop having its wealth distributed equally among its members, the fact is, all of the workers are poor and continually draw "I. O. U.'s" on their wages, while Elbert Hubbard, in his own name, today is worth over a million of dollars, and owns practically all of East Aurora.

The nine-hour day is in vogue at the Roycroft Shop and this "short" day is only two years old.

Hubbard does not believe in steam whistles calling the wage-slaves to toil. He therefore has installed an ideal method—electric bells in every building and house in the Roycroft community connected to the main shop and which at the touch of a button "give forth their merry tinkle"—a signal to the honest Roycrofters that another day of their God-allotted work has begun.

This is so "roycroftie," don't you know!

Moral Suasion

This genius believes in a "fair day's work for a fair day's pay" and a little more of the "work" too. Here is another scheme which is also peculiarly "roycroftie." This scheme consists of "moral suasion" to hustle and "educate" the Roycrofters into doing a FAIR DAY'S WORK for a fair day's pay.

Continued on Page Four.

COMRADE DEBS' WISH

Here is what Comrade Eugene V. Debs says about Comrade Titus' reports from Idaho:

"I have read every word Titus has written on the Moyer-Haywood matter and I know of no one who could have presented the case more clearly, courageously and convincingly from our point of view. I only wish THE SOCIALIST had a million circulation to spread these letters and reports broadcast over the land."

We are proud of this endorsement from Comrade Debs. We know he voices the opinion of many others. Like him we wish **The Socialist** had a million circulation but we would be satisfied if its circulation doubled during the next three months, during which period Titus' reports of the real trial of our comrades will be published.

There is every indication that the trial of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is being delayed and postponed in the hope that interest in their case will subside and perhaps die out altogether. This must be avoided by all means. It is for the Socialist and union men of the country to say whether this conspiracy of delay which shields the greater conspiracy shall succeed or not.

The only means to thwart the plans of the prosecution is the circulation of the Socialist press, which will keep the facts before the workers until our comrades are liberated. **For they will be liberated if we but do our duty.**

Comrade Titus is on his way to Idaho again. He will reach Boise before the trial opens so that he can watch all the preceding developments. Our readers are already assured of the high character of his work by what he has already done. They can do no better work for the cause than by placing these reports in the hands of every workingman and workingwoman in America.

The trial will probably open late in May or early in June. All three months subscribers secured during April and May will be able to read these reports through. This should inspire all our Boosters to get in on special book premiums offer for the largest list of quarterly subs at the 15 cent rate gotten before May 30.

The response to our previous low rate offer shows what our workers can do when they try. Here is an offer which gives you a good chance to secure a number of the best Socialist books published, as well as new readers for **The Socialist**.

Come, Comrades, give us a boost and if we can't get a million circulation as Comrade Debs wishes, let's make it at least 20,000 before the great and momentous trial opens.

Surely our efforts are worth that much cooperation from you and to the cause.

Debs' Proposition Great

Special to THE SOCIALIST.

Seattle, Wn., April 17.—Debs proposition is the best yet made. Let the working class have its own jury at the Moyer-Haywood trial sitting opposite the capitalist class jury; hearing all evidence and rendering its own verdict. That is better than all threats of force or any general strike. Let the proletarian nation assert itself by choosing its own jury to watch and report. In face of such a jury no capitalist jury will dare render a partisan verdict. Nothing would so display and evolve a self conscious proletariat. Every international union should select its jourjman at once. The scheme is practical, impressive, effective.

HERMON F. TITUS.

The gentleman who says the working class are not able to emancipate themselves is usually willing to have them vote for him to emancipate him from the necessity of working for a living.

A FEW WORDS MR. PRESIDENT

Dear Mr. President:

The address delivered by you yesterday at the cornerstone ceremony at Washington has been carefully read and among other things I observe the following:

"We can no more and no less afford to condone evil in a man of capital than evil in a man of no capital. The wealthy man who exults because there is a failure of justice in the effort to bring some trust magnate to an account for his misdeeds is as bad as, and no worse than, the so-called labor leader who clamorously strives to excite a foul class feeling on behalf of some other labor leader who is implicated in murder."

Obviously you have reference in this paragraph to the leaders of labor in Colorado who were recently seized without warrant of law, forcibly taken from the state of which they were citizens, and incarcerated in the penitentiary of another state in which only convicted criminals are confined. I know of no other labor leaders to whom these remarks could apply and it seems equally plain that I am one of the "so-called" leaders, if not the particular one, who is "striving to excite a foul class feeling in their behalf."

Permit me to ask you, Mr. President, how you know that these men are implicated in murder? Have they been tried and found guilty by due process of law?

Since when, Mr. President, are men charged with crime presumed and pronounced guilty until they are found innocent?

It is true that you do not name these men, but convict them by innuendo. Is this fair? Is it just? A square deal? Is it not, in fact, Mr. President, cowardly to take such an advantage of your high office to prejudice the jury of three of your fellow-citizens who have as yet not been tried and against whom nothing has been proved?

These men, Mr. President, are working men; do you know of any capitalists who have ever been treated in the same way?

Suppose a lot of thugs were to seize a number of capitalists at the hour of midnight, put them in irons, hustle them aboard a special train, rush them into another state and throw them into the penitentiary, would you take the same view of the case, coolly pronounce their guilt and proceed to deliver your homily upon good citizenship, the "square deal" and law and order?

If instead of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, it had been Depew, Platt and Paul Morton; that is to say, if instead of innocent workingmen they had been criminal capitalists, would you have treated them in precisely the same manner?

You have told us over and again, Mr. President, that rich and poor should be treated alike; that all are entitled to the equal protection of the law. That is what you say in substance in the paragraph above quoted. You have repeated this so often that it has become a stale platitude. You have also repeatedly stated that profession without practice is dishonest and hypocritical.

Very well, Mr. President, we will take you at your word; we will judge you by your acts.

I shall not now address myself to you as a "so-called" labor leader, but as your fellow-citizen of the United States.

You, Mr. President, are the chief executive of the nation. You are the conservator of the constitution of the United States and you have publicly sworn to support it.

Three citizens of the Republic have been forcibly seized and deported from the state of their residence into another state in flagrant violation of the constitution of the United States. These men now languish in prison cells.

Let me repeat the charge, Mr. President, without detail. Three citizens of the Republic have been deprived of the protection vouchsafed to them under the constitution of the United States. This fact is known of all men; denied by none, not even their accusers. There is not a shadow of doubt about it. It is a clear-cut case. All the country knows it. You, Mr. President, know it. Now, then, what are you going to do about it?

Will you make your acts square with your words; your practice with your profession?

It is up to you, Mr. President! You are reputed to have great moral courage and you certainly have great power. Under the constitution, the one that has been violated, the one you have sworn to support, you have the power to redress the wrong that has been done. Will you do it?

All I am asking is that you shall perform your sworn duty; you are not expected to do more, and you cannot do less without violating your oath of office and betraying your official trust.

If you do not believe, Mr. President, that the constitution has been violated, or, if you have the least doubt about it, please call upon me to prove it.

I am not now handling a "muckrake"; not looking down but up; up to you and awaiting your answer.

You are perhaps aware, Mr. President, that some of us are accused of advocating violence. It is not true. As a matter of fact we are resisting violence. In your address yesterday you quoted the commandment "Thou shalt not steal." Let me quote another: "Thou shalt not kill." That is precisely what we are trying to prevent, not lawful punishment, but cold-blooded murder.

In treating with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, our comrades, every law and all decency have been trampled under foot. The states in which these men have been stripped of their legal rights and treated as felons are notoriously the tools of corporations whose absolute sway has been questioned by these leaders of the working class and this, and this alone, constitutes their crime and for this they have been marked for corporate vengeance.

These men, Mr. President, are our comrades, our brothers, and we propose to stand by them and see that justice is done them.

A fair trial will free and vindicate them as certainly as the sun shines.

Knowing them as we do to be men of pure character, of absolute integrity and all other things of good report among men, we know that they are wholly incapable of committing the crime with which they have been charged.

It is not pretended that they were in the same state at the time the crime was committed. Not a shadow of a charge rests upon them other than the alleged confession of a self-confessed criminal.

These are facts, Mr. President, and in view of these facts we would be craven indeed if we allowed our brothers to be made the victims of such an infamous conspiracy without doing all in our power to save them.

Every step thus far taken against these men has been in violation of law and the purpose of the whole proceeding is so apparent that any man with eyes can see it.

In this connection, Mr. President, when the question of law and order is raised, I beg of you to remember that we are dealing with corporations that have usurped the powers of state governments; that defy the legally expressed will of the people, as in Colorado, where a majority of forty-six thousand votes was over-ridden and treated with contempt; corporations whose crime-inciting shibboleths are: "To Hell with the Constitution;" "To Hell with Habeas Corpus."

These corporations rule the states in which our comrades happened to know how they treat law when it interferes with their predatory program.

We are not in favor of violence, but seeking to avoid it. The facts prove it.

We are not objecting to a fair trial, but to a packed jury and a corporation court and the consummation of a criminal conspiracy.

"Thou shalt not kill!" This applies to capitalists as well as workingmen.

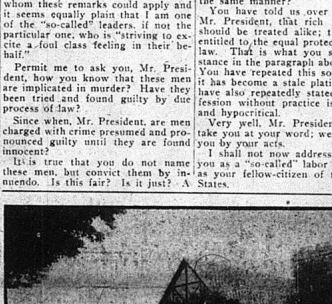
If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were capitalists instead of workingmen we should still do our utmost to see that they were given a "square deal."

Murder in any form is abhorrent, but more terribly so when committed under the forms and in the names of law and justice.

Wendell Phillips said that John Brown would have had twice as good a right to hang Governor Wise as Governor Wise had to hang John Brown.

All we are asking and insisting upon is that our accused brothers shall have the protection of the law, a fair hearing and just verdict, and upon that issue we are prepared to go before the American people.

Respectfully yours,



THE ROYCROFT SHOP.

SOWING THE WIND

It is reported that contrary to the general impression the funds subscribed thus far for the defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone do not begin to meet the requirements. The gathering of evidence involves investigations in a number of states which are widely separated. Under these circumstances the work of raising funds for the defense should not be allowed to lag for a moment. Every Socialist local should act and every trade and labor union be approached.

Every workingman, whether Socialist or not, should be called on to contribute his mite to this defense fund. If it is going to take money to secure a fair trial and the release of our comrades then we have got to furnish the money.

The extent to which the prosecution will go in this case is illustrated by the opinion handed down by Chief Justice Gabbert of the state supreme court of Colorado last week in which he declared that the governor of the state has the power to suspend habeas corpus at his discretion and that the courts cannot review the action.

The writ of habeas corpus is the one instrument of law which protects a people against despotism. It has been called the "bulwark of personal liberty" and it has only been disputed by rulers who attempted to exercise absolute authority. "The writ was instituted to enable the friends of a person supposed to be unlawfully imprisoned to compel his keepers to produce him in court in order that it might be determined whether or not he was held lawfully." (Int. Encl., Vol. VIII.)

The principle of habeas corpus was first declared in the famous Magna Charter, which the barons of England compelled King John to sign at Runnymede in 1215. It was there said that "no man shall be taken or imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land."

Blackstone on the authority on English law says: "If once it were left in the power of any, the highest magistrate to imprison arbitrarily whomever he or his minions thought proper, there would soon be an end of all other rights and immunities."

Also: "To bereave a man of life, or by violence to confiscate his estate, without accusation or trial, would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism, as at once to convey the alarm of tyranny . . . but confinement of the person, by secretly hurrying him to gaol, where his sufferings are unknown or forgotten, is a less public, a less striking, and therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary government."

So important was the preservation of this measure deemed by the framers of the constitution of the United States that they incorporated it into that document as follows: "The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." The question of the power of suspending habeas corpus was discussed throughout the civil war, in connection with the imprisonment of confederate soldiers and Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court uttered an opinion in which he declared that it was only in the power of congress, and not of the president (Lincoln) to proclaim such suspension, a view which legal authorities seem inclined to agree with." (Encl. Amer., Vol. VIII.)

It will be easily seen how important a factor the writ of habeas corpus has been in English law, upon the law of this country is founded. It is indeed the basis of republican institutions, for it guarantees the individual against imprisonment **without due process of law.** But what has happened in the Moyer-Haywood Pettibone case?

These men were arrested in their own state, without being given an opportunity to pray for a writ of habeas corpus in the courts of that state, taken into another state, where their plea to be returned to their own state and there seek for release according to **due process of law,** was denied them.

That is to say, the Governor of Colorado arbitrarily suspends the writ of habeas corpus ("the bulwark of personal liberty") and now comes the State Supreme Court and declares that the governor has the power to suspend habeas corpus at his discretion! In other words Governor McDaniel is a despot and the courts affirm his right to absolutism.

That is the situation clear and plain. By one act the whole fabric of law and free government is swept into the scrap heap. And that act only requires the sanction of the United States Supreme Court to stamp it with full authority.

This but illustrates the Socialist contention that the government, in any age reflects the economic interests of the ruling class of that age. The capitalist class rules in this country to-day. The constitution of the United States is a document to be revered by the many but violated by the few—when the interests of the few demand it.

It is well that this be made plain. The capitalist class in their lust for power, are making precedents for the working class to act by when we are in power.

The capitalists of America are sowing the wind. **They will reap the whirlwind in the Social Revolution.**

Elbert Hubbard

SOCIALISM AND JACK LONDON

(Life, from which the following is reprinted, is the leading humorous paper in the United States, but with all its humor it sometimes strikes a serious note, such as in this little sketch anent Comrade London. It is a great admission for Life to say that one "cannot tell the truths Jack London tells without being a Socialist." It is an evidence of the rapid advance of our thought in all quarters.)

The word Socialism, like the word atheist, has been of late very much in desrepute, because, like the latter, it breathes a certain amount of hell-fire, and is popularly supposed to mean something that it doesn't mean.

We can imagine a Socialist and an atheist, in the popular sense of the word, entering our house in the dead of night, quietly cutting our throats from ear to ear, robbing us of all we possess, and then, setting fire to the premises, walking off with a keen sense of having been true to themselves and their instincts.

Mr. Jack London is supposed to be a Socialist of this type; a raw, mad creature, with a burning brand in one hand and a pen dipped in human blood in the other.

As to the kind of fate that ought to be handed out to Mr. London, opinions differ. Some say a plain jail; others boiling oil (Standard), others drawing and quartering, however much this process may have been improved upon by the Armour process since the time of Ali Baba; others think he might be shot decently, and still others that he should simply be snubbed by the best people.

The trouble with Mr. London is that he has tried the best people, and frankly confesses he doesn't like them. He thinks they are false and hollow-hearted and selfish. Of course, this is one way to get the best people to read your books—that is, it is one way out of two. The first way is to call them names, and the second way is to get them to call you names.

The probability is, however, that if Mr. Jack London had deliberately started out to accomplish this result he would have failed. It was because he was unconscious about it that he has been so successful. It was because he really didn't care.

What he did care was, not so much about the best people as the worst. He knows about the worst people. He has lived among them; he was born among them; he is one of them. Consequently when Mr. London tells us about the worst people, tells us that he wishes them to go to heaven and that he wishes the best people to go to hell, we sit up and take notice. Mr. London has told us what he believes to be the truth and that is why he is a Socialist.

Of course, a man may tell us the truth and not be a Socialist, but he cannot tell us the truths that Jack London tells us and not be a Socialist. He tells us, in effect, that the people who have had the upper hand have had it long enough to have made the world better if they are ever going to do it. He tells us that they haven't made the world any better simply because they haven't cared whether it was any better or not, and because the principal thing they have been interested in is to have a good time. Mr. London tells us that they have had a good fair chance, and that now the people who have had the lower hand are going to try to see what they can do to make the world any better; of course, says Mr. London, it would be foolish to expect that the people who have had the upper hand so long will relinquish their hold simply by request; that is why it will have to be taken from them by force and that is the meaning of Socialism.

Possibly Mr. London feels that because fire and the sword have been used in the past by Christians to show their devotion to God, that these twin relics may still be used by Socialists to show their devotion to their fellow men. This does not seen unreasonable.

Our Traveling Booster

Comrade Cowen closed his trip at Detroit on Saturday last. He came into the office of **The Socialist**, looking as well as ever and as though he had enjoyed boosting **The Socialist**. From all that we hear, Comrade Cowen left many friends both for himself and the paper behind him and will be gladly welcomed back over the same route any time he choses to go. His final report follows:

April 8, Grand Rapids:—Had well attended meeting at headquarters. This is the banner open shop city in America. The workers, for some reason best known to themselves, have let go their unions. The comrades have a yearly permit from the mayor ending Dec. 30, 1906, to hold meetings on the street. On Saturday night, the 7th, I had not been on the box a minute until a policeman requested me to move eight feet one way and three feet another way. Comrade Walker mounted the box, another officer stepped up and demanded his permit. He stated that he was only acting as chairman and was not the speaker. That did not matter, he must get a permit to speak, so he had to step down. I then called the officer's attention to the general permit, and he marched off. They seemed to be trying to pick a quarrel, but they got left. Michigan voters are fast losing their franchise. If you do not pay taxes direct, you are not allowed to vote on questions of taxation or bond issues. You cannot speak anywhere on the street without a permit. The Citizens Alliance, Post and Parry have the state pretty well hypnotized; but the workers are awaking and something will drop before long. Comrade Rogers is hustling subs. **The Socialist** is being read by over a hundred in the city and the comrades are very much alive.

April 9, Lansing:—Had a very interesting meeting here in C. L. U. Hall. Comrade Bower acted as chairman. Comrade Emery entertained me during the day and we visited the State Agricultural College, which was very interesting. Visited the mechanical part of the college and the womens athletic department. Saw the girls drill. Secured subs, sold some books, secured agent for **The Socialist.**

April 10, Saginaw:—There is no local here but a strong Socialist sentiment and quite a few are members of the party. They had a large hall rented and meeting well billed. It was to protest against the outrage committed against Moyer, Haywood and Petibone and it was demanded that they have a speedy trial and receive justice. The meeting was fairly well attended, considering that the unions, like those of Grand Rapids have let go their old time vigor. They have what they call the Saginaw Labor Educational Society, which meets every Sunday and discusses live topics, among others, Karl Marx and his works. It is only a question of time when a good local should be organized here. Took some subs and sold some books.

April 11, Bay City:—Had a fairly good meeting on the street. The Local is not very strong, but what there are, are hustlers. The Industrial Workers have a molders' strike on their hands, so the employers have introduced the molding machine, which means more men out of a job. Took quite a number of subs, sold books and post cards and secured an agent for **The Socialist.**

April 12, Flint:—Had splendid meeting in the C. L. U. Hall. The comrades are very much alive here, they hold two meetings a week, one for business, and one for propaganda. The capitalists get up a fight between the wets and drys at the spring election. This draws a few votes, but the comrades are not in the least discouraged, as they know every one who can be sidetracked is not of much value to the movement. **The Socialist** is being read here and is well liked. Sold some books and postal cards.

April 13-14, Detroit:—Had to wait around all day until headquarters of the S. L. P. opened up. Then found out where we had some comrades. Visited Comrade Dyer, found him pushing organization. He promised to serve as agent for **The Socialist.**

This finishes my eight weeks' tour. I wish to thank all the comrades and friends in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan for their kindness and assistance while working amongst them.

Our friends who are interested in reading reports of activity of the Boosters, will find them next week in the regular space. We are too big for a four page paper and it is the turn of the Boosters to lay over this issue. Enough to say that the Boosters are getting to work under the new 15 cent rate for three months and four have already entered the contest for book prizes.

Everybody get in. When **The Socialist** has a sub list of 10,000 we will have a six page paper every week and nothing left.

Report this week for the contest.

Don't wait a few days. Start today.

THE ONLY QUESTION.

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There is only one thing funnier than the way bosses run an old party convention and that is the belief of those making up the convention that they are running it.

Of course, the workingmen who are able to run all the industries of the world haven't got brains enough to run the governments of the world.

It is encouraging to notice that at the very time the capitalists are denouncing Socialism they continue to promote the conditions which make Socialism essential and inevitable.

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In order to introduce THE SOCIALIST into new hands and encourage our Boosters to extend its circulation, we have decided to offer the following for the three largest clubs of three months' subscriptions sent in between now and May 30, 1906:

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Beginning with issue of THE SOCIALIST of April 28, reports will be made weekly of subs received in contest.

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The Socialist
Toledo, Ohio

Small Shot

President Roosevelt may be reminded that the "Man with the Muck Rake" has found most of the filth under the present administration.

It is reported that upon the appearance of the King and Queen of Italy Mt. Vesuvius stopped spouting one day last week. No explanation is offered why the volcano broke loose again next day with the royal personages still at the scene.

It looks as if Upton Sinclair had engaged President Roosevelt to act as press agent for "The Jungle."

It will be noticed that the typographical union is winning its fight for eight hours without the assistance and in many instances against the antagonism of the daily press.

People should be lenient in trying to get Mayor Whitlock to explain where he is "at." Probably he doesn't know himself.

Of course, E. B. Southard is too modest to say who should be the leader of the "independent" state movement he proposes to launch.

Capitalists may be sad through owning too much wealth but you will notice they oppose vigorously the Socialist proposition to relieve them of their burden.

Very few of the graft-exposers stop long enough to tell where the graft comes from in the first place.

If labor was not robbed of its product there would be no graft to quarrel over.

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Underwear and Hosiery:—Earl A Hulce, 237 Summit Street.
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The Farmers' Hotel, 1 Superior St., cor. Washington. Home Phone 5439.
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Laundry:—Eagle Laundry, 519-521 Jefferson Ave. Bell Phone 1279. Home 444.
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Restaurant:—Henrick's Cafe, 723-725 Adams St.
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Wall Paper:—O. N. Clemens, 854 South Street.
Dry Goods:—Hickok, 209-211 Summit Street.

IN SEATTLE.

Drugs:—Max Ragley Drug Company, Second Ave. and Pike St. Both Phones 982.
Watchmaker and Jeweler:—C.G.Sutherland, 2329 First Ave. Phone Ind. L. 1424.
Bakery and Restaurant:—Union Bakery and Restaurant, 1413 Second Ave. Bon Marche block.
Barber Shop:—The Abbott Barber Shop and Baths, B. H. Kast, prop., 303 Pike St.
Boarding:—Ida Illberg, 1461 22d Ave.
House Furnishings:—Teale-Hills Furniture & Carpet Co.
Meat, Fish and Poultry:—Olympic Market, 118 Pike St. Phones Main 1009; Ind. 2909.
Coal and Wood:—Rainier Fuel Co., Second Ave. and Vine Sts. Phones Sunset Union 29; Ind. R. 1693.
Mens' Clothing:—The Hub, Pioneer Square, Opposite the Totem Pole.
Hotel:—Hotel Grand, 905 First Ave. Ind. Phone L. 1205.
Hardware:—Enterprise Hardware Co. 409 Pike St.
Bakery:—Douglas Bakery Route, 1909 Seventh Ave. Phone Ind. L. 2874.
Grocery and Meat:—Geo. B. Helgesen, 1925-29 First Ave. cor. Virginia. Phones Sunset Main 3428; Ind. 1384.
Dentists:—Brown's Dental Parlors, 713 First Ave.
Dry Goods:—The Fair, 1513 to 1519 Second Ave. Phone Ind. L. 1694.
Footwear:—Wallin & Nordstrom, 1428 Second Ave. Phone L. 2818.
Paint and Wall Paper:—Star Paint and Wall Paper Company, 1308 Second Ave.
Restaurant:—Vegetarian Cafe, 1214 Union St.
Lawyer:—Parker & Brown, 30, 31, 32 Union Block. Phones Main 3928; Ind. 1888.
Insurance and Real Estate:—Calhoun, Denny & Ewing, Alaska Bldg.
Transfer and Stage:—B. & K. Trans- Phones Main 3066; Ind. 403.
Laundry:—Majestic Laundry Company, 1025 Howard Ave.N. Phones Red 3221; Ind. 1687.
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GENERAL.

Cigars:—Commonwealth Co-Operative Association, 628 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.
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Cereal Coffee:—Nutrito—Girard Cereal Co., Girard, Kan.
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The Misses Taylor beg to announce that they have opened the store at 1815 Adams St., Saturday, March 31, as a high-class home bakery. All orders promptly filled.

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

LEWIS-HARRIMAN DEBATE.

A stenographic report of the debate between Arthur Morrow Lewis and Job Harriman on "The Socialist Party vs. The Union Labor Party," held at Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 20, 1906, is now ready in booklet form. The booklet has 32 pages, clearly printed, and has also a report of a speech delivered by Jules Guesde in the French Chamber of Deputies on "Why We are Socialists."

The Lewis-Harriman debate attracted great attention and the report should be read by every Socialist and workingman. The booklet sells for ten cents, or 4 for 25 cents, 18 for $1, or 100 copies for $5, postpaid. Orders filled from **The Socialist** office, Toledo, Ohio.

Cleveland Citizen and The Socialist for one year for $1.20.

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PARTY NEWS.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ills.

A charter has been granted by the National office to Gallup,, New Mexico. 13 members.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Missouri, will be held at Jefferson City, May 30th.

Walter V. Holloway, 1811 Berkeleyway, Berkeley, Calif., has been elected a member of the National Committee.

In 1904 the vote in Wood county, West Virginia, in which is situated the City of Parkersburg, 47 Socialist votes were cast, while in the recent city election of Parkersburg, 297 Socialist votes were cast.

The arrest of one of our comrades at Greenville, S. C., for distributing handbills announcing the meeting of Comrade Fitts, resulted in increasing the enthusiasm and the size of the audience which attended the meeting.

Chas. L. Breckon, secretary of Local Cook County, reports that Chas J. Geist, a printer, was expelled from the party for scabbing. He has left the city of Chicago, and is presumed to be somewhere in the interior of the state of Illinois.

The vote on the State and Municipal program resulted in its adoption by an overwhelming majority, the vote ranging from 3157 to 236 to 4149 to 103. Lack of space prevents giving the vote in detail, which will appear in the monthly National Bulletin for April.

At the recent meeting of the International Socialist Bureau, it was decided to increase the dues of most of the affiliated parties. The dues heretofore having been 800 francs for each nation represented. The change has been made with regard to the relative strengthening of the party in the several countries. The dues for Germany are now 2500 francs per annum. Those for France, England and the United States are 1250 francs per annum.

The motion of National Committeeman Schwartz of Pennsylvania, to send out the Patterson letter of resignation to Mayor Dunne as a propaganda document, has been adopted by a vote of 21 to 16, 16 not voting. National Committeeman Simons recommended that all that portion of the letter relating to Chicago's municipal affairs be stricken out; and National Committeeman Berlyn voted no, saying that leaflets from the national office should have some permanent value and that the Patterson letter is not of a character to educate the working class in the struggle between capital and labor.

The motion of National Committeeman Zimmerman of West Virginia, to give as prizes each month a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars to the comrades securing the publication of the best articles on Socialism in the capitalist press was lost by a vote of five for, 35 against, 13 not voting. The consensus of opinion of those committeemen sending comment with their vote was that it was a good plan to secure the publication of Socialist articles in the capitalist press, but that one hundred dollars per month could be better used for propaganda than in giving prizes for such work.

Contributions to Agitation Fund From February 17th to April 13th, Inclusive:—

Wm. Mutton, Flushing, Mich, $2; B. B. Hawkins, Russiaville, Ind., $1; Local Conneaut, Ohio, $4.50; Julius Bernard, Missoula, Mont., $1; Bigelow Lunn & Co., $7.85; Bigelow Lunn & Co., $11.15; Adam Huebner, Cincinnati, Ohio, $1; Local Des Moines, Ia., $4.00; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill., $6; Chas. H. Kerr, Chicago, Ill., $6; A. H. Floaten, $6.50; Bristol Co., Mass., Socialist Clubs, $10; Chas. M. Cohen, Washington, D. C., $1; from a Comrade, Chicago, Ill., $200.

The Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone Prosecution.

Contrary to the general impression the funds subscribed thus far for the defense do not begin to meet the requirements. The gathering of evidence for the defense involves investigations in a number of states in the Union which are widely separated. Under these circumstances every local should act and every trade and labor union be approached.

The importance of this trial to the wage workers and citizens of our land cannot be described, its serious consequences and possibilities cannot be even relatively estimated. The following dispatch is significant:

"Denver, Colo., April 13.—Chief Gabbert of the State Supreme Court, yesterday filed a supplemental opinion in the Moyer case. It is generally conceded that this new opinion will take precedence over the former majority opinion, as the latest expression of the court. The Chief Justice declared that the governor of the state has the power to suspend habeas corpus at his discretion and that the courts cannot review the action."

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the Coming Week Are:—

James H. Brower:—April 22, 23, Waco, Texas; 24, 26, 27, 28, Cleburne.

E. E. Carr:—April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Buffalo, N. Y.

John Collins:—April 22, Enroute; 23, 24, Wood River, Nebr.; 25, 26, 27, North Platte; 28, Enroute.

Sol. Fieldman:—Massachusetts until April 25, after which he will fill a number of dates in Rhode Island.

J. L. Fitts:—April 22, 23, Columbia, S. C.; 24, 25, New Brookland; 26, 27, Cayce; 28, Edmunds.

A. H. Floaten:—April 21, Joliet, Ill.; 22, 23, Streator; 24, Oglesby; 25, 26, Rock Island; 28, Iowa, under the direction of the state commitee.

George H. Goebel:—Pennsylvania, under the direction of the state committee.

Ben Hanford:—April 22, 23, 24, 25, Allegheny County, Pa., under the direction of the county committee; 27, Franklin; 28, New Castle.

Gertrude Breslau Hunt:—April 22, 23, Indianapolis, Ind; 24, 25, Kokomo; 26, 27, Peru; 28, Huneington.

Arthur Morrow Lewis:—April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, Safford, Ariz.; 27, Enroute; 28, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

William Mailly:—Indiana, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

Guy E. Miller:—April 22, 23, Harriman, Tenn.; 24, Soddy; 25, Chattanooga; 26, 27, Tracy City; 28, Tullahoma.

Hermon F. Titus:—On account of illness of Mrs. Titus, dates previously announced were deferred for two weeks. Beginning April 27, North Yakima, Wash.

M. W. Wilkins:—Connecticut, under the direction of the state committee.

John M. Work:—April 22, 23, 24, Greenbrier, Ark.; 25, 26, Spadra; 27, Van Buren; 28, Winslow.

As a result of a referendum the Socialists of Tennessee will hold a state convention at Nashville, April 29. Comrade J. T. McDill, 469 Humphrey St., Nashville, will act as temporary secretary. Until the convention, all communications should be addressed to him, relating to R. R. rates, hotel accommodations, time and place of convention, etc. The basis of the representation is one delegate for ten members or major fraction thereof. The following locals have reported delegates elected: White Bluff, Memphis, Jackson, Soddy, Knoxville and Smart. Other locals should elect delegates at once.

OHIO

State Secretary, Edward Gardner, 1109 Dayton street, Cincinnati.

Local Cleveland.

The Hungarian comrades are contemplating another entertainment at Andre's hall in the near future.

Organizer Yontz is busy arranging the names of members of Local Cleveland for propaganda work in wards and precincts. Several of the ward captains are enthusiastically taking up the work.

The old difficulty of getting members to realize that there is something to do in the Socialist movement still confronts us. Not only are they neglectful in paying dues, but they remain away from branch and joint meetings, thus creating the impression that there is no organized effort to build up the party. Comrades must understand that ours is a movement that must be kept in motion by those who are associated with it.

Branch 1, numerically the largest one of Local Cleveland, will soon drop into second position unless something is done to arouse the members from their lethargy. Socialism may be considered inevitable, but there is work to do to upbuild a political organization of the working class that must emanate from those who want to see our social system revolutionized.

The capitalist newspaper writers are doing their share to bring to public attention that some men of wealth and able to reason from effect to cause are joining the Socialist party. Let them keep up their harpooning comrades who have broken their iron fetters of conventionality and glory in the fact that there is work for them to do in aiding the proletarians to escape from economic slavery. Publicity of their character cannot but prove beneficial to our cause.

The amendment presented by Prof. Ladoff, referred to in last issue, reads as follows:

Whereas, Socialism is but an ideal of the future; the realization of which, though inevitable, on account of the economic evolution of our industry being possible only by the overthrow of our present capitalistic wage system, and

Whereas, the conquering of the political power by the proletarian masses at the polls, is one of the supreme means to realize this ideal; therefore, it logically stands to reason; that our participation in elections implies our attitude towards all political issues, in the sense of Socialism, and that the training of the proletariat as the proper carriers of this movement is possible only in this way, and in no other, in order to render them politically mature; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby declare in favor of municipal ownership of all public utilities under present conditions, and adopt such immediate demands in our Local Platform, as will suit local conditions.

The discussion continues at the meeting next Sunday, April 22, at Trades Council Hall, 717 Superior Ave. N. E.

Finnish celebrate fourth anniversary of their progressive club next Sunday at Woodruff's hall, corner Central and Sked.

May Day celebration of Local Cleveland will be held in Trades Council Hall, Tuesday evening, May 1. Ben Hanford will be the speaker of the evening. Every member of Local Cleveland should be in attendance.

German comrades discussed "Party Tactics" last Sunday at Andre's hall.

The United Trades and Labor Council has arranged a protest meeting against the imprisonment of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners to take place Wednesday, May 2. All interested are invited.

B.

Local Toledo.

At the C. C. C. meeting Sunday the speakers' committee reported that they were awaiting an answer from the National Secretary regarding Hanford before making definite arrangements for a protest meeting. The May Day committee reported good progress. The vote on the third member for the National Committee resulted, Rodgers 1, King 1, Matter 1, Mailly 28. It was decided that hereafter committees having charge of tickets report to C. C. C. one week after the affair and complete report shall be made four weeks after. Comrade Bragg turned in $5.00 from the sale of tickets for the Debs meeting. It was carried that the secretary notify branches not represented to send their delegates.

Everything is going well for the May Day celebration. The plays are being rehearsed and great progress being made by the cast of each. The thing for YOU to do NOW is to sell tickets. There are still several hundred which have not been given out, and they should all be in the hands of working comrades who will put them where they will do the most good in the next few days. Get busy.

Owing to the work necessary in preparing for the May Day affair the Boosters' meeting will be discontinued until after that event. The May Day committee meet at **The Socialist** office Saturday, April 21, 8p. m.

WASHINGTON

State Secretary, E. E. Martin, Box 717, Seattle.

State Secretary Martin's finanical report for March shows receipts as follows: Dues, $141.25; supplies, $2.70; applications for charters, $3.95; special campaign fund, $4.20; Russian fund, $.25; miscellaneous, $6.30; balance from February, $33.64; total, $199.28. Expenditures were: Office rent, $10.00; Secretary's salary, $50; postage, $11.40; supplies, $5.45; agitation, $6.50; national dues, $47.00; Russian fund, $.25; total, $130.60. Amount in delegate expense fund, $4.38; in literature fund, $1.80; in special campaign fund, $5.95; balance to the good, $45.59; total to be accounted for, $107.82. Lived within income and increased balance to the good during March, $11.95.

The National Executive Committee has remitted the $30.00 due on the Wilkins' deficit—our one liability—and the State Commitee is for the first time in years **out of debt**, with **no** liabilities, and the largest cash balance for years. Washington feels better.

E. E. MARTIN,
State Sec'y-Treas.

Not long since Comrade Irene Smith publicly stated that ten of the State Committee of Washington **are** "fixed," which means settled, established, firm. We infer from this that the other five members are not fixed, that they are unsettled, not established, not firm. Developments have proven that Comrade Smith was not altogether wrong. Now, what about the other five?

There is now on hand in the state office a cash balance of $45.59, with other balances in various funds. The total on hand is $107.82. No liabilities. Let's pray for just a little more of that mismanagement (?) that erstwhile Local Seattle so lustily condemns the present state organization for. This is the largest on hand for years.

State Committeeman Cook states that he is following his conscience in the Seattle matter. What is the need of a state constitution if we are going to follow conscience instead? A nice muddle if we would all follow conscience instead of party constitutions.

Being one of the "Family Quorum" mentioned in J. C. Robbin's open letter, I should like to say that since the state membership has been so short sighted as to put me on the Quorum with a man who has since become my son-in-law, I hope the state constitution committee will take this into consideration and make provision in the state constitution prohibiting members of the state committee from marrying the daughters of other members.

MATTIE ALLISON.

Owing to the fact that he signed, although without clearly understanding what he was doing, the pledge of the municipal ownership party of Seattle, J. G. Juhlin of Local Lake Washington, was suspended by that local. In connection with this case the local sent out a circular letter explaining their action and condemning what was Local Seattle for condoning similar offenses on the part of three of its members. Local Lake Washington has also placed itself on record as being opposed to the "pure democracy" proposition of Local Bellingham, which enhances the individual at the expense of the party.

FLORIDA

State Secretary Herbert C. Davis, Box 50, Gary.

The State Committee has issued a call for a state convention to meet Saturday, April 28, 1 p. m., in Engineer's hall, 1110½ Franklin street, Tampa, Florida. A state and congressional ticket will be nominated.

The result of the election for National Committeeman was as follows: Pettigrew of Manatee, 52; McClellan of New Augustine, 12; Healey of Longwood, 10. Pettigrew is therefore elected National Committeeman for Florida for the ensuing term.

Receipts at the state office for the month of March were $23.70 and expenditures $13.04, leaving a balance on hand of $11.66. The liabilities of the state office are now $100.00 due Organizer Allen.

Jacksonville has reorganized with nine members and the prospects for increased activity are good. Captiva has recently sent in dues, Gillette will get together again in the near future and on the whole the outlook for a rousing fall campaign is good.

MASSACHUSETTS

State Secretary, Geo. C. Cutting, 699 Washington street, Boston.

The Progressive Dramatic Club of Boston will hold an entertainment at 306 Broadway, Somerville, on Wednesday evening, May 16. They will produce two plays, "A Socialist Editor's Romance," a farce by Max Kegel; and "The Smith Mystery," by Louise Wilson. Admission will be 25c. Children under 14 years, 10 cents.

Ward 7-9 Club met on Wednesday evening, April 11. It was a splendid meeting. Comrade Sol Fieldman delivered an address on "Organization," which was listened to with marked attention. Comrades Steinman, Withington and Lass took part in the discussion which followed. A vote of thanks has been tendered Com. Caroline Lloyd Withington, who presented the local with a copy of her brother's book, "Wealth vs. Commonwealth." There were five new members admitted, which now makes the club's membership thirty-seven.

Comrade H. W. Gibbs of Worcester, spoke at the Co-operative Brotherhood Fellowship on last Sunday afternoon on "The Economic Cause of Disease."

The Socialist Party of Boston is making extensive preparations for the May Day celebration. They have engaged Comrades Franklin H. Wentworth and Mrs. Wentworth; also music and recitations will be given. The event will take place in Fanuil hall, Tuesday evening, May 1st. Numerous organizations will co-operate in making the meeting and parade a success.

Nicholas Tchaykowsky, the Russian revolutionist and Social Democrat and friend of Peter Krapotkin, will speak twice in Boston; in Paine hall in afternoon and Fanuil hall in the evening of Sunday, April 22.

The next monthly meeting of the Norfolk County Federation of Socialist Clubs will be held at 2 p. m. at Finnish Socialist hall, Chapel street., Norwood, Mass., on Sunday, April 29th. Comrade Edward Sunderland of Boston, will address the public meeting to be held at 7 p. m. A lunch will be served to visiting comrades, and a general good time is assured.

The Finnish Socialist Club of Brockton, held a protest meeting on Saturday evening, April 14. Prominent Finnish comrades of the state spoke.

A Protest Meeting is to be held in Haverhill under the auspices of the trades unions and Socialist Party.

The Pittsfield Central Labor Union, Socialist Party, Turners' Society, German Sick and Death Benefit Society, and Socialist Labor Party will hold a joint Protest Meeting on Sunday afternoon, April 29th.

The Ward 8 Club is holding a series of lectures at 164 Canal street. The first of the series will be addressed by Comrade Patric Mahoney, on Tuesday evening, May 3. The other speakers on the list are Comrades John Gallagher, George G. Cutting and E. Sunderland. Admission free.

Boston Protests—Meeting in Faneuil Hall Addressed by Morris Hillquit, Sol Fieldman, James F. Carey and Geo. F. Cutting.

One thousand Socialists and sympathizers attended the meeting called to protest against the acts of the mine-owning governors of Colorado and Idaho. The "old Cradle of Liberty" echoed with applause in response to the telling points made by the speakers with a vim that they had anticipated and understood the logic of the speakers.

The meeting was called to order by Comrade George G. Cutting, who made a short address and introduced Comrade Morris Hillquit, of New York, who spoke with impassioned spirit, clinching each legal point with learned precision.

Comrade Sol Fieldman was next introduced, and proceeded to indite the capitalistic system of profit, which brought forth spontaneous applause.

The next speaker was Comrade James F. Carey, of Haverhill, who related his experiences in "Russianized America" while in the Telluide district during the great strike of 1904.

The meeting was extensively advertised by notices in the press and by the distribution of thousands of handbills.

After the speech of Comrade Fieldman, which closed for an appeal for funds, a collection of $100.00 was taken, and the net proceeds will be forwarded to the defense fund of the Western Federation of Miners.

The police evidently expected a larger crowd and sent a force of 100 men to provide for an overthrow meeting, but seeing that there was no necessity for their presence went back to the station.

Delegates were present from several labor unions, from Knights of Labor and Boot and Shoe Workers' Unions. The Vampers' Union, No. 256, of Brockton, sent three delegates.

MICHIGAN

State Secretary, Mrs. G. H .Lockwood, Kalamazoo.

State Secretary Lockwood reports receipts for the month of $100.51 and expenditures of $82.39, leaving a cash balance of $18.12. The state debt is completely wiped out.

Five new locals were organized during the month as follows: Branch 1, Grand Rapids, 16 members; Wakefield, 14 members; South Haven, 10 members; Rumley, 10 members, and Marquette, 18 members.

Two protest meetings were held in Calumet in behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and collections of $13.90 secured. Resolutions were adopted and sent to the proper authorities. Comrade Petriella will speak at Tri-Mountain for the same cause on Sunday, April 22. He will be accompanied by Comrade L. E. Henderson of Calumet.

Local Grand Rapids.

A well attended propaganda meeting was held at our hall Sunday, April 15th. A number of comrades made good impromptu speeches and Comrade Isaiah Irwin delivered a couple of apt recitations with a Socialist moral.

The attendance was swelled by having a big blackboard announcement at the street entrance downstairs, with Comrade Arentsen also stationed there distributing literature and inviting passersby to come in and take part in the meeting.

The Local Secretary has received but few replies to request in last week's **Socialist** for the names and addresses of all Grand Rapids Socialists. Comrades, please give the matter your attention and send in the names.

Every Grand Rapids reader of **The Socialist** should make it his business to get at least five more subscribers, thus enabling the organization here to get their announcements to a wider circle each week.

R.

GENERAL

"Die Gleichheit," for and by the women Socialists of Germany, increased its circulation from 10,000 to 25,000 last year.

Call has been issued for the state convention of Iowa to meet at Des Moines, July 4th. A complete set of officers will be nominated.

The Socialist women of Hamburg, Germany, have 1,700 members in their organization. They assist the workers in every way possible and are one of the most active organizations in the party.

All Socialists will sympathize with Comrade Walter Thomas Mills in the loss of his little daughter, Jean Marxine, who was six years old. This is the third child Comrade Mills has lost in the past year.

H. G. Wells, the popular writer, whose highly imaginative stories in the Cosmopolitan magazine are so well known in this country, has joined the Social Democratic Federation of England, the organization which corresponds with the Socialist party here.

During the month of March and two weeks of April 15 locals, with a total membership of 161, were organized in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. During March the income at the state office was $127.80. Active organizing work is being carried on in the territories.

When Comrade J. B. Osborne, who desired to go to Australia for the purpose of studying conditions there, tendered his passage money to the steamship company he was told that the Australian authorities would not admit him, and as a consequence his trip has been called off. Comrade Osborne may go to England instead.

Comrade Robert Webster, who was recently published as an absconder by the state office of New Jersey, has satisfactorily explained his financial transactions with Passaic and Bergen counties, proving it was a case of neglect and misunderstanding. The monies due were forwarded to the proper persons by Comrade Webster.

Five candidates on the Socialist party ticket of Chicaog signed the pledges of the Chicago Federation of Labor in regard to voting for labor measures in the council. Upon being questioned four of them admitted the action was not in harmony with party procedure and threw themselves on the mercy of the committee, but the fifth did not admit guilt and justified his action by saying that after the party nominated him it had no jurisdiction over his acts. The campaign committee recommended that the matter be passed for this time and the report was concurred in. They do things different in Washington.

SPECIAL FROM WASHINGTON.

The charter of Local Seattle was revoked for political compromise Sunday, April 8. The state constitution gives the Committee unconditional power to revoke charters. No appeal is possible, but a state referendum has been called for to give the charter back again. Meanwhile application for a new charter will be made by many straight Socialists in Seattle. Prospects are bright for the final overthrow of the anarchist element.

TITUS.

THE MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

The May Day Committee met at the office of **The Socialist** last Saturday night. Comrades Cizek, Freudenthal, Kopelin, Neuber, Scofield and Schreiner were present, and the following business was transacted for the May Day Festival:

Tony Leon's Orchestra of six pieces was engaged.

A proposition to give prizes to those that sell the most tickets was carried. The following are the prizes selected:

First Prize—The Jungle—By Upton Sinclair.

Second Prize—The Call of the Wild—by Jack London.

Third Prize—Evolution of Man—by Willhelm Boelsche.

As tickets are at present distributed in small quantities any comrade who will hustle from **Now** to May Day has a splendid chance to win one of these excellent prizes.

Arrangments were made to distribute tickets among labor unions.

Fine reports were given of the progress of both the English and German plays.

All in all the May Day Festival promises to be a grand success, one that will have an enormous attendance, and one that will long be remembered as an evening of fun and a general good time. Get busy with the tickets.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The May Day Committee calls for volunteers to help out during the festival, taking tickets, checking clothes, etc.

Any comrade who can possibly do so should leave his name and address with any member of the committee or at the office of **The Socialist**.

Yours for the Revolution,

Mailly,	Blakely,
Neuber,	Cizek,
Scofield,	Freudenthal,
Schreiner,	Kopelin,
Schulz,	Bauroth.

THE MAY DAY COMMITTEE.

Less Price Proof

Although we are not the oldest store, we often refer to the fact that our prices are lower than anywhere else in town. Proofs are presented to us every day, but we seldom give them out. Here is such a good one, though, you must have it:

A lady came to our carpet department the other day, looking for an ingrain carpet. The first piece shown her was our regular 50c grade. She looked at it and with marked disgust exclaimed, "Do you know, I just came from a store that is everlastingly talking of its low prices and the clerk asked me 58c for this same carpet and exactly the same pattern, and added that it had been reduced in price!"

Take a look through our Carpet, Curtain and Drapery Department. As good lines as we can buy, and as complete assortments as you'll find in Toledo, and all at our less prices.

Brown stamps are part of every purchase at our store, one for each 10c you spend. Display of premiums on fifth floor.

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Make all remittances payable to **"THE SOCIALIST," Toledo, Ohio.**

Address all business communications to **"THE SOCIALIST," Toledo, Ohio.**

Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are nclosed.

Communications intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach **"The Socialist"** office not later than Monday.

HERMON F. TITUS.......................Editor
WILLIAM MAILLY.......................Manager
ERWIN B. AULT.......................Associate

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL TOLEDO, O.

BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM

Continued from Page One.

Being a clever writer, Hubbard dishes out booklets "occasionally so," on the different evils of the workingman.

One is called "The Cigarettist" and there he "does up brown" the evil-indulging proletarian which dare to do the things the masters find to be bad.

"Pasteboard Proclivities," a "cute" name coined by the Philosopher of East Aurora on the gambling evil. We know how much a workingman has left out of his wages after getting his grub, for this "evil." Still in this booklet Hubbard cleverly shows that the gambling evil is not very good for either the workingman or the capitalist.

"He robs himself of the necessary sleep, needs more money than he earns and does not give his employer a square deal."

Another of his booklets is the now famous "Message to Garcia," which urges the morals of obedience and promptness.

The following extract from this essay is the essence of its contents:

"The world reserves its big prizes for initiative. Initiative! It is doing the right thing without being told. But next to doing the right thing without being told is to do it when you are told once. Then there are those who never do a thing until they are told twice; such get no honors and small pay. Next, there are those who do the right thing only when necessity kicks them from behind, and these get indifference instead of honors, and pittance for pay."

Besides these booklets, Hubbard has on the walls of his shops displayed bourgeois mottoes. They read:

"Folks who do no more than they get paid for, never get paid for more than they do."

"Talk Less and Listen More."

"Don't give the buzz-saw absent treatment."

"Blessed is the man who has found his work."

"Work as well as you can, and be kind."

The last motto the Roycrofters read sarcastically.

"Work as hard as you can and don't grumble."

Center of Education

One of the impressiosn given out about the Roycroft Shop is that it is a center of education.

This impression, like the others, is contrary to the actual facts. There is practically nothing educational in the Roycroft Shop for the workers.

The reason is simple. Hubbard can no more afford to allow light and intelligence spread among his slaves than the Czar of Russia.

No school of any sort exists in Hubbard's community. A few shelves filled with bourgeois literature constitutes the Roycroft library. Outside of a few books on natural science no work of any educational value is there for the accommodation of the workers.

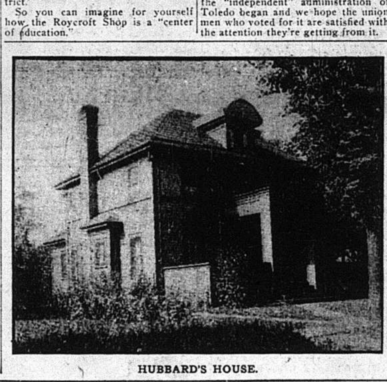
"The Thirteenth District," a political novel by the present mayor of Toledo, occupies a conspicuous position in the "library" and on the fly leaf of this volume of middle-class philosophy in fiction form is found the following inscription:

> To Elbert Hubbard.
> This book is written by
> BRAND WHITLOCK.
> "He is one of us."
> SAMUEL M. JONES,

"One of us!"

I suppose the late Toledo reformer meant by "one of us" that Brand Whitlock is a fit candidate for the Jones-Hubbard Society of World-savers. And let me add that practically all of the other books are on the same level of "The Thirteenth District."

So you can imagine for yourself how the Roycroft Shop is a "center of education."



HUBBARD'S HOUSE.

THAT DEMOCRACY BANQUET

The Jefferson Club of New York held a banquet in that city on the 16th attended by former Attorney General Judson Harmon, Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University and others. The speeches made were an evident attack on the ascendancy of Hearstism in that party of the past and to which was ascribed the "red tooth and claw of socialism and anarchy." Though Hearstism is the ghost that troubled their dreams, undoubtedly the "red specter" of revolutionary socialism slowly evolving into a mighty force gave them, and the moss covered party they represent, much "alarm."

In this age of intellectual progress when all men who have won the claim to scholarship speak in terms of evolution in every field of human thought, it is certainly ludicrous, though fitting, to see the President of Princeton University, a democrat, go to the dead and the past for his weapons to fight the vicious tendencies of capitalism. In appealing to Jefferson and his pre-capitalist philosophy, Woodrow Wilson the "scholar" and "educator," exhibits the sterility and hopeless density that is typical of the bar room heeler who has caught a few phrases from the same source and mouthed them without knowing that the conditions calling them forth and to which they were applicable, are as extinct as the cave bear.

In every other field of human thought and activity these men act and speak, on the whole, as sane as others. Every new discovery accompanied with sufficient evidence to warrant its acceptance, is welcomed.

Except in the domain of economics and politics. Here the "scholar" halts, hesitates and then repudiates his evolutionary concept of all life and institutions. CAPITALIST PROPERTY is then before the bar of modern science and scholarship and to admit its subjection to the universal law of evolution is to admit its extinction when it ceases to serve society. To admit it is to go over to socialism; to deny it is to play the part of an official jester and clown of the capital owning class. The latter alternative, though degrading, brings prestige and homage from the owning class who have the power to bless or curse the educator or scholar. To be true to the evolutionary concept and ascribe to capitalist property the same laws of change that all other institutions are subject to, is to forfeit the benediction and invite the curse of the oppressor.

Therefore it is not surprising that in the field of politics where the position of the scholar is of vital importance to the capitalist class, that the former chooses to play the clown and lisp the meaningless platitudes about the past and look with reverence on the tomb.

If the victorious rise of the working class all over the world did nothing more than free the educator from the blighting control of capitalist property, it would justify its rule. The scholar must look to the victims of capitalism, the working class, for his liberation; for his transformation from the position of a clownish serf to that of a man.

Truth About San Francisco Trouble

In a report to the National Secretary State Secretary Tuck of California gives the following true version of the breaking up of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone protest meeting by "union labor" Mayor Schmitz's police Sunday, April 8:

At the close of the meeting at Woodwards Pavillion, where four thousand union men and Socialists had assembled, a procession was formed and the entire audience marched down Market St., to the newspaper offices where our speakers again addressed the meeting which by this time numbered more than five thousand people.

The crowd was perfectly peaceable and orderly, but the demonstration was too much for the newspaper people and their blue coated Cossacks, who seized the red banner bearing the slogan "Workingmen of the World Unite," and arrested Comrade Geo. Holmes, who was speaking from the Fountain. His place was quickly taken by other speakers who were also arrested. Police clubs in the hands of Mayor Schmidt's Cossacks were freely used and blood flowed from the wounds of many workingmen who had offended the "Union Labor Party's" police department by protesting against the judicial murder of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Seventeen men were arrested and taken to the police station among whom was Comrade Wm. Devitt, Editor of "Socialist Voice." Fifteen of the arrested men were released last evening on twenty dollars cash bail, and the other two were locked up and refused bail on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

This morning, the 9th, the arrested men appeared in court and demanded jury trials. The prosecution gave notice that it would select one case and make a test case and the arrested men were informed that they could go until the first case could be tried.

Next Sunday, April 15, joint protest meeting will be held in Oakland by the Socialists and Trade Unions. A parade and an open air meeting at the City Hall Park has been arranged.

Some Belated Election Returns

Grand Rapids, Mich., shows a good increase, the highest vote being 1092 and the lowest 538. The discrepancy was caused by the fact that a popular young man of the "sport" type was in the field and carried everything before him. This man had attended Socialist meetings, contributed at collections and was known as a good fellow and proclaimed as a sort of Socialist. The vote in detail was:

Mayor, R. Warn, 538.

City Attorney, Dapper, 1092.

Judge of Police Court, Isaiah Irwin, 831.

Clerk of Superior Court, J. E. Nicles, 924.

Councilmen—First ward, H. Blair, 47; Second ward, Theodore Marchand, 26; Third ward, no nominee; Fourth ward, J. E. Walker, 72; Fifth ward, J. H. Dean, 137; Sixth ward, B. Adema, 88; Seventh ward, Dan Vis, 131; Eighth ward, H. Walters, 86; Ninth ward, J. S. Kater, 182; Tenth ward, no nominee; Eleventh ward, Will Hall, 90; Twelfth ward, no nominee.

Seven school trustees were nominated but as this is supposed to be a non-partisan office in Grand Rapids, our comrades, names were mixed up with all the rest, but they did not suffer by that and maintained the vote of the rest of the ticket.

E. W. GROGEL,
Secretary Campaign Committee.

Calumet, Mich., the high vote was 294 and the low vote was 140—a little lower than the Debs' vote of 1904 and a little higher than the municipal election of the same year.

Des Moines, Iowa, two years ago poled a Socialist vote of 360. At the election just closed the average was 745. The republican vote was but 5552.

Kansas City, Mo., increased its Socialist vote from 297 two years ago to 700 this year. The comrades there think this vote will be doubled this fall.

Stotts City, Mo., elected the whole Socialist ticket with the exception of one school director. Incidentally, this ticket was put up by some unorganized Socialists and is not connected with the party organization in any way. It is expected that the city will be organized in the near future.

Novinger, Mo., has a total vote of 343 and of that number the Socialists cast nearly half, and lacked only 32 votes of electing their candidate for mayor. The Socialists elected one councilman and one street commissioner and fell three votes short of electing the city marshall. This result was secured even though the republicans and democrats combined to defeat the Socialists.

Going on four months now since the "independent" administration of Toledo began and we hope the union men who voted for it are satisfied with the attention they're getting from it.

HOW WE DEVELOP THE INDIVIDUAL.

Under the present system, with the exception of a small minority, the capitalist class, we must all either work or starve. The work for the most wearisome drudgery for long hours daily with reward sufficient only for a subsistence, and nothing to look forward to but an old age of poverty. Must we continue this system in order that the small minority may develop their individualities? This kind of individualism has to be supported by baton, bayonet and ball. Under a co-operative system all would work that are able, but the hours would be short, the reward sufficient to make life worth the living and an anxiety concerning old age and provision for the future of the family would be abolished. Police and soldiers would go to where they belong. All this and more may be obtained by the working class when it chooses.—Spartacus, in The Voice, Winipeg, Manitoba.

AND ALL WAS WELL.

After the Trust had wrung tribute from the public during many years, the head man of it became alarmed for his soul and asked the Church what he should do to be saved.

"Give me money with which to convert the heathen and teach them to live like Christians," said the Church.

"With all my heart," said the man, perceiving at once that, if the heathen were to live like Christians, his Trust would be able to wring tribute from them also.—Life.

The Socialist, in clubs of ten, three months for 15 cents during April. Canvass your shopmates and get a club. This is the best time to get them interested in Socialism.

MAXIM GORKI'S MISTAKE

By William Mailly

Maxim Gorki has made a great mistake.

All his magnificent literary genius, all his labors for human progress, all his reckless devotion to principle, all the passion for freedom of which he is the exalted exponent, all the romance of his extraordinary career, all the struggle and stress through which he climbed to the present heights of glorious achievement, all the noble and splendid things which he is doing and has done and embodies in his remarkable personality—all these things now count as naught beside that one mistake.

Maxim Gorki has been ordered out of a New York hotel, ostracised by those he expected to welcome him, insulted by small souled money grabbers, subjected to ridicule and sneers, for what?

Because he dared to bring a woman who was not his legal wife with him as companion to the United States?

Because he has ignored or violated a social conventionality?

No, that is not Gorki's mistake.

There are thousands of men, men prominent in politics, art, literature, all walks of life, in this country, who would be puzzled to tell which woman out of several they consider their legal wife. We wage that in the very hotel from which Gorki was ejected there are married men whose souls are soiled with the utterances of their secret sexual acts. And we will wage further that these were the hypocrits who demanded most loudly Gorki's ejectment from their midst.

For years the Czar of Russia, it is well known, has had a kept mistress, a former actress, actrally living in his palace, and she has borne him many children, while his legal wife has known and condoned it. He has lavished upon this companion the love and attentions which the social law requires should be given his legal wife.

Has this forfeited the Czar the recognition of the rulers and the ruling class of all nations? Even President Roosevelt, with his much vaunted ideas of social and personal probity, has kindly overlooked the immorality of this ruler of Russia. It did not prevent Nicholas and Alice Longworth from accepting wedding presents from this same Czar.

The wealth glutted, sordid, sensual, idle, parasitic class of this country—those whose private scandals provide the means with revenue to keep secret, the details of whose filthy alliances make the gorge rise and the stomach heave, these can violate every law, human and divine, with impunity, and also be respected as the sacred ones of modern society. Beside these, Gorki is an angel pure as snow and innocent as an unborn child.

He has simply parted and parted, legally and amicably, from one woman whom he no longer loved and who no longer loved him, and linked his life with another woman whom he loved and who loves him enough to share all sacrifices and trials and devotion and ideals with him, and to whom it appears he is actually married legally.

No, that is not Gorki's mistake.

His assaulters and detractors may say that he made a mistake in bringing his sweetheart with him to America. But that is not his error. Many other men have done worse than that—some have even brought six wives with them—and they have gone unmolested and unchallenged. If Gorki erred in that regard he has erred lightly. He should have been bolder and brought a harem with him and he would have been received with acclaim. And the hotel proprietors of New York would have fought to entertain him and his harem as an advertisement.

No, that was not Gorki's mistake.

Gorki's one great mistake, the mistake for which the bourgeois, our grovelling, hypocritical, rotten, pig-minded bourgeois, will never forgive him, is in coming here as a representative of the Russian working class, the world-wide working class, in its struggle for freedom and emancipation from the rule of the bourgeois of all kinds.

That is Gorki's mistake.

All else would be forgiven, he would be lionized and eulogized and welcomed and huzzaed, and around him and his loved one would be woven a glorious glamor of glittering romance, if he had not made the mistake of coming here as a Revolutionist. He should have came instead as a literary curiosity to lecture prettily, and display himself for money and bask in the superficial and cloying atmosphere of the bourgeois whose hypocricies he hates and whose rule he would destroy.

Yes, that is Gorki's mistake. The same mistake that the best and noblest souls of all history have made. The mistake which caused his other mistake in sending a message of sympathy and love to his fellow comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in an Idaho jail.

That is what the bourgeois and its press and professors and spokesmen can never forgive.

It is that which should rally to his support every Socialist and every one whose soul longs for human freedom. Let us welcome him for his genius, his achievements, his nobility, his devotion to the working class, and doing it, let us dare his detractors to do their most.

Maxim Gorki, representative of the Russian working class, soldier of the Social Revolution, we welcome you and give you greeting! We love you for your one mistake and honor you for all that you are, for all you have done, and the great work you are yet to do!

How Gorki Stands

Maxim Gorki has been occupying considerable space in the press the past week. On Friday he sent a telegram to the imprisoned miner officials as follows:

"Greetings to you my brother Socialists. Courage! The day of justice and deliverance for the oppressed of all the world is at hand.

Ever fraternally yours,
MAXIM GORKI."

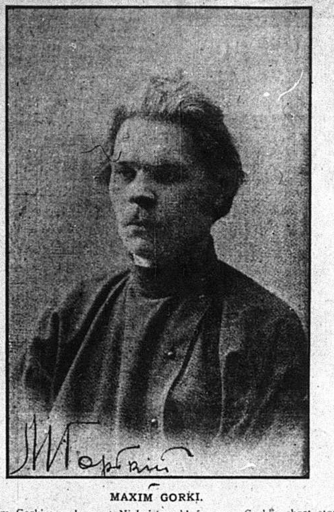
On Saturday comrades Moyer and Haywood replied as follows:

"The class struggle which is world wide, the same in America as in Russia, makes us brothers, indeed. Convey our best wishes to fellow workers in your native land. We are with you in spirit. Accept fraternal greetings.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,
CHARLES H. MOYER,
Ada County Jail."

This frank avowal of sympathy with the victims of capitalist rule in the west will probably alienate the friendship of some of the parlor reformers of the east, but if we mistake not, it will not disturb the poise of the man who has been tempered in Russia bastiles. Gorki got most of his socialism not in the academy but by actual contact with society and its inhabitants in the cellar.

Comrade Abraham Cahan of New York states that Gorki is in retirement and working on a series of articles on the Russian situation.



MAXIM GORKI.

Maxim Gorki was born at Nizhni, Norgowd in 1868 and began the struggle for existence as a shoemaker's apprentice, becoming in turn a gardener, a ship's cook, a baker, a porter, a lawyer's clerk, and finally a tramp and as such traveled over the greater part of Russia. Material for his subsequent literary work was derived from his experiences among the proletariat and tramps with whom he associated and he is recognised throughout the world as interpreter of the feelings, hopes, miseries and ambitions of the poor people of Russia.

His real name is Alexei Maximovitch Pyeshkoff, Gorki (signifying bitter) being his literary name.

Gorki learned to read and write while a ship's cook, the head cook being a student of the classical authors in all languages and he was the first to arouse the dormant genius in the homeless boy who has since became world famous. Gorki's short stories are literary masterpieces and his prose poems and plays have been a great factor in arousing the revolutionary sentiment among all classes in Russia.

Gorki has braved the despotism of Russia many times and has suffered imprisonment and exile as a consequence.

He was legally divorced from his first wife and married to the present Madame Gorki in Finland three years ago. Because of his revolutionary character the autocracy refused to give official sanction to his divorce in Russia but the divorce is recognised as legal by his first wife and all classes.

The present outcry against Gorki and his wife is undoubtedly inspired by agents of the Russian autocracy and quickly seized upon by the capitalist hirelings in this country to try and discredit Gorki's mission to raise funds for the Russian Revolution.

Press reports from the east state that Maxim, the president of the short lived Baltic Republic, is on his way to New York, having accepted an invitation extended by the Jewish Bund, a revolutionary organization.

Ivan Norodny, Minister of Domestic Affairs in the same government, is also in New York.

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

Bishop: Never again preach against or reject so-called tainted money.

Curate: Yes, sir; but——

Bishop: No buts; if we intend to successfully compete with the devil on modern lines we must first ruin him financially.—Life

THE DISASTER IN THE COURRIERES MINE.

Never in the history of the coal-mining industry has such a frightful disaster befallen the miners as that which occurred at Billy-Montigny last Saturday. This mining vilage is situated in the Courrieres coal-fields, between Douai and Lens. It is a typical French mining village, blackened and smoke-stained, and the population of a little over 4,000 depend entirely upon the mines. About 1,200 men appear to have perished. It is perhaps too early to fix definitely the actual responsibility for this appalling destruction of human life, but once more we can point out that it is not the directors, it is not the shareholders, of the prosperous Coal Compagnie de Courrieres who have suffered by this terrible disaster; it is the men, the wage earners, whose labour has built up the fortunes of the company and provided the salaries for the directors and the dividends for the shareholders, who have sustained casualties to an extent which exceeds those of the toughest fights in the South African War. At the funeral of a number of the victims on Tuesday, Basly, the well-known Socialist and miners' deputy, charged the Courriéres Company with being in large measure responsible for the disaster. Their greed for gain, he asserted, had led them to neglect elementary precautions for the safety of the miners, their own object being to increase the output of coal. The prosperity of the Courrieres Company may be gauged from the fact that its original 500-franc preference shares are now quoted at 3,740 francs! An incident that stands out in strong relief from the Franco-German bickerings in regard to Morocco is the assistance rendered in rescue work by German miners from Westphalia. Over the graves of their dead comrades, French and German miners can give silent handshakes which manifest an entente no less cordiale because of the sad and solemn circumstances by which it is surrounded. Needless to add that we English workers, too, join our German brothers in sympathy as practical as sincere with the bereaved ones of our comrades of France.—Justice, London, England.

A WAY TO CHEAPEN LABOR POWER.

Nothing is so dear to the heart of the capitalist as cheap labor. The Salvation Army is obtaining much praise from the capitalist press for its efforts to obtain this much sought benefit for its masters. The Telegram says the Salvation Army immigrants "will be of immense service to the Ontario farmers, who, without them, would be compelled to let many a field lie fallow. Yet the English newcomers will not be given large pay at first. They are learning a new business.' This is certainly a snap for the Ontario farmer. To get men who will be of "immense service" for next to nothing should make the Ontario farmers grateful indeed to the Salvation Army, who so kindly hand over the docile immigrants to their tender mercies. If the immigrants object to be skinned so closely, as some of them are likely to do, they can count the ties to the nearest town and perform that other service, also "immense," required of them, viz., the cheapening of the labor power in the urban districts. They should not, however, stay too long in the rural districts for fear they will have no hide left by the time the gentle farmer has done with them.—Spartacus in The Voice, Winipeg, Manitoba.

MAY DAY

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

Local Toledo of the Socialist party and THE SOCIALIST Boosters' League have united to make a big success of the May Day celebration this year. An entertainment has been arranged for that will surpass all previous efforts in that line of the local Socialists. A few peeps at the program may interest you. There will be, among other things, a German play in one act, "Die Polizei als Ehestifterin," with a cast which guarantees it will be a big success; a one-act play in English entitled, "The Striker's Lot," which has been produced with marked success in other cities; a good orchestra; singing by one or more of the local singing societies; a short, snappy speech on the significance of May Day; refreshments and dancing.. The fun will begin promptly at 8 p. m., Tuesday, May 1, and will continue till 12. We guarantee to give you the best four hours' good time you have ever had.. Tickets include dancing and can be secured from the Secretaries of all Branches; Bowers' Barber Shop, 413 Summit street; and THE SOCIALIST office, 819 Jefferson. If you have not already secured tickets, get some immediately, and if you have some, sell them.

Admission — — 25 Cents

AT LIBERTY HALL

COR. CHERRY AND ONTARIO STREETS