must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and hold responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agants anknowledges.

NEW YORK, PEBRUARY 17, 1906.

The Worker.

VOL. XV.-NO. 47.

Human Morality Taught to the Children.

Learn While Hungry-Many Important Reforms Introduced Under Soclailst Influence in Municipal Coun-

During the week of Feb. 5-11 the Longon County Councillors returns the visit of the Paris Municipal Cou cil. The object of these mutual visits was not merely enjoyment, nor even the cultivation of friendly feeling on municipal affairs. The London Scunty Council includes a large number of Labor men and rogressists and a large proportion of the Paris Coun-cillors are Socialists. In London "Justice" of Feb. 3, A. Smith Headingley

writes as follows:

It will be found that there is much the municipalization of the hospitals, the municipal bakery to provide bread for the 14,000 inmates of those hospitals. Then we have the municipal theatres, the municipal tax on the oc-cupied seats of all theatres, and the tax on all bets made on the race tax on all bets made on the race-courses, so as to provide, from the pleasures of those who can afford pleasure, the means of defraying the cost of the hospitals where the pain and suffering of the poor is gratuit-ously relieved, and this, too, without having to beg for letters of recommen-lation from subscribers. In England dation from subscribers. In England the giving of such letters to hospitals is often made the means of a sort of bribery in favor of some particular church or chapel, which in its turn is the agent of some particular capitalis political party. But perhaps the mat-ter in which the County Councillors have most to learn during their visit in Paris relates to the free mainten-ance of the children at the primary schools, and the purely secular character of the education given. All readers of "Justice" should be well acreaders of "Justice" should be well acquainted with the Paris cantines sco-laires, where every chud sits with its professors and teachers, and eats the same meat. This meal costs the mas-ter and the pupils, three-halfpence (three cents) per head when they can afford to pay, and nething at all if they are too poor to pay. Thus in the poorest quarters of Paris only 20 per cent of the meals are paid for by the consumers, and in the wealthy districts as many as 60 per cent. But whether as many as 60 per cent, But whether the three-halfpence be forthcoming or not, each child has its meal: Further, the meal is well, even arristically the meal is well, even artistically cooked, and each child is taught to cooked, and each child is taught to keep itself cleam. It is to be hoped that the County Councillors will en-deavor to learn how this is done, and get all the details of medical control which is combined with the feeding and clothing of the children—for there are no ragged and dirty children to be seen in the Paris schools. Finally, the County Councillors must mark, learn, and digest the fact that the purely County Councillors must mark, learn, and digest the fact that the purely secular teaching comports with the inculcation of a higher code of morals than is to be obtained from any form of denominational education. In proof thereof, I would concude by submitting the following translation I have made of the Ten School Commandments that are surrounded by suitable illustrations, and printed as praters, so as to be hung up in the different classrooms:

SCHOOL COMMANDMENTS.

I.—Love your schoolfellows, they will be

nyone. V.—Do not hate or offend anyone, do not

VI.—Be not, a coward: project the feeble and love Justice.
VII.—Bemendon the state of the state

nor others.

IX.—Do not believe that he who despises it.

IX.—Do not believe that he who despises other nations and deliver to wage war content of the conte

MACHINERY HITS GLASS BLOWERS.

machine is equal to eight human blow-ers. The machine blower gets \$15 a week. The glass turned out is of fair quality.

PULLMAN CAR EMPLOYEES.

A union intended to include every segro railway employes in the Pullman car service in the United States has been organized by the porters and cafe and dining-car men ranning into New York City. It is known as the American Association of Railway Employees, and none but a negro is eligible for membership. This is a response, and a very astural one, to the fodish policy of some trade unions in excluding colored mea.

IN PARIS SCHOOLS. MUNICIPAL BREAD SUPPLY

A Feature of Italian Socialist Activity.

Correspondence from Catania Tells Now Bakers' Strike Was Won and a Supply of Cheap and Good Bread Assured to the People by Socialist City Council.

Catania is one of the largest town of Sicily, having over 160,000 inhabi-tants, and, more than its rivals Paler-mo and Messina, it has in these years given evidence of the continued vital ity of Sicily as a maker of history. Fo it was here in October, 1902, that the making and distribution of bread was der popular control, and that not partially, experimentally, but in a manner dramatic in its swiftness of action and completeness of detail, writes an Italian correspondent to the London "Labour Leader."

For some years the price of breahad been uncomfortably high, ove three cents a pound for the roughes quality, and the temperorary suspen-sion of the import duty on grain during the bread riots in 1898 made such a slight reduction that there was evi-dently a tacit understanding between the bakers for the sustaining of in use whereby the price of bread was regularly adapted to the current price of grain, or rather, since 1884, to the price of flour; for the millers had al ready realized their powers of soil darity. So when the new Town Counmade the calculation perhaps some what more precisely than hitherto, and less than it stood. The master bakers pleaded that they were already in diffi-culties enough; their men had recently organized and were demanding a rea justment of wages under threat of strike. The Council insisted, the mastion, the men threatened equally to stop work. It happened that a large dern bakery was standing idle at that time. The Council rented this while the bakers were trying every means of evading the regulation, and,

by an offer of wages not actually higher, but paid by the day (or night) instead of by piece, at once drew over the men. At the same time 18 ovens were put under construction, and amid the end of November the price ha fallen one cent, by the end of the yea the breadmaking of the town was en-tirely under municipal control. Th selling at a fixed profit of 6 per cent, which was before long exchanged vol-

untarily for day wages.
The one thing unhappily wanting mong the practical enthusiasts of Ca capable business man. After the excitement it was found that the financial basis had not been de fined clearly enough for anyone but an expert to discover whether profit or loss was being made. It was all a matter of book-keeping, but it made izers when the final reckoning shows

a deficit on the first month's running. This was naturally adjusted by raising the price, and more than equalised when the whole service was reorgan

carefully arranged. It was found sim-pler to put it in the hands of a special commission nominated by the Town commission nominated by the Town Council, but quite distinct from it. The ers are to have the qualifi cations necessary for a councillor, but must not at the time be serving on the these meetings are sent to the Council terials, and these estimates are also put before the Council.

Should a loss result from the year's snound a loss result from the year running it is debited to a reserve fund to which is credited 60 per cent of any profits, the balance of 40 per cent going to pension fund, the members of the commission, president and manager, and the employees.

Far-reaching regulations ensure the carries expire service service the bands

ervice against getting into the hand of family or business cliques, which contingency, however, diminishes a this solid nucleus of communal life draws to it this and that municipalised subordinate service. For instance, there is now an agitation for the municipalization of the grist mills. Also the peasants are in their own way agitating for communal wheatfields; who knows how far it will go?

BRITISH COLUMBIA ADOPTS

The Legislative Assembly of Britis Columbia has passed a law which pro-Columbia has passed a law which pro-vides that miners shall not be retained underground for a longer period than eight hours. Deducting the time lost in entering and leaving the mines, the actual workday will be less than seven hours. This is the best short-workday law yet enacted on the American con-

It will be remembered that in 1903 and again last year the Socialist Party and again last year the Socialist Party made great gains in the legislative and parliamentary elections. To the effect of this vote, and also to the aggressive activity of the Western Forestern activity of the Western Federation of Miners, is to be attributed the passage of this new law.

SRITISH MINERS ELECT SOCIALISTS

The Yorkshire and Lancashire divi-sions of the British Miners' Federation elected new presidents a fortnight ago. Both of the new officials are Socialists, pumbers of the Independent Labor Party—Harbert Smith in Yorkshire and Councillor Thomas Greenall in Lancashire.

IN THE TSAR'S DOMINIOMS.

Principal Revolutionary Events of the Week.

For the Present, the Terrorist Phase of the Movement Predominates-"Pacification" of Rebellious Prov-Incos a Huge Fallure-Government New Tries Tardy Concessions to Peasants, but on Too Small a Scale to Have Effect

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.surrection in the Baltic Provinces seeming to be under control, if not crushed, some of the troops were with drawn. It now apears that the withdrawal of troops has been followed ing Riga to resume punitive opera-tions.

RIGA, Feb. 8.—A punitive expedition has captured a large band of revolutionists on the Dahlen estate. Fifteen have been tried by court-martial and shot. The others have been flogged. Several hundred rifles were also cap

Chiefs of Police at Penza and Kutnis were killed to-day.

Waiting for the Spring.

Realizing the futility of open agitation among the workmen at present, and in order to avoid the fate of its three predecessors, the Workmen's Council has formally disbanded, and has published an anouncement that it will not resume its deliberations until the forces of reaction have ceased their activity. The revolutionary leaders have now concentrated their energies on preparing for an uprising in the

taxes on commercial undertakings are created by an Imperial decree is are required to publish periodical reports and will be taxed 3 to 14 per ent of their net profit when it exceeds 3 per cent on the capital. If the profit it over 20 per cent a tax of 10 per cent will be imposed. Directors and managers will be taxed 1 to 7 per cent of their salaries or bonus

Admiral Chouknin Shot.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 9. Black Sea fleet, was wounded to-day office at Sevastopol. A sentry shot the woman dead. Choukin received four tenced some weeks ago by the revolu-tionists on account of his cruelty in repressing the mutinies in June and November.

The war between the Fighting Orreds surrounded the Cabaret Schlus-selberg-Chaussee, on the bank of the Nevsky River, threw a bomb, and then opened fire with revolvers, killing three and seriously wounding 17. Mili-tary detachments hurried to the scene and threw a cordon around the whole and threw a cordon around the whole district. Wholesale arrests were made, The restaurant had been for some time known as a resert of the rough char-

ecters in the pay of the police.

Three employees of the Putiloff Works belonging to the "Black Hundred" were surprised and killed yester-day by a party of revolutionary work-

nen. Gen. Linevitch reports that a great number of arrests of revolutionists have been made at Chita, Transbal-kalia. Among those arrested are 81

Terrorist Activity

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.-The tary and civil, which are called upon to curb the revolutionary movement. Among those under sentence as ene-mies of liberty are Minister of the Interior Durnovo, Gov. Gen. Doubassoff of Moscow, and Gen. Sollogub, Gover-

nor of the Baltic Provinces.

A large proportion of the recent sen tences have been executed by women, who are among the most devoted mem-bers of the Fighting Organization. The number of police officers who have been slain is mounting up so rapidly that reports of such acts hardly re-ceive comment. Several acts occur

WARSAW, Feb. 13.—A bomb thrown by a boy in Sgoda street to-day mortally wounded four gend-armes. The boy escaped.

ST. PETERSBURG. Feb. 12.-Th official assurances that the country is being fast pacified are daily belied by independent information published in

the newspapers.

The Cancasus and Baltic and southern provinces have furnished no evidence of such pacification except under

rmed pressure.
Three mountain batteries have been lispatched from Kieff to suppasse an nsurrection in the Caucasus.
BT. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The Council of Ministers has decided that the propagation by newspapers of false rumors against the government, individual officials, or the army shall be publishable by from two to eight months' imprisonment and fines not exceeding \$150. In the event of such rumors causing an outbreak of illegal acts, or disturbances among the troops the penalty will be increased to 16 months' imprisonment. The government, of course, is to judge of the truth of such reports.

Tordy Concessions to Pessants.

ST. PETERBURG, Feb. 13.

("Times" special.)—I learn that a measure will shortly be exacted which will affect the most momenting problem now confronting Russia—the agrants.

A LETTER FROM MAXIM GORKI.

Great Russian Writer and Popular Spokesman Tells British Comrades That the Russian Revolutionary Forces Are But Biding Their Time to Act.

and village against rillage. In some

Impartial historian in time summariz

the experience thru which our country

The historian who should say that

the Government has been attempting

of the Government in October, Novem ber and December, right down to this

very day, have been an open infrac

tion of the rights won by the people and recognized as belonging to it; and there is ample reason to believe that this infraction was intentional, its ob-

ject being to irritate the people, to drive it into insurrection, and to crush

its strength by the strength of the

army. A certain measure of success attended this effort of the highly-placed anarchists of St. Petersburg to

dissipate the forces of the proletariat

open conflict. The insurrections in

Moscow and in other towns were a

direct outcome of the provocatory acts of authorities who openly scoffe i at

Admiral Dubasseff, on taking up his

duties as Governor-General of Mos-cow, openly declared that he consid-

ered it his task to restore the autoc racy, which had been limited by the

Act of October 30, and in this declara-

tion lay the origin of the Moscow in-

nistake and the fruits of its error

will be bitter. It set to work to de-stroy Moscow by cannon-fire, but, as a matter of fact, the projectariat does

not own any real property, and the man who suffered was the bourgeois. Valueing his property more highly

than honor and tife, and seeing it

soldiers who were half-drunk and who

were irritated by hard service, he sud-denly grew wroth and began to build

It was he, the bourgeois, who built

"The proletariat is beaten, the revo-lution is stamped out," shrieks our re-actionary press in malignant delight.

Such delight is premature. The prole-tarist is not beaten, altho it has suf-fered loss. The revolution is strength-eded with new hopes and during these days its ranks have been immensely increased. The revolution has gained

a great moral victory over the geoisie which now perceives

sian proletariat is marching toward certain victory, for in Russia it alone

certain victory, for in Russia it alone is spiritually strong, it alone has faith in itself, to it alone belongs the future.

I declare that the Russian revolu

tion is a cultural and constructive movement, the only movement capa-ble of saving Russia from political dis-

lution. I declare that the bourgeoists impotent and incapable of construc-te political work, and I further de

clare that the anarchy in my country is the work of a Government occupied solely with the defence of its own interests, which have nothing in common with those of the nation.

of the future!

Greetings to the fighters, greetings to the workers of all lands, and may they over have faith in the victory of fusites! Long it a humanity fraternally united in the great ideals of equality and free-M. GORKI.

REPUBLISHE THE UNION SANA

But the Government made a

the law.

surrection.

At one of the numerous public meets ings held by the British Social Desso-cratic Federation on Jan. 22 in commemoration of Bloody Sunday and for the assistance of the Russian revolution by setting the Russian revolution by setting the Russian people and attended to the Russian revolution by setting the Russian people and attended to the Russian revolution by setting the Russian revolut ing letter from the world-famed Hu-slan writer, Maxim Gorki:

Comrades:-The conflict against the from that net of coarse contradiction n which all men are flercely and impotently struggling.
You are manfully trying to break

this net: your enemies are making de-termined efforts to entangle you still more securely in its meshes; your weapon is the sharp sword of truth, that of your enemies the crooked needle of falsehood. Dazzled by the glitter of gold, they slavishly trust in its might, and do not perceive with what stendily increasing brightness burns the great ideal of the union of Mi men in one comrade family of free workers. Socialism, the religion of liberty, equality and fraternity, is as to an idiot. When they see the mighty march of the masses of the people to-ward freedom and light, dreading a disturbance of their peace, trembling for their position as lords of life, they hide the truth even from one another and console themselves with the spec tral hope of defeating justice. They slanderously describe the proletariat as a dark mass of hungry beasts whose one desire is to gorge large quantities of food and who are ready for the sake of a good hunk of bread to destroy everything with which they

annot fill their maw.

Religion and science they employ as instruments for holding you in sagyi-tude; they have invented Nationalism they would polson your faith in the brotherhood of all men; even God ex-jsts for the bourgeois merely as a guardian of property. In Russia a revolution is bursting into flame, and they slander utterly the Russian pro-letariat, representing the workman as a mere unconscious elemental force, a and incapable of creating anything but

anarchy.

The man who addresses you now in a man of the people, one who knows, the people, and who has not brokes his connection with the people until this day, one who is an open-minded

The Russian proletariat is struggling consciously for the political freedom it urgently needs, and that it wrung the Manifesto of October 30 from the Government by its own-strength. They tell you this Manifesto was an act of the Emperor's freedom.

really been dear to the Government it would assuredly have seen to it that the Manifesto of October 30 should secure in every corner of the Empire the force of unalterable law. But our Government is stamped with the habit of arbitrary rule; it denies all laws and is filled with the one great care of securing its own position, which, finding most profitable, it has naturally no desire to abandon.

And so, immediately after the publication of the Manifesto in St. Petersburg, governors and other high officials concocted a plot against the people, a plot of which the object was to show plot of which the object was to show that the Russian people was not yet capable of appreciating the blessings capable of appreciating the blessings of political liberty or of using them in a fitting way. The plot was afterwards exposed in the press by one of the conspirators. The results of this plot were the brutal attacks on these great sufferers, the Jews, on the revolutionary intellectuals, and on the workingmen.

You have read of those wise acts

It is created, who is struggling against anarchy and with what end—the bour-swoiste perceives that the people is defending that freedom which it also needs, that freedom which the people has bought with its blood, and of which the Government would now workingmen.

The Russian Government has, as a result of its inctlessness, gained a Pyr-

You have read of those wise acts of Russian administrators. These men committed a crime, the like of which that never been known in human his forced brutality it has driven modetory—a crime for the baseness of which it is impossible to find a name.

which it is impossible to and a name. There is, perhaps, no need for me to explain that the source of the state of annrchy existing in Russia must be sought in the Russian Government, and in the head of the Government, the weak-willed, double-minded Se . It is said that this man is regarded by the bourgeoisie of West-erfi Europe and America as a great statesman. If this be true, I am very orry. I have a very high opinion of the intelligence and penetration or use bourgeoiste in the West, and I find it hard to understand how anyone can see a statemen's talent and intellect in a man who has brought his country to ruin and is now selling it by retail; for his proposal to mortgage the Bus-sian rallways to foreign capitalists can only be called a case of Turkish policy, which in Russis is not regarded as in-telligent aren by crétins. elligent even by cretins.

Ever since October 30, Witte's G

question. The measure consists the purchase by the state of all priva-lands offered for sale in an area whi-already exceeds 8,000,000 acres. It state will take over the mortgages of these lands and pay the owners lands and pay the owners a value in bends. To staging ignatic eperation the Nobest its, and Land Banks vill be in one State Land Bank. On

LABOR IN - -PARLIAMENT.

Important Education Bill Prepared.

British Labor Men and Socialists Start by Domanding Secular Education and Meels for School Children -Final Results of the Election-Forty-three Labor Members-Unem playment Problem Still Up. LONDON, Feb. 10.-The first official

act of the new Labor party has been to draft an education bill which is to be put forward on behalf of the Trade Union Congress. It advocates secular, education and the abolition of religious ests for teachers. State-aided schools are to be provided everywhere by local authority at the Imperial cost. Second-ary and technical education also must be furnished by local authority where equired. Public medical examination are also provisions of the bill. Thi neasure has no chance of becoming aw, but there is no doubt that its pr mulgation will largely affect opinio Parliament, as representing the coming power of labor, and very possibly it may influence the Government educa tion bill, which is to be introduced next session.-Evening Post, special. Unemployed Demonstration.

LONDON, Feb. 12.-There was an

other march of the unemployed thru with the object of impressing the nev Government and legislators. The proression was hardly half the lengt the previous demonstrations, and the attitude of the public towards the sub-scription collectors showed that interest in the "poverty parades" has been decidedly waning since they tool men marched along the Victoria Em bankment to Hyde Park, where they listened to speeches by Labor mem bers of the Parliament and adopted resolutions demanding that the Gov ernment come to their aid,—Asse

It may be taken for granted that the foregoing dispatch is colored by hostile feeling. It is quite probably true, howthat there is less sympathy shown now by the so-called "public"—that is, the middle class—than in the days when the workingmen's votes capitalist parties.

Forty-three Labor Members. The "Labour Leader" of Feb. 2 sum up the results of the British ejections

It was he, the bourgeois, who built the barricades and not the Revolutionary Militia, which was physically incapable of coping with the task. When, in good fime, the number of the armed insurgents becomes generally known the whole world will ask in amazement how this little band could light for fifteen whole days and affire against thousinds of artillerynics, cavally and mantry. And seeing that miraches are out of the question in our day, all reasonable people will at once understand the significance of the part played by the little bourgeois in the Moscow revolution, all will realize of what heroism the Russian people is capable. On the streets of Moscow the instinct of self-preservation strove along side with an awakened consciousness; the first struggled brutally like a wounded animal, while the second embodied in the persons of the revolutionaries, strove heroically like a man inspired by the great fire of the ideal.

"The proletariat is beaten, the revoso far as concerns labor.

In the new Parliament there are 20 members who ran under the ampless of the Labor Representation Committee and 15 others who were noninated by the Miners Federation, 45 in all. To these may be added, as forming a To these may be added, as forming a more or less reliable auxiliary to the alists, and 16 Liberal Labor men Seven Radicals are also counted on to take an active interest in labor mea-

The 43 clear Labor men are the suc cessful ones out of 82 candidates 50 on the list of the L. R. C., five of the Scottish Workers' Committee, 11 inde-pendent Socialists, 14 candidates of the Miners' Federation, and two candi-dates of other unions.

Of the 43 Labor members 19 are bers of the Independent Labor Party (out of 42 I. L. P. men nominated) and one is a member of the Social Democratic Federation.

The total vote for the 82 Labor can didates amounted to 448.808. Of these 76,494 were cast for the 10 official candidates of the L. L. P., seven of whom were successful. In 1900 the L. L. P. had 37,267 votes.

liament is as follows:

L. R. C. men: G. N. Barnes, C. W. Box erman, J. R. Clynes, W. Crooks, C. Dom can, A. H. Gill, T. Glover, J. Keir Hardie A. Henderson, J. Hodge, W. Hudson, J Jenkins, F. W. Jowett, G. D. Kelley, J. R Jenkins, P. W. Jowett, G. D. Kelley, J. R. MacDonald, J. T. Macpherson, J. O'Grady, J. Parker, T. F. Richards, G. H. Roberts, J. A. Seddon, D. J. Shackleton, P. Snowden, T. Summerbell, Will Thorne, S. Walsh, G. J. Wardle, A. Wilkie, and W. T. Wilson, Miners' men: W. Ahraham, W. S. Brace, T. Burt, E. Edwards, C. Fenwick, J. Haslam, F. Hall, H. Johnson, W. Johnson, T. Richards, J. W. Taylor, J. Williams, J. Wilson, and J. Wadsworth.

Of the 45, nearly all are trade unionists; the last includes 14 miners, two machinists, two printers, two textile workers, three Iron and steel workers, two shipwights, two railway men, a cooper, a lithographer, rate elements towards the left, and will, I am confident, drive them still further in that direction. The Rus-

orker, and a carpenter.
The Irish Labor-Unionist mentioned is

r. Sloan of Belfast. The Irish Labor-Nationalists are E. Crean, J. N. Nannetti, Kendal O'Brien, J. J.

Crean, J. N. Nannetti, Kendal O'Brien, J. J. Shee, and D. D. Sheehan.

The Liberal-Labor men are P. Alden, R. Bell, II. Broadhurst, John Burns, W. R. Cremer, C. Edwards, F. Maddison, G. Nicholls, C. J. O'Donnell, A. Richardson, J. M. Robertson, J. Rowlands, W. C. Steadman, H. Vivian, J. Ward, and J. Wilson Havelock. Havelock.

The Hadicals to whom reference has bounded are W. P. Byles, J. H. Dalsiel, C.

All that I have here set down is truth, and will in due time be confirmed by history, if, that is, the hand of the historian be an honest hand and instice be his religion.

Long live, then G. Masterman, L. C. Chlores Moray, A. Randall, A. H. Scott, and P. W. Wilson. of the historian be an aonest hand and justice be his religion.

Long live, then, the proletariat as it goes forth to renew the whole world. It is to be the workingmen of all lands who by the strength of their hands have built up the wealth of nations and are now laboring to create a new life! Long live Socialism, the religion S. D. F. Issues Call to Action.

The Executive Council of the Social

The Executive Council of the social Democratic Federation has issued an appeal for a propaganda fund of £1,000 to be used in sending speakers to all parts of the country, distributing lestiets, and organizing Socialists wherever they may be found for action in future local or parliamentary elections. ever they may be found for action in future local or parliamentary elections. It is proposed to divide Great Britain into eight or nine districts and have a regular organizer in each, "whose duties shall be to see that the members gained during active agitation do not fall away in duller times, to organize meetings and the sale of literature, and generally to get into touch with and report upon all currents of thought

and action that are tending in a Socialist direction." The appeal concludes:

Ist direction." The appeal concludes:

Never was the necessity for definite Focialist propaganda and teaching so great as
at this present moment. The enormous increase in the Labor vote, with so large a
proportion of it cast for candidatures independent of both middle-class political
factions, requires that a Socialist basis be
given to that vote, and this can be done
to a great extent if the S. D. F. Li pranished
with the means of carrying on that necessary Socialist educational work all over the
country. Now is our time and opportunity.

Fight for Equal Suffrage.

Fight for Equal Suffrage.

An interesting feature of the Labor campaign was the candidacy of Coun-cillor Thorley Smith of Wigan, who made woman suffrage the leading fea ture in his campaign. At filet he had only a Tory opponent, but later, when it appeared that Smith might be elected a nondescript candidate was put in the field, who succeeded in drawing away enough Irish votes, on a proposition to divide the school funds among the various churches, to ensure the success of the Tory, who stood, among other things, for the system which gives the Anglican church the upper hand in matters of education.

Thorley Smith ran a good second The Lancashire and Cheshire Women Textile Workers' Representation Committee gave him active support, organ public meetings and making the town ring with their demands. His election address—corresponding to the letter of acceptance of a candidate in the United States—was as follows: The need of political power in the de-

The need of political power in the de-fense of the workers is being more and more realized by every section of the Labar world. Recent events have forced on the attention of workers all over the country the simple fact that at the ballot-box is to

trial world undermined thru the want of all political rights. The majority of the memand the fact that they have no votes is a source of weakness both to the societies themselves and to the cause of Labor all I am pledged, if returned to Parliament,

cure the enfranchisement of the we cure the cufranchisement of the women workers of the country, and to put this question' before all others. On all questions concerned with women's habor, I haje to represent the opinion of the Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Textile and Other Women's Textile and Other Women's Textile and other all general questions I will vote as a representative of Labor, independent of party. The women textile workers in the two

unionists paying the parliamentary levy are women.

I stand for the enfranchisement of these workers. As the women trade unionists have stood by the men. I appeal to their men comrades to stand by me. The interests of Later are threatened on every side. The groundes the stand by me. The interests of Later are threatened on every side. The groundes would be a properly and the stand of the standard workers and the standard for the standard warfare alone, are new being faught out in the positical sphere, where the women wagresamers are not spinited. The standard of the workers are insepatible; we stand together and we full together. The fight is a hard use, let these be no division in the camp. To never the workers, women are good and stauch trade unionists; they will be good and stauch trade unionists; they will be good and stauch trade unionists; they will be good and stauch roters. I therefore urge you, who have the interests of all the workers at heart, to whatever party you belong, to support me with your vote is this election.

Of course in the matter of education.

Of course in the matter of education, Mr. Smith stood for purely secular schools, leaving religious instruction to the choice of the individual and the enterprise of the churches, as in this

FOR THE DAILY

Good Progress in Preparations for Brooklyn Fair to Be Held in May, by Which It is Expected Materially to Swell the Fund.

Call" Fair to be held in Brooklyn in May has made a good start. At the last meeting it reported having received during the previous week the following items: From Mee -a drawing board, small oil painting, pin dish: Mrs. Ward—cushion-top, bon on dish, engagement tablet, che pot; Mrs. Fraser—10 piece dishes, 3 stamp dishes, 2 small ornaments, 2 cushion-tops; Miss Silverstone, a vase; Miss Marr, 2 paintings; H. J. Spiegel, pair of vases; Comrade Wohlrab, case of beer; Comrade Schard-smoking pipe, bottle of cognac; Comrade Reich, bottle of Rhine wine; Mr. Swinnerton of "Journal," original drawings; A. A. Heller, a fine set of Encyclopedia Britannica with book rack, also severa household articles; N. I. Stone, \$2; Jul. Well—pair of shoes, one gross of merchandlee; Brooklyn Union Coal Co., ton of coal. Branch 9 of the Social Democratic Frauen Verein will have charge of a booth and furnish it with fancy articles. A check for \$25 was received from "A Sympathizer." More prizes, hundreds of them, are still needed, for a big attendance is expected. They may be sent to the chair man, A. Fraser, 413 First stree Brooklyn, or any of the prize commit tee. Prizes will also be received every Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, when the committee

AM APPEAL FOR HELP

A Brooklyn comrade is in hard raits. On account of trouble with straits. On account of trouble with his eyes he is compelled to wear blue glasses, and every boss to whom he applies for employment answers that he has no place for a man with had sight. The open-shop bosses "ancred right to work" theory does not apply here. This comrade's wire is also sick, and the family is in dire need. An appeal is made to those who can and will help. Contributions should be sent to the "Volkszeitung," 184 William street, New York, and designated am street, New York, and designated the enclosing letters as intended for needy Brooklyn comrade." The forker guarantees that the case is one wing a just claim on Socialist symithic.

MAX HAYES ON COAL STRIKE.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

He Thinks a Big Struggle is at Hand.

Calls Attention to Enormous Stocks or Both Hard and Soft Coal-The Way to Render These Uselans and Win the Strike is by Sympathetic Action

of Railway and Lake Workers. As this paper goes to press, the con-ference between the miners and the mine-owners of the anthracite field is ssembling in New York City. It is assembling in New York City. It is still quite impossible to guess whether or not there with be a big coal strike this year; but it beems very probable; and if a strike occurs, it will pretty certainly be a much larger one than that of 1902.

The temper of the men was shown in the convention of the Pittsburg bi-tuminous district, where District President Dolan, heretofore one of the most powerful men in the unin, came very near losing his position. He held it, in fact, only by getting an in-junction from a capitalist court against his organization. The necessity of taking such a step may be taken as marking the end of his career as a safe and sane labor leader.

Max S. Hayes writes in the Cleve-and "Citizen" as follows: "The anthracite operators have been

storing millions of tons of coal in an-ticipation of declaring war against the United Mine Workers. One authority claims that the combine will have at least 8,000,000 tons of coal in reserve on April 1, and it is even said that the operators expect to have a large enough surplus on hand when the struggle-begins to enable them to sup-

ply the market for a year.

The bituminous operators are not so well situated. But it is believed that they, too, will be in a position to fight the miners for many mosths and at the same time supply the market at increased prices and make money while serve their organization and maintain

decent wages and living conditions.

"Vast quantities of coal are being stored in Cleveland and at other ports on Lake Erie in anticipation of a prob-able strike of the miners. Operators are paying in some cases 15 cents a ton storage charges on board vessels. Usually the railroads do not begin re-ceiving lake coal until the middle of

When the suspension comes it is not improbable that upward of half a-million men will be made idle, act to speak of many thousands in other industries who will be laid off because the owners of establishments will be unable to seems the minutes or re-

onstries who will be laid of because the owners of establishments will be unable to seems ruel supplies or recuse to per increased prices... As in previous struggles of this character, the contest will be between empty stomachs on one side shift fat purses on the other. While Indianapolis dispatches state that the United Mino Workers expect to have a defense fund. Workers expect to have a defeuse fund workers expect to have a decense fund of \$4,000,000 by April 1, that sum will not last long when so vast an army of men, women and children must be sup-ported for two or three months at

least."

Hayes proceeds to call on the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor to take steps at once to raise funds to help the United Mine Workers. He goes yet farther, and advocates sympathetic strikes in the transportation industries to prevent the operators from taking advantage of coal they are laying up. He says:

"Let the railway workers and the transport workers upon the lakes and rivers be called upon to refuse to move coal!

plan, drastic tho it may appear, would tend to arouse the whole nation. The tend to arouse the whole nation. The people would rise up en masse and hallenge the right of a few plutocrats to oppress their workers while clutching the American public by the throat

and forcing it to stand and deliver." In the same issue he discusses the probability of a strike on the Great Lakes, even the there should be no coal strike. It seems that the pilots feel that they have about reached the point where, at whatever risk, they must resist the agressions of the Lake Carriers' Association, in which the Steel Trust is the chief moving force. In a recent declaration the Lake Pilots' Protective Association says:

"The declaration of war issued against the chiefs' protective the chiefs' protective that the chiefs' protective the chiefs' protective that the chief protection of the chief protection of

against the pilots' union is but the beagainst the puots union ginning of the hostile policy which the Lake Carriers have been contemplating for some time against all morganizations.

We, therefore, in our effort to ob-"We, therefore, in our effort to ob-tain justice and fair play, appeal to all marine workers, as well as organized labor generally, for their moral support and endorsement. in our efforts to bring about the right to organize. "There is no middle course; the unions that are not with us must be

considered against us. We hope to re-ceive a frank and positive expression from all wage earners, particularly the marine organizations, as we are con-fident that if the vessel-owners realize that we have the support and sympa-thy of all our co-workers, they cer-tainly will see the advisability of modifying their present position."

This means a call on the lake sailors' and longahoremens' unions to make common cause with the pilots, and

Hayes suggests that all of them seize the occasion, not to fight their own battle alone, but at the same time to

If Ex-Goy. Peabody of Colorado is out of employment, he ought to be able to get a lob from the Tear—but the cor-porations have probably looked out for him already.

"They Do These Things Better in France"-Do Not Expect Children to

between the English and French peo-ples, but also exchange of information

for London to imitate in the examples given at Paris. For instance, there is

III.—Love instruction, it is the bread of the mind; be grateful to your teachers as to your father and mother...

III.—Strire, so as to be happy, to accomplish each day a good and useful action.

IV.—Honor honorable people, respect the rights of all, and do not bend the knes to anyone.

stice. member that all products of the VII.—Remember that all products of the earth are the results of labor; he who enjoys these goods without working, steals the bread of the worker.

VIII.—Observe and reflect, so as to know the truth. Do not believe that which is contrary to reason; do not deceive yourself nor others.

IX.—Do not believe that he who despises

Glass blowers of the country are considerably disturbed by the new machinery that the trust is mistalling in its plants. Some idea of the economy of the blowing machines is gathered from the fact that one man operates five machines, while the output of one

uality.
The Glass Riowers' Luion some tim ago adopted the income tax for dues and each man pays 2 per cent of his earnings until a defense fund of 000 is raised. Cleyeland Citzen. fund of \$200.-

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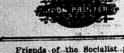
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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6. THE SOCIALIST VOTE

Socialist Party has passed through its general election. Its growing power licated by the increase of its voic: 96.96



Friends of the Socialist press it Greater New York and the vicinity ar again reminded of the two festivals to be held on Washington's Birthdaythe one at Grand Central Palace in Manbattan, and the other at the Brook lyn Labor Lyceum-in ald of the mov ing and press fund for The Worker and the "Volkszeitung." A new home we must have. A new press we ough to have, for it will make possible a great improvement in the appearance of the papers. Ten thousand dollars is needed by May 1. Our German cou rades and sympathizers have already contributed \$4,700, and they will not weary in well-doing; but others should help. The two festivals next Thurs day ought to bring in \$1,500 or more Each of our readers in this vicinity can help to that end.

"Oh, that I were written down, an ass" exclaimed the immortal Dog-berry. The directors of the Derby Neck, Conn., public library, must be among his lineal descendants.

Sherman Rell, the President's Roug Rider pet, the military ngent of the Colorado mine-owners, the man wh said: "To nell with habens corpus we'll give 'em post mortens instead has gone on the stage in a cheap melo drama. "Give a penny for Belisarius the general!"

Premier Fejervary of Hungry says that the origin of all the recent disturbances in that country is to be found in a "popular hunger for sovereign authority." Not a bad diagnosis, that. But why did it take His Excellency so long to find it out? Is he a Bourbon?

We observe that the old-party papers fn this great republic can give column after column to recording the alleged virtues of the late King of Denmark, but have not space for one line about the Danish municipal elections in which the Socialists more than doubled their strength. We suppose this culling of news is strictly "in accordance with the spirit of American institu-

Chipoff is the name of the Russian Minister of Finance who has just reported the necessity of more loans and heavier taxes to keep the Tsar's government going, "Chip-in" might seem more appropriate. But perhaps it will off before the peasants get done with him this spring. As for "Reke off " that would do as a name for any Russian government official at any time. Anyhow, "what's in a

Mr. Rockefeller is hiding from a proinvestigation subpoena into his hands. Now, John D. the Second, has just informed his -Bible class that it is never right to tell a lie nor dangerous to trust God for the consequences of telling the truth; also that when one is started on the path of moral rectitude in youth, as he was by his saintly ine why John D. the First is hid. ing. He is afraid the courts will coerce into lying-and he wouldn't do that for the world. Quite rightly, he fices from temptation.

plying to a delogation of peasants other day, thanked Heaven that led by an autocrat, thru in proportion to the area of the

whom God bestows greatness and hapon her, and that the head of the state is not dependent on Jewish bankers, as is the English King, no on irresponsible electors, as is the President of France. Quite a striking performance for the "greatest of Rus sian Liberals." Only, one might poin out to him that his master and th French President, as wey as the King of England and the heads of all other states, are actually dependent or bankers, whether Jewish or not, and have to consult them in every im portant act. No one knows that bet ter that Witte himself, the banker

agent.

An official investigation in the de partments at Washington shows that there are over eight hundred clerks and other government employees wh have passed the age of seventy. Now look out for a housecleaning. One of our great President's favorite maxims s: "The weakling must go!" And Sec retary Shaw has given it out that th Administration looks with no favor on old-age pension schemes for any gev ernment employees except those engaged in the killing business. The big capitalists have set the example, with their age-limit rules. Aged workers must go-to the poorhouse, to the river to the devil, anywhere out of the way.

Justice O'Dwyer of the New York

Supreme Court holds that it is not contempt of court for a man in the pay of a franchise corporation to make a profession of personating other men called as jurors, and acting in their places, to prevent the agreement of juries in giving damages against such company. Truly, the judicial idea of contempt and, consequently, of judicial dignity is past finding out. More than few times it has happened that a workingman called for jury service has evaded it for fear of losing the job on which his bread and butter depended, and has been severely punished for contempt in consequence. Is it a case where "the end justifies the means," we wonder-the end in the one instance being merely to save a laborer's chance to work, in the other to protect the divine rights of capi talist property?

The Union Pacific was one of the three big companies concerned in the Northern Securities merger. Th Northern Securities Company was dis solved by order of the Supreme Court, as existing in violation of the Interstate Commerce Law-one of the great triumphs of the "trust busters." . Yet here comes the U. P., in the financial columns of the papers of January 28 with a barefaced statement that it olds over 225,000 shares of Great Northern stock and almost 293,000 of Northern Pacific and, moreover, that these shares have risen in value (spita of our valiant President's "curbing" policy) to something like \$23,000,000 ore than they were worth a year ago Query 1: Is the trust busted? Query 2: Is it curbed?. Query 3: What have the trust lords lost by the process and what have the working people gained?

Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, Ia., reached against trade unionism again last Sunday. He indulged in the usual loose talk about unions "bringing competent men to the level of the incompe tent," and, as usual in such hanagues immediately contradicted himself and let the cat out of the bag by saying that the unions "compel employers to pay poor laborers as much as good ones." He declared that union men do not earn their wages and that "Unionism is a school for thievery." Now watch for a big donation to the church from some of the Dubuque bosses. The Archbishop went on to express his surrise at the fact that the press had given so much attention to his similar attack on trade unionism the week before. "It is simply a Christian belief." he said, "and anyone having a Christian belief should think the same." We suppose His Reverence holds also that it is a fundamental Christian tenst that clergymen should indules in wholesale slander. More power to him. The old proverb says: "Wh the gods would destroy, they first make mad.

A doubly curious instance of the way in which capitalism turns all things topsy-turvy and transforms the blessings of nature into curses and the adversities of nature into blessings for the working class, is to be found in the recent heavy snowstorm in this city. In itself, such a storm, making the streets almost impassable, would seem to be a calamity. Under capitalism, on the contrary, it is hailed with loy by some thousands of poor men, who are thus given the chance to get at least one or two days' wages by hard and disagreeable toll; costly and injurious to society considered as a whole, it is a godsend to the most numerous and most needy class. Again: In this particular case, came out warm and bright within a few hours, and so helped in the removal of the snow. Was this a beside to the workers? No. this b job, a part of their chance to cars feed and shelter. Was it even a beauti to the municipality, supposed to repre-

city a cont. The contractors are

their employees clean. The men who do the work are paid according to the number of carticads of snow they actually shovel and haul. So it appears that even the sun worked for the contractors alone, reducing the amount of wages they had to pay, but not cutting down their bill to the city. by a single cent.

A New York evening paper quotes with glee the following statement Professor Roberts of the University of Denver, made in the Denver "Republican," as a result of his "investigation" of municipal ownership in England:

"Laboring men in London are dividd over municipal ownership. The who does not work more than two days week wants the County Council to help him by giving him work; the man who has steady employment is opposed to the extension of municipal trading." The answer to Professor Roberts'

statement is that it is not true. The demonstration that it is not true is found in the fact that the British trade unions, which, course, include the workingmen who have the steadlest employ ment and the shortest hours and the highest wages, are rallying more and more strongly to the support of the socialistic and semi-socialistic elements on the political field, whose immediate program includes both the extension of nunicipal ownership and the adoption of effective means for the relief of the unemployed. So much for this profes-

How the Vanderoilts must have aughed when they read this item in Wednesday's papers:

"A jury before Coroner Harburger vesterday considered the death of Anrew Cahill of 66 East Ninety-third street, who was killed by a New York Central train at Eleventh avenue and Sixtleth street on Nov. 25 last. After listening to the testimony, Coroner Harburger said to the jury:

you believe that there are not enough men at that point and that there are not enough proper safeguards you may censure the railroad company s much as you like.'
"After a short deliberation, the jury

returned with a verdict which said:
"We censure the said railroad company for failing to provide the neces-sary safeguards for the protection of life and limb."

The capitalists whose historic motto is "The public be damned!" are not burt by censures. As things go, with Republican and Democratic nominees of the capitalist class as Coroners and District Attorneys and Judges, barmless censure is the most these master of industry ever get. If an indictment is found, it is against an employee-Wisker or a Van Schaick-who had to obey the profit-masters' profitably criminal orders in order to hold his ob and make a mere living while they accumulated their fortunes. How long will you stand for it?

A SOCIALIST CONSTABLE'S DI-LEMMA.

A curious and interesting question was raised in the recent convention of our party in Milwaukee. There, as is many Western cities, the constables whose functions correspond pretty closely to those of the city marshals in New York, are elected by popular

The question was: Should our party nominate for this office? Could a Sc cialist conscientiously and with due respect to himself and the party perform the duties of the office? One of the commonest of these duties is the execu tion of dispossess warrants. In many cases it would surely go against the grain for a Socialist constable. One or two of our comrades were elected to this unpleasant office in 1904, and in some cases they have paid the rent for poor families rather than evict them. But that can hardly solve the problem, for a party whose candidates are workingmen and which has no "barrel."

The city convention decided that we ate; that the objectionabl features of the constable's office are part of the capitalist system, under which we must work, while we labor to reconstruct it on a basis of social cialist constables, who will be as legient as possible in enforcing the law, then the brutal sort that the old parties would put in. It was a hard choice, but we doubt not our Mil

waukee comrades decided rightly. Perhaps we may be allowed to sug gest a mode of action that might give good results. Suppose a Socialist con stable sent to serve a dispossess war rant in a particularly painful case s noor family living in a wretched tene ment, unable to pay the month's rent the husband and father out of work laid off, locked out, or blacklis him refuse to do his duty in this case and resign his office, necessitating a special election, in which public attention would be centered on the horrors of tenement life and the specia miseries of unemployment, and let the party spare no effort to drive the les me. It would be good propeson l

The ides is suggested to us by the Italy is several cases. The national its. It has happ

would again pass the same measu If it was veloed a soco they would resign, be sent back to office by a yet bigger vote, and pass the measure for a third time. And in the end the government would yield.

To make another application of th same suggestive precedent. A Socialist mayor may be served by an old-narty tudge with an injunction or manda mus, commanding him, under pain of summary punishment for contempt of court, to do something which, as a Socialist, he is pledged not to do. What is then his duty? To bow to the law, as laid down from the bench? We think not. Rather to keep his pledge to his constituents, to violate the orders of the court, and, if need be, to go to jail for contempt. In many cases this would necessitate a new election, and would constitute an appeni to the highest of all courts, the popular vote, in which the decision would, if the thing were done sensibly and in order, pretty certainly be on our side.

Such an alternative is pretty sure to be presented to us ere long, now tha our party is capturing so many muni cipal offices. We should not wantonly provoke the conflict between two authorities. But we should be pre pared for it when it comes.

DEMOCRACY AND EFFICIENCY.

In the discussion of the amendment ecently adopted by general vote of the party, two of the disputants, at least, set off democracy of organization and efficiency in action as more or less conflicting requisites, one of which must be subordinated to the other or between which a compromise must be made. It seems to us that they viti ated their respective arguments for and against the amendments by this which we consider a mistaken antithesis.

When one tells us .hat "democracy is a far higher principle than efficiency and if either must suffer it should be the latter," we heartily dissent. Darwin and Marx have taught us otherwise. We know that, as a matter of fact, what is inefficient will fail, no matter what any of us may think 'should" happen. If democracy is less fficient than autocratic rule, then autocracy will survive. We do not think that autocracy will survive, just because we are convinced that democ racy can be and ever tends to be the more efficient system. It is our bustless to make our organization dem cratic and efficient not to disregard efficlency in adhering to an ideological democracy. There is no magic about the word "democracy," and we lose sight of its content if we use it as a shibbo leth. We are often tempted to do sonay, we often unconsciously do sobecause we have so much occasion to insist on the democratic character of our movement, on its necessarily democratic character, and because we have hardly yet reached the point where the executive needs of our party are so great as to bring the question of the fficiency of its forms and methods emphatically to our attention.

The Worker stands for des first, last, and all the time, not in opposition to efficiency of action, not regardless of efficiency, but as being a system that can be more efficient for the purposes of our movement that any other. But we do not accept at face value everything which is offered under the name of democracy.

For instance, we are not prepared to admit off-hand that any proposition which may be made for the extensi of the referendum and direct election of party servants is essentially demo cratic. We "want to be shown. Shown what? Shown that the proposed change will actually make the party organization a more efficient will of the rank and file. If it will do so, then its adoption will make our party more democratic. If it will not, then, just by making the organization less efficient instrument in the hand of the rank and file, it will render th party less democratic in the true sons of that word.

To Illustrate by an extreme case, reductio ad absurdum: Let it be proposed that the assistants and clerks and stenographers in the National Sec cretary's office must likewise be chose by general vote of the party, and that the National Secretary's plans for lecture tours must be referred to general "seriation" before going into effect. Of course, no one will make such a proposition; but it is conceivable. And if made, those who have cently adopted amendments, and nost ready to accuse all others as enemies of democracy, would oppose it. But on what grounds would they oppose it? On what grounds could hew? If the recent amendments wer essential to democracy simply because they extended the use of the general rote, then this new and admitte ed proposition is equally essential t cy, since it like the use of the general vote. The ob jections raised against, these supposed proposals would be based wholly on considerations of efficiency. The pro-posals would be sconted as instances

emocratic ideology, of abstracting "run to seed." It would b

inted out that the party m

pher for the National Office or would be the less transcribed functions from ht a given flus; that

es a whole are not able to ; would be the best available

a votes that thus the will of a minority would be imposed upon the majority; and that, besides, the time proper for action would be used up in making decisions which would often be found impracticable when finally made. Suc arguments as these would rightly be urged against any such proposals as we have imagined—and all of them would be summed up in the statem that the proposed changes would in terfere with the work of the party. reduce its efficiency, hamper the execu tion of the will of the rank and file the will of the rank and file being to have the work of agitation, education and organization done in the most en ergetic possible manner along certain lines defined in general terms by direct vote or thru chosen committeemen.

Granted, again, that the case is a extreme one, to the verge of impossi bility. Granted that it is not identical nor exactly parallel with the case of the recent amendments. We are no new discussing those amendments; they have been adopted, and we do not wish to reopen the question abou them. We are discussing a certain sort of argument which was used for them

The summing up of our comment is this: Democracy that is not efficient i not real democracy; to advocate the forms of democracy without reference to their efficient working in the service of the cause is to make democracy an empty phrase and to set that phrase above the real content and purpose of the movement; and to evade considerations of efficiency by branding thos who urge them as enemies of democ racy is to come perllously near to the methods of the demagog, in the common and bad sense of that much per verted word.

In all discussions of party organiza ion, the test question should be: Will this proposed measure make it easier or harder to translate the desires of the rank and file promptly and accurately into action? On that questio in any given case, it is quite possible for comrades to differ without either being justified in accusing the others of "bureaucratic" designs; and in proportion as the discussion is kept free from such accusations and from vague phraseology, in proportion as it is cor fined to a statement and comparison of facts in that proportion it will be helpful to the cause of Social Democ ency.

AFTER RUSSIA. TURKEY.

Socialism has reached the stage where it is a world power—the greatest of world powers, in fact-and deals with questions of international politics on a footing of rather more than equality with any of the great governments. We need not, therefore, apole gize for the space we use in calling our readers' attention to the following dispatch:

PARIS. Feb. 5 .- Prince Sababed dine, nephew of the Sultan of Turkey and chief of the Young Turk party as addressed a letter on the s of the regeneration of Turkey to Sen for Berthelot, who recently appealed to President Roosevelt in behalf of the Armenians. The letter complains that the revolutions which have torm the country for many years have been organized by the official agents of cer ain Powers for their own ends, at points out that while much sympathy has been given the Armentans, the Turkish peasants are more to be pitied. The agriculturists, the Prince says, are all forced to serve in the name, and the women are left to raise ugh to pay the exorbitant taxes. Higent Turks who try to gain retured, banished, and even murdered by irregular tribunals. This persecution, however, has only strengthene

The reforms imposed by Europe or

Turkey, the Prince says, have only accentuated the troubles. The interests of the Armenians and Turks are test The Kur sulmans, but not Turks, ravage bot Armenians and Turks indisc oli, as their ferocity is the direct resuit of their present social condition.

The imperative reform, Prince Sabe heddine says, is administrative de tralisation, which would pe industrious inhabitants to which would permit the industrious inhabitants to exercis-control over the management of loca affairs, and take necessary measure to maintain order and peace. I Europe and America decide to inter they must in justice intervene in gene, they must in justice intervene in favor of all the victims of the present zégime. Turkey being the great link between Eastern and Western civilisa-tion, the reforming and bringing her into line with modern ideas would efface the antagonism of the two civili-sations, thereby making immense-ctors founds the nulversal peace steps towards the nulversal p which this antagonism threatens.

Undoubtedly, when the revolution is main has achievel a definite tri timph, Turkey and the Balkan States will, equally with Japan and China and India, become centers of interest for Socialists. It is reasonable to any that we cannot expect Socialism to be stablished in any land-in Germany or France or the United States, for in ance-until it has got a good foot hold in all lands within the sphere o capitalist influence.

HOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWED When one of the Socialist Party del-

When one of the Socialist Party dales the New Jersey Unity Conference wife: "If we adopt the amendment medewing the L. W. W.J. our party will split; it will not be a slight split, as a headers of the active Socialist manifest with a secular conference of the active Socialist manifest which are sutherly and we believe, no heat reason for angles, so one are he made strongly special to one on he made strongly special to be one of the socialist special security and the security special security and the security special security spe

free expression of the opinions of the rank and file, decide to endorse eithe the A. F. of L. or the L. W. W., we should not wish therefore to split the party. The party members who stand as The Worker stands, against allow ing the party to be made a tail to either trade-union kite, will stand for the integrity of the party, even th they should find themselves in the minority—and we believe they are a large majority. We oppose such en-dorsement because we hold the party to be of supreme importance; for that very reason, we respect the party's deisions. If it comes to a split, the split ters will be the thick-and-thin par the splitters were the thick-and-this nartizans of the S T & I. A On then

It is an interesting admission made by one of the S. L. P. delegates in the New Jersey Conference, elsewhere re-ported, that, when he speaks of "in-dustrial organization" in the laborunion movement, he means the L. W. W. and nothing else. It is like the method of certain religious sectories who get you to agree that truth is a good thing and then coolly assure you that "truth" is merely another mam for the tenets of their sect. It is here assumed—and the delegates of our party seem to have stood for the mon s assumption (in the interest of barmony," no doubt), that for any other union to adopt those particula methods of organization and organized action that are commonly known un-der the name of "Industrialism" is an infringement on the DeLeon-Hagerty putent, and that the article is the fore spurious, and such unions mube repudiated even more forcibly that efficient methods. As for us, we don' recognize the validity of the patent Industrialism was not invented i New Reade Street nor at Brandt Hall. It was born of industrial evolution and it was expanded in the trade unions and began to be gradually adopted by many of them long befor two holy fathers "caught on." A says: "No doubt but ye are the Job says: and wisdom shall die with you"-but it doesn't, fortunately.

In order that there may be no mis understanding we explain again point which we have already stated There are in Russia a number of reve lutionary organizations, working pendently, but in more or less con plete harmony-the Social Democrati abor Party, the Bund (the Jewish So cial Democratic organization), the B volutionary Socialist Party, and the Sci parties of the Finnish, Lettish Armenian, and other subject cialist parties of the Fir nationalities. The moneys sent to Dr. Romm of the New York Russian Scial Democratic Society, are forwards by it to the Social Democratic Labo Party. The moneys sent to Nations Secretary Barnes are forwarded by him to the International Sociali Bureau and by it divided among th various organisations mentioned above The Jewish, Polish, Finnish, Lettish Armenian, and other organizations in this country have also their special funds for the aid of their respective

parent bodies in Russia.

The Worker is repeatedly pla a somewhat ridiculous position by the publication of reports of party meet-ings anywhere from two weeks to it month after their occurrence, owing to the failure of secretaries or other cor-respondents to send in their reports promptly. For this, on our part un-avoidable, delay we ask, not the in-dulgence of our readers, but their co-operation in stirring up their distory officials into more prempt methods. Some secretaries seem to think that if they send in the report of a meeting just barely before the next meeting takes place, they have done whole duty. The worst of it is our point of view, that most of ou renders blame us for the delay.

Is New York going to take place in the membership rolls of the Socialist Party, and give Illinois the lead? It looks so just now. In the last two months Illinois has paid \$22 in dues and New York only \$200. Call fornia was a fairly close third, with \$187.50; Wisconsin fourth with \$171.70; Massachusetts fifth, with \$155.50; and Ohio sixth, with \$120. If Illinois has ten New York by gett ing more members, we congratulate her. But let our New York comrades look up their red cards and see if they are stamped up to date—and, if not "dig up" without delay. The Empire State should not take second place thru neglect.

A correspondent expresses himself

A Socialist may be "siopping over" with the milk of human kindness, but he is not going to "fall on his neck" and kiss the man who is trying to take his job by cheap labor, even the that cheap man be

We quite agree. We add that the man who, except under pressure of dire necessity, will underbid a fellow workman for his job is not a good So cialist, no matter what his professions

H. A., Pittsburg.-If your English friend knows anything of the districts in which Thorne and Hardie were elected, he must know that it was no of Jews that elected them Even if it were so, we do not see what difference it would make; but it is no so. Socialism in England seems to be so. Socialism in England seems to be strongest among the miners, dock workers, machinists (what the English call engineers), and laborers or nav-vice. There are not many Jews in these trades.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. The following statement shows in letail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks:

Jan. 27, Pob. 3, Feb. 1 .15,000 18,000 18,0 - 640 - 644 1,842 12,270 12,165 11,046

we of The Worker. But we know that, DEAR MASTERS, WE DO NOT MEAN TO DECEIVE YOU.

By Horace Traubel.

that our intentions are weak at the knees. You are on our backs. We do not plan for revenge. To get you un-der our feet. No. We intend to get you down into the crowd. That is all. We are not safe. We are never safe to masters. We are never safe to lords of money. We are never to any men who are not safe common weal. Do not believe that if our idea is substituted for yours in the economy of the world your prop-erty rights will be the same as before. When our idea comes it brings revolution with it. Our idea is a rev lution. If our idea meant the same thing as other ideas it might just as are after the masters of men. whatever form, under whatever dis guise, the masters exist, after the will not be a master left. There will be no masters to master the farms. No masters to master the shops. No lord high gods to come between any man or weman or child and the grat sries of the earth. We are a menac You may well be arrogant when you may well tremble when you see that we are many and powerful. We know what we are about. Our idea has eyes all over its head. Our idea is the idea of the people. It is the idea of good for all as opposed to the idea of good for a few. It is an idea with which civilization will have to make terms. You have been putting prop erty first. Our idea puts people Your idea puts private property first. Our idea puts the commune first. We man. In so far as you are a proprietor and a master we propose to de-stroy you. You will find a place in our world. But your place will not be place of rule. It will be a place of vantage of the crowd. Wherever you could have taken advantage of the the crowd. Gone to bed happy with the crowd miserable. Lived in comenough and house enough while the crowd had to fight the crowd for the bones that were left where no one has food or clothes or house enough to protect them against the seasons or trick you or feed itself fat while you are starved. The crowd is going to give you a good place in the crowd. Not a preferred place. There will be no preferred places. But a good place. This is all we can promise you, dear masters. We are not out to fulfill our

think we mean one thing when we

mean another. We do not intend that

Dear masters, we do not mean to that time what we are really after.

The road lies open before us. It is not a road of doubt and mystery. It is a road of certainty and revelation We will go right down the middle of you shall go on in the dark supposing the road. Anything in our way will get hit. The discounts and interests and profits and rents and bosses and tyrants and autocrats and grafters and lobbyists will all get hit. God blows of creation. They do not compromise with the clay. They turn that clay to the best uses of beauty and justice. We do not knock at your doors in election times, dear masters interests as any other party. interest is not the popular interest we are not safe. Avoid us. Fight us. Hate us. Slander us. Enjoin us. That is all you have left to do. You can come over to our side, of course But you will not do that. One of you here, one of you there, may do that But the most of you will fight for your properties. Forget sonis and fight for properties. Fight with all forces fair and foul. Fight to the last ditch Fight until you are reduced to a last man. If I believed as you believe that's what I would uo.
lenge is the krevocable throw of aninhilation. We do not mean that you
that your booty. We that's what I would do. Our chalshall escape with half your booty. We claim it whole. That which has been taken from the people must be given back to the people. Must be given back to the people even if the people are forced to take it back. Do you not realise the stern situation, dear is not a little stroll down the boule vard. This is not lounging on cush ions and drinking superior wines out of cut glass. This is war. Industrial war. A war that will not stop until the object of the war is won. A battle want the whole war. Our thirst is not a thirst for blood. It is a thirst for ouls. It will not make an easy peace It has nothing to concede. It will fight on until you, dear masters, are in no position longer to even sugges any modification of our terms. We have told you the terms already. Our war is not a war waged for what we can get. It is a war waged to get all. A war that cannot be deceived by minor victories. A war that cannot be discouraged by major defects. A war that knows exactly what it is about. That knows all the suffering it must undergo. That knows all the sacrifice it must make. That knows it must starve and die in order that the world may eventually feed and live. is the purport of the great idea. That is the motive back of our psalm. That is the conquest for which we surrender all the prizes of the tempora years. This is a confession, made to you, dear masters, in order that you may see that we are not safe to mas ters anywhere in this world. Dear masters, we do not mean to deceive little where we must and forget by you.

DRIVE THE RICH THE REVERIES OF ROBBERS AWAY.

Among clippings from an English So-cial Democratic paper of the early sine-ties we find these verses, to be sung to the table of "Brive the Cold Winter Away," and evidently written by an Irishman, who signs "An Genibban.") Whoe'er has a mind to freedom inclined A soul above life is a ditch.

contract in halves and quarters. We are not giving a little and taking a

A soul above life in a ditch,
No langer he'll low, but come with us now
To break down the power of the rich.
You know very well, the powr live in hell,
Where manhood and honor decay;
So join in our band, with heart and with
heart

To drive the rich robbers away.

The man who controls the bodies and souls Who sweats all his wealth from woo

And stools all their nitiful store:

The helpless and weak are his prey. He never will mend until we make an e And drive the rich robbers away.

Not much do we get, however we aweat, One masters their profit must make: And then for the rent, we must be content The landlord shall some of it take. The kids and the wife must scramble thru

Be thankful to eat when they may, He often half-fed and go bungry

and don't be afraid of injuring trade, To us it is always the same; for had trade or good, it is well understood. The worker must lose at the game. The game is so played, and the rules of

That the workers have always to pay: And well do we know, it must erer be

Though they can with pride in carriage

while we go on foot in the mud, it is we who provide; while, whate

thic. We ne'er got enough of good food.
Indeed we deserve to suffer and starve
Their we so longer obey:—
Then rise like a man, and do all that you

To drive the rich robbers away.

"DAILY NEWS" SEES THE LIGHT.

On previous occasions the public has ha

reason to home taken by Socialist members of taken by Socialist members of this perty remainder of this perty remainder of the perty rema irm in their convictions on this matter shown by the action of two of them w npany a few days ago. The favore

ompany with the following note:

"We wish to inform you that, unlike the
mon elected by the old political parties,
Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Olsen are not in
the Legislature to do the work of the
corporationa. Therefore, they cannot and
have no desire to do the sort of work for
which these passes are intended as paymant."

Public sentiment clearly recgnizes that the Socialist members are in the right and that their action is a merited rebuke to pass grafters. In declaring that the passes are "intended as payment" for favors of some kind, potentially obtainable from le-distance, the Socialists are simply telling the truth, no matter how rude and un-grated) their catapokenness may seem to the socialists are simply telling.

BUY ONLY BLUE-LABEL CIGARS.

A CAPITALIST.

By Eliza Frances Andrews

I levy my tribute or man and brute nugh to myself as I pocket the fruit Of the tolling slaves I make my booty

While the blood of their children is food for my mills. What care I for the cost, if they foot the bills? For Mammon, the god by

duty,

I rule. otherly kindness the part of z Holds by And my creed is to bleed the guilible

Dupes of my greed-Them asses the masses

I revel in graft, I buy up the judges, The councils and congress, t schools and the churches, And when I invent some new kind of

To insure it against theological thun-

Or give to the church-and all will go merry; While to pay for these choice philanthropical pilts

I put a fresh tax on my slaves in the

The daft and raft, the purblind asses, Tools of my craft— "Them asses, the masses."

am safe with my spoils while the polls I can picket And see that they vote the old party I fill their ears with a lying report

Of the danger that lurks in the So cialist vote;
And like dull-witted cattle that haven't

the sense To bazard a kick in their own defense

take note That they've got in the wrong political boat— The besotted lot, the slavish asses,

Fooled by my rot-"Them asses, the masses."

THE "IMPOSSIBLE" HAPPENS

Seventy years ago a British scientist

of a steam vessel crossing the Atlantic and a week later the pioneer steamship started and carried several thousand copies of his psimpfilet to the United States. History repeats itself. In quite a num

ber of constituencies there are gentlemen of high intellectual attainments, quite equal to those of the afore-mentioned scientist, who are proving beyond "any possible, probable manner of doubt," that Socialism is impossible. With some it is a vague, beautiful dream, which the deprayiry of human nature will not allow. With others it is a pernicious doctrine which would reit is a permetous doctrine which would re-duce society to immorality and crime, and the religious source of a highly Christian community will revolt against it. Some-times it is both ways in the same speech. Nevertheteus, the Socialist ship will sail as advantised.—Labour Lender.

to establish a huge defeuse fund.

Arbeiter - Kranken - und Sterbe - Kasse

No one can thoroughly understand the Socialist movement in the United States as a costen to carry selfmost moving here it is such as the costen to carry selfmost moving here it. Freey member of the ancidatt Party, therefore, eaght to give Morris Hillouirs book a careful reading. It should be in the roading room of every local or club that maintains headquarters, and the comrades should see that it is in every public library as well. mer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika WORKERING Sick and Doub Benefit Fout at the United States of America.

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giad to see a man live within his income. Young John doesn't have to keep figuring how to live within his income, as the thou-sands of his wage slaves have to.—Toledo

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Science and Revolution

PARTY NEWS.

charter has been granted to Loca Tonopah, Nev., with 25 charter men National Organizer Teofilo Petrielle

National Organized a local at Clinton, (Italian) organized a local at Clinton, Ind., with \$2 charter mesobers. Adolph Guter, Room 506, Paxton Block, Omaha, has been elected State Secretary, and W. E. Blackford, 6340 N. 36th street, Omaha, National Comnan of Nebrasks.

Davenport, Ia., has been elected Na-tional Committeeman and John M.

position.
R. A. Miller, 510 Overton street Newport, Ky., has been elected Na-tional Committeeman. Frank H. Streine has been re-elected State Sec-

retary.

Local secretaries are requested to send copies of leafers issued by them in connection with the Bloody Sunday in connection with the Bloody Sunday in passessment of the Bloody Sunday in the demonstration; as well as newspar reports of the meetings and parad to the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, Camille Huysmans Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Beigiun state and local organizations are requested to collect and forward to the National Office copies of all ordinances bills presented by Socialists wh On the presented by Socialists who have occupied representative political Jostitons. All such documents should be on file in the National Office, both for their historical value and for return

The "Official Bulletin" for January containing the National Secretary

vate secretaries and locals. The draft of State and Municipa Fogram will be submitted as a na-Sonal referendum under date of Feb. b, in accord with the National Con-nittee motion adopted Sept, 11, 1905.

ELECTION OF N. E. C. Forty-five National Committeemen participated in the second ballot to elect the reducining five members of the National Executive Committee— William Mailly and John M. Work

having been chosen on first ballot. The

result was as follows: Robert Bandlow of Ohlo, 20; A. H. Floaten of Colorado, 20; Howard A. Gibbs of Massachusetts, 7; Geo. H. Goebel of New Jersey, 10; Fred. Heath of Wiscousin, 20; G. A. Hechn of Missouri, 10; C. H. Kerr of lifthois, 17; C. J. Lamb of Michigan, 6; hithois, 17; C. J. Lamb of Michigan, 6; Courtenry Lemon of New York, 13; T. J. Morgan of Hithois, 7; S. M. Reynolds of Indiana, 15; A. M. Simons of Hithois, 21; Jas. S. Smith of Hithois, 7; Clarence Sted-man of Hilhois, 11; C., G. Towner of Ken-tucky, 19; Chas. Ufert of New Jersey, 5; Ernest Untermann of Hilhois, 12.

Louisiana, Ray of Nebraska, Sparge of New York, Cochran of South Dakola, Farmet

A third ballot will be taken, clos Feb. 21. Under the rule, only the six highest on second ballot may be voted for on the third. These are: Bandlow, nten, Heath, Kerr, Simons, and

JANUARY-REPORT-The National Secretary's financial report for January shows Balance on Jan. 1, \$52.03; receipts, \$2,576.53; expenditures, \$2,507.49; balance, Feb. 1, \$122.10. Receipts for dues were as fol-

From organized states—Ainbaima, \$5: Arkansas, \$15: California, \$405; Colorado, \$13: Connecticut, \$15: Florida, \$7: Jaho, \$25; Illinois, \$118: Iowa, \$25: Kansas, \$10: Kentacky, \$20: Louisians, \$2: Kisiae, \$15: Massachusetts, \$1)2.50; Michigan, \$16: Minnesota, \$50: Missourt, \$40: Nebrasha, \$10: New Hampshire, \$2: \$20: New York, \$150: Oldo, \$50: Okshoma, \$13: Oregon, \$30: Pennsylvania, \$75: South Dukota, \$200: Texas, \$22:20 Washington, \$47:85; West-Virginia, \$5: Wisconsin, \$58:20; Wyomling, \$40: from locals in unorganized states and territories—Washington, D. C., \$5: Georgis, \$5: March \$10: Nerda, \$6: North Carolina, \$2: Texnessee, \$10: Virginia, \$3: from a unbers-at-larg, 40c.; total, \$1,153.60. The two linesian funds account for a The two Russian funds account for a large part of the receipts and expenditures—4149.26 in response to the call of Dec. 8, initiated by Hoehn and Behrens of Missouri, for the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, forwarded to the Russian Social Democratic Russian R

cialist Bureau to be divided among the various revolutionary organizations of the Aside from these transit items, the largest items of expenditure were: Wages, National Secretary and assistants, \$420.35; speakers, \$435; literature and supplies, \$114; "Bulletin." \$104.25; postage, express, freight, telegraph, and telephone, \$120.20; rest \$23.

The receipts for dues are the largest for any month since October. The dues receipts of the last three months indicate as, average paying n unber-ship of 21 Set.

THE RUSSIAN FUND. The National Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to the Russian revolutionary fund from Feb. 3 to 9, inclusive:

Local Manchester, N. H., \$1.05; Local Adams Co., III., \$2.50; Local North Bend, Ore., \$2.25; Local Scattle, joint meeting 8, P., & L. P. Finnish Chul, Polish Chub and L. W. W., \$100.22; Wm. Ener, Ferndale, Wash, \$1; Local Saftord, Aria, \$16; Sargus Club, Cliftondale, Mass., \$1.50; Local Philadelphia, In., \$307, I7; joint meeting, Women's Sestalist Union and Local Omaha, Keb., \$10.50; Finnish Socialist Club, Hancock, Mich., \$16; Local Vinion and Local Omaha, Keb., \$10.50; Finnish Socialist Club, Hancock, Mich., \$16; Local Abaquerque, N. M., \$470; Local Emisent, Johnson, \$2.55; Local Wankegan, Ill., \$8; Local New Orleans, La., \$45; Local Ballimore, Ms., \$28, \$28; Bohemian Ex. Com., Cleveland, O., \$16.70; Rohart Kell, Cleveland, O., \$16.70; Rohart Kell, Cleveland, O., \$15; Local Minneapolls, Minn., \$17.25; Local Selfmingham, Ala., \$235; Local St. Hilaire, Minn., \$5.02; Local Kusx, County, Me., \$16.65; Joint meeting, Local Washington, D. C., Workmen's Circle, Br. 92, Hallan Soc. Study Club, Locals 208 and 228 of L. W. W., \$25.18; Caleyville Br., \$13.55; Local Needesha, Kan., \$1.65; Local Boston, Mass., \$904; Pinnish Young People of Local Manchester, N. H., \$1.03; Local

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for national lecturers and or-ganizers for the coming week are: James H. Brower: Feb. 18, Spring Valler, III.; Feb. 19, LaSalle; Feb. 20, Peoris; Feb. 21 to 23, Fudion; Feb. 26, Hayann. John Collins. Feb. 15 and 19, Taylorvilla. III.; Feb. 20 and 21, Litthfield; Feb. 22 to

Teodio l'etrichia (Italian): Feb. 18, Nov-ager, Mo.; Feb. 20 and 21, Ogiesby, Ill. ris.; Feb. 23 and 24, Pres

Massachusetts. Grieves, Organizer; A. S. Maclean, Treasurer; A. N. Wilbur, Literature Agent. This club the small is doing

The Norfolk County Federation meets at Quincy on Sunday, Feb. 25. 2 p. m., Hancock Hall. The county organization is in good working condi-tion and expects delegates from every

club in the county. Luncheon will be zear and netted \$350. The financial secretary has been successful in col-ecting arrearages. The collections for the month of January were \$29.25.

The club is now prepared for the com-Wm. Thurston Brown will speak at Challenge of Modern Knowledge and

list of speakers up to March 25. Dr. Antoinette F. Konikow, John Eills, Louis Marcus, Henry Abrahams, and

held a meeting at 724 Washington publishing the "New Liberator" was discussed at some length and it was voted that "The meeting recommend o the Association that they disband ing for stock subscriptions, this being peal to those who were ready to advance funds." The meeting was adtis, George Roewer, Jr., W. Wolffer, H. Mosman, G. G. Hall, S. P. Leven

The 13th Ward Branch of Newark

at 38 Holland street. English-speak-ing comrades living in this ward are help along. them. This representative of law and order, not being a college graduate, asked Comrade Suic to read the bill Suke combying read "Logic of Liberty." ing Judge Bray imposed a fine of \$20 in spite of the fact that it has been customary for all kinds of organiza tions to advertise on these posts; is fact they are covered now with ad-vertising matter of all descriptions. The police force of Orange have threatened to call out the militia to protect the city from those four So-cialists. The politicians have in the pust played Orange "to the limit" and they naturally resent our activity in stirring up the workingmen; it raises

stirring up the workingmen; it raises the price of votes above par, and something must be done to stop it. Colby and Shoenthal were used as "dope" last year to keep them slumbering, but as their reform measures have been put in cold storage by Boss Lentz, some more drastic dose mint be used, and so we have this combination of police and press, trying to create an impression that we are a bunch of anarchists, dangerous to the community, and only kept in check by the firm hand of our gallant c...ef and his sub-ordinates. Father Romanelli, the

hand of our gallant c...ef and his sub-ordinates. Father Romanelli, the Italian priest who committed the crime of trying to be fair to the Socialists, has been driven out of town by these tactics and has brought suit against the Chief for malicious stander. How-ever all these little difficulties simply act as a stimulant fo true Socialists, and will spur them on to greater ef-fort, realizing that the puny attempt of the capitalist politicians to stem the tide will only make the stream risc higher, eventually sweeping them to

tapp (S. L. P.) and by unani

tinue to be cut into, by reforms. The question that should be settled in our minds is, not to be straid, but to decistre it. If you see the usefulness of an economic organization with aims the same as ours, calling, despite us, for the unity of the worker pelitically and economically. If you recognize it as such, dare to say as. politically and economically. If you recognize it as such, dare to say so.

Romary (S. L. P.): I can confirm by experience what Conrade Redlly has said about Colorado. I lived in that state for three years, and took active part in its politics for the S. L. P. There, the ruling class has absolute control of the political power. Here, we can have watchers at the polis, but in Colorado minority parties are not permitted to have watchers at the polis, but in Colorado minority parties are not permitted to have watchers at the polis at all. You cannot gits the election returns as proof that the miners did or did not vote as they said thisy would. We should take a positive position. It is the only way for milliant Sociolists. Suppose that, upon the platform or in the shop, we point out the fallacies of craft unionism, and tell the workers that they phould be organized upon the lines of the class struggle, in industrial organization, and they should ask if there is such an organization. What else could you do but point to the 1. W. W.) If you really mean what you say, then have the courage to take the only stand that we can that we dare.

Husch (S. P.): Killingbock's amendment is really a beating about the bugh. We came out against neutrality and the A. F. of E., and what shall we do now! Go right before the people with an endorsement of the I. W. W. The majority of the workers are in favor of industrial uniquism. In the step if talk it, and when a fellow asks if there is such an organization, I say, "Yes, the I. W. W." Therefore, I can't see how we can get away from saying it here, and we thould say it. When we say industrial unionism, jet it be clearly understood that we mean the I. W. W. mad no other organization.

Killingbock: I don't like my amandment any better then the rest de I. I instruction.

endorse it. We have decided that we cannot remain neutral; we have also decided that the A. F. of L. is an obstruction to a class-conscious morement. This brings as to the userfainess of the I. W. W. If nothing abominably rotten can be found in M. we must recognise its mertiness. All mea, including the workers, are inclined to organization. The capitalists recognise this and have manipulated the trade union movement by having the workers. we must recognize its usefulness. All ries, including the workers, are inclined to organization. The capitalists recognize this, and have manipulated the trade union movement by baving the fahige on deck. We ought also to be on deck, to organish the workers along right lines. "Big disserties gets, not sympathy, but opposition from other crafts. The Franklin Society & from other crafts. The Franklin Society of Pressmen knocked them. In this typostrike unknocked them the papers are settling articles knocking their striking brothers. If organised on the hasis of the I. W. W. with a could not be. Talk about voting is Colorado—conditions are just as bad here. At tast election it was not until I had four times demanded them that I got a complete set of ballots. By-and-bys they will have a man sitting there to decide whether on the same that there is a man string there to decide whether on the have the intelligence to vots.

James: I would like to ask if there is any truth in the stories that I. W. W. men are scabbling on the printers?

Eck' No. In the Butterick plant there is an I. W. W. engineer, and the I. W. W. world order him opt.

the capitalist politicians to stem the tide will only make the stream risc higher, eventually sweeping them to oblivion in the flood of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

UNITY CONFERENCE.

The S. P. S. L. F. Unity Conference beld its third sension Jan. 21. All present Minutes of second session ordered given to press.

Froch (S. L. P.) culted attention to the fact that the Conference at its previous maceting had departed from the order of business which had been laid down. The amended resolution which we new take up reads: "Resolved, That this Conference places itself on record as favoring the organization of the working class upon the lines of the class attended to the transportation of the working class upon the lines of the class attended to the irrepression of the working class upon the lines of the class attended to the irrepression of the working class upon the lines of the class attended to the irrepression of the working class upon the lines of the class attended to the irrepression of the working class upon the lines of the class attended to the irrepression, and the language for or against the "macfulence of the irrepression, and the language for or against the "macfulence of the irrepression, and the language for or against the "macfulence of the irrepression, and the language for the against of the conference that the conference of the irrepression, and the language for the against the "macfulence of the irrepression, and the language for the against the "macfulence of the irrepression, and the language for the against the "macfulence of the irrepression, and the language for the against the "macfulence of the irrepression, and the language for the against the "macfulence of the irrepression, and the language for the against the "macfulence of the irrepression, and the language for the against the "macfulence of the irrepression, and the language for the against the agains

mic organization becomes al! the more in

Quinan: will Common klean expans what he means by somewhile, similar, some-thing just as good!

Klehn: I do not understand the question.
I spoke in favor of the amendment. The sense of the amendment is to favor econ-onic organization of the workers, upon in-dustrial lines. I want to avoid the designa-tion of any narticular organization or

(Continued on page 4.)

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR REW YORK COUNTY. Organizer and Financial and Correspond General Committee meets second an fourth Saturday evenings of each month at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Executive Committee meets ever evening at 206 E. Eighty-sixt First Agitation Committee, compa-

Third screet. Organizer, E. Ramm, 1821
Third seenae, lating Committee (Zist, 23d, 3ist and 34th A. D., Manhattan) meets draw and third Saturday at 250 W. One Mandred and Twenty-Sirth street.

Broax Agitation Committee (34th, 35th, and Assarted A. D.) meets, second and frourth Wednesday at 3500 Third avenue.

BRANCHES.

Ist, 3d and 5th A. D. meets hast Thesday in the month at 125 Varick street. Organizer, Rudolph, Lowatrand, same address.

inty G. M. Griffith, 3H E. Thirreenth in the control of the contro

day in the month at 128 Varick street. Organisor, Rudolph, Lowatrand, same address.

2d and 8th A. D. meets first and third Taurslays at 237 East Redodway. Secretary Sol. Solomon, 318 L. Thirecauth street, and the street of the second street. The second street of the second street of the second street. The second street of the second street of the second street. Secondary Moses S. Hart. D Cooper Square. Th. 9th and 20th A. D. meets every second sad fourth Fridays at 35 W. Twenty-seventh street. The second sad fourth Fridays at 35 W. Twenty-seventh street. This A. D. meets every become and fourth Fridays at 35 Eighth swams. Secretary, 11 A. D. meets every bunday creating the A. D. meets every bunday creating the second sad secondary. The secondary second secondary secondary secondary of the secondary secondary secondary. The secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary. The secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary. The secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary. The secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary. The secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary. The secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary. The secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary. The secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary secondary.

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West Side Agitation Committee (lst, 3st 5th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 25th and 27th A. D.) meets first and third Thursday in the month at 395 Kighth avenue. Organiser, E. M. Martin, came address.

Vorkville Agitation Crossmittee (28th, 28th, 29th, 20th, 25th and 23d A. D.) meets first and third Saturdays at 206 E. Eighty. sixth street. Organiser, E. Ramm, 1821.

Bill Street.

Sind A. D. meets every second and fourth Thursdays at 130 K. One Hundred and Thursdays at 130 K. One Hundred and Thursdays at 130 K. One Hundred and 138 th meets overy first and third Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-8fth street. Secretary Max Schuppe, 2109 Fifth avenue.

34th A. D. Bronx meets every second and fourth Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Forty-fourth street.

35th A. D. Br. 1 German meets serery frist and third Fridays at 1300 Third avenue. Secretary. August Hansen, 380 K. One Hundred and Forty-fourth street.

35th A. D. Br. 1 German meets serery first and third Fridays at 1308 Third avenue. Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Hansen, 622 E. One-Hundred and Sixty-first and third Fridays at 150 Summit avenue. Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Hansen, 622 E. One-Hundred and Sixty-first street.

35th A. D. Br. 3. Highbridge, meets first and third Fridays at 150 Summit avenue, at Heide's Hotel. Senth street, Williamsbridge, 2. Van Nest, meets every first and fourth Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall, Van Nest, Organiser, Servey second and fourth Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall, Van Nest, Organiser, Finalish Branch meets every first and third Sunday evenings at 141 K. Forty-second street. Organiser, G. Perrone, 304 B. Forty-fifth street.

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undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain tanguage of the ma-terialistic conceptions of history it is with-out an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of my least a half-dozen copies at any of its meetings this winter is an organization that doze not know a good thing when it

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You can just his discensia on this and all our other health by paying a dellar a month tan month for a story aftern of these. Charles, H. More & Company pa Posts Avenue, Chicago

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 3.

Pennsylvania. A mass meeting will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, on Sunday, even-ing, Feb. 18, with Jas. M. Helly of ing, Feb. 18, with Jas. 28, result of Jersey City and Geo. R. Kirkpatrick of lows as speakers. This being the only mass meeting the party will hold this campaign, the comrades should devote their energies to advertising it as much as possible and make it such a success as to stir up and eathuse the whole membership.

California.

A union labor party is being formed in Los Angeles thru the activities of the Schmitz-Reuf organization of San Francisco. At its first, mass meeting on Jan. 27, Schmitz was the principal speaker and he was named by the chairman, Dr. Houghton, as the next Governor of California., This means, of course, a state tabor party. While most of the Socialists of California have legared their lesson by this time. of course, a state into party, while most of the Socialists of Cafffornia have learned their lesson by this time, it is evident that it will be a test for the Socialist Party, and that many, when weighed in the bainnee, will be found wanting. Local Freezo has already lowered our standard and turned in its charter, and some ex-members there, Mr. Gallman aggrothers, ran on the ticket of the new party. Mr. Gallthe ticket of the new party. Mr. Gallman, by the way, is a master painter, and was always a "weak sister" in the and was always a "wenk sixter" in the party organization. The Schmitz-Reuf party in relieving us of a few members of the Gallman order, who prefer office in a capitalist party fo membership it, a Socialist Party, will add to the real strength of the Socialist Party of this state. At the Socialist Party of this strength of the Socialist Party of Lies state. At the Schmitz meeting in Los Angeles Job Harringh was on the platform, and be is busy in the city button-boling members of the party and trying to convert them to the idea that we should disband our organiza-tion in favor of the Schmitz-Reuf party. In order to meet the issue and casek the bottom out of this kind of sopaganda he has been challenged to the tarthur Morrow, Lewis in public febate. Harriman has accepted the finllenge, and the debate has been ar-) nged for Tuesday night, Feb. 20, in Simpson's Auditorium, the largest in \e city. The proposition is: "Re-loved That it is the duty of all Socialists to support every economic or political struggle into which organize i labor, as such, enters." On the outcome of this debate will probably de pend whether or not we have a split in our party here. It is hoped that every Socialist in and around Los Angeles will be present. The followers of the new party will be out en masse and it will be the most exciting and hotly contested debate ever belti here. We are fortunate to have for our We are fortunate to have for our champion Comrade Lewis, who, in ad-dition to being a Socialist scholar and a fine debater, has had some years' experience of the Schmitz-Rent regime in San Francisco.

Here and There.

A referendum is being taken in the state of idaho on the question of raising a state campaign fund by mouthly assessments upon the members. Two propositions are submitted; one for 5c and one for 10c per month.

and one for 10c per month.

Local Omsha, Neb., has chosen its candidates for city afficers. The primary takes place April, 3, and the election May 1. Local South Omahs has nominated its ficket for priharies. March 3. The city election will be held April 3.

The Toronto "World" of Feb. 2, and the Guelph "Duity Heraid" or Feb. 5. give reports of Comrade Debs. meet-ings in those cities which indicate that they were very successful.

New York State.

A local has been organized in New-burgh. It starts out with 11 members and bids fair to become a good work Application for a charter has been

Application for a charter has been received from Earlville as a result of Sol Fieldman's meeting there.

Comrade Fieldman's still having successful meetings and comrades where he has spoken send entimistate letters about his work. His dates are: Feb. 16, Gloversville; Feb. 18, Schenetady; Feb. 10, South Gens Falls; Feb. 20, Fort Bdward; Feb. 23, Newburgh; Feb. 24, Hayerstraw.

The next speaker to be sent out on a tour will be James Oneal of Terre Haute. Ind. He will probably begin

Hante, Ind. He will probably begin at the western end of the state about the middle of March. Comrade Oneal is highly recommended as an effective speaker for Socialism, and it is hoped that every local will make an attempt to arrange a meeting for him. Full particulars will be sent to locals as soon as the exact date is ascertained when he can enter the state.

The vote on National Referendum C, as to holding a special national con-vention, closes Feb. 27. Locals must get their returns to the State Secretary

took up the question of this year's state convention and decided that an early convention is necessary. It was decided to issue a call for nominations for place and time, which has been sent to all locals; the time for filing pominations with the Note Secretary. much less expense. As its second choice the Quorum suggests Syracuse. The time suggested is the first Satur-The time suggested is the first Saturday and Sunday in June. Locals should be prompt in sending in their nominations for a place and date. The constitution provides that traveling expenses of delegates shall be paid but of the treasury of the State Committee and the fund for this purpose is to be raised by an assessment or in such other way as the Committee shall deem expedient. The Committee shall deem expedient. The Committee shall deem expedient. The Committee shall deem expedient as assessment of 25 cents per member shall be levied for the purpose of defaults and financial secretaties of locals in the committee of the commi

MORRIS-SHAW DRAMATIC SOCIETY

THURSDAY, MARON L AT & P. M. ERCEPTION APTER PERFORMANCE. Half net proceeds to the benefit of the Bate Campaign Eund, Sectorial Same ACKETS, 25 CENTRA 1087 | Con

uld endeavor to collect this ass

The following table shows the vot of locals for National Committeeme of locals for National Committeemen and Auditing Committee, the totals of which were published last week:

VOTE FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE

146	H	1	Ben		Squi		Suma
Locals.	golt		erberg	V. Jackso	7	Jackson	Simmonds
Troy Buffalo Utica Middetown Johnstown Salamanca Queens Youkers Addison Geneva Gioversville Kings Co.	10 6 11 25 1 4 6 8 10 18 18 7	12 5 25 4 18 27 5 5 31 33 65 17	··· i ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·	1 : 4 2 4 1 14 : 4 8 4 12 2 8 : 54	1057144 12 122 61	57-143-0-8	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
Totals,	00 7	29 4	ET 1	53	84	(32	

YOTH FOR AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Kings 38 13 10 87 78 64 Queens 18 11 11 16 17 .3 New York..... 3)4 294 211 263 105 38 360 318 232 309 200 105

New York City.

The systematic course of lectures on Socialism organized by Local New York began last Sunday at 585 Eighth They will continue on Tues day evenings at 8.15 sharp, at the san place, for fifteen more weeks. Admis sion for the course costs \$1, payable at the hall. Comrade Lees first lecture was wholly introductory. He will give three more on The Economics of Socialism, after which Comrades Hilfpenheimer will take up other phases

At the Metropolitan Tabernacie, of Seventh avenue, between Phirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on Mouday eral discussion on the question: Would Socialism Be a Better System than Capitalism? Some comrades should be The Wednesday evening lectures at

585 Eighth avenue are not receiving the support and attention they deserve from the party membership. We ven-ture to say that never has there been presented in New York City, a more there symposium of radical thenglits exponded by more well-known men. Alexander F. Irvine and Dr. Henry Frank have already spoken; other lec-tures are as follows: Feb. 21, Ex-Congressman Robert Baker, Is There a Natural Tax?; Feb. 28, Prof. Frankin H. Giddings, Socialism and Liberty; March 7, Hon. Bartley J. Wright, Poverty and Social Reform; March 14. James F. Morton, Jr., The Bugbear of Race Suicide; March 21, Bey. Chas. P. Fagnani of the Union Theological Seminary, Agitation, Revolution, Evolution, Evolution, March 28, Clarence J. Shearn, late Municipal Ownership candidate for District Attorney, April 4, Mrs. Florence Kelly, formerly State Labor Commissioner of Blinois, Our Tolling Children. Such a program descrees widest advertisement and best attention and all should do their utmost to give it the success it descrees. A meeting in aid of the Russian revolution will be held Saturday, Feb. 17, at Crotona Casino, 975 E. One Hitc. dred and Sixty-ninth street, Bronx. Fagnani of the Union Theological Se

dred and Sixty-ninth street, Bron Borls Reinstein will speak on Russia Revolution, its Prospect and Some Facts and Characters from Its His-tory. There will be a musical program, dancing and refreshments. Admission

The Bronx Agitation Comm ounce a lecture to be given by Alge non Lee at Metropolis Theatre Half. corner of 142nd street and Third avenue. Sunday evening, Feb. 18, on The Abolition of Chattel Slavery, to be preceded by a recitation of Ernest Jones' "Song of the Wage Slave," and other labor poems by Miss Emeria Campbell. The bare announcement of these lectures ought to bring the up town comrades out in large number but when such an attractive program Comrades are urged to bring non

Socialists if possible. Here is an ex-cellent opportunity for work among the enrolled voters of the Bronx.

BROOKLYN. Branches land 2 of the 21st A. D. og. Feb. 5 sixteen members were present. B. Wolff was chalrman. Organizer Wm. Koenig reported that the work of the comrades for the past year had been generous and the results good and that Br. 1 was in a promising postas to holding a special national convention, closes Feb. 27. Locals must get their returns to the State Secretary on or before March 4.

The State (norum at its last meeting took up the question of this year's state convention and deedded that an early convention is necessary. It was decided to issue a call for nominations for place and time, which has been for place and time, which has been sent to all locals; the time for filing nominations with the State Secretary expires Mar. 3. If more than one place is nominated they will be submitted to general vote. In issuing the call, the Quorum offered a suggestion that New York City be chosen as the place for the convention, as this would cause much less expense. As its second choice the Quorum suggests Syracuse the convention of Peiser, chairman of the ticket committee, reported that 15,000 tickets, were
ready for distribution and requested
that the committee be enlarged; whereupon about ten comrades volunteered
their services. Comrade Lipes, chairman of the entertainment committee,
assured the comrades that the entertainment would surpass any gives in
the past. The question of unity with
the S. L. P. was then discussed. A
resolution by the 8th A. D., directing
the Assembly Districts to discuss the
mater and instruct their delegates,
was lost. Comrade Weil of the 20th
A. D. then moved that a committee
of seven be elected to confer with a
like committee of the S. L. P. Conrade Butscher appealed to the comrade Butscher appealed to the comrades to vote down this motion of the
ground that the S. L. P. is no longer
a real political party; the general continent was the same, and the motion
was described. A metion was the
passed liviting the members of the
S. L. P. to individually join the party.

QUERNES.

Hahn in the chair. The same commit tee that served for the entertainmen of Jan. 21 volunteered and were em powered to make arrangements for the entertainment and ball to be held on Sunday, Feb. 18, 4 p. m. The Press Committee turned over 1,500 tickets to the distributing committee which was instructed to send them to all branches and organizations. It was decided to present Br. 59, W. S. & D. B. F., with one free ticket for each of its mem-bers. Comrades Lehman, Kramer and Burgher were elected a committee to act in conjunction with the bar com-mittee and secure more waiters, chairs, tables, and better accompdations than last time from the proprietor of Kreu-scher's Hall. The committee on the engagement of talent reported that it had delegated part of this work to Comrade Martin Deni of the Actors' Union, and that the Irish comedians Montague and O'Hara had been re-en

Local Queens will hold a special meeting on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18. at Kreuschers Hall, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Evergreen, at 3 p. m. sharp, just before the beginning of the entertalnment, to vote on the place of the state convention.

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY.

Jectures under the auspices of the So-cialist Party or auxiliary organizations and lectures by Socialists before other organiza-tions are listed here. Unless otherwise stated, the hour is 8 p. m. and admission is free.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 E. Fifteenth street. The Difference Between Socialism and Anarchist-Communism. For Secialism,

SUNDAY, FEB. 18.

West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth ave-me. Lucien Sanial: The Mechanism of Capitalism.

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hun-Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 p. m. Anna A. Maley: Socialism.

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred, and Twenty-fifth street, 3 p. m. Lucien Sanial: The Share of Productive Labor in Its Product.

Metropolis Theatre Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue.

and Forty-second street and Third avenue. Algernon Lee: The Abelition of Chattel Stavery. Verein für Volksbildung, 64 E. Fourth

street. Lecture in English. Terada MONDAY, PEB. 19.

Apollo Hell, 975 First avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. Mor ris Hillmut: The Struggle of the Classes. Sunrise Club, dinner at the Hotel Girard. W. Ferty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. Topic for after-dinner discussion: Graft in Private Business. TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

West 81de Hendquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, under nuspices of City Executive Committee. Algernon Lee: Economies of Socialism.

WEJNESDAY, FER. 21.

West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue. Ex-Congressman Robert Baker: 1s
There a Natural Tax?
Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Hugh O. Pestecogi: William Morris, Artist, Poet, Socialist.

FRIDAY, FER. 23.

Idberal Art Society, Terrace Lyceum, 206
East Breadway. Debate between Henry Jager and G. Havidon: The Industria Workers vs. Trade Unionism.

Brooklyn. SUNDAY, FEB. 18.

Sliver Building, 315 Washington street ohn C. Chase. Some Experiences of a Sc John C. Chase. Some Experiences of a So-cialist Mayor. Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth ave-ties. Bertha M. Fraser: The Class Strug-

AMERICAN AID FOR and & RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Friedland and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Demo-cratic Society of New York acknowl-edge receipt of the following conributions for the Russian revolution:

A. M. Palm, Corning, Cal., \$1; per National Secretary, S. P., \$146.26; Local Mon-arch, Mo., per F. M. Rector, \$5; Pennsyl-vania Federation of Labor, per C. F. Quinn, \$15.15; M. S., \$10; East Side House Settlement, N. Y., per W. H. Kelly, \$10: Local Canton, O., per W. H. Miller, \$15.85; T. S. Pafin, Anhony, Kan. \$1; Workmen's Circle, Gen. Office, \$22.26; Finnish Br., Local Aberdeen, Wash., per A. Jonas, \$10; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 121, Norwood, Mass., \$8.40; Eknteringslay Young People, N. Y., for Eknterinoslay, \$26; Local St. Louis, per Kämmerer, \$10; Br. 7. Local Easer Co., N. J., per Rubinow, \$10. coll. by J. Frankenpohl, per Rubinow, \$10. coll. by J. Frankenpohl, per Rubinow, \$4.20; Leo Gruenfeld, N. Y., \$3; per "Volkaseiting," \$112.50; per Wm. Malley, Toledo, O.—Mrs. S. Taylor, Toledo, \$5; Local Crestline, C., \$1; Hannah Hübler, Toledo, \$5/c.; John Figema, Coleman, Alberta, Can., \$2; Thomas Kelley, \$1; Jos. Peters, \$1; Wm. T. Roche, \$2; Daniel Fish, Oakesdele, Wash., \$2.50; from Local Hartford, Conn., on Hets, per P. N. Christensen—A. Fefigold, \$2; A. Johnson, \$2.50; E. Kleinman, \$176; Max Sirsuss, \$1.10; J. Hanser, \$4.25; R. W. Patmore, \$7.90; Christensen, \$1.50; per R. B. Ringler, State Secretary, Reading, Ta.—Local Mt. Pleasant, \$4; Local Spring City, \$4; Local Reading, add., \$15.30; Docal Monaco, \$2; Local Rochester, \$2.23; W. D. Altman, \$2; Local Rochester, \$2.25; W. D. Altman, \$2; Local Rochester, \$2.25; W. D. Altman, \$2; Local Rochester, \$2.25; Local Rochester, \$2.25; Local Spring City, \$4; Local Pettsrown, add., \$155; preyiously acknowledged, \$7,611.87; total to Feb. 10, \$8,235.63.

Contributions should be sent and Contrib ment, N. Y., per W. H. Kelly, \$10; Local

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E, Fif-teenth street, New York.

KAUTSKY ON RUSSIA.

J. B. Askew, in London "Justice," summarises Kautsky's consideration of the Russian revolution in his introduc-tion to a Russian translation of his "Erfurt Program," as follows:

Enture Program, as follows:

Kautaky writes on the significance of the part played by the peasants, and the impertures of the Agrarian revolution. He points out that the original rillage companion in Russia is now so fully rules that it is not to be thought of the peasants themselves demand communicalization for nationalization of the land, not the rillage companity. Kautaky positio out that fais is rip? no measa necessarily a Societies demand, as much. It

involve no loss. He utters a warning, how-ever, against allowing the workers to be drawn to the land by hopes of gaining something from the dividing up of the big extates. That would be a very dangerous illusion, which could only bring ruin, as there would not be enough soil to allow of ruifmal cultivation. Kautsky then shows the dependence of the peasant on indus-trial life. Alove all, he requires money, and must soil his products to get it. and must set his products to get it. Money he requires for taxation and to buy Money he requires for taxation and to buy machinery, to say nothing of other requirements, such as insurance funds against hedyens etc. But, wet only that, Bussia's population has grown enormously in recent years, so that the old policy of wood cutting threatens to leave the land treeless in places—because as the peasants houses are even yet built aimost entirely of wood, the demand for wood is enormous. Then education is insub-required. All that will render an enormous expenditure of money necessary if Bussian agriculture is to be put on a proper footing. In other words, it will be necessary to borrow money or to declaire national bishruptcy. The latter will be felle to think of raising new loans, even were the proletariat and pensantry. even were the proletariat and pensants anxious to put themselves under the inte anxions to put inconserves under the heart way is to save the money they already pay in the terest to these sharks. In the military and other expenses great reductions can be made. Then the Church and the Crown have vast wealth. There are valuable mines; these could be nationalized by a democratic state in a way to raise revenue democratic state in a way to raise evolue, provided this were carried out sensibly, and not simply to enrich their present preprietors at the cost of society at large. These measures will not create a heaven on earth for the peasant, but they are necessary for him, and the raising of the well-being of the measure is fulfacenessable in the interest. the peasant is indispensable in the interest of the industrial wage worker. They are not Socialism, but they are what the So not Socialism, but they are what the So-cialists must carry quit. Kantsky also ut-ters a warning against any attempt to pro-claim the land national in the sense that a rene must be paid for the same. That would simply create strife between peas-ants and proletariat, Kantsky adds a final warning against the idea that the peasants are going to start an agrarian Socialism be-fore the schole nation is the for Socialism beare going to start an agrarian Socialism b fore the whole nation is ripe for Socialism

THE BALTIC PROVINCES REVOLT.

This is, I am well aware, an inadequal

According to Von R. Kielnberg, in the "Neue Zelt," the nearness to Ger-many and the easy introduction of German Socialist writings are among the causes of the revolutionary rising in the Tsar's Baltic provinces. "The paniphlets in which the economic theories of Marx and Engels were popularized were translated, and disseminated in labor circles. . . The step was easy from instructing the Livonians in the ideas of Socialism to organizing them into bodies, prepared for open warfare." The next advance was to claim the support of the press. A daily paper, "Deemas Lapa," was enlisted in their cause. Next came the organi-zation of the Riga Lettic Social Democratic Committee, This was in 1901. Between 1901 and 1903 more than twenty mass meetings were held, without permission of the police, and in 1903 250,000 political tracts were dis

BLOODY SUNDAY IN ITALY.

All over Italy great demonstrations were held by the Socialists on Sunday, Jan. 21, in behalf of the Russian revolution. In Rome the police forbade the meeting and the comrades postponed it till Monday. The authorities again prohibited it, but when the police arrived on the stene they found so large and earth usually account that they large and enthusiastic a crowd that they deemed discretion to be the better part of valor and the prohibition was withdrawn. As men had to leave their work to attend the meeting on Monday, it was even a more impressive demonstration than it would have been

Radicals 80, and the remainder are divided amongst the Conservatives, Moderate Liberals, Liberals, and others.

Social Democracy is now represented on the councils of fifty towns. In the last election, which took place in 1900, we got fifty-six seats out of a total of 1900. Parliamentary elections are to the last concession of the councils of fifty towns. In the last election, which took place in 1900, we got fifty-six seats out of a total of 1900. Parliamentary elections are to the last concession of the councils of fifty six seats out of a total of 1900. 896. Parliamentary elections take place in June, and, judging by the municipal results, should show excellent suc-

FRENCH STATE EMPLOYEES DEMAND RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.

In Socialist and trade-union circles employees teachers, postal clerks, tele-graph and telephone operators, and workers in the tobacce and match industries (which are government mon-opolics)—to establish their right to or-ganize as trade unionists. Preinler Rouvier has denied this right, as Prenouvier has denied this right, as Fre-sident Rossevelt has practically done in this country. Thus state capitalism, commonly iniscalled state socialism, is put on trial in a very definite way, at the bar of the working class.

The French Socialists are fighting bravely against the military spirit. The Federation of the Seine, impelled by a speech of Comrade Vallisht, has beened a strong resolution using the

nacy which so often hee been

der to prevoke bleedy warn.
"Frank and open diplomacy," cried
Anatole France, "diplomacy in full
view of the public. It is this which
slone can marshal in the hour of danare all the defensive forces; of a coun-ity; that is why we plead for it. As much as anybody we want to defend France, the classic soil of philosophy and revolution, the soil from which and revolution, the soil from which has sprouted the seeds of every kind of social justice. We desire that every citizen, without exception, that the proletariat without any restrictions, should fling themselves with all their energy and power into the work of de-fending their country. And they can do so only if there is nothing kept from them at the French Foreign Offi Labour Leader.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

WILL MEET IN MARCH

The International Socialist Bureau vill meet at Brussels some time in March, the exact date not being fixe yet. Several important motions pro-posed by Vallant of France, Van Kol and Troelstra of Holland, and Kringen and Branting of Norway are to be

IN AUSTRALIA

A strenuous fight took place in the Australian House of Representatives and Senate recently, for the adoption of the Trade Union Label Bill. The bill was finally passed by 26 votes

BURNS ATTACKED IN HIS UNION.

Some branches of John Burns' union the Amalgamated Society of Engi-neers, have adopted resolutions expressing their disapproval of his ac ceptance of a place in the Liberal Cabinet. This will be cited as another example of "trade-union tyrauny."

CANADIAN UNIONISTS

MAKE LEGISLATIVE DEMANDS Labor interests are asking the governments of the various provinces of Canada to pass upon the following re-forms: Legislation prohibiting officers of the crown acting for the govern compel the removal of all coverings o compet the removal of all coverings of walls and cellings, paper or otherwise, before renewing, as a precaution against the danger of perpetuating the germs of contagious disease; prohibitng children under 14 year working in stores, offices, canning fac tories, and other places not included for that purpose in the Factories Act providing that all open street cars in future have aigles to enable conductor to perform their duties instead of con pelling them to use the steps at the sides of the cars; requiring engineers operating stationary engines to hold certificates of efficiency; equalizing as essments of vacant lands.

CALIFORNIA CAPITALISTS

ATTACK CHILD-LABOR LAW Child-Labor Law of Californiaa very moderate and unsatisfactory one, by the way—has been attacked in the courts. The capitalists say it is in the court. The capitalists say it is unconstitutional, as it violates their sacred and unallenable right to buy hbor-power, at the lowest price any "free-American" will accept. So far, the Superior Court in San Francisco has upheld the law, but an appeal has been made from its decision.

OHIO GLASS MANUFACTURERS INSIST ON CHILD LABOR

The enforcement of the Child-Labor Law of Ohio has caused the glas manufacturers to raise a cry that ruln is staring them in the face and an effort is being made to have the Legislature modify the law for their benefit Everyone familiat either with the glass industry or with the history of abor legislation in this and other countries are the many ws that this plea of the man Fifty years ago, English cotton manu-facturers testified before a commission of Parliament that they would be compolled to shut up shop if a bill was passed forbidding them to employ chil-dren five or six years old. The bill was passed and enforced. The cotton mills did not close. Within a year or two automatic machinery was brought into use to do the work formerly done by the little children.

IT SHOWS NOW THEY FEED US

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature making it a penal ofense for employers to misrepresen facts in order to obtain strike-breaker turing labor troubles. It is being bit the big Socialist yole in Unio-an attempt to satisfy the aggressive work-tagmen by political concessions. The first bill of the sort was introduced by the Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature, three or four years ago. Republican and Democratic members joined in killing it.

THE POISONERS AT WORK

City Chemist Cross of Kansas City has analysed "pure fruit jams" sold there and found coal-tar pigments, creosote, and a variety of other interesting ingredients. He says the fact that the Americans are a nation of dyspeptics is easily explained, considering that they allow the men in control of their food amonth to give them what their food supply to give them what ever is most profitable, while they in-terest themselves in basebail matches, prize-fights, and society scandals.

MORE EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE

A hungry man held up a letter car-rier and took two cents from him in Omaha, and was sentenced to prison for life. Mr. Richards, who confessed to "taking" 212,000 acres of govern-hent land, in the same Omaha Federal Court, was fined \$500 and imprisoned or six months.—Union Advocats.

COMRADES OF THE

REVOLUTION

Comrades of the Revolution, In the pangs of persecution; Comrades bound by tien fraternal By the rights of man supernal;-Rights of life and high ambition Right to rise from low condition Comrados, justice is eternal.

Comrades, brotherhood is risen, From the travall of the prison;— Russ and Saxon, Jew, or other, Red the blood that binds them brothe Red the ensign calling ever, To the mounts of great endeavor, Trod by lord and master never.

Comrades, freedom sends you greeting, Lips and eyes and heart repeating; Comrades, where the knouts are flying, Comrades, where the babes are dying. Freedom from the tasrs and scalots, From the potenties and prelates From the tyrant-armored helots.

Comrades, we the vows have taken, All the world shall yet awaken; Fawning fools and oringing vassals, Holding up the crumbling castles. Brotiserhood at last shall glory Over greed and tyrants hoary, Make for MAN a place in story.

—Kate Brownjee Sherwood in T Socialist.

ACCORDING TO MOTHER COOSE.

Old Mother Hubbard Went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog a bone,
But owing to the fact that she had just paid the premium on her policy white the dividend had again been reduced,

Little Jack Horner
Rat in a comer
Hungrily longing for pie;
He realized, however, that inasmuch as
he had no family connection with the
McCurdys his case was hopeless, and
he wailed: "What a poor boy am 11"

There was a crooked man
Who went a crooked mile,
And he found a crooked sixpence against

crooked stile. Whereat he sadly said to himself: "Being crooked I ought to be a life insurance president and thus have a chance t pick up something worth while."

Tom, Tom, the piper's son, Stole a pig and began to Stole a pig and began to run, Rut, being arrested presently, he cried; "That's the way it goes! If I'd stole abou a hundred thousan' a year from the policy-holders you'd merely scold me for what I done."

HOBSON SPEAKS PLAIN TRUTHS.

John Hobson, the well-known social economist of Great Britain, is lecturing in this country. In an address in this city he declared that the condition of the working classes can be bettered only by their active participation in national politics as a distinct party. He said:

The law courts, in disputes between employer and employee, have given a veries of judgments that have altered the position of the labor unions. The trade unions are apt to be sued for the lilegal actions of their members, and may be depleted of their funds for damages and costs. Other judgements have impaired the power of watching and beaeting mes during a strike, even when this is done peaceably. The result of this has been more and more to force the trade unions to enter politics that they may change the laws. In the legislative conflict, vested interests will have the advice of the best legal talent because it can pay the biggiest price. It mist be fought with the same weapons. Don't make your sight so much for wages, but for the lagher education and maral life of the people, that they may win their way to the legislatures. The law courts, in disputes between

DOWNING ALL LABOR BILLS.

Two weeks ago a Washington dispatch stated the Anti-Injunction Bill pressed by the trade unions would be defeated in Congress. Now comes further information to the effect that all labor bills introduced in Congress will be killed. And there is nothing strange about that. Not a single member of Congress, in the Senate or House, is a representative of the working class or has any conception of the needs and the rights of the foiling thousands who elected them. They are mostly lawyers and business men who see everything thru capitalthem. They are mostly lawyers and business men who see everything thru capitulistic spectacles. It is small wonder that they do the bidding of the Parrys and Posts. They understand their class interests, political and scenamic, better than do the workers who elect them. The guiling thing about it is that this stupid method of electing "labor's friends" and then begging for legislation is the policy that Gompers and his clique have forced upon the labor movement for years, instead of the common-sense plan of electing labor men to fight the corporationists for laws that hose who do the nation's work have a right to demand for their protection.—Cleveland Citizen.

BOOKS FOR STUDENTS.

If you wish to make a real study of Socialism, so as to understand it for yourself and not merely take its conclusions at second hand, you will find the following list of books useful, as.

TIFIC.

By Frederick Engels. This is a book tha every Socialist should know; it-will repay many readings. Cloth, 50c. THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM. lty H. M. Hyndman. Perhaps the best summary of Marx' economic teachings in English. Cloth, \$1.20. THE PEOPLE'S MARX.

By Gabriel Deville. Translated by Robert Rives LaMonte. An abridge-ment and popularization of "Capital." Cloth, \$1.50. PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SO-CIALISM

CIALIBAI.

By Charles H, Vall. A popular freatment of the main outlines of Socialist theory. Cloth, \$1; paper, 35c. THE HISTORY OF SOCIALISM.

By Thomas Kirkup. Tho the writer is not a Socialist, he is generally fair and judicious. Cloth, \$2. SOCIALISM AND THE SOCIAL THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.
MOVEMENT IN THE NINE By Karl Kautsky. Translat TERNITH CENTURY.

By Werner Sombart. A brief but
very useful survey. Cloth, \$1.

GERMAN SOCIALISM AND FERDI-NAND LASSALLE.

By W. H. Dawson. Much more than
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the beginnings of Socialism in Germany. Cloth, \$1.

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THE UNITED STATES. INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF ENGBy Morris Hillquit. Every American
Socialist should know how the more
By fit de R. Gibbins. In order to

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Arenne.
John B. Romssecher's National Hall, 1621 Second avenue.
A. Mr. Fiechert, 2255 Second avenue.
Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance, 241
E. Eighty-fourth street.
E. Eighty-account fourth fo

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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 22

Performance to begin at 6 p. m. sharp. Ticket office opens at 5 p. m.

Admission 10 cents; Hat check 10 cents. National Platform of the Socialist Party

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people of the Martican of the World of the Individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and bemocratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and pront by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enalsement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the way of the Martican institutions came into the martican of the Martican institutions came into the way of the Martican institutions came into the way of the Martican of the Martican institutions came into the way of the Martican institutions came into the way of the Martican institutions came into the way of the Martican of the Martican institutions came into the way of the Martican of the Martican institutions came into the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointment and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have one into what is practically a private ownership of all the functional mental and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have one into what is practically a private ownership of all the functional mental engage of the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to bug, They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away run aways the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enactically and public school, the pupit and public teaching into servile submission to its due to the conting of the conting of the pupit and public teaching into servile su

own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all ilberty and opportunity depends. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending

is through the levalued consecution of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence-wage. The private lownership of the means of employment grounds seciety in an economic elavery which renders intellectual and political tyranay inevitable.

Socialism comes for the private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and encoesful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual control of the liberty of the individual control in the liberty of ers of the world to the same level. The tradeur, of the competitive wage system is to make labors lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international. In both organization and results. The chief significance of national which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to rerive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them Egnins each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of prock.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a The Socialist movement, therefore, is a westld-movement. It knows of so conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands fer the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, is so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement owes its hirth and growth to that ecosomic development or world-movement owe from a few for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement owes its hirth and growth to that ecosomic development or world-movements of produces nothing possesses inhors from a full full freedom of the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that produces nothing possesses inhor's fruits and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty and physical and intellectus misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction full first the first of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private.

of the class conflict.

This class conflict.

This class rengie is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by then produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The inhor of scripes, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or col-

the precedition of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of atrikes for the free administration of order of the free administration of order of the free administration of the free administration of the free of the free administration of the free of the free order But, in so doing, we are using these remedial messures as hedns to the one great end of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to selse the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby hay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To thus end we piedge ourselves, as the

their rightful inheritance.

To this end we piedge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrasted to us by our fellow workers, but for their immediate interests and on their ultimate and complete resistance for their ultimate and complete resistance for their ultimate and complete resistance for their class and we appeal to it the workers of an erecta, and we are will lend their lives to the secto all who will lend their lives to the serrice of the workers in their struggle to gain
dianterestedly give their days and energies
unto the workers cause, to cast in their lot
and faith with the Socialist Party. Our
appeal for the trust and sufrages of our
fellow workers is at once an appeal for
their common good and freedom, and for
their common good and freedom, and for
their common good and greedom, and those
we represent, to be faithful to the appear
with the social structure of the series
were the series of that economic freedom,
from which will spring the freedom of the
whole man.

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