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The Worker.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XV.-NO. 50.

"AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS.

A New Cry Is Heard in the Dark Continent.

South African Natices Begin to Think of Organized Resistance to the Encroschments of Capitalism-Unrest Among All the Races in the Colonies -Possibility of Race Conflict Being Avoided if Class Conflict is Well

"The cry of "Africa for the Africans" is now being raised, to the great alarm of the various gangs of white capital ists who are appropriating and exploiting that unhappy continent.

These capitalists-Jewish and Christian, British, French, Belgian, German, and what not- care no more, of course for the welfare of white workers than for those of any other color, except as they can make profits by using the white workers to rule the blacks. In the Congo "Free" State most atroclous conditions are being exposed; and in British South Africa equal crimes are being committed under different forms. In South Africa the government has

In South Africa the government has used the most arbitrary measures to force the native blacks to give up their simple and peaceful way of life, in which they got a sufficient living with little labor by keeping cattle and tilling the soil, and to compel them to become wage workers in the mines owned by the capitalists. Not satisfied with thus driving black labor into cut-throat competition with white, they introduced the coolie system and brought in some 30,000 Chinese contract-labor slaves to be used against both blacks and whites

for the aggrandizement of capital.

The political revolt of Labor in Great Britain has checked this scheme. The have had to pledge themselves against the further importation of Chinese. But it is by no means cer-tain that they will return the coolies who are already there and, as shown below, they are already at work to play the same game, with Indian coolies in.

below, they are already at work to play the same game, with Indian coolies in-stead of Chinese as the pawns.

Meanwhile, the native blacks are de-veloping a tendency which is most pleasing from the Socialist point of view and most slarming from that of the exploiters. Last month's revolt in Natal—a small and premature out-break, which was ruthlessly put down break, which was ruthlessly put down hr. which is expected to spring up again—was explained in one dispatch as follows: "The chief of the tribe, as follows: "The chief of the tribe, who is now here, describes the mai-contents as being the 'troublesome, Christianized section of the tribe.' They are said to be converts to Ethiopian Church, whose banner is inscribed with the words, 'Africa for the Africans.'

Another dispatch said: "On all sides there are warnings from friendly natives that trouble is brewing, althoit is generally agreed that the Kasirs de not wish to try conclusions with the whites before April or May, when the

crops will have been gathered."

In the latest issue of London "Justice" we rend: "It is now becoming more and more apparent that the re-cent little trouble with the natives at Richmond, Natal, is typical of general untive unrest in South Africa. Sir Godfrey Lagden, Government Commis-sioner of Native Affairs in South Africa, deciares 'that the social upheavals which convulsed the whole of South Africa during the war produced a disturbing effect on the native mind. The wave of unrest pervades all the colonies and dependencies."

This wave of unrest is not organized as yet. But it is growing more definite as well as larger. The Boer and English workingmen are forgetting their old quarrels and getting together against their international masters. The labor movement among the whites of linth nationalities is aggressive and a definite Socialist movement is arising. At the same time there is the growing restiveness of the natives under capitalist oppression and at least a tendency towar s friendly understanding between them and the widte workingden. Such an understanding is much to be wished for, and our friends of both races ld do all in their power to per-

The Indian coolie question may soon Chinese coolie question became under

Numerous agents are at work in India 'trying to induce the natives to go to South Africa as coolies, says "Justice". The Indian coolie is in great demand—and will be in greater demand—if" the Chinese are forced to leave the country. The agents, generally men for male, and women for female, coolies entire their victims by female, coolies, entice their victims by holding forth high prespects to them. The work is carried on by an Immi-gration Board in Natal, who pay the agents five rupees for every coolie they procure. The position of the unfortunate coolie is a very precarious one. The colored races are treated with the utmost contempt by the whites in South Africa. An Indian, coolie or otherwise for instance can. coolle or otherwise, for instance, can-not travel by first or second class in the trains; they cannot even purchase and they dare not walk on the same footpath. This Natai Immigration Board sells the coolies at the rate of £20 a head. Any one can have a coolie it he can pay the required price. A £/ge number have already been purchased for work in the mines. Many are bought as domestic servants, others as farm laborers, etc. The "wages" they receive are never sufficient to keep them in a proper state of health and strength. They chiefly live on rice, pulse and oil. Many commit suicide. and they dare not walk on the same

and the Englishmen claim-credit for this achievement, but in South Africa they are treating their own fellow-subjects in a way which would have put even the slave trader of yore to shame The government . . abhor the mime of slavery, but they egainst or will not put an end to actual slavery, and are rather, consciously or unconsciously, encouraging this sinful prac-

Here in England we hear nothing o Hindoo slavery—the only slavery that is supposed to exist in South Africa is that of the Chinese. The great lying Liberal party no doubt went into office with the deliberate intention of intro ducing Indian slavery if they wer forced to abolish the Chinese, bloodsucking capitalists of the Rand not much concerned as to what I their race, creed or color.

THE BUND AND THE SHAM DUMA.

The Russian Social Democrats Advise Workingmen to Maintain an Attitude of Hestility. The Central Committee of the Bund

has issued a manifesto giving reasons why the policy of actively boycotting the Duma, decided upon before the October general strike, should still be adhered to by members of the organization. The manifesio does not diszation. guise the fact that the present rea tion, following upon the suppression of the Moscow revolt, has given rise to the idea that the proletariat, would be mable to overthrow the autocracy by sheer force, and consequently must turn to other methods. But it points out the incorrectness of such a view, and argues that participation in the elections to the Duma and the recognition of this show-parliament would be both useless and mischievous. formulates the policy of the Bund with regard to the Duma in the following

Not to allow the distrust, the contempt, and the hatred felt by the masses towards the Duma to cool down, but to explain to them that any political hopes they may cherish with regard to the Duma are doomed to disappointment, and to crifetise continually the probable composition of the Duma. We must use all our efforts that the Duma. We must use all our efforts that the waves of the revolutionary struggle should flow outside the Duma, that the interest axistence should be made impossible. To that end not only should the masses be worked troop, but the general atmosphere should be made as unfavorable to the elections as possible. Our agitators tout elections as possible of the masses. Our policy with regard to the Electoral Law of Dec. 24 is thus the same as ever with regard to the Electoral Law of Dec. 24 is thus the same as ever with regard to the Electoral Law of Dec. 24 is thus the same with regard to the Electoral Law toral campaign in all its stages, an active boyeott of the Duma of the Military Dicta-torship, an active boycott of the Duma of the Executioners.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Friedland and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowl-edge receipt of the following con-tributions for the Russian revolution:

Cash, Springfield, O., 50c; Local St. Louis, S. P., per Kämmerer, \$15.85; coll. by comrades of Third Ward Br., West Ho-boken, N. J., \$11.15; coll. by "Il Lavora-tore Italiano". Pittaburg, Kas., \$8.40; Balabanoff, Elizabethport, N. J., \$5; per "Volkszeitung", \$56; previously acknowledged, \$5,580.19; total to Mar. 3, \$5,677.00.
Contributions should be sent and

lrafts and orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fif teenth street, New York.

GOOD NEWS FROM IOWA.

Waterloo Correspondent Says Socia ist Party Will Carry the City Unleas Old Parties Run Joint Ticket.

WATERLOO, Ia., Mar. 1.-Eugene poke here this week. Twelve hundred persons listened to him with the closest attention and applauded

the city election. Frank Connor is our candidate for Mayor; C. R. Oyler for Auditor; L. M. Hawver, Jr., for Treas-urer; Dr. W. C. Hills for Police Judge; H. C. Fullenwerder and W. J. Bray ton for Aldermen-at-large; and Frank Durchenwald, J. L. Christensen, Chris Sorensen, and Frank Bechle for Aldermen from the four wards. The ticket

sended our ticket. He then received 820 votes out of a toatl of 2,800. The old parties united against us, and we expect them to do the same this year and expect to poll about 1,200 votes. If there should be a three-cornered fight we feel sure of winning.

have the use of two columns weekly in the "Times Tribune" and the same in the "Courier", which space we turn to good use. A. M. W.

BE HONORED IN THE BREACH

and swear allegiance to the company and obligation pledges the applicant to refrain from taking part in any movement toward

THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

Results of Sixth Annual

Great Eathusiasm Over Victories Won nal Peace, and Other Matters.

The British Labor Representation Conference, the federation of workingmen's organizations whose standing committee stood spensor for the candidacles of the thirty men who constitute the organized Labor roup in Parliament, resolved at its recent annual session in London formally to adopt the name of Labor Party. This does not, under the peculiar methods of British politics, destroy the autonomy of the Independent Labor Party, which is one of the affiliated bodies and by far the most influential

ent, to adopt a definite program for the instruction of its representatives in Parliament, but did pass a number of separate resolutions having much

James Parker of the I. I. P. moved the following resolution on the unem-ployment problem, which was unaninously adopted:

of organization of industry in the interest of the community; warns the workers against the emigration schemes which are eing promulgated as a remedy for unem ployment: and declares the Unemployed Workmen Act to be totally inadequate as a

up and considered at length. The reso-lution adopted does not go far enough in some respects to satisfy all the delegates, but is enough, doubtless, to disturb the capitalists' peace of mind. After declaring for the free education of all children up to the age of six-teen, the financial burden to be borne by the national trensury, and for com-plete secularization, freeing the public schools from all clerical influence of of one free meal daily as the right of every schoolchild. Many delegates wished to insist upon complete state maintenance, but they were overruled The motion adopted was, with some

Union. by a small majority the Conference adopted his motion declaring "that the time has arrived when equal voting

for Socialist internationalism by the hearty reception it accorded to Jean Longuet of France and by the adoption of the following motion, lutro

duced by the I. L. P.:

That this Conference expresses its most cordial pleasure that the relations hetween France and this country have been placed on an amicable footing, and congratulates the French Socialist leaders upon the success of their efforts to this end. It condemns the attempts which have been made to use this good understanding with France as a threat against Germany, and assures the German people that the British Labor movement will realst every effort made by Jingo and interested parties to involve the two countries in war. It further is of opinion that the estente cordials should be the first step in a general international understanding leading to disarmament, and that this can only be secured and made permanent by the success of the Labor and Socialist movements in all industrial countries.

The new Executive Committee con The new Executive Committee consists of Walter Hudson, Pete Curran, Arthur Henderson, J. A. Bell, James Conley, W. C. Rebinson, Ben Turner, J. J. Stephenson, and John Hodge for the trade unions; J. Keir Hardie, Philip Snowden, and E. R. Pease for the Socialist organizations: the Socialist organizations; and J. R. Clynes for the Trades Councils.

A PITIFUL MIGROCOSM.

writer in "World's Work" rhapsodises or "the iuxuries of ocean travelling". He that to try a course in the stearage. No cre is the embeber of social distinctions or manifest than at see. With a pit of the years and the property of the pro-tile years and the property of the pro-ting of the property of the pro-ting of the pro-

NEW YORK, MARCH 10, 1906.

Full Text of His Public Statement of Reasons for Resigning Office.

After Honestly Trying the Capitalist Municipal Ownership Program, He Found that it Could Not Solve the Pressing Social Problems-Saw No Solution Except in Socialism, and Acted on His Convictions.

ed us has been amazing. One

reproach in our language had sough

the owners that they were getting something for nothing. They simply realized that they were making money

by having the bay windows and pay-

ing nothing for them, and therefore nothing else mattered to them.

"The Department has several time

caught water thieves. It has on exam-mation of a meter found that its me-

chanism had been so altered as to reg-

ister but one-fifth of all the water

plication to the State Attorney evolved

the fact that our present laws—framed in the interests of capital—practically

make it no offense for capital (i. e. th

privileged few) to steal from the com-

munity (i. e. the unprivileged many). Consequently, nothing could be done

"Again and again we ran up against

the injunction business. A particular collection of capital (a firm, corpora-

tion or rich individual) would stea

ther valuable asset of the community

during the pendency of a long and troublesome lawsuit.

Laws Made to Serve Capital.

"The whole body of our laws as at present framed are ridiculous and ob-

solete. They are designed always to uphold capital at the expense of the community. The most potent weapon

in the armory of capital is delay for delay induces forgetfulness of the

delay induces forgetfulness of the wrong and the chance to corrupt. Money 1st so strong, nowadaya that,

given time, delay, it can in some form or other corrupt most men or, if it can-not do that, it can get the crank out

"I realized soon after I took office

that to fight privilege under the pres-ent laws would be a jest. The cards

of the insignificant little bit that I ac

part of capital even to the existing laws—and we all know the existing

laws are 'fair' enough to capital-I was

compelled to hold up permits, to use

ways never contemplated by our pres

ent laws. It would not surprise me if

forced much against my will to adop

were now to be made a criminal of-

to the water thieves.

When Joseph Medill Patterson re of the sidewalk. However, we sought o collect this compensation because we thought it was better than nothsigned his office under Mayor we thought .

of Chicago and declared himself a Soing ing "And the sincere resistance accord"And the sincere resistance accordformer, he sent a copy of his after to the National Secretary of the Social-ist Party, as well as to the Associated Press. Most of the papers have print-its' which are the terms of greatest ist Party, as well as to the Associated. Press. Most of the papers have printed only more or less extended extracts from this letter, and we therefore think it worth while to give the full text, excepting only some portions dealing with the affairs of the city department he was leaving.
Some of Mr. Patterson's ideas are

rather crudely expressed. It is evident, as he says, that he has not yet come much in contact with the Social ist movement. But the letter, as a whole, is good enough to have up the defenders of eapitalism to bitter

"It was thru a common belief in the cause of municipal ownership of munispal utilities that I first became acquainted with you, and in this letter of resignation I desire publicly to exress, just how my views on this sub ect have changed. They have not di-minished. They have enlarged I used to believe that many of the ills under which the nation suffers and by which it is threatened would be prevented or avoided by the general inauguration of the policy of public ownership of pubthe policy of public ownership of public, utilities. But my experience in the Department of Public Works has convinced me that this policy would be not even one-fourth of the way suffi-

What Municipal Ownership

Does Wot and C. nnot Do. "Take the case of Great Britain, where municipal trading has been de-veloped to a high and successful degree. The problem of the unemployed there is becoming one of tremendous and sad intensity. The evils of capitalism are, as far as one can judge of them, hardly affected by municipal

rading.
Take the case of Germany, where government ownership of railroads has been inaugurated and the municipal ownership of public utilities is paraount. In that empire, the rich continue to grow richer and the poor to grow poorer with an acceleration hardly less than that so evident in the

were stacked in its favor from the start; the dice were loaded and are loaded against the community. Hence, "Since you have been inaugurated as Mayor of Chicago, you have sought and, in spite of the sneers and opposicomplished against privilege, not one tithe of a tithe could have been accomtion of your critics, you have sought plished thru the law. What I succeedmost successfully, to further the cause of municipal ownership and I have, in a far minor way, since my induction extra-legal (the I think never an illegal) way. To enforce obedience-on the in the office to which you appointed gal) way. To enforce obedience on the me, sought to diminish the amount of special privilege in our city. Of thou ands of instances which I might cite, let me respectfully suggest that you draw your own conclusions from the following two or three.

Some Striking Instances.

"The lillings Tunnel Company, operating under a franchise from the city which provides that its conduit shall ilways remain twenty-seven feet be low city datum, thus sought continu ously to evade that franchise pro-vision. You may remember that last December it applied in most cryptic terms for a permit to run its cars up practically to the surface at the Canal Street Depot. This application was reto steal in the connection early one Sunday morning. They were caught be. and stopped. Within a week they "Money is power and dominion. It with the officers of the corporation. I required of the State Attorney of Cook County whether the officers of the corporation could not be imprisoned for the fact in my inquiry that it would be easy enough to imprison a man for stealing a loaf of bread. But an examination of the statutes showed that there was no penal offense and that nothing could be done.

othing could be done.
"Another well known instance is that of the Illinois Steel Company, which had filled in Lake Michigan land worth

capitalistic activity. To interfere with them would 'interfere with Business' which really cannot be done.

"In the downtown department of the city of Chicago there are hundreds of: bay windows projecting beyond the building line. These bay windows have been put there by virtue of a Council order or ordinance in which case the

oney. The Way to Equality.

than to-day seems the prop stantly to destroy the interests of our community. It never occurred to

equal opportunity for all. In

do not mean to say that all the money in the country should be cut up into equal bits and that everybody should get a bit of it. But, on the contrary, I believe that the ownership from which money springs should be vested in the whole community. In other words, as I understand it, I am a So cialist. I have hardly read a book on Socialism, but that which I have enuncinted I believe in general to be their theory. If it is their theory I am Socialist. You will find, and vanced liberals and radicals who be lieve as you do will also find, that you are merely bartering with skin-de measures when you stop short of So

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

something from the community-for Capitalists Have Their Innings at Hear instance, valuable land. When we tried to dispossess capital—injunction.

And capital would hold the land or ing on Picketing Bill-Trade Unionists' Simplicity.

> ing was granted the rem against the Picketing Bill. The attorneys for the capitalist interests had their innings, and the attorney for the labor organizations was not permitted even to ask a question. Of course this friendly act on the part of the commit tee is easily understood by Socialists but the trade unionists still imagine i to be simply the act of the individu als comprising the committee; in other ais comprising the committee; in other words, they do not accuse the capital-ist parties, but still maintain the Gomperian tactics that true trade unionist nay be nominated by those parties and supported by trade unic still pursue the "good men" willow the wisp. Frank K. Foster, the legis lative agent of the State Federa of Labor, in presenting his case at th previous hearing stated that he represented 100,000 trade unionists of Mas sachusetts. At the adjourned hearing the capitalists' attorneys commenced sent the Manufacturers' Ass an organization comprising \$500,000, 000 of capital". Strange argument that \$500,000,000 should be placed in the balance against 100,000 men, and still more mystifying that the workers do not yet see the force of the argu-ment-MEN vs. DOLLARS! One of the attorneys, Samuel Elder, who has been employed by the trade unions as their attorney in numerous injunction suits, appeared as representing the of taffy" that he was in favor of trade unions—of the right kind—the kind that suited the capitalists, of course. Incidentally it may be stated that his deep research into the law and its re-lationship to labor made him a valua-ble asset to the capitalist interests in appearing as an "expert" against the bill. G. G. C.

"Money Possesses Mon."

"It isn't because rich men are bad or a class apart. They are not. But when money possesses them (they when money possesses them (they practically never posses money) it alters their very souls without their realizing it and it is simple to see why. It is because money is what a man most wants. It is the very decrest wish of his heart, whatever that may

were stopped. This time their employees were arrested. Of course the ness and activity. It is warmth in fault lay not with the employees but winter and coolness in summer. It is ness and activity. It is warmth in winter and coolness in summer. It is sport. It is horses and automobiles and silks and diamonds. It is books and silks and diamonds. It is books. It is education. It is self-respect and the respect of all others. No one possesses it, but it possesses everybody. In life money means everything, and therefore anybody will do anything to get it. It enslaves those whom it possesses and it likewise enslaves in a more sordid way those who have none of it. The man who has money masters the destinies of those who have it not.

mad shied in Lake-Michigan land worth between five and ten million dollars. This land so filled in belonged to the poople of the state of Illinois. About this, there is an one million in this, there is an instance, as it seems to me, entirely significant: In the Civil War, an eminent Philadelphia financier by the name of Jay Cook lent a charter of interest operlaps at no interest that recovery is impossible save at the end of a long lawswit, and even them it is most doubtful. The lawsuit has been initiated. If corruption is not meanwhile successful, the suit will drag on for at least four or five years. You and I both know that at the end of that time it is exceedingly improbable that the state of Illinois will recover ment. His name has come down in this country as a patriot of extraordintry was in need, was willing to sarriage a large part (perhaps the whole, I have forgotten) of his fortine to its welfare. His example was so unique that the average history of that time average history of the time. During the same time over a million man be one covered with factories, docks, slips, etc., which condess to capitalistic activity. To interfere with business which really cannot be deeped them entrapording the cause in which they believed, and which really cannot be deeped them entrapording the considerable sum of money at a low rate of interest (perhaps at no interest perhaps the cause in which they believed, an no one has deemed them extraordin every cent he could from the necessities of the nation. In other words, is infinitely more uncommon to ris

ties of the nation. In other words, it is infinitely more uncommon to risk makes than to risk blood.

"This example, I believe, shows how much stronger money is than man. A man is expected to risk his life, but he is hardly expected to risk his fatisme. He would give away money with the world give away life, because if he were to die he bould have offenery anyway. But he would, and

"I cannot, therefore, see why money, which is the greatest thing in life, should not be more or less evenly distributed, just as the ballet is. The universal ballot gives every male citizen an equal political opportunity. The common ownership of all the means of production and distribution would give everybody an equal chance at music, art, power, sport, study, recrea-tion, travel, self-respect and the re-spect of others. I for one cannot see why those things should be concentrated more and more in the hands of a few. Two hundred years ago a proposition for equal political opporunity would have seemed more ab tion for equal opportunity in all things on this earth for which men strive. "Capital says that to-day there is

capital lies, and knows it.
"By distributing money evenly, I

BOSTON, Mar. 5 .- At an adjourned

hearing of the Legislative Committee on Labor at the State House a hear

BOSTON PRINTERS SAY CITY

SHOULD PUBLISH DIRECTORY. BOSTON, Mar. 5.-The Typographition of a city directory by the mun cipakty, all the work to be done by direct employment, without the inte-vention of contractors or other profit takers. A feature of the plan is to exclude advertising from the book. The adoption of this plan would guarantee the eight-hour day and unio wages, which the private employers are fighting.

IMPORTANT LECTURES.

Next Tuesday evening, at 585 Eighth avenue, New York City, Morris Hill-quit will give the first of a series of three lectures on The Principles of So-cialism. The subject and the lecturer' especially worth while for those inter ested in Socialism to attend these le tures. They form part of the course of sixteen arranged by Local New York, of which four have been given by Algernon Lee and eight others by H. L. Siobodin, Benjamin Hanford John Spargo, W. J. Ghent, and Moses Oppenheimer will follow Comrade Hillquit's. The admission fee for the coursé is \$1.

THE PROGRESSIVE STAGE

On Saturday evening, Mar. 17, the son, presenting three one-act pieces-"The Brotherhood of Men", a social satire, and "Poor People", a socia drama, both by Julius Hopp, and "Th drama, both by Julius Hopp, and "The Choice of Princess Dainty", a comedy by Ashley Miller. The performance will take place, as usual, in the Berkeley Lyceum Theater, 19 W. Forty-fourth street. The charge for admission, will be 50 cents. Those intending to go are requested to buy tickets in advance from the Treasurer, Miss Mabel Carnrike, 220 W. Forty-fifth street.

----Blobba: "When I get up to make a speech I feel as the I had forgotten every-thing I ever knew." Blobba: "What an ideal witness you would make in a trust investigation."—Philosophia Beerra.

he does seriously, risk life for the sake WE MUST STOP THIS MURDER.

And We Shall Stop It, For 1906 Is Not the Same

The Working Class of the Country Rallying Promptly to the Aid of the Persecuted Officers of the Western Federation of Miners-Socialist Party and Trade Unions Act Together in Making Gigantic Protest.

The working class of the United | labor organization in the country to send two delegates to a conference to meet at Socialist headquarters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, Sunday, Mar. 11, at 11 a. m., to arrange for a States is rising to the occasion. It will pot be slow in demonstrating its indignation at the infamous judicial mur-

der planned by the capitalists of Idaho and Colorado. The prompt action of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party and of the party press has contributed much to make this possible. Nineteen years ago, such a judicial nurder was perpetrated in Chicago.

By means of a packed jury, suborned witnesses, and partial judges, five workingmen were done to death for a crime in which they did not have the slightest share. The bloody deed served its purpose for the time—the purpo of intimidating and discouraging son of the most radical sections of the labor movement. In the long run it reacted against its perpetrators. But it succeeded for the time. Aside from the few Socialists, the great mass of the working people in 1887 believed that the hanging of the Haymarket men was an act of justice. Not till six years later-not till Altgeld became opprobrium and sacrificed his b future in order to do his duty-did they parties to a most cruel murder.

Times have changed. The working does not take the workers six years, nor even six weeks, now to wake up to the fact that a pretended prosecution of criminals is actually a persecu of the labor movement.

They know the dark records of the Idaho and Colorado state governments and they know the splendid record of the Western Federation of Miners. They know the Standard Oil Company, which rules all of Idaho and half of Colorado. They know their friends and their enemies.

When they see union officers arrested in such an nunsual manner, extradition papers signed without an hour for in-quiry, and the prisoners secretly carried off to another state where it otorious that mine owners name the judges and get the juries they want, they now know at once what it means They will not allow this crime to b

perpetrated. They will speak and act. They will exhaust every legal means to get at least the cold legal minimum of justice for their comrades and brothers. And if the capitalists and their agents still go on in their lawless career, let them take the further con-

sequences on their own heads. For the present, the program is one of publicity of great mass meetings all over the hand and of the circulation of papers and pamphlets explaining th: situation. And it is being taken up nergetically.

New York's Demonstration.

The conference of labor organiza-tions convoked by Local New York of the Socialist Party to prepare for a great mass meeting to protest against the outrageous treatment of the Western Federation officials by the state authorities of Colorado and Idaho bids fair to be well attended and to take up its work in earnest. This paper goes to press Wednesday evening; the conference is called to meet Thursday evening, so we are not able to report it. But we may safely say that a big meeting will be arranged, and that it will be held within a week or two. Every comrade should be on the alert e time and fall to work with all his might to belp make the demonstration an impressive one—advertising it in his shop, in his union, and among his neighbors, in-ducing his friends to turn out and

bring their friends, so that the hall may be filled to the doors. Phiadelphia Speaks.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 4.-The lowing resolutions were adopted by Typographical Union No. 2 of this city, at yesterday's meeting: Whereas, There is every eviden

of a conspiracy to railroad the officials to the gallows on forged and perjure testimony, with the evident object of breaking the resistance of organized labor to capitalist tyrauny; and

"Whereas, This conspiracy can b prevented only by a general exposure of the nefarious plot and by the sp tacle of an aroused working class protest; therefore be it "Resolved, By Typographical Union

No. 2 that it place itself on record as protesting against this latest and gravest stroke of capitalistic anarchy, the violation of the cardinal rights guaranteed the American people by the constitution of the United States, indicting as traitors the officials of Colorado and Idaho who have been Colorado and Idaho who have parties to the underhand work.

Also Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—La-ties' Tallors' Union No. 234 of this city has adopted resolutions expressing the indignation of its members at the shameful treatment of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the western rederation of Miners and calling on all wage-workers to join in great protest meetings and in every way to use their influence to prevent the intended crims. Mudson County to Act.

Local Hadson County of the Social-ist Party, in conjunction with the local organizations of the S. L. P. and the L. W.W., has invited every progressive

Western Federation of Miners in their struggle with lawless authority. Meeting in Chicago. The Chicago Socialists, with the co-operation of a large number of trade unions and other workingmen's societies, held a great protest meeting

great demonstration on behalf of the

in Uhlich's Hall last Sunday. Com-rades Simons, Breckon, Stedman, and rades Simons, Breckon, Stedman, and Frankel for the party, John J. Fitz-patrick for the Chicago Federation of Labor, and C. O. Sherman for the In-dustrial Workers of the World were on the list of speakers. Other similar neetings are planned Machinists' Resolutions.

"Whereas, From the secret arrest and illegal deportation of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, Charles Moyer, William D. Haywood, and C. A. Pettibone, it is self-evident that a conspiracy exists between the capitalist mine owners and the offi-cials of the states of Idaho and Colorado to murder these our representa tives: and

"Whereas, This action is in perfect accord with the utterances of their military representative, Bell, in the re-cent Colorado traubles when he said: 'To hell with the constitution', there-

fore be it

"Resolved. That Manhattan Lodge
402, International Association of Machinists, in regular session, condemns
in unmeasured terms the acts of the
mine owners of Jdaho and their servmine owners of Idaho and their serv-ants, the governments of the states of Idaho and Colorado, and calls upon the working class of this city to rally to the support of the imprisoned work-ers both financially and morally, to spread the news surongst their shop mates, and prepare for a monster demonstration when called on; and be it further.

"Resolved, That Local 402, I. A. of M., pledges its moral and financial support to the Western Federation of Miners in the present struggle and will as a body take part in any and all demonstrations decided on in New New Lock in their lateract."

York in their interest." ndopted resolutions of similar tenor Space forbids us to publish more.

Hearst Did Not Print It.

The sincerity of the Hearst papers as advocates of the rights of labor may be judged by their failure to say a word in condemnation of the arbitrary and lawless treatment to which the officers of the Western Federation of

Miners have been subjected.

These papers have the power to speak, directly and indirectly, to millions of people. They use that power, in their own way. In this case, they have printed the press dispatches, all inspired by capitalist interest and full of malignity toward this progressive labor organization. Not only have they failed to volunteer a word on the miners side; they have refused to give space for others to pressent that side space for others to present that side. Comrade Malklel, among others, wrote a letter for publication in the "Evening Journal." He made it port and mild, confining himself to the legal aspect of the case, and not saying a word about Socialism, in order that there might be no excuse for its rejec-

Miners have been subjected.

tion. After five days it came back, enclosed with a polite note from the editor, expressing his profound regret that, for some unexplained reason, he could not publish it.

Let the readers of The Worker now circulate this letter which Hearst cither dared not or would not print

Here it is:
"Arthur Brisbane, Esq., Eddor of
'Evening Journal', Tryon Row, City.
"Dear Sir:—Last Monday the daily
papers contained an account of the arrest of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and other officials of the Western Federa-tion of Miners on a charge of murder. arrest in Colorado an order granting their extradition was signed by the Governor and they were removed with-out delay on a special train to Idaho. There was also published a harrow-ing account of a confession by one ing account of a confession by one Orchard of the murder by him of ex-Governor Steunenberg and implicating the rest of the men of complicity in that murder as well as in other crin "Of course, if the men are guilty they should be punished, but the manner of their arrest and extradition certainly raises a suspicion in the mind of unprejudiced persons that the prosecuting officials are by no means sure of their ground. If Openset's sure of their ground. If Orchard's confession is true and they have suffi-cient evidence to convict Moyer and cient evidence to convict Moyer and the others, then why this star chamber proceeding? Why this arrest at night, the immediate granting of extradition and their smuggling across the state line? Why were they deprived of the opportunity granted to any ordinary criminal to be confronted with the charge and resist extradition and if necessary, to appeal to the courts for protection? Why this legalized kidnspping, arranged and counteed at by the Colorado and Idaho authorities?

"In our system of jurisprudence the accused are supposed to be innocent

(Continued on page 4.)

enthusiastically. We have our ticket in the field for

AN OSLIGATION THAT WOULD

In Cincinnail they make a queer use of the Star Spangled Banner. Men accepting jobs with the Cincinnati Traction Company must take an oath over an American flag.

Conference.

and High Hopes for the Future-Action Taken on Unemployment, Education, Woman Suffrage, Internatio-

The gathering was a very enthusias-tic one, and great public meetings and festivals were held in connection with t, at which the thinking workingmen of the metropolis gave a hearty welcome to the delegates from all parts of the Kingdom. The Conference decided not, at pres-

the same effect.

That this Conference re-affirms its for-mer declarations that unemployment is the direct outcome of the private monopoly of land and capital and the consequent want of organization of industry in the interest

ountry.
The education question was taken

imendment, that of the Gas Workers Woman suffrage was also earnestly considered. On this there was considerable division. All favored equal rights for men and women, but there ed only a partial extension of the sul absolutely for universal adult suf frage. Harry Quelch, a member of the Social Democratic Federation and delegate from the London Trade Council, advocated the latter plan, and

and women, and that any suggested measure to extend the franchise on a property qualification, to a section only, is a retrograde step, and should

duced by the I. L. P .:

"PATTERSON'S LETTER TO DUNNE.

The Worker. FE ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call; 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. One year

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All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be subsected in the paper; words should not be subsected in the paper; words should not be subsected in the same and address; and notice should not ame and address; and notice should not consider the same and address; and notice should not consider with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. been printed. The "American" and the "World"

Reseipts are never sent to individual sub-scribets. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wapper, the week following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednes-day, correspondents assoling news should mail their communications in time to reach this effice by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints about the business or editorial rangement of the paper should be dressed to the Board of Directors. Society (Cooperative Publishing Association. Isl William street, New York. One or other of the Editors may be seen at the office between 4 and 0 p. m. or te-tween 7 and 9 p. m. on Thesdays, Wednes-days, Thursdays, and Fridays.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.



Have YOU sent in any new cash subscriptions for The Worker during the last two weeks to help pay for the new press? If not, WHY not?

Mr. Widener, the Trolley King, has given a few millions for a home for cripples. He ought to. In getting his many millions he has sacrificed thousands of lives and made tens of thou sands of cripples. Do the ghosts of those victims haunt him? Does that explain his benevolence?

A Washington dispatch to the Phila delphia "North American" says that prominent Republicans are feeling decidedly blue over the political pros

"The Socialist tendency thruout the country is a source of concern to the Republican veterans in Congress. They view with alarm the apostasy of young Joseph Medill Patterson of Chi-cago, who comes of good old Republi-Can stock."

Let the Republican leaders take con ort, on the principle that "Misery loves company", from the fact that Democratic leaders are equally worried. Socialism hits both old parties

BREAK THE CONSPIRACY OF

In 1899 and 1900 when Steppenber of Idaho declared martial law in the mining districts, caused hundreds of strikers to be arrested without warrant and imprisoned in the Bull Pen for weeks or months, without trial and even without accusation of crime when he declared "a state blacklist" that was his own phrase-against the Western Federation of Miners, forbidding any mine owner in the state to ovment to any man who did not hold a card from the military authorities or had not signed and sworn to a statement that he was not and would not become a member of the W. F. of M.; when he and his military officials violated all the legal and con far as concerned the mine workers when his militia and, worse, the thur hired by the mine owners and, worst of all the negro soldiers put at his disposal by President McKinley and inflamed with drink and roused to race hatred by the capitalists' agents-when these tenisseries committed unmention able outrages against strikers and punity-when all that horrible satur nalla of capitalist crime was going or in Idaho under the direction of Demo eratic Governor Steunenberg and with the tacit approval of Republican ent McKinley and for the bene fit of the mine owners of both parties -in that hour of the workers' direct studied allence on the subject, broken only by the publication of occasions Interviews with Steunenberg and ediing the labor organiza tions. Bryan, then the great "cham pion of the common people", had not one word to any on behalf of the worken. Hearst, the proprietor of a ers", did not, for man ins, give a single facts of space to

attendently surface or actions by contain traffic

union papers, that broke the conspir acy of silence, that brought the facts to public attention, and that finally succeeded in forcing the Hearst papers and a few others to open their col umns on the workingmen's behalf.

In 1904 Governor Peabody of Colo rado duplicated Steumenberg's atrocities. Again the Republican and Demo cratic press were silent. Again eve the Hearst papers, eager as they always are for startling news, ignored the outrages that were being commitjed, until the Socialist Party and the Socialist press compelled them to take the matter up. The drama is now being played for a third time. Again the old-party pa-

pers are on the lawless capitalists side—most of them actively maligning the workingmen's organization, others ditorially ignoring the whole matter Many trade unions in New York City

have adopted resolutions on the subject during the last week and sent copies to all the city papers. Many omrades have written letters to these papers to state the workingmen's side as against the persecutors'. Not one line, so far as we have observed, of all these resolutions and letters has

and other big popular papers of the same type can wax eloquent in praise of their own courageous service in th matter of cheap gas. But they-will not speak for workingmen who are being railroaded to the gallows in the most shameful manner. The facts were called to the attention of the editor of the "Evening Journal" more than a week ago. He keeps on writing big-type editorials "to make you think", but he does not mention this crime.

What's to be done?

The Socialist Party and its press and the trade unions and their press must do the work.

Let the unions not cease to bombard the dailies with resolutions. Let the comrades continue to flood them with letters. All that will count, in the end. But alone it will not nebieve the purpose.

Our protest meetings must be mad so big that any paper which ignores or misrepresents them will be brande as a flar by eye-witnesses in every quarter. Our papers must be distributed in the shops and the tenements to tell the story that the old-party pa pers wish to suppress.

We can do it now, as we did tw years ago and six years ago. We can force them to give our side. But it will be a bard task.

Therefore, to work!

How to help get the new press? Sent \$1 for five half-yearly paid-subscription cards, or \$2 for five yearlies. The either sell the cards or give then away, as you like-thus carrying The Worker to five homes it does not nov reach.

MR. PATTERSON.

The capitalist papers all over the country are much disturbed abou Joseph Medill Patterson's declaration for Socialism. The Boston "Herald" for instance, after editorially branding as "a quite grotesque assumption Mr. Patterson's idea that the tolling masses would like to have an opport tunity to enjoy art, music, and educa tion and ought to have that opportunity, bitterly laments that "so much o 'Joe' Medill's money went to the eduration of a grandson who wants t 'give his life' to the chasing of such a chimera." If Patterson had been content to spend his life in chasing fast women instead of social "chimras", our Boston contemporary wen not have had a word to say about the waste of Medill's money, of course.

For another view of the subject w turn to the Chicago "News", which concedes that much of what Patterson says in criticism of existing conditions is true but blames him for resigning his city office. Again, a true bourgeois judgment: There is no objection to a man being a Socialist, if only he will be "sensible", stick to one of the old parties, belp to maintain the system he believes to be wrong, and look out for office and perquisites; such "practical" Socialists are all right, but th man who acts in accordance with his principles is a crank if not something

And these are but two among the scores of adverse comments, all equally high-minded.

As for ourselves, we are not in a hurry to come to a conclusion about Mr. Patterson. We walt to see. We wait hopefully, for his open letter to intelligence and sincerity. If he is not too eager to play a star part, and if some too impulsive comrades do not lose their heads and turn his, we expect him to prove, in due time, a useful recruit. We find his action significant and encouraging, not because it is the action of a rich and socially prominent man, but because it is that erable man. If we are not much mistaken, the other bonest men in that movement—and their name is legion will soon be following his example. As they will find but one choice befor them-to quit in disgust or to be

different sort from those of the Boston "Herald" and the Chicago "News", w and worth quoting. The New York "Evening Post" last Monday had an editorial beginning with this rather re-

markable paragraph: of the Chair, we have ours of the Easy Chair. The real fighting Socialists, down in the grime and murk of it, living on \$20 a week, organizing in back-rooms and proselytizing thru mid-night meetings in the streets; knowing exactly what they want and working for it year in and year out, election after election; their sense of brother-bood born of desperate struggle, and poverty with them something burnt into the blood and not a literary material—such Socialists, we say, might well be excused if, at the sight of ism at dainty breakfasts, they should exclaim, 'O. wonderful, wonderful, and most wonderful wonderful, and yet again wonderful, and after that out of

That is a little harsher than should ourselves put it, but it is worthy the careful consideration of the "Socialists of the Easy Chair", if they are in earnest.

NICHOLAS II AND JOHN I.

It is reported that the Standard Oil people have offered to furnish the Tsar's government with \$200,000,000 down in exchange for railways, lands and other state properties in Russia. The scheme is a fine one-if only it would work.

The Russian government needs the money; if it doesn't get money some how, it cannot pay its soldiers-and then its end would be near at hand. Doubtless the Tsar thinks that a lump sum of \$200,000,000 would tide him over the present troubles and save him his autocratic throne.

On the other hand, the Standard Oil people could drive a hard bargain with a government in such straits; they might hope to get railways and mines and oil lands worth twice or thilee the money, and proceed to exploit the Russian workingmen to even greater profit than they now exploit the workingmen of the United States.

And then, a further advantage on both sides, by such a bargain a close alliance would be formed between two of the greatest of autocrats-Nicholas II and John I. Blood may be thicker than water, but cil is considerably thicker yet than blood. The investment of a few hundred millions of Rockefeller capital in Russia would mean, on the one hand, that the Rus sien government, 'in memory of this and hope of future favors, would be devoted to the benign power that now actually rules America. On the other hand, it would mean that all the influence of the Rockefellers would be culisted in support of the Romanoffs, who signed the title-deeds; and we might expect to see our President nuce more concerned to save Tsarism, under such circumstances, than he ever has been to help the persecuted Jews or Armenians.

Yes, a beautiful scheme-if only it rould work. The trouble is, there is that pestiferous Russian proletariat, inoculated with the virus of Socialism devoid of all sense of the eternal sacredness of capitalist property, brazenly avowing its intention to abolish the monarchy and declaring that any loans r sales that the sentenced government may now make will not be recognized as valid by the future revolutionary state. And, alas for the captains of industry, those Russian revolutionists have a way of doing what they say they will do.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

Our German coinrades are coming un liberally with donations for the Pres and Moving Fund-considerably over \$5,000, so far. Are the American com-rades going to be left behind? We have not asked them for donation but only for 8,000 new subscriptions before May 1. How many will respond?

gus anniguror de la Fred Bower, formerly a member of Local Ithaca and of Local Niagara Falls, in this state, but now resident in England and active in the movement there, calls our attention to a gross error which we inadvertently made in our issue of January 20. We there said that Will Thorne, the newly elected member for South West Ham British Parliament. Certainly we inended no such slight to the reputation of Keir Hardie, who has sat in two Parliaments before this one (from 1892 to 1895 and from 1900 to 1905) as a representative of the Independent La-bor Party, and who is nationally and nally known as a Socialis and a good worker for the cause. We an account to ourselves for the error Thorne is the first member of the So cial Democratic Federation to go to Westminster, and in him Hardie gains a worthy colleague. Besides these two, there are several other Socialists among the thirty members who form
the organised Laber fraction in the
present Honse of Commons, and they
will be able to a great extent to give
tone to that body and even to influence the conduct of the twenty or more
other members known as Labor men
but not in what we should call the Labor caucus. The difference between
the S. D. F. and I. L. P., we may add,
is chiefly a difference of tactics, not of
principles. The latter body is far the
stronger numerically, but the former
exercises an influence more than proportienate to its numbers. While there
have in the past been hot polemics

parties, as such, can work togethe True, they have some things in com-mon. But there are also some very important differences. Indeed, the dif-ference is fundamental; for Socialists cept the results of history and seel forward on the bar's of the ent to a future of co-operation; while Populists (if we can make anything out of their partizan declarations), re-gard the history of the last century as an accidental -mistake and wish to undo it and go back to the individualism of Jefferson's day—with some exceptions, of course, in the way of gov ernment ownership in lines where i might be beneficial to the small farm er. We recognize that many Populish are wiser than their party platforms and the atterances of their candidates would imply. The doors of the Socialist Party are wide open to all who con an scommetes, not in the hope of Populists have got enough of be ing, not merely a minority party, but osing party, during years, they surely do not need a spe

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

cial invitation to join a party who record at the ballot-box confirms ciaim to be the party of the future.

The following statement shows in etail the circulation of The Worker

| Ø. | for the last two weeks: | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------|--|
| | . Week | k ending | |
| | Feb. 24. | | |
| | Printed | 13,00 | |
| , | Single subs 0,280 | 9.15 | |
| | Bundles 158 | 64: | |
| | Samples | 73 | |
| | Exchanges 494 | 491 | |
| | Sold at office 1,333 | 1.32. | |
| | 11.733 | 12.35 | |
| | Gain | 624 | |
| | Loss in single subs | 124 | |

The Brooklyn Federation of Labor at its last meeting, feeling that such action would be of advantage to its affiliated unions, decided to subscribe for The Worker for each of these bodies for one year.

One New York comenda revolved when he read our announcement, to buy and use a dollar's worth of cards each week until May 1. render can do this much, and we do not expect it; but if each would do but one tenth as much, we should get

"Let every render do his duty, and rade Musuacher of Rochester, sending in a dollar for paid-sub, cards it response to our announcement of two weeks ago. "That is our idea-not to depend on a few to make great sacri fices, but to expect each of the many to do a little, and thus get great re-

sults in the aggregate.

One of the first to respond to our call was Comrade Szako of El Paso. Texas, who lost no time in sending in

Another \$2 came very promptly from Comrade Fairbrook of Portland, Ore. who wrote: "I am sorry to know that out of a party membership of 25,000, you have but 9,131 individual subscribers. I cannot understand how party members can get along without The Worker. There should be a con-certed and united attempt to bring up the circulation to not less than 25,000, which would enable you not only to a paper fluence for the coming of a better

TOO LATE!

[This poem, written by Laura Leferrue, daughter of Karl Marx, for an English Social benecratic paper some twelve or affices sears ago, is hardly less true to life now than then, and hardly less here than in the old country.]

Mother, als mother, hungry am 1, Give me breadfor I must die! Tarry a while, my little son, To-morrow shall see the sowing

And after they had sown the corn.

And when they had harvested the corn, Still the child cried out night and mo Mother, sh mother, hungry 4m I,

And after they had thrashed the corn, Still the child crit d cut night and morn; Mather, ah mother, hungry am 1. Give me bread or I must die; To-marrow shall see the grinding

And after they had ground the corn. Still the child cried out night and morn Mether, an inoffer, lungry am I. Give me brend or I must die! Tarry a while, my little sen. To-morrow shall see the baking done

And when they had done boking the broad

AS TO PRESIDENT COREY.

The following skit appears in "Puck" under the head of "Pittsburg Marke

under the head of "Pittsburg Market Notes":
Reconcillations opened at \$1,000,000 to-day and advanced briskly, under pressure of divorce proceedings, till the top price, \$1,200,775.45, was reached at noon. A bear raid, by the steel group of defendants, knocked the price down later to \$30,000, the figure at closing hour.
The arrival at New York of a cargo of English show girls and Parision halled.

English show girls and Parisian ballet dancers almost caused a panic in Corre-spondent securities this morning. The for-eign stock was instantly thrown on the market and the American proper Charas Girl Common, E. S. Vaudeville

sharply.

The part week witnessed a rapid rise in the enter for call alimony. Monday the rate was only sight per cent, but by Wadawafay it had increased to fourteen. Wedninday it had increased to fourteen, and Thursday brought an additional jump to twenty-two. The local market exhibited a marked tendency toward nervousness in consequence of the rise, and rumors of several new divorce suits had by an assens a guieting influence. If the tightness continues, Recretary Blank will be asked to come to the market's reacus, but very few

SPERTHER

Current # # Literature

All books norteed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literate Company, 186 west-iam street. New Yorks, Indicates that post-age or expressage will be charged extra.

TRE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, Ry al Zilliacus, E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, pp. 386.
Price, \$2.50 net.

We find it impossible to give any ade quate review of this most welcome book within the largest limits of space that The Worker could afford it. There is too much to be said, and we abandon the attempt; we can merely notice the scope and character of the worl and heartily advise every reader wh wishes to understand current events in Russia-which is the same as saving to understand world-history now for some years to come-to make himself familiar with its contents.

We have many books about Russian affairs written within the last twenty or thirty years, most of which deal more or less fully and clearly—generally less rather than more-with the revolutionary movement. Among these are several which, taken together, go toward enabling us to understand that rather difficult subject. Among inside view may be mentioned especially Stepniak's "Underground Russia". Kropotkin's "Memoirs of a Reve intionist", Deutsch's "Sixteen Years in Siberia", and Milyonkov's "Russia and Its Crisis". None of these pretends, as does the one now under considera-tion, to be a systematic history of the Russian revolutionary movement. As such, Ziliacus' work leaves much to be desired, undoubtedly; but, when supplemented by the books named, it goes far toward giving us what we

have wanted so long.

The present work was written solely for Finnish readers; its translation into English and other languages was an after hought. Just because it was designed for a public comparatively ignorant of and even hostile to the movement in question but forced by growing interest in it, the book is, in many respects, better fitted for us than if might have been had it been intended for English readers. It avoids, in general, the two faults of many works—cither insufficient knowledge on the writer's part, or the assumption of a greater degree of knowledge on the

reader's part than actually exists.
Our author frankly disavows any pr tense of absolute impartiality. He is admittedly an enemy of Tsar.sm, an advocate of the revolution. He only advocate of the revolution. He only claims that "no part allty has wittingly dictated the opinions expressed, no have any statements of facts bee: made without, as far as possible, hav ing been checked by reference to other

less than this measure of credit. He begins at the beginning and car-ries his record down to the date of the translation, June, 1905. He begins at the beginning-that is to say, after in pages, the peculiar internal conditions established by the acts of Peter the Great and Catharine II, he considers at some length the effects of the French Revolution and the Napol especially the mental stimulus give by the invasion of 1812 and the know! edge of Western conditions and ideas acquired by Russian army officials in their campaigns of the next three or four years in German and French ter-ritory. The first chapter closes with the death of Alexander I and the tragic fiasco of December, 1825, when a group of army officers sought to revolutionize Russia by a military coup d'état. Complete and inevitable as wa their failure, the memory of the De cembrists long remained an inspiratio to all thinking and discontented Ru-

The second chapter covers the dark reign (1825-1855) of Nicholas I"Nikolai Paikin", Nicholas the Whip,
was his appropriate nickname—when
the peace of intellectual death seemed
to reign in Russia. That it was hibernation, not death, was shown only by the activity of Alexander Herzen and other exiles in England and Western If Fichte was the philosopher of the

Decembrist period, Hegel served the Then came the day of Marx and the others who "set Hegel's philosophy on its feet." In other words, then came the revolutionary period of 1848 with the echces, faint but ominous, that it groused in Russia, closely followed by the debacle of the Crimean war, the leath of Nicholas and the access Alexander II, the much over-prais-"Good Tsar". The first eight or ten years of this reign, the Era of Re-form, mark an epoch—not by the re-forms themselves (abolition of serfdom, local self-government, and recon struction of the judiciary) which wer ridiculously inadequate in theory an shamelessly perverted in execution, but by the stimulus and direction which they gave to the forces of dis which they gave to the forces of dis-content—first rousing the highest hopes and the noblest enthusiasm, then dashing those hopes to earth and turning that enthusiasm into new channels, teaching the aspirants for progress that no isar can be good and that every forward step must be wos by self-reliant struggle against the ruling powers. Since 1863 (which year may be taken as marking the change in Alexander's policy from half-heart-ed reform to ever blacker reaction; the revolutionary movement has been a permanent feature of Russian public and private life; its tide has risen and and private life; in the las rises and bed and risen again and again; its haracter has undergone three se four marked changes; but it has never for a single year been a negligible quas-

Alexander's reign, treating respective ly of The Era of Reform, its promises d its disappointing close; The evolutionary Movement—Nihilism (in a strict sense, as Turgenieff used it. communities absorption of Societies in Societies in a presentially quantital portion of Societies in the Propaganetists, write that Secreties to an idealized a sopie, and the product of transportant contract c

how this change was wrought by the stupid policy of the government (au-tocracy being predestined to stupidity) in treating as dangerous criminals these who wished only to devote their lives to the peaceful work of teaching the peasants and relieving their wants. how the gospel of "going to the people" was thus forcibly transmute into a gospel of killing the enthe people; and The Last Year of Alexander II, marking the culmination of the Terrorist period in 1881, when the bourgeois and official world felt "thrill of horror" at the blowing up of the "good" hangman and looked or very calmly at the work of the secre police, the prisons, the torture chan bers, the gallows, and the Siberian ex

The reign of Alexander III (1881

1894) calls for six chapters, in which we are told of the hopes entertained it many quarters that the son migh something by his father's exe tion the triumph of the reactionary counsels of Pobledonostseff and his associates over the mildly liberal pol-fey of Loris Melikoff, the influence of the Slavophils and the Panslavists, the economic and political effects of the reactionary policy—chronic famine, vagabondage, official corruption, re ligious persecution and the fostering of race hatred, the growth of Liberalism, the still greater growth of Socialism, the tireless but futile activity of the police. This reign appears as of depression in revolutionist activity but more correctly it was a time o revision, realignment, and preparation Terrorism, as a leading form of revo lutionary action, was ended by almos literal extermination in the the definitely Social Democratic phase of the movement, which has almos present day. The Social Democrat have never rejected assassination as a useful mode of action, but they hold it to be supplementary to education and organization of the masses-and primarily of the proletarian masse rather than of the peasants; thus th movement tends to lose the character of a conspicacy and to assume that of a popular revolt; it comes into close relations with the international move ment; and it becomes at once more profoundly revolutionary in its principles and purposes and more practical Counting 1883 as the beginning of this phase, the first ten or twelve years showed solid but very

The reign of Nicholas II, like those of both his predecessors, began with hope; but the hope did not last long. Pobledonostseff guided the new Tsan as he had the old one; Von Piehvedoubtless the most thoroly detestable character in all history-played a rischaracter in an instory-pariet a ris-ing part, along with Durnovo, S.phagin, Bobrikoff, and others of the same tyrannical sort. Things move faster now. On the one hand, enforced Or-thodoxy and Russification drive the Finns, the Letts, the Poles, the Armenians, and other subject people into the revolutionary ranks in ever larger numbers; and the persecution and officially instigated massacres of the Jews transform that people from timid and submissive victims into brave and energetic rebe's. On the hand, the rapid and artificially mining, and transportation—in a word of capitalist industry—creates a vas proletariat, receptive to Socialist ideas capable in turn of communicating them to the peasantry, and capable also of organized action—altogether, a most favorable condition for the pro gress of Social Democracy; unions are rganized, strikes and strations multiply, and the Cossack are kept busy rushing from place to place in the vain hope of "preserving order". The students also are aroused and make common cause with the workingmen. Finally, since an autoc racy, try as it may, cannot consiste serve the interests of industria capitalism, the bourgeoisic itself, while merely Liberal in theories and aims, is compelled to become revolutionary in action and to follow the lead of the So, in the body of the book, we are

applementary chapters tell us of the Von Plehve régime, the days since the execution of that criminal and down to the spring of 1905, and briefly of the status of the revolutionary forces after Bloody Sunday. This last chapter, i noted, is the least satisfactory in the book.

Altogether, Zilliacus bas given us a record of what we deem the most intive movement in all human history. Let us again commend it to every Se science.

It is too bad to close with censure but some miner faults must be noted, the transliteration of Russian names is neither true to their pronunciation nor consistent with itself. Wi "Kravchinsky" when the first syllal ends with the f-sound? And why "Kowalsky" when the second begins with the v-sound? Why "Mesentseff" and "Sassulitsch" instead of Mezent seff and Zassulitch? Why "Schella-boff" instead of Zheliaboff? Why "Plehanoff" instead of Plechanoff? 19 "Zemstvo", why "Semsky Sobor"? In-deed, the f and v, the v and w, the s and z, the u and ou, the ch and sh and sch and tch and tsch, are hope lessly mixed up thru a confusion of the French, German, and English methods. Besides this, there are too methods. Besides this, there are too many positive misprints, as "Dek-rabists" for Dekabrists (p. 16), "Tur-ganieff" for Turgenieff (p. 59), "Prud-homme" for Proudhon (p. 61), "Voi-shovsky" for Volkhofsky (p. 70), "Mil-halloff" for Mikhatloff (p. 114), "Min-grellen" for Mingrella (p. 162), "1578" for 1932 (p. 192), "econômical" for ecohalloff for Mikhalloff (p. 114), "Mingrellac" for Mingrella (p. 182), "187" for 1893 (p. 192), "economical" for economic (p. 195), "State" for Senate (p. 238), "Thismiroff" for Tikhomiroff (p. 253), "400,000" for 4,000 (p. 276). "Hifa" for Ufa (p. 339), and others; on p. 280 "Polish" is either redundant or erroneous; on p. 305 "(Clayhille)" is meaningless. Then there are translator's errors of clumps or obscure English: Alexander's rescript to Nanimoff was famous, not "notorious" (p. 29), the Paris Communarie were not necessarily "communists" (p. 62); Stopmak may have worked either as a wasel-sawyer or a new-flier but hardly as a "new-cutter" (p. 69); the vocation of a syr jis contemplishe refluer then "phinhie" (p. 52); The translate "phinhie" (p.

THE CASE OF MOSES HARMAN

By May Walden Kerr.

"Prison for Aged Man.—Moses Har-nan, 75 years old, for the third time in is life was taken to the Jeliet prison esterday. He had been arrested by man, 75 years old, for the third time in his life was taken to the Jeliet prison yesterday. He had been arrested by the postal authorities because of m ters contained in a paper he published, 'Lucifer, the Light-Bearer.'"

The above, printed in small type, is all the notice Harman's case got from the Chicago "Record-Herald". The "Tribune" printed a short notice in the city edition and nothing in the country freulation. The other papers paid little or no attention to it.

The thing is significant. Briefly, the Moses Harman, seventy-six years

old, was taken to the Illinois peniten-tiary at Joliet, Tuesday, Feb. 27, to serve a sentence of one year for violat-ing the laws of the land which prohibit e sending of obscene literature thru the mails. "Served him right! Ought to be sent

to the pen for that!" you exclaim.

Be not so hasty, my friends. Listen minute and hear other facts

This old man has never tried to send thru the mails anything half so objectionable as passages you will find in the Bible and in Shakespere. He is a clean, kindly, cultured old

He has fought valiantly for many years the battle for the emancipation woman-for her political, eco

He has done this from the highest otives for the improvement of the act, or sink into greater slavery.

man wants to have the human race im Are not human beings of as much

consequence as pigs and potatoes?

Is parenthood an indecent subject?
Is the question of woman's rights and wrongs, of her freedom or her slavery, I appeal to every weman who has a

spark of independence in her make-up to use her influence in this case of Moses Harman. Wives of workingmen, wake up and

Think, talk, act! Join the Socialist Party, which is or-

inized to fight against such tyranay. Have these obnoxious laws repealed. It isn't Moses Harman alone, nor the cause of woman's freedom alone, but the rights of humanity, that are at stake. Free speech, freedom of the press, personal freedom, the rights of labor—all are involved. This is not merely a struggle between Anthony Comstock and Moses Harman, but it Comstock and Moses Harman, is a struggle of the oppressed class ngainst the ruling class for the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-

Material interests are at stake, and Let the ruled class also understand and

bution of many things which were former

agreements, and by statutes, the assurance

that the needle workers need not work

She goes on to add, however, that

women of the prosperous classes have many of them, been taking an active part in the efforts to establish legal

claims to leisure for children and women industrially employed. As a

nember in bodies of semi-religious as

well as of a civic character, woman

has been active in her endeavers to establish the right to lessure for the

overworked. The workers least able to

fight for their right to leisure are

vomen and children. And it is of

By the education of public opinion som-

thing has been accomplished toward estab-lishing leisure in certain occupations. Thus

an appent has of late been made, will

promise of increasing success, to the more kind-hearted and conscientions am ng the

stockholders of Southern cotton mills to

rote their stock in ways calculated to ob-

tain more humane hours of labor for the women and children employed in those

mills. The hours of labor of the clerks and cash children in the stores of m ng

of the efforts of the Consumers' Lear a in some places, and of the Retail Civrest Protective Associations in others, to induce:

the shopping public to exercise consid ra-tion of the employees in arranging the

The eight trade has long enjoyed the

benefits of the short working day by rea-son of the relatively successful effort of the

eigarmakers to apply in practical form the

principle which all trade unionists acknow.-edge, and upon which thousands of them

conscientiously act. Millions of deliers

have been spent in advertising their label;

eigars bearing it are made only in shops

In which the working day is finited to

eight hours; and workingmen of all trades

have taken the trouble to give the preference to buying the cigars thus recommend-

ed. Here therefore the establishment

ours of shopping.

ffics have been improved in conseque

behalf of these that the greatest effe

hor says:

more than eight hours in one day.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LEISURE. Florence Kelley, in her recent book | between their own possession of it and

entitled "Some Ethical Gains Thru the productive ability of other women, and Legislation," makes an interesting of children, in the manufacture and distristudy of the werkingman's right to leisure. She points out that "the strugly prepared within the home; to make the gle for the shorter working day connection between this free gift of the new industrial order to themselves and the commonly described as the effort of the laborer to give as little exertion as struggle of the garment workers, for la possible in return for the pay he re ceives, and many workingmen passively accept this statement of the animus of their movement." The truth is, how-ever, she brings out, that that struggle is really the effort "of wage-carning cople to obtain, in the form of leisure a part of their share of the universa gain arising from the increased produc tivity of every occupation, and due to the incessant improvement of machinery." Leisure, she maintains, is a human product produced in great abun-dance, just like so many other things, in this century, and has become the accepted right of a large proportion of ducts, it is unequally distributed, and

Daily telsure, the nuther tells us, is

Without it childhood is blighted, pervert and unworthy of citizenship in the repul lis. Self-help and self-education among wage earners are as dependent upon daily leisure as upon daily work. Excessiv fatigue precludes the po onducted meetings of classes, ledges, ro-operative societies and all other form organized effort for self-improvement. . . . It may be fatrly claimed that

the establishment of regular daily leisurmotality, lengthened trade charge of home surroundings, thrift, self help and family life of working people valuable use of free time, just as members of the leisure class var, in the uses to which they prody their leisure, it remain true, that, without free time, these benemake life worth living.

A great portion of the wome America have achieved leisure which they never sought. Everything is so arranged in their homes that they lead what is the nearest approach to a life of perfect case. Of these women the It requires cultivation of the imagination

o enable women thus fortuitously endowe with leisure to perceive an organic relation

of polygamy; "successors" for follow

"transport" for transfer (p. 206) is con

fusing; on the same page, "to which they were entitled" should read "which

was allowed them": "a few or more

years" (p. 209) calls to mind the saying that, according to Scripture, "a few

is eight", but our author hardly mean

liberalism" (p. 269) would be imp by the substitution of "any"

that: "not due to a certain degree of

certain"; protective duties ought hard-

means "his power" (the Tsar's), not that of his advisers. We find it worth

ous as to be very annoying-both for the benefit of those of our readers who

ous as to be very annoying—both for the benefit of those of our readers who may use the book and also in the hope that the publishers will have it care-fully corrected before another edition is given out. And we loope that the book will find so good a sale that an-

other edition will be needed. A. L.

"The Bitter Cry of the Children", by John Spargo, has reached our desk and

is very welcome. The subject is one of vital interest and, the we have not

yet had time to read the book care-fully, we know Spargo well enough to be sure that it is well treated. We

heartily commend it to our readers and advise the literature agents of locals

to push its sale. . net—\$1.60 postpaid.

them small individually, but so nur

e spoken of as "crack-brained"); "their power" (p. 813) surely

leisure for the workers has been necom-plished by the efforts of the workers themther's meaning: "unsought for" in and third chapters—the theory of place of unexpected does the same (p. 141); a "not" seems to be omitted before "reinstating" in the first sentence wise very good. on n. 154: "any one of the parties" to a marriage contract, instead of "either party" (p. 183), might suggest a state JUSTICE.

ers (twice on p. 189) is still worse; "rates" (p. 293) does not convey to the American reader the idea of taxes; And whispers low her stern communeds, Te all who pass her there, She cares for neither praise por blame Nor heeds who smile or frown, To right a wrong is more than fame, To lead mankind from grief and shame

> Men pass her by atherst for gain Nor heed her whispered call Greed heaps its after with the stain And Moloch crowes the modern Cain. Where gold is all in all.

The road to power they throng. And follow wheresce'er it lead. Will man e'er right the wrong'

She stands alone amid the mart. Defeat can never touch her heart, She of Eternity is part.

-Gus Anderson.

AT CAUSE THEY PRAISE BOLAN

The Les Angeles "Times," a rat sheet, which has been fighting the International Tripographical Union for several years has paid a lengthy enloy to the "calminess", "sevenity" and "saneness" of one Patrick Doinn of the authracite regions of Pennsylvania. It is but natural for a rat paper to land a man is a labor ongestration who has committed freeson to his constituency.—Miners' Magazine.

-ALL EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW."

Three youths of Chicago who robbed man of 15 cents were sentenced to life myclanoment. McCurdy, McCull, Hyde, Jeander, and even John R. Walsh, w'o

She bears no garland in her hands, No gems bedeck her hair: Alone amidst the throng she stands,

Is more than throne and crown

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. have reissued Charles H. Vail's "Modern Socialism" (super, 25 cents; cloth, 75 cents), and "Principles of Scientific Socialism" (paper, 35 cents; cloth, 51)—two books that have already done good service to the cause. "Modern Socialism" we can heartly recommend, within its scope. The other book is theiry in its second tooled the people for millions, are ing their liberty. This is probably the fart that "we are all equal before,". Miners' Hegasins. By Horace Traubel.

fight forever? Do you not understand that as long as the trade unions re-main merely trade unions fight will remain merely fight and peace on earth and good will to men will remain mere-ly a dream of the enthusiast? You have yourself generalied one campaign after another. You have won-battles and lost battles. You have not won Nor can you ever win th war with your present weapons. You can only prolong the war. You can only make it more bitter. You can only make it more bitter. You can advance. But advance under the ac-cepted current rules of your war also involves retreat under the same rules. You may go forward. You must also You are settling no probgo back. You are settling no lems. The best you can do is to arrange the terms under which the combatants may enjoy their truces. What are you doing to end the war What are you doing for the destruc-tion of classes? Your philosophy does not contemplate an end of the fights ees fights ahead. Fights many Fights again and again. It offers to humanity a sliding scale of justice Not justice complete. Not justice whether or no. But justice if capital can afford it. Justice if capital is will masters. The laborer has no right to ad coo with the capitalist. He has a straight case. Let him insist on the straight case. Not a trade union case. A human case. Not a case for fifty per cent of five per cent of right. A case for the whole of right. Shall we go on forever giving away more than we get for the sake of a false peace? The trade union does not mean fraternity. It means fratricide. It never means justice. It means bar-ter. Under the regime of the trade m we give away so much of justice for so much of justice. That is, sees it. And if you do not soon der to get what is also our own. Do you not see, Mister Mitchell, that you are working in a circle? You always back to where you started from Good times push you on. Bad times pull you back. You concede. The capitalists concede. The case does not call for concession either side. It ends for justice. Where does the harvest belong? After you see where the har vest belongs you have no business to arrange to give balf of it away in order to be allowed to retain the other errow. Do you contend that we have a piece of fraternity in a trade got to go on forever giving up the Not a piece of fraternity in up a cent to the producing class with-out being compelled to do so? You get what you call good times. Men get jobs. Jobs draw a few cents more

Do you begin to see, Mister Mitchell? of pay. God knows, only a few cent Do you begin to see, Mister Mitchell?

Is it morning? Are you opening your eyes? Is the new day to be the day of a new faith? Or is the new day to be only another old day? You have been in the midst of the fights for a long time. Have you yet learned what the fights mean? Are you to go on from fight to fight and never discover that there may be one fight that when fought out will put a stop to fight forever? Do you not understand that as long as the trade unlons remain merely trade unions fight will this same tragedy. The fact is, Mister this same tragedy. The fact is, Miste Mitchell, that the men and women who are realizing this problem are getting tired of the trade union solution. La bor may ask any favor of capital it chooses. Labor and capital are one. The laborer should never ask any favor of the capitalist. The trade union is always suing for something Is always out with hands stretched to wards the proprietors, soliciting the favors of the elect. Is that a pretty situation to which to permanently commit the labor of the world? It means perpetual war. It means more masters and more slaves. It mean more surfeit and more starvation. It means more tenements and more pal-aces. It means that the castes will

become more extreme and that the classes will become more extreme. It does not put a stop to hatred between the employer and the employed. It makes that hatred necessary. It makes the utmost vehemence of partizanship the only measure of self protection. Mister Mitchel, I know what your crop is to-day. It is so many parts of it justice to so many parts of pustice. ing to concede justice. A piece of The social body is sick. You give it justice to the slave of the idea of this dose. But your dose does not cure your patient. It only relieves your patient. Do you think you can go on forever with relief, relief, relief, and that your patient will not by and bye into the ground yesterday. Your children are starving on it to-day. What seed are you putting into the ground to-day for to-morrow? Seed that will starve or seed that will feast? The world is getting rendy for the genuine seedthrow. The world is going to expect the right harvest. The you do it you will find that the world has passed you by. The world is not sat-isfied to go on submitting to robbery because revolt would hurt the feelings of the robber. The world will before long be getting so far on that it w be a hard or impossible matter for some people to catch up. Peace is a very good thing, Mister Mitchell. But peace at any price is a bad thing. In-deed, there can be no peace at any price. There can only be peace at one price. The price of complete justice for complete justice. The world is tired of proprietor unions and tired of half. You say you do the best you tired of proprietor unions and tired of can for to-day. That is all right. Do trade unions. The world has got from the best you can for to-day. I shall not quarkel with that. I am asking world can get from dissension. Now you are ready to do for to- it demands universal fraternity. Not most of justice in order to get the prictor union. The whole of fraternity least of peace? What sort of peace is in a social system without inferiors it we get when we give up justice? Do you find that the owning class gives in a social system in which all this

SOCIALISM AND THE INVENTOR.

The question of patents raised in our letter page this week brings to the linest point of acuteness the conflict between the interests of the individual pany in America, for and those of the community under existing conditions. Under Socialism both interests would be identical.

The question of patents shows that It is quite impossible to do justice to the inventor to-day without doing in-justice to society, or justice to society without inflicting wrong on the in-

by make the best use of it. For surely if anyone can tell us how we can have, say, befter and cheaper electricity or weaving machinery, it is to the advantage alike of our national wealth and progress that the knowledge and means of these hoperogenests should ans of these improvements should

Full well, of course, we all know that to-day the application of new inven-tions causes almost always at least a temporary displacement of labor, reten in terrible hardship to ers. But that evil result is not the fault of the inventions or of inventors, but of the capitalist system of employment. It is a fault arising not in the relations between the in-

But if it is, or ought to be, to the general advantage of the community to have useful inventions adopted as yidely and quickly as possible, then not restrictive patent laws be ed? And were patent laws. abolished so that new inventions might, like press news, become public property at once, what would then be-come of the inventor? To-day the inventor depends solely upon such slen-der protection of his invention as the patent laws afford for whatever recompense he may receive. Once he has patented his invention no one can make or sell it for a certain number of years except by his consent and at

of years except by his consent and at his price.

The patent law, however, the seemingly reasonable in the interest of the inventor, not only prevents the rapid and universal adoption of what is presumably a useful idea, but greatly his ders invention. It often prevents other inventors from applying further laventions to the improvement of the patented invention. It always prevents any other person (and there may be a undreds of other such persons) who have independently filt upon a similar fidea from making any use of their discoveries. In a word, it fosters a mon-

opolog injurious to the public and

The Mergeuthaler Linotype Company in America, for example, has bought up over six hundred patents of linotype improvements to prevent their being used by other manufacturers, and has only put fifty of them into use. The actual inventor of the machine, Mergenthaler, is said to have died of poverty and consumption.

What does Socialism say? Social-It is in the interest of society that once into a new region of equity. It declares that inventors and inventions at once into a new region of equity. It declares that inventors and inventions at once into a new region of invention at once into a new region of equity. It declares that inventors and inventions at once into a new region of invention at once into a new region of invention at once into a new region of invention at once into a new region of equity. ins or knowledge. The inventor with-out past and present society would have no scientific knowledge or examples or purpose to incite him to invent, no material wherewith to make his invention, and nobody to use it after it was made. He can live and work as an inventor only because he is in society and freely inherits the results of all past knowledge and invention. His invention can be of use only because of the innumerable industries carried on by his fellows.

But for Archimedes, Euclid, Guten-berg, Newton, Watt, and other great inventors of the past we should have no great inventors to-day. Therefore the ciety as society can ever be to him. is the inventor then to have no re ward under Socialism?

Under Socialism the inventor will. have the highest reward that genius can receive—the loy of increased op-portunity of exercising his genius and the joy of seeing the nation benefit and rejoice in his work.

But shall he have no mony—no

The inventor but rarely gets any money or fortune to-day, much as he may need them. Under Socialism everyone who serves the community, whether he be an inventor or a manual laborar, will have accomplished. laborer, will have everything of com-fort and wealth that the common-wealth can give. Money or fortune would bring him nothing that he could

Davy gave his great discovery of the mise's safety lamp to the nation, ac-cepting not a penny of reward. But to-day we are not under Social-

But to day we are not under Social-ism, and what must we do?
We must make the best of a had job. We must secure as best we can that while money-making is necessary and is reckoned as the chief alm in life, inventors and other men of genius, and not the capitalists, shall receive adequate money as a reward. To do that we must either protect their inventions by patents for a certheir inventions by patents for a cer-tain period so that none may use them except by the consent of the inventor and on his terms, or we must adopt means whereby the nation will pur-chase the patents and grant the use of them either under license, or, better them either under license, or, better still, allow the immediate and free use

we are upon the horns of this dilemma we are upon the norms of this direman, that if we make the period of protec-tion by patent long, we retard indus-trial progress, and if we make it short we deprive the inventor of the oppor-tunity of obtaining adequate gain by his discovery.

Do what we will, injustice will arise from our action. For there is no justice but social justice, which is Socialism.—J. Bruce Glasier, in London Labour Leader.

PARTY NEWS.

¥0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 National.

Local Milwaukee, Wis., proposes a national referendum to provide "That no official organ nor monthly bulletin shall be published or issued by the national organization and that Sec. 3 of Art. VII of the national constitution be stricken out; and that the N. E. C. be instructed to apply the money now used for the 'Bulletin' to revolutionary Socialist propaganda. The preamble declares that "the ation of any official organ tends oward boss rule within the organization and the control of the movement f the power of the rank and file. Local Cleveland O on the other hand proposes: "That the National Commit-tee shall take steps towards the establishment of a national party organ as soon as possible," on the ground that "a privately owned press has been the means of a lack of unity on matters of tactics and the competition for circulation between the various Socialist napers has lowered their standard"

ins been elected State Secretary of Connecticut and Henry Krieger

The following have been nominated for auditors: B. Berlyn, H. W. Bistorious, A. H. Floaten, Seymour Stedman, and Charles G. Towner.

The National Committee is now voting upon the motion of National Committeeman Kennedy of Washington, which provides for the sending of National Organizers into the strike dis-tricts in the event of a general coal strike. Vote will close Mar. 20.

FEBRUARY REPORT.

The National Secretary's financial report for February shows: On hand port for February shows: On hand Feb. 1, \$122.10; receipts, \$2,450.40; ex-penditures, \$2,471.34; balance on Mar. 1, \$101.16. These figures include over \$900 contributed for the Russian revoutionary fund. Receipts for dues were as follows:

From organized states—Alabama, \$5; Colorado, \$12; Connecticut, \$30; Fiorida \$10.50; Idaho, \$10; Illinois, \$120.50; In diana, \$50; Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$25; Ken-tucky, \$10; Louisiana, \$5; Maine, \$15; Mastucky, \$10; Louisiana, \$5; Maine, \$15; Massąchusetts, \$70; Michigan, \$41.50; Minnesota, \$100; Misouri, \$54.50; Montana, \$10;
Nebraska, \$10: New Jersey, \$50; New York,
\$100: Ohio, \$100: Oklahoma, \$58.20; Oregon,
\$30; Pennsylvania, \$75; Rhode Island, \$5;
South Dakota, \$13.20; Texas, \$24.10; Utah,
\$10; Vermont, \$5; 'yashington, \$53.60; West
Yirginia, \$10; Wisconsin, \$45; Wyoming,
\$10; from locals in unorganized states—
Pelaware, \$10; Washington, D. C., \$5;
Georgia, \$3; Maryland, \$10.80; Nevada, \$11;
North Carolina, \$5; South Carolina, \$1.80;
Tennessee, \$8.50; Virginia, \$2.50; total for
dues, \$1,345.65.
The figures show a large increase in

The figures show a large increase in the last three mouths being 23,862. NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are:

James H. Brower: Mar. 11, St. Clair Co., Ill.: Mar. 12, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Mar. 13, Poplar Binff; Mar. 14, Little Rock, Ark.; Mar. 15, Texarkana; Mar. 16, 17, Graud Saline, Texas. E. F. Carr: Mar. 11. Ashtabula, O.; Mar.

12, South Sharon, Pa.; Mar. 13, 14, 15, Warren Co., O.; Mar. 16, 17, Allegheny John Coilins: Mar. 11, Bock Island, Ill.;

Winston-Salem. John W. Slayton: Mar. 11 to 16, Safford,

M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under direction of the State Committee.

Massachusetts.

The election of the Executive Com-The election of the Executive Committee has been confirmed by a general vote of the state. The committee consists of Comrades Williams of Malden, Richards of Quincy, Putney of Somerville, Mosman of Stoughton, M. J. Konikow of Boston, Hitchcock of Ware, Dunn of Abington, Bokelund of Worcester, and Bean of Haverhill.

Ware, Dunn of Abington, Bokelund of Worcester, and Bean of Haverhill.

Realizing the Intense interest taken at this time in the discussion of tradeunion problems, the E. C. recommends to locals the following subject for discussion: The Attitude of the Socialist Party on the A. F. of L. and Trade Autonomy vs. the I. W. W. and Industrial Unionism. These discussions are intended for educational purposes, in order to understand and remain united, rather than to misunderstand and become divided.

State Secretary Cutting has a few addresses of comrades in Revere who lave signified their wish to organize a club. He desires the names and addresses of all Socialists and sympatitizers. Address George G. Cuttingtion Washington street, Boston.

Patrick Mahange will speak at 266 Recading, Checken, Thesday evening, Mar. 12, on The Class Struggle.

The Stoughton asscialist Club has expected Timethy McCarthy and Was H. Herman for political trickery is resignated.

BOSTON. An indignation meeting under the subjects of the State Committee, to protest egainst the outrageous acts of the officials of Lichan and Colorado in kidnapping the officials of the Westers Pederation of Miners will be hold. The E. C. recommends that clubs thrubut the state hold meetings and pass resolutions and forward copies to the Western Federation at Denver and Louis Marcus will speak at 724

Washington street, Sunday evening, Mar. 11, on Municipal Ownership. The German Socialist Club Vor-wärts will hold a March Festival in the Arbeiter Turn Hall, Amory ave-nue, Roxbury, on Monday evening, Mar. 26. There will be a good pro-

gram, including the presentation of the three-act, drama "Schuldig" by R. Voss, declarations, and vocal and instrumental music, to be followed by dancing. The admission fee will be 25 cents; children free.

Rhode Island.

Local Woonsocket will have a lec-ture on Sunday, Mar. 18, at 2 p. m. in Socialist Hall, Market Square. The speaker will be Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass. Admission is free and all are invited.

New Jersey.

Local Bayonne held its regular monthly meeting on Feb. 28 at its new club-house, 608 Avenue C, near Twen-ty-second street. Officers were elected as follows: A. Siller, Organizer Henry H. Rolzhausen, Jr., Secretary Wm. Kellersholm, Financial Secretary; Henry Gella, Treasurer. The meeting was well attended and six new members were admitted. smoker will be held on Mar. 24 and regular meetings the fourth Wednesday of every month.

A special meeting of all members of Labor Lyceum, 100 Sheridan avenue to discuss the proposition of Local Seattle, Wash., that the national monthly bulletin be changed to a weekly Socialist paper, and also to discuss National Referendum A 1906.

Pennsylvania. Local Finleyville mourns the loss of Hermann Myers, a faithful German comrade who was twice instrumental in forming a local in this place. The success of the present local is due in great measure to his energy.

"ALLEGHENY COUNTY. The County Committee has issued the following appeal:

Whereas, Three of our comrades and members of the working class, Chas. H. Moyer, President; Wm. D. Haywood, Secretary, and G. A. Pettibone, of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, have been kidnapped under a thin disguise of law, to answer the charge of compilety in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenherg of Idaho, and,

Whereas, We believe these comrades to be ontirely innocent, and that their arrest

be entirely innocent, and that their arrest is but the culmination of a conspiracy of the state officials and the capitalist class of the Western states, for the purpose of intimidating the working class of America in their legal and just rights, therefore be in Resolved, That we call upon the mem bers of the working class of Alleghema County, irrespective of their affiliations, to

contribute to the best of their ability to a fund that is being established to assist our comrades in their legal defense. Send all contributions to Fred L Schwartz, 526 Federal street, Alle

Referendum ballots on the propo have been sent out and returns should be sent to the State Secretary.

A local has been organized at Swiss

vale, with thirteen members.

The proposition to send fraternal delegates to the I. W. W. Provisional Council has been carried by a vote of 51 to 27. Only seven locals sent in the vote in time to be counted.

Local South Side, English, continues

to take in new members at each meet-

The following locals have engaged Geo. H. Goebel: Allegheny, Braddock, Second Ward Pittsburg, South Side English, McKeesport: Terms, \$2.50 and keep. Dates can be made until

Edward Ellis Carr of Danville, Ill., will speak at the Commune celebra-tion held under the auspices of Local Allegheny, 526 Federal street, on Sun-

other meetings will be in Duquesne and McKeesport.

Members of the party living in the city of Allegheny, the bores of Sharpa-burg and Millvale, are requested to meet at the county headquarters, 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Saturday, Mar. 17, S p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-ninth District, one for State Senator in the Forty-second, and two each in the First, Second, and Thirteenth Legislative Districts. The

secretaries of locals at the above places are instructed to notify the members of this convention. The first lecture since the opening of new headquarters at 526 Federal street was held Saturday afternoon. Comrade Schwartz was the speaker. Collection, 44; 3 subs for the "Union Sentinel" and 3 for "Wilshire's Magazine", and two applications for

Magazine", and two applications for membership was the result. Attendance about 40. These lectures will be held every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

The next meeting of the County Committee will be neld at headquarters, 528 Federal street, Sunday, Mar. 11. immediately after the lecture. Delegates are requested to be on hand at 2:30 p. m.

Arrangements are being made to organize an Italian branch in the 18th

se an Italian branch in the 16th

Ward, Pittsburg.
The monthly reports for February which have thus far come in show that the locals thruout the county continue to increase in membership, and if it is to increase in membership, and if it is kept up we shall have one thousand members on the roll by the fall cam-paign. The local financial secretaries ought to make an affort to get those members, that are in arrears in good standing; local organizers ought to get in new members; in fact, every party member ought to consider himself an organizer.

AGENTS WANTED

THE CHILDREN

JOHN SPARGO

author in his preface, "is to state the prol-lem of poverty as it affects childhoot Years of chreful study and investigatio have convinced me that the evils inflicte upon children by poverty are reasonable for many of the worst features of that

sideous phantasmagoria of hunger, dis-

vice, crime, and despair which we call the Social Problem. . The book is based upon personal experience and observation. It is essentially a record of what I have

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of party tactics. A resolution was press. The matter of program was left unsettled and the meeting was adjourned to Mar. 11, when the problem

will be fought out.
Cleveland's Commune celebration
will be held in Germania Hall this
year, on Saturday evening, Mar. 17. An exceptionally fine program will be

Locals Akron, Warren, and Lorain hold Sunday afternoon meetings to discuss economic and political ques-tions of the day. These meetings are unusually well attended and much in-terest is being taken by workingmen who have heretofore paid little attention to Socialism. Literature is being sold and a number of speakers are being developed who will participate in the campaign this fail.

Here and There.

Comrades thruout the country who have formed the acquaintance of James S. Smith, State Secretary of our party in Illinois, will be grieved to learn of the death of two of his chilwithin four days and the dange ous illness of two others from diph

On June 24 the Chicago comrade will have an excursion to Milwaukee. The Socialists of the latter city plan to give them a royal welcome.

New York State.

Jas. Oneal of Terre Haute, Ind., will start on a short tour of this state at Jamestown Mar. 23. Locals that have been assigned dates should immediate ly notify the State Secretary whether

Nominations for date and place of the next state convention closed Mar. 3. All locals making nominations cominated June 2 and 3 as the date nominated ying places were nominated:
The following places were nominated:
New York City, by New York, Jamestown, Corning, Buffalo, Ithaca,
Patchogue, Newburgh, Spring Valley,
Geneva, Rochester, Middletown, Watertown, Addison, Schenectady and tion held under the auspices of Local lown, Addison, Schenectady and Alegheny, 526 Federal street, on Sunday svening, Mar. 18. This is the only and Queens County: Syracuse, by meeting, in or around Pittsburg at Peekskill, Utica and Troy; Rochester, which Comrade Carr will speak. His by Albany. The places nominated other meetings will be in Duquesne will be submitted to a referendum vote as soon as the ballots can be printed, three weeks being given for the vote.

National Referendum A has been National Referendum A has been submitted to the mambership and the vote closes in the locals Mar. 27, Local secretaries must file report of the vote cast with the State Secretary not later than April 1. Returns of locals

uested by the State Secretary to send in their monthly report cards promptly The vote on National Referendum C. The vote on National Referendum C, calling for a special national convention, which was in the form of three resolutions, resulted in this state as follows: First resolution, 422 for, 500 against; second, 425 for, 485 against; third, 438 for, 478 against.

New York City.

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Mar. 10, S p. m. sharp, at 206 B. Eighty-sixth street. Important business will be transacted and the delegates are requested to be there in The Verein für Volksbildung de

rose this Sunday evening at 64 E. Fourth street to a Karl Marx memorial featival. Moses Oppenhelmer will make an address on Marx' He and work and an appropriate program of music and recitations will be given. At the last meeting of the 18th unc

At the last meeting of the felt and 20th A. D., fifteen members were present. Two dollars was contributed to the Finnish revolutionists. It was decided to send letters to the carolled voters. An effort will be made to secure the hall of the new W. E. A. clubhouse for the district's entertainment and ball.

A general meeting of the West Side will be held Thursday, evening, Mar. 15, at 565 Righth avenue, to complete arrangements for the Commune fea-tent to be held Sunday evening. Mar.

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UNICON), meets first Tureday of the month to a m. at Labor Lygens East of Street Secretary, H. Frey. SOCIALIST WORKING WORKING SOCIETY OF THE U

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Class Struggles

light of historical materialism. It starts with the facts that American buow, instead of measuring from the facts of Euroman history starting from the facts of Euroman history starting from the facts of the complexity of the facts of the f

sible, cannot undertake to promise nostronement of that demonstrati

postponement of that demonstrati until after Mar. 26, as request

by the committee of the L.W. W.

overlooked the instructions to invite Comrade Pick to attend this meeting

and be present at the investigation of his charges against the 30th A. D. It was decided that the investigation be

posiponed till the next meeting. Twen-ty-four applications for membership were received. The Harlem Agitation Committee has alcohol.

Committee has elected Dietrich Miller as its Organizer and William Her

man as Literature Agent. The Or

ganizer reported that he had in-vited about 250 organizations to

elect two delegates each to the Moyer

Haywood Conference; first meeting to take place on Thursday, Mar. 8, at 6-

E. Fourth street; recommends that committee of five be elected to repr

committee of nive be elected to repre-sent the party; had seen the repre-sentatives of the United Hebrew Trades and the chances are very good that they will either join our indoor

demonstration or in the event of a par ade downtown they may march to the Grand Central Palace; had issued a

circular letter to branches calling at

tention to the new application blanks and that the applicants should be pres-ent at the district meeting when pro-

posed; had sent the monthly cards to financial secretaries with instructions how to fill them out; had already re-

celved reports from three districts

regular monthly reports; had can

rassed the vote on National Referen

made returns in time to be counted

the total vote being 272 in favor and

cation from the management of the

New York Labor Lyceum that it will

and under these circumstances we will

have to vacate our rooms by April 30:

the financial report for February shows total receipts of \$292.50 and ex-

penditures of \$269.40, leaving balance Mar. 1, of \$23.10; had attended the convention of the Jewish-speaking So-

cialist organizations Mar. 3 and 4: the

in session about eighteen hours. A de

tailed report of its proceedings will be

was instructed to hire Grand Centra

Palace for May 1, and to issue a call for a May Day Conference as soon as

circumstances warrant, so as not to interfere with the Meyer-Haywood Conference. U. Solomon, J. C. Chase.

Conference. U. Solomon, J. C. Chas Thos. J. Lewis, L. Phillips, and Moss

Oppenheimer were elected as a com-mittee to represent the E. C. at the Moyer-Haywood Conference. The Or-

ganizer was instructed to confer with

BROOKLYN.

1, will meet Sunday, Mar. 11, at 230 at 1898 Fulton street.

At the last meeting of the 21st A. D. Br. 1, the masquerade ball and the

first social evening were reported so

cially and financially successful, and steps were taken to arrange for the next masquerade ball and piculc re-

spectively. Four new members were proposed. Discussion of the Cap-mak

ers' statement regarding the I. W. W

was postponed to the next meeting on Friday, Mar. 0. On Sunday evening, Mar, 11, at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broad-

way, Henry George, Jr., the author of "The Menace of Privilege", will criti-

cize the Socialist position. His sub-ject is The Natural Order vs. So-cialism. These critical lectures should

be of value and interest to the com

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

Liberal Arts Society, Terrace Lyceum,

06 East Broadway. Edward King: Fabla:

SUNDAY, MAR. 11.

West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue. John C. Kennedy.

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Alexander Rosen: Education Under Socialism.

Metropolis Theatre Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue, Bronx. Jas. M. Reilley: Why Socialista Oppose Reform Morements.

Verein für Volksbildung, Labor Lycenia, 54 E. Pourth street. Marx celebration.

54 F. Fourth street. Marx celebration Address by Moses Oppenhelmer.

TUEDAY, MAR. 13.

West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, under anspices of City Executive Committee. Morris Hillquit: "Principles of Socialism. Admission \$1 for entire course of 16 lectures by various lecturers, of which this is the fifth.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 14.

West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth ave-nue. Jas. F. Mortou, Jr.: The Bugbear of Race Sulcide. Hartem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hun-dred and Twenty-fifth street. J. W. Ould: What Is Preedom?

SUNDAY, MAR. 11.

Silver Building, 315 Washington street.
Mrs. Clara Ruge: Commercialism and Art.
Hart's Hall, Gates a arenue and Broadway. Henry George, Jr.: The Natural
Order vs. Socialism.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 14

Then all mine and all thine shall be ours, and no more shall any man crave For riches that serve for nothing but to fetter a friend for a sinve.

all these shall be ours and all men' nor shall any last a share the toil and the sain of living, in the days when the world grown fair.

William Moorie.

Prospect Hall, Prospect avenue, Pifth. Leon A. Malkiel: Race Suicide

shall then be glad

at the work he had.

Socialism and Social Democracy.

FOR NEW YORK CITY.

LECTURE CALENDAR

The 16th A. D. and 18th A. D., Br.

headquarters.

300 delegates being present, and

180 against; had received a comm

HORACE GREELEY ON SOCIALISM.

[Socialism is a foreign importation, we are told, alien to the American spirit. We may answer by quoting from Morace Greeley, who was surely as thoroly and typically American as any man could be. Greeley lived more than a generation ago, when Socialism was still in its infancy and not ver free from its autosian baby-ciches. But yet free from its utopian baby-clothen. But he was brave enough to sfand for it, as he saw it. We quote here what Greeley wrote on the subject just forty years ago.] I accept unreservedly the views of no man, dead or living. "The master is a said it" was never conclusive with me. Even the I have found him to be right nine times, I do not take his tenth right nine times, I do not take his tenth properition on trust. Unless that also be proved sound and rational, I reject it. But I am convinced, after much study and reflection, that the social-reformers are right on many points, even when clearly wrong on others; and I deem Fourier—tho in many respects erratic, mistaken, visionary—the most suggestive and practical among ost suggestive and practical an em. I accept nothing on his au them. I accept nothing on his author ity; for I find many of his speculation fantastic, erroneous, and (in my opin-ion) pernicious; but on many points he commands my unreserved concurrence Yet I prefer to set forth my own social

creed rather than his even where mine was borrowed from his teachings; and mine is, briefly, as follows: 1. I believe that there need be, and should be, no paupers who are not in-fantile, idiotic, or disabled; and that

fantile, idiotic, or disabled; and that civilized society pays more for the support of able-bodied pauperism than the necessary cost of its extirpation.

II. I believe that they babble idly and ilbel Providence who talk of surplus labor, or the madequacy of capital to supply employment for all who need it. Labor is often most required and best paid where capital is scarcest (as was shown in California in 1849-50); and there is always far more work 50); and there is always far more work than hands, provided the ability to de-vise and direct be not wanting. Where or stands idle, save in the present a some great public calamity, there is ismonstrated deficiency, not of capi-

111. I believe that the efficiency of att. I believe that the efficiency of human effort is enormously, ruinously diminished by what I term social an-archy. That is to say: We spend half our energies in building fences and providing safeguards against each other

our energies in building fences and providing anteguards against each other's regnery, while our labor is rendered inefficient and inadequately productive by bad management, imperfect implements, a deficiency of power (animal or steam), and the inability of our producers to command and wield the most effective machinery. It is quite within the truth to estimate the annual product of our national industry at less than one-half what it might be if better applied and directed.

IV. Inefficiency in production is paralleled by waste in consumption. Insects and vermin devour at least one-fourth of the farmer's harvasts, which inadequate fertilizing and unskifful cultivation have already reduced far below the proper aggregate. A thousand fires maintained, to prepare badly the food of a township; when a dozen fires and a bundred cooks might do it far better, and with a vast saving in far better, and with a vast saving in ntity as well as an improvem

quality.

V. Youth should be a season of in

V. Youth should be a season of in

Industry and the usefu struction in industry and the useful arts, as well as in letters and the sci-ences mastered by their aid. Each child should be trained to skill and effivoted to labor, study, and recreation

STOP THIS MURDER!

(Continued from page 1.)

until proved guilty and they are enti-tied to all the protection guaranteed them by the constitution. Yet we see the executives of the states and procecuting officials set aside all precedent countying at illegal methods, de-priving the accused of their rights as citzens, and all in the name of jus-

"If we remember, however, that th Idaho mines are controlled by the Standard Oil Trust, the corporation which has never scrupled to stoop to any crime to achieve its ends, the con viction forces itself that we are con-fronted with another attempt to com-mit legalized murder. We can trust Standard Oil and its minions to pack Standard Oil and its minions to pack the jury and do everything else to secure the conviction of the accused. Are the sacred rights of our citizens to be set aside by the minions of the minions of the secure taries. An attempt to bring the unity question into this conference was accounted by the Aslagaton taries.

"Will your paper, which so often champions the rights of the people, stand idly by and not raise its protest against this outrage? Is this "the square deal" we hear so much about? Square deal" .-Yours 'culy,

"LEON A. MALKIEL

A LESSON FROM HISTORY. In an article dealing with the inhuman treatment of inantics in bygone days. Mr. Carl Heath calls attention to a remarkable humanitarian of the French Revolution. At the time of the Revolution, in the Bretre or madhouse outside Paris the hunatics were treated with the utmost herbaity. They were kept in fifthy cells, and chained half-clad in the damp and cold. They were in fact bound like demons, and the poor creatures in their torment behaved as such. So little sympathy was felt for them that visitors who passed thru found amusement in watching their writhings and hideous fury of agony.

Then it was that Dr. Philippe Pinel was

ings and hideous fury of agony.

Then it was that Dr. Philippe Pinel was appointed head physician to the Bicetre. He was one of those remarkable men whom revolutious produce—a man with a new idea, and courage to put the idea into gractise. Going among the lunatics, he was greeted in every direction by howling and struggling wretches. "What do you so when they become very bad?" he asked the eld keeper. "I unchain them," was the reply. "And what then? "They become calm." This simple statement was a remarkable confirmation of Dr. Pinel's own theory. He unchained the lunatics, he trested them humanely, and they ceased to be bad; many of them became same and

well. Pinel himself died destitute in Exc.

And so, as the writer points out, this
simple but great reform was accomplished,
and the evil time of hrutality give way to
the humaner spirit born of the Revolution.
May we not all learn much not only with
respect to limatics, but with respect to all
whom we regard as lazy, eriminal, and had,
by this little lesson of the miracle working
of the Socialist spirit?—Landon Labour

say, two hours to each before, and a like allotment after dinner each secular day. Thus each child would grow up an adept, not merely in letters, but in arts, a skilful worker as well as a prodecient in the lessons of the school's room—able to do well, not one theig only, but many things—familiar with mechanical as well as agricultural processes, and acquainted with the use of steam and the direction of machinery. Not until one has achieved the fullest command, the most varied use, of all say, two hours to each before, and a like allotment after dinner each secucommand, the most varied use, of all his faculties and powers, can be be properly said to be educated.

VI. Isolation is at war with efficiency and with progress. As "iron sharpeneth tron", so are man's intellectual and inventive faculties atimu-lated by contact with his fellow men. A nation of herdsmen, dwelling in movable tents, invents little or noth ing, and makes no progress or next to none. Serfdom was the general confi-tion of the laboring class in Europe until aggregation in cities and manufac-tories, diffusing intelligence and nour-ishing aspiration, wrought its down-

VII. The poor work at perpetual disadvantage in isolation, because of the inadequacy of their means. Let us suppose that four or five hundred heads of families propose to embark in agriculture. Each buys his little fatth; his formations his implements animals. furniture, his implements, animals, seeds, fertilizers, etc., and—tho he has purchased nothing that he does not urgently need—he finds his means ut-terly exhausted and his farm and future exertions heavily burden debt. He hopes and labors to clear off the mortgage; but flood and drouth, frost and fire, work against him; his poverty compels him to do without many implements, and to plow or team account at the Store, and pays 20 per ceni extra for his goods because others who buy on credit fail to pay at all; and so he struggles on, till his strength fails and he dies oppressed with debt. Such is the common lot.

VIII. Association would have thes

unite to purchase, inhabit, and cultimon domain-say, of 2,000 the isolated system would be realized 1. One-fourth (at most) of the land under the old system would be found abundant;

2. It could be far better allotted and appropriated to grain, grass, fruits, it, garden, etc.; The draught animals that were

far too few, when dispersed among 500 owners on so many different farms, would be amply sufficient for a com-4 Steam or water power could no dred purposes—cutting and sawing tim-ber, threshing and grinding grain, plowing the soil, and for many house

old uses where the small farme

could not think of employing it; 5. Industry would find new and powerful incentives in the observation and praise or censure of the entire community; uniforms, banners, and music, with the rivalry of bends of competing workers, would provoke emulation and lighten labor; while such recreations as drawns concerts. such recreations as dramas, concerts, readings, etc.—now utterly beyond the reach of rural workers—would give it new zest to life. At present, our youth can—not that they really hate work— but that they find their leisure hours even duiler and less endurable those they give to rugged toil.

JEWISH SOCIALISTS.

In Important Conference Held in New York Last Saturday and Sunday.

The conference of delegates from the Jewish-speaking branches of the So-cialist Party and progressive labor or-ganizations in sympathy with the party took place on Saturday and Sun-day, Mar. 3 and 4. Ninety-six organizations were represented at this con-ference with a delegation of about lastic one and it surpassed all expectations. The purpose of this con-ference was to devise ways and means of strengthening the branches of the ocialist Party in the Jewish-speaking districts and discuss the general situa-tion of the Jewish Socialist movement. H. L. Slobodin was chairman of the cided that it could not be dis-

cussed by this conference. The reading of the report on organi-zation brought forth a lively discussion participated in by a score of com-rades. Comrade Solomon in his report depicted the present condition of the party branches in the East Side, and pointed out that only by endeavoring to build up a well disciplined organi-zation can they have more success in their propagands. Nowhere in the city is there such a good field for a party organization as in the lower East Side. Here we have hundreds of organizations claiming to be Socialists or in sympathy with the Socialist Party and yet our organization is not

making great progress.

On the discussion which followed the On the discussion which followed the reading of the report several comrades disagreed with the report of the Organizer and his recommendation. Some were of the opinion that only by having one large branch of all the Jewish-speaking Socialists will we succeed in getting a large number of them to be active in the organization.

Others were of the opinion that the

Others were of the opinion that the dues should be abolished or reduced to five cents, while others insisted that the various independent clubs or even Socialist unions should be made branches of the party and allowed to retain their present names. All these

pranche: of the party and allowed to retain their present names. All these recommendations were referred to the committee on resolutions. At this point the conference adjourn-ed to meet again next morning at 9 a. m: and the committee was requested to hire a larger hall. The second assaion of the conference

The second session of the conference took place en Sunday morning, with J. Milch as chairman and M. Gillis as

The report on literature was read by K. Rosenberg, who dwelt both on the mecanity of having general propagation leader's and most pamphlets. This work was more or tan anglected by our countries and this is really one of

the reasons why our organisation does see grow in proportion with the in-crease of Socialist sentiment in the Jewish districts. Several comrades spoke on this subject and all deplored the fact that we have somewhat neg-lected this work. Dispecially the dele-gates representing out-of-town organi-nations complained that they could not set any literature and used the con-

gates representing out-of-town organi-rations complained that they could not get any literature and urged the con-ference to take steps to raise a fund of \$1,000 for the purpose of printing such Socialist fiterature.

The question of speakers gave rise to a similar discussion. The lack of speakers is felt all over and in some places they had to pay an exorbitant price when they wanted to get a Jew-ish speaker. The speakers should be placed under the direction of a com-mittee which should make it its busi-ness to supply out-of-town as well as local organizations with speakers. A local organizations with speakers. A school for Jewish speakers should be organized at once so as to develop new talent. All the recommendations were referred to the committee.

On the question of trade unionism engthy discussion took place, most of the comrades deploring the fact that very little attention is paid in Socialst conventions to this very important question. The sentiment prevailing in this conference was that the Socialists should continue to join their trade or ganizations and not alone help in building them up but also use them for propaganda purposes. The ques-tion of the I. W. W. did not come up very much for discussion and one could hardly find any sympathizers with it in this conference tion was finally adopted calling on all the Jewish Socialists to join the unions of their crafts and endeavor to make Socialist propaganda.

by the conference was that of th Jewish party press. Comrade Milch read his report on this question, in which he pointed out how a Jewish So cialist daily paper should be edited and what its relations should be towards the organizations of the Social

the list to discuss this question. Most of the speakers who disagreed with the plained that the paper is not socialis tic enough, that it caters more to the public in general at the sacrifice even of giving good Socialist articles. Abe Caban, the editor of "Forward", was the target of attack and many seem to consider that he had estranged the sympathies of a great number of Jewish writers. On the other hand the large number of the supporters of the present policy of "Forward" refuted all the accusations and showed the conference that "Forward" as it is edited to-day is a good uncompremis-ing Socialist Party paper. It is up to ing Socialist Party paper. It is to the party members to join its ass tion so as to centrol it. So far but few party members have joined it. Being late it was decided to close the debate, altho there were still about 65 speakers on the lists. Comrade Cuhan was granted the floor to answer all the attacks against him personally and against the editorial policy of "Forward". He delivered a long speech and took up all the accusations made, and indicate from the annual section. and judging from the applause re-ceived the majority of the delegates agreed with his utterances. Various recommendations on press were made

The committee on resolutions recom mended the adoption of resolutions against the intended murder of the Western Federation of Miners' officials and urging all the organizations repre-sented in the conference to work with the Moyer-Haywood Conference of the

Socialist Party; Calling upon the delegates to join the Socialist Party and agitate for it in

their organizations;
Against a Jewish section and i nending that the Socialist

branches in each city should have joint meetings as often as they desire; That a committee of seven be elected by the conference to act as its tem porary executive committee, this committee to work in conjunction with th First Agitation Committee and make arrangements to carry out the resolu-tions of this committee and also look into the advisability of calling a convention of all the Jewish Socialist or ganizations of the United States;

Calling upon all the serious to stop work on May Day; writers to lay aside all their personal grievances and become contributors to the papers published by the Ferward Federation and make them the best od to com

U. Solomon, J. Milch, Dr. K. Forn berg, J. Weintraub, J. Bergman, J. Levenson and Max Pine were elected

About midnight the conference ad About mining the conference adjourned. The conference was very hamonious and instructive for our East Side comrades. All of the organizations represented are known to be in absolute sympathy with the present policy of the Socialist Party and the Jewish organizations of the Socialist Party will greatly benefit by the About the Socialist Party and the Socialist Party will greatly benefit by the Socialist Party will greatly benefit by the Socialist Party will provide the Socialist Party will greatly benefit by the Socialist Party will provide the Socialist Party will be social to the Socialist Party and the Socialist Party will be social to the Socialist Party and the Socialist Party will be social to the Socialist Party and the Socialist Party will be social to the Party will greatly benefit by it. About 40 of the delegates present who were not party members signed their appli-cations that night and a great many more members will join later on. It is up to our Jewish districts to keep this matter of organization constantly in mind and we will soon see again a good party organization on the East Side.

ing on an answer to a question sent up to the platform, she resisted the outrage and siapped the face of the chucker-out. Wherespon an English Radical Journal obgood. Nature made woman; the day is the likely to be premoted by such 'ladylike' methods." The fact is that woman has always been too "ladylike" for her over siways been too "indylike" for her own good. Nature made woman; the lady is the product of man. To be "indylike" is to be subscripted, helpless, artificial; to be cut and triumed to arbitrary patterns, like are dwarfed and repressed in development till a full-grown oak can be kept on the drawing-room table. When a woman is allowed to grow, and she can so longer be kept in an ornamental flower-pot, the man-made world cries: "How unledylike!" Miss Trankheine's action was only the an-unal resentance of a healthy human sub-locate to insuit that indigetry—heristane.

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 3.

18, at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near C. Kennedy of Cornell University will lecture at 585 Eighth avenue Sun

The Bronx Agitation Committee's course of lectures has been eminently successful from an educational point of view, and good results cannot fall to follow the interest which has been shown by the comrades who have been making. Metropolis Theater Hall, corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue, a rallying place for Socialist workers on Sunday evenings. The raw material of propaganda has been worked up into amdoubtiess is being used to good effect. With renewed zeal and knowledge as of lectures we expect to make many apostles of Socialism in the Bronx. thus prepared to argue in shop, store, home, or social gathering. This Sun-day evening Jhs. M. Reilly will explain ments—a question every Socialist ought to know how to answer in these days of "municipal ownership" and other reform patchwork. At the meeting of the City Execu-tive Committee on Feb. 26 the Second

Agitation Committee reported having arranged a meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D., and had sent invitations to en-rolled voters. The Murray Hill Com mittee reported a meeting where all 20th, and 22d A. D. and the Italian Branch; the 24th A. D. reported having sent letters to enrolled voters; pro gressive organizations in the district were invited to send delegates. The that a course of lectures was being given at a cost of \$116 bills were all paid, and the committee still had on hand about \$80; the Progressive Workngmen's Societies will have a festival at Ebling's Casino on April 7; this or ganization usually turns over a good deal of the money it makes for agita lists of the Finnish Branch to all dis tricts; letters to enrolled voters in the 33d A. D. will be sent; membership blanks will be sent to districts accom-panied by the information that it was the recommendation of the General Committee that members should be ac repted by districts only if present a they have to work nights or it is other gates to the Harlem Agitation Commit are not very favorable, there be are not very favorable, there being only nine members in good standing, and it is almost impossible to get more than three at a meeting; suggested sending letters to enrolled voters and calling a meeting to see how many could be induced to join, the result to decide whether it, would be better to continue the district branch or comply with the request of the secretary to assign members to reighboring dis-tricts; \$32 on hand at present; only favorable hall of large size for the day Day celebration was the Gran Central Palace, which could be hired or \$250, Carnegie Hall would cost \$400 and Cooper Union was engaged. On the selection of speakers it was suggested, if possible, to get some of the English Socialists, such as Will Thorne, Kier Hardie or Philip Snowden, and the Organizer was instructed to ascertain under what conditions this might be arranged. It was de-cided to request Comrade Pick to ap-pear and substantiate his charge about the membership of the 30th A. D. In egard to the May Day edition of The Worker, the Organizer was requested to ascertain from the districts how many they would take, as a reduce ten a letter of sympathy to the offi-cials of the Western Federation of Miners, as directed by the General Committee, and find forwarded a copy of the motion which was adopted. In the discussion which followed it was urged that we ought to make agitation out of this matter, get into communi-cation with the Western Federation of Miners and get information as to what s going on, hold meetings, distribute leaflets, and instruct our May Jay speakers to make this the chief topic of their addresses. This resulted in a motion that the Organizer be instruct-ed to communicate with all labor or-

stration on behalf of the W. F. of M. officials as soon as possible.

At the meeting of the C. E. C. on Mar. 5 E. Wolf was chalrman. Present: U. Solomon, Welf. Lichtschein, Oppenheimer, Heralpath, Lewis, Mayes, Lantz, Tänzer, S. Solomon, and Chase. Absent: "Spindler," Lee, Burgwald, Classen, Phillips, and Gill. A committee of three from the Greater New tee of three from the Greater New York Council of the I. W. W. stated that they had been sent to request the party to co-operate with them in arranging protest meetings against the outrage on the W. F. of M. and to further request that we do not arrange any demonstration until after Mar. 20, when the mass meeting of the I.W. W. will take place. They based their request on priority of arrangements and the fear that by having two demonstrations succeeding each other it may weaken the effect. In reply it was pointed out that the national organiza-tion of the Socialist Party had imme-diately after the arrests of the officials of the W. F. of M. called upon the of the W. F. of M: called upon the locals of the party to arrange protest meetings; that the General Committee had instructed its E. C. to arrange such a demensiration; that a conference of the branches of Local New York, S. P., and various labor organizations is called for Thursday, Mar. 8, and that we cannot under those decompositions either surrenders. our conference or promise to postpone our demonstration. The committee of the L. W. W. requested that we define our demonstration. The committee of the L. W. W. requested that we define whether this Executive Committee or the Conference has full authority in dealing with this matter. The commit-tee withdrew and the following ruling tee withdrew and the following runing was unanimously adopted, and then read to the committee of the L. W. W.:
That this Executive Committee of Local New York, S. P., being instructed by the General Committee to arrange, at an early a date us possible, demonstration in present against the

Bronx with a view to having a demon-stration on behalf of the W. F. of M.

LAWLESS CAPITALISTS.

coss, by calling a conference of delegates from labor organizations for this purpose. It is the sense of this E. C. that the conference called for this purpose cannot surrender its work to another conference, but may accept the co-operating of all organized bodies of workingmen. This E. C., under the instructions from the General Committee to arrange a demonstration as early as possible, cannot undertake to promise a State Workshop Inspector Griffin of Ohio declares that the big iron and steel corporations in Cleveland make no reports of the accidents that oc no reports of the accidents that oc-cur daily in their plants. Yet there is a fine of \$5 to \$50 provided by law for neglecting to make such reports. Coroner Siegelstein says these corpora-tions do not even report fatalities to his office, which is also a clear vio-lation of law. This is not news to lation of law. This is not news to many people in this community, easy the Cleveland "Citizen". The profit grabbers in these corporations have little respect for laws—they ignore them whenever they choose. Their long suit is to join manufacturers' long suit is to join manufacturers' associations and in solemn conclave assembled denounce the "hwiese" trade unions, and the disloyal and unpatriotic workingmen who have the audacity to protest against being killed or maimed like sheep in shambles. If labor men knew how to vote as they strike some of these plutgerats would strike some of these plutocrats woul be in jail. SONG OF THE STORM-PETREL

> Now he flouts the black sea-water, Hurling on them cries defiant, Cries of war and tempest madness. Cries of rage and white-hot passion, And high strains of triumph battle Upward thru his storm-bern crying.

Hark their shuddering calls of terror At his fearful fighting pean. Faln, falu they are to sink and bide the hiwn to utter dark and quiet In the caverned ocean shelter Hides and flutters, weakly yearning For the rocks to fall and hide him

While the darkness, growing blacker, Hangs above the sea-flung Leap and dash in frenzied laughter, Toss their curses as to welc Listen to the rolling whichwind Striving for the sea's uprooting. Now he grasps with rage titanic

Gray with anger, stauch with raging,

And the petrel in the cloud-heights, The one rival of the lighting. Scatters down his splendid crying. Drawing from the very danger

Where it sinks with one vast meaning

One vast shricking bell of water,

In a grave of tearful whitene

There he's laughing like a demon, At the clouds that strive to veil him He the demon, wily, subtle, He hath long heard weaker singing. omething tells him not forever Can the glorious sun be hidden, Gorky; transl. by George -Maxim

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S SOPHISTRIES.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup recently deliv-red a lecture in New York, and attemptcd to tell the people how to curb the cor-porations. Among the many foolish say-ings of the judge in the course of his

When navies are forgotten And fleets are useless things. When the dove shall warm her Beneath the eagle's wings.

When memory of battles, At last is strange and old. When nations have one banner

When the hand that sprinkles midnight With its powerful drift of suns Has bushed this tiny tumult

Then Hate's last note of discord In all God's world shall cease, In the victory which is peace

IS IT ALL WORTH WHILE?

And, do you know, sometimes I have asked myself the question: Is this world worth any self-denial? Is it worth while to try to lift mankind from the dens and caverns of savagery and superstition up to the heights and palaces of civilization? I It any use? And when I read the creeds and sometimes a sermon on Monday morn-ing, I kind of lose confidence, and say: "Well, is it worth while?" And then, maybe. I hear a great piece of music, into which has passed the soul of some great transfigured man; or I look at a painting filled with all that is noble and tender and peautiful; or I read a little from Shake pears, a few pages from Darwin; and

Between the occan and the thunder. Between black clouds and the gray water, Speeds and floats and sweeps the petrel, Before the storm, before the wildness— Harbinger and mad foreboding.

Hark the mouning gulls around bim

Rut the one free soul, the petrel.

Jeshurun, in the Cosmopolitan.

ings of the judge in the course of his speech, we note the following:

"The wrong of the corporation is not in the corporation itself, but in the public judicy of the state and national government that has permitted the corporation to become ide exclusive right of a few people. The man who has by the force of his character, by houset endeavor, driven his estate to thousands—nay, to millions—has my unbounded respect. I would, however, have laws enacted which would be operative on the large corporations as well as on the small ohts. I would causet a law which would cause the handlis, the marauders and the tregassers to go forever."

The Judge merely indulges in glittering

reneralities without being specific. The laws "unconstitutional". He knows that and inwyers who have been placed on the bench have secured their jobs thru the in-fluence of corporations, and he knows that the judges will never prove ungrateful to their benefactors—the corporations.—Min-ers' Magazine.

THE NEW AGE.

And creeds have found one fold.

Of sects and swords and guns;

-F. W. Knowles.

speare, a low pages from parwin; and a say; "These men were prophesiers of what the world can be; and, after all, maybe it is worth while to keep on, and if you don't civiline the world, you will civiline yourself."—Robert G. Ingaryoll, —Roe that any pociety, lodge, or chap you belong to great its personnel does in a union abop, as attacked by the union label.

THE LABOR WAR IN COLORADO

BY BEN HANFORD

We have still on hand a few hundred copies of this pamphlet, in which our Vice-Presidential candidate in the campaign of 1904, after investigating the facts in the strike field, told of the crimes committed by the Mine Owners' Association and its tools, the State Government and the Citizens' Alliance, against the Western Federation of Miners in

THIS IS AGAIN TIMELY. The copies that remain should be got into the hands of workingmen now that their attention is aroused by the arbitrary arrest of the Federation officials.

If you have not read it, get it at once. Single copy, 5 cents. If you work in a shop or factory, get a few and set them circulating among your fellow workers. TEN COPIES FOR 25 CENTS.

If your local is to hold a public meeting, see that the Literature Agent has them for sale. ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$2.50. Cash must accompany orders. We pay the postage.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY. 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY

National Platform of the Socialist Party

By controlling all the class is able to revenue, the possessing class is able to sellence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranay. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By the press, and the arts and literatures. By

ic teaching into service submission to account the control of the

world-movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation, and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations, and, in so standing, it makes for the further of the conflict of the workers of all nations, and, in so standing, it makes for the further of the conflict of the

apring all the miserica, 'Inhurmonles, and contradictions of our civilization. Between these two classes three can be, no possible compronies or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace, in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society, based upon this class division carried in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working cass as the only class that has the right or power to be.

only class that has the right or power is Norialist program is not a theory, seed upon society for its acceptance or ottom. It is but the interpretation of its sooner or inter, the vital capture is to be sooned by the control of the control of the control or administer the work of the world, wen to preserve itself. The captains industry are appalled at their own indigety to control or direct, the rapidly a significant of the worlds work the socialisation of the worlds work. The socialisation of the worlds work the meet, the universal capture is but a sign and form of the development, the worlds work the meet, the universal capture is the control of the worlds work attorned to the worlds work the socialisation to the worlds work the section of the worlds work the section of the worlds work the section of the worlds worlds at the control of the worlds world to the world world the sections of impending change, reveal tasks down of impending change, reveal tasks

that produces nothing consesses laior's frait produces nothing consesses laior's frait produces nothing consesses laior's frait produces and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits anoted, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools off production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and ools, and by them produced only the lings which he used, economic independance was possible. But production, or the sking of goods, has long ceased to be withfulful. The labor of scarce, or even thousands, enters that almost every article produced. Production is now social or col-

ZIONISM.

Most of the promoters of the New Zion movement, the object of which is to re-store the Jews to Palestine, are strong be-levers in the institution of privale prop-rity in land, and ridicule the suggestion but the area acquired should be held co-operatively. Their notion is to sell it co-operatively. Their notion is to sell it under the hammer, and then import cheap Jewish labor to cultivate it for the land-owners. "By this means," says one of them, "we shall gain the incentive of private interest, which will make the desert bloom like a garden; and upon the solid foundation of a laboring class in touch with the soil we shall build up a free Jewlah nation in the Holy Land." But no people is free where the soil is not free; neither is any land Holy that is filled by serfs.—Brisbane Worker.

THE DELUSION OF SILENCE.

Comprehensive talkers are apt to be tire ne when we are not athirst for informa that superior reticence is a good deal due to the lack of matter. Speech is often bar-ren; but allence also does not necessarily broad over a full nest. Your still fowl, blinking at you without remark, may all the while be sitting on one addled nest-egg; and when it takes to cackling will ave nothing to announce but that addied clusion.—George Eliot.

A SONG OF BROTHERHOOD

dreamed of a broad brotherbood and the high murch band in hand; dreamed of a sweet sisterhood, Love reigning o'er the land; woke before the dawning and cast my

eyes around,

And there, where Hell was rawning, lay,

Love upon the ground,

Fell fiends were clustered round her, black Hates and Passions red, Green-eyed Suspicion bound her, and Mam-mon heid her head; Upon her heart was pressing pale Tyran-ny's cold hand: With arms aloft in Scessing old Faiths and Customs stand.

Hope leaves her to Despair, who stands

with drooping eyes; Eld shakes his snowy hair, Death reaches for the pric: When o'er the mountain height is shot a ruddy glow, And the flerce Lord of Light is striking at the foe.

They shake, they sway and shiver, they scatter and they fice: While like a mighty river, flow forward all scarlet fing floats higher, as with the Love shall be our Messiah, and Freedom be

our King.

-B. S., in London Labor Leader.

—Political graft is a result of industrial robbers and cannot be abolished so long as the means of wealth production are pri-vately owned.