Agents sending in subscriptions without remitte must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

inpald subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XV.-NO. 51.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

Reaction Growing More and More Inscient.

posed Mational Assembly Made Glear Peasant Elections Controlled by the Government-The Authorities Sold to Be Planning More Massacres

Many thousand leaflets were recent-ly distributed among the working classes in St. Petersburg and Moscow urging them to rise and murder the ary Democrats and Progressionists Some of the copies were printed on paper bearing the watermarks of the printing bureau of the Ministry of the Interior, proving them to be af government origin, says the New York

The appeal begins by denouncing the recent rising at Moscow and tells the laboring men that those who agi-tate fer a change in the form of government are a mere "rabble of thieves. Anarchists, blood-red Socialists, and Anarchasts, who terrorize workingmen while their own object is nothing but plunder. "These raseats are our real blood suckers. It 4s they who throw as and our families into misery."

Alluding to the recent assassination filippost, who was shot by a gov-nent agent while endeavoring to address the workingmen of a military manufactory, the appeal continues:

"Honor and glory belong to you, dear comrades, who had the courage to annihilate your enemy and the surmy of the Yatherland, this brigand of the revolutionary hand! We demand full vengeance upon all the red ruffinns for the blood of our fellow-men split at Moscow. Death to the revolutionated in the red ruffinns for the blood of our fellow-men split at Moscow. Death to the revolutionists! Death to the Jewis Bookia Democratizi Death to the whole red band?"

The following news items of the week are extracted from the Associated Press dispatches, which are alwayscolored rather, favorably to Taarism than against it:

The Matienal Assembly Humbug.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 7.—Altho jesterday's ukases referring to the Nation Assembly leave considerable vagueness regarding the exact status of the Parliament under the new scheme of the government—the vagueness, perhaps, being intentional—it is made clear that Russia has not been granted a written constitution. The Cablnet, as in the German system, remains independent of the majority in Parliament. The node september of the Manifesto of Oct, 36 that the Cablnet would be responsible to the Assembly, after the British system, has not been realized. Even interpellations of the ministars are restricted. The Government believes it will control the new Parliament and proposes to fight further concessions to the Radical parties. ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 7.-Altho

Another subject removed from the consideration of Parliament is the expropriation of private lands, the compensation for which is a question pensation for which is a question which is a question which which which vitally affects the interests of rich landed proprietors and the court, and which might even be interpreted to affect Crawn lands which Papliament might Crewn lands which Parliament might desire to appropriate for the benefit of the people. The newspapers' comment on the scheme redects their political complexion. The "Noves Vremya" considers it to be the realization of a grand reform, while the "Russ" and Radical organs accept it as a limitation of the autocracy, but bitterly criticize its marrow restrictions.

The live of electron of the city of St.

criticize its narrow sesticitions.

The list of electors of the city of St.
Petersburg is completed and shows that there are 188.194 voters—less than half of the adult male population.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 8.-Minis ter of Finance Shipoff has summoned prominent bankers, who are in conference with him on the question of a new interior loan. Herr Mendelssohn, the Rerlin banker, is also here in consulta tion with Premier Witte and M. Ship-off. Mendelssohn has been virtually off. Mendelsoon as been virtually acting as the Russka government's agent in trying to place in small lots the loan of \$200,00000 authorized two months ago, but has met with little success. M. Davidoff, Chief of the Desuccess. M. Davidoff, Chief of the De-partment of Credit Operations of the Ministry of Finance, Rym. The Gov-ernment has made no secret of the nec-essity for raising an immense sum, but all of the \$350,000,000 needed to liqui-date the war and resplution expenses will not be required in 1906. With \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 in 1906 and \$150,000,000 in 1905 shouthands here. \$150,000,000 in 100% the balance shee could be cleared."

More Jewish Massacres Feerad.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 9.-The fears of a renewal of Jewish massacres at Easter, to which a deputation re-cently called Premier Witte's atten-tion, appear upon investigation to have real foundation. The "Black Hundred" organizations in European Russia are conducting an agitation to slaughter "the enemies of Russia." Circulars have been prepared in St. Petersburg calling for the extermination of the Jews. In many places reactionary offi-cials and police who regard the Jews as the inciters of the late revolution

as the inciters of the late revolution are doing nothing to prevent an outbreak.

The members of the femile charged that a propaganda against the Jews was openly proceeding under the cover of patriotism and leve of the Emparch, hundreds of thomas de of patriotism and levs of the Emperor, of patriotism and levs of the Emperor, hundreds of thousands of pamphlets being circulated aimong the ignorant classes of the population, who are accustomed to regard profile words as guspel. The local authorities the deputation added, are closing their eyes,

with the result that the Jewish popula-tion is threatened with more dreadful outrages than those of last fall.

Reaction Growing Reckless.

CHITA, Eastern Siberia, Mar. 10 A court-martial to-day sentenced three revolutionists to death, among them the principal of a school.

MOSCOW, Mar. 12.—M. Grange

mouth, editor of the reactionary "Vie domosti," declares that the reactionary victory involved in the Manifesto of Mar. 8 must be followed up by active work on the part of all the monar-ical and autocratic parties and p poses holding a congress of these par-ties at Moscow during Eastertide. ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 11.—Some

of the reactionary organizations are pushing the agitation against the radiday the so-called "League of the Rus sian People," held a service in the Alexandrovsky Monastery to celebrate the Manifesto of Mar. 8 [limiting th powers of the Duma], regarding it as a victory for the old regime. Later, at the Horse Guard menage, the fighting society of the same organization held a public meeting and listened to inflammatory speeches by Dr. Dubrovin and Prof. Nicholsky, who openly sum moned their followers, the "Black Hundreds," to kill the Jews and hang Count Witte.

Forcing the Zemstves.

Another important development in the political situation has been the suc cess of what is called the reactionar element in wresting the control of the Zemstvos from the hands of the Lib-

The issue was raised upon a demand made by the national administratio that doctors, teachers, agricultural ex perts, and other employees of Zemstvos suspected of revolutionary tendencies be discharged. At Moscow the Liberals made a hard fight to protect the employees, but the Reactionaries were victorious, whereupon thirty Liberals resigned.

The entire staff of the sanitary d partment of the Tula Zematyo was discharged and the department was

A similar contest is being waged in the St. Petersburg Duma, and has resulted in the resignation of M. Petrun kevich, President of the Medical Com

[The control of the elections in th rural constituencies by the reactionary forces is easily enough explained by reference to our issue of Mar. 3, where an instance is reported of a number of peasant electors being whipped by Cossacks, some so severely that they died, because they chose electors unsatisfactors to the government. tory to the government.

Many Boycett Fake Elections ST. PETERSBURG, Mer. 12-In practically all the first stage of the peractically all the aret stage of the peasant elections [the elections for the Duma are indirect] a faction in the villages refused to participate. Reports from Smolensk, Mischkin, Zubstoff, Volkine, and elsewhere, indicate that the peasants generally chose conservative delegates to the district conventions which will indeed advantage. ventions, which will select delegate representatives to the National Assem bly will be chosen. Nevertheless, the first district convention the peasant representatives at Moscow yesterday, while they did not succeed in choosing their delegates, strongly favored the selec-tion of the peasant against the landowner class. Feeling on the subject is evidently being aroused, a proportion of the workmen refusing to participate and a much larger body, belonging to the Social Democratic party, is boycot-ting the elections at Moscow, where ing that the National Assembly is rich against the poor, the landowners against the peasants, and the employ-ers against the workmen, adding:

The purpose of the Government is not to convoke real representatives of the people, but persons who will obey the instructions of the Government. It simply wants to use the National Assembly to raise money. The Russian people are more in slavery than before. We refuse to participate in the elections and demand a Constituent Assembly on the basis of universal amnosty for the thousands who are now amnesty for the thousands who are nov being arrested and sent into exile.

The Jew-Balting Scheme.

The anti-Jewish proclamation al leged to have been issued by the bureaucracy consists of a program of 22 articles, including a demand for the expulsion of the Jews from all the cities of European Russia and Siberia into the Pale, the prohibition of higher into the Pale, the prohibition of higher education for Jews, the prohibition of the stoppage of work on Jewish holidays, the levying of a lump sum of money from the Jewish population in lieu of military service, the reassumption of Jewish names where they have been changed, the prohibition to the Jews of certain professions, and that none but the grandchildren of Jews who have accepted Christianity shall enjoy full legal rights.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Friedland and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Demo cratic Society of New York acknowl edge receipt of the following con tributions for the Russian revolution United Brewery Workmen, Local No. 383.
Charlerol, Pa., \$10; coll. by readers of "L'Unbin des Travallieurs", per L. Goantou, Charlerol, Pa., \$10.50; M. B., \$18; Local Richmond Co., E. P., 46; per D. Rubinow, Newark, N. J.—Mrs. Cowen, Brooklyn, 85; Mrs. Mistelin, Newark, 23; Mrs. B. Green, Newark, 21; Miss. Bertha Miller, \$2; Mrs. Berkold, \$5; F. & A. Loge, No. 22, Newark, \$25; previously acknowledged, \$2,677.00; total to Mar. 10, \$3,763.80.

M. Total.

Contributions should be sent and draffs and orders made payable to Dr.

Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 206 E. Fifteenth street, New York.

IN MILWAUKEE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 17, 1906.

Old Parties Growing Desperate as Election Approaches.

Threaten to Make Trouble Over Socialist. Proctise of Candidate Putting His Resignation at His Constituents' Disposal-Railway Franchise Steal-How Others See Us.

The enemy is growing desperate, writes Comrade Thomas of Milwan-tee. The "Evening Wisconsin", Republican daily, has come out with the remarkable claim that William A. Arnold, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, will be guilty of bribery, according to a decision of the Supreme Court, if he files his resignation as Mayor with the City Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party. This, it is charged, is "bribery of the electors" and "en expression of electors", and "an express fealty" to an "irresponsible commit-tee". Therefore this resignation, it is tee". Therefore this resignation, it is held, will render Arnold ineligible to office. Verily, the old parties are catching at straws.

Railway Franchise Steal.

Another franchise has been given away by the Milwaukee City Council, Social Democratic Alderme alone voting against the steal the right of way to the Milwaukee Southern. All the amendments proposed by the Social Democrats, in-cluding an eight-hour day for the road's employees, recognition of unions, provision for the city to buy the mission of the franchise to a refer endum vote, were killed by united action of the Republicans and Democrats. The union-labor amendment which was adopted at a previous mee were full of working people, was re considered and killed at the last meet ing, the promoter of the road declar-ing that he would not stand for it. After this franchise steal was happi ly consummated, all the Aldermen except the Social Democrats were given a splendid banquet by the promoters

The Milwaukee "Free Press" (Republican) attacks the Social Demo crats for not voting for franchises, but in the same article feels constrained to make this admission: "The Social make this admission: The Social Democrats have brought to the Common Council a spirit of honesty and independence that was needed and that has helped to bring that body into better public repute. Everyone must admit this and be willing to give them the credit they certainly de-

As Others See Us.

The Voters' League of Milwaukee is a non-partizan good-government or-ganization of a type familiar in most cities. Shortly before each city elec-tion it publishes a statement giving the records of the officials whose the records of the omicials whose forms are expiring and advising their return to office or their retirement as "good men" or "bad men", regardless of party. In a recent issue of the Mil-waukee "Sentinel" nearly a full page is taken up with the League's report on the members of the City Council

The Social Democrats have voted as

the party, and candidates are promised this spring who can at least all spoak, read and write the English language. On the other hand, four of the Social Democrats in the Council have shown efficiency and are men of force and influence.

The League does not question the sincertly nor the singleness of purpose of this party's representatives in the Council and the County Board. That the Social Democratic influence in both Council and Board, but especially the former, has been good on the whole, can hardly be denied. The League, however, expresses no opinion as to ague, however, expresses no opinion as t expediency of giving this party increase

the whole, can hardly be denied. The League, however, expresses no opinion as to the expediency of giving this party increased political power. Aldermen complain that they are the cause of protracted meetings, where formally business was bandled with dispatch. The public may rather hold this, at times, a good thing.

The most serious detriment to their usefulness is the fact that while sugged in the work of seeking to increase their party strength, the whole of the Council and committee records as campaign material is herer overlooked, and it may be said without injustice that they frequently consider their party interests rather than the public good. That same party adhrence makes it apparently difficult for them to helieve that men of other political parties may also be sincere; and if the representatives of this party in the Council would adopt a more generous spirit in this respect, the good effect of their work might be increased.

They stood for the largest possible rail, road contribution to the cost of the Skith street and First avenue vladuet. They opposed the Milwaukee Southern project, on the ground that the city should have ownership of the terminals and receive direct compensation in some form for the privileges granted. They stood for a municipal light plant, and opposed another long term contract with the street railway company, supporting the Mallory-Stiglbauer faction in the Council, which desired to amend the old franchiacs by making the maximum rate for an are light, 265. Many of their measures met an unseemly death in committee, because of the disagreeable spirit in which they were introduced, and the frequent unfounded charges and in nucadoes contained in their presentles, especially measures affecting the street railway company, and city departments.

Their attitude and find action on the isolation hospital matter is not believed to be in accordance with their corrections on this ambjest, being probably presmpted by a political expediency. The present hospital is

atemperate speaker. Gustav Wild.—One of the Social Demo erats who takes no part in the procee

Edward Schrantz.—One of the Scelat Democratic Aldermen who takes no part in the proceedings except to vote. Nicholas, Petersen.—One of the Social

Of the 37 Republican and Demo cratic Aldermen the League finds itself compelled to condemn more than half in terms of which the following

Corceran.—His retirement from epresentative. Is Koerner.-The poorest kind of mater

for a public officeholder. . . . Should be retired from public life. Fitzgerald.—Even more objectionable than Koerner. . . . His record does not show a redeeming feature strong McKinley.-Has not stood for the public

FOR THE DAILY.

Be Held in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum in May to Swell the Fund.

Preparations for the Daily Call Fair Preparations for the Daily Call Part to be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on May 11, 12, and 13 are in active progress, but the committee complains that the project is not yet receiving from the comrades generally the support it has a right to expect, either in the matter of donation of prizes or in the sale of tickets.

Among the articles received during the last formight are noted an oak center-table, a pair of Indian dumbbells, a hand-made cushion, two pounds of extra fine tes, and several pictures and stamped trays, from Mrs. N. S. Reicheuthal; an autograph album from Mr. Glison; a beautiful stamped plate from Mrs. Peiser; two unframed pictures from Comrade Wolff; and from Frank Summer Griffin of Pasadena, Cal., thru Comrade Reichenthal, a case containing a variety of articles made from tree-bark—21 "Indian" thermometers, 20 spool and cushion sets, 48 smokers' sets, 10 match holders, and 26 shell paperweights. All sorts of appropriate articles are solicited—books, pictures, fancy work, pieces of furniture, ornaments, pieces of glassware and ornaments, pieces of glassware and dishes, or anything that can be used as prizes at the fair. The chairman of the prize committee is A. Fraser, who may be seen or addressed at 413 First street. Brooklyn.

The sale of tickets is barely begun. Only two or three Brooklyn branches

Only two or three Brooklyn branches have so far taken any action to dis-pose of their quotas of tickets. The time is approaching and within the next two weeks tickets should be selfnext two weeks lickets should be sell-ing largely. The chairman of the ticket committee is Mark Pelser and his address is 303 Throop avenue, Brooklyn. He will be glad to hear from anyone who can help in selling tickets.

tickets.

The Worker would suggest that, since this is an undertaking for the benefit of the whole movement, not for Brooklyn alone, comrades in New York, Queens, Westchester, Richmond, Hudson, and Essex Counties might well take part in making it successful, both by buying tickets and by providing prizes.

tu a ward represented by Social Democrate UNCLE SAM AS A LAW-BREAKER.

Eight-Hour Law Violated in Federal Work.

Employees on Sunnisen Tunnel in Colorado Compelled to Sign Employment Contract Pledging Them to Work Such Hours as the Boss May

Organized labor of Colorado, espe cially the Western Federation of Miners, has labored earnestly for years to establish an Eight-Hour Law, says the "Miners" Magazine". A numher of mine operators side-step the ob but little attention to the statute. State cloumissioner of Labor Brake has given the violations of the eight-hou law considerable attention, but he has been unable as yet to start the official legal machinery that is necessary to force the law breakers to respect the law.

Not only are private corporations violating the Fight-Mour Law but it

violating the Eight-Hour Law, but it is being broken by the United States government in the construction of what is known as the Gunnison tun-Several months ago President Moyer and Secretary Haywood held a confer-ence with Commissioner Brake and called his attention to the fact that the law was being ignored in the constru tion of the Gunnison tunnel. He con municated with Hop. H. M. Hogg of the House of Representatives, who brought the matter to the attention of the Director of the United States Geological Survey. After some time Congressman Hogg received the following gressman Hogg received the f letter from Director Walcott:

letter from Director Walcott:
Department of the Interior, United States
Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1906
Hon. H. M. Hogg, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:
Sir—The matter of observance of the
eight-bour law in connection with the work
ou the Gannison tunnet in Colorado, which
is the subject of the gaelesed letter from
Mr. Edwis V. Brake, deputy labor commissioner, addressed to you, has been callmissioner, addressed to you, has been called to the attention of the engineer in charge, who states that the law is bein strictly compiled with and none of the underground laborers work over eight hours in any twenty-four.

Any extraordinary extremely, which

in any fiventy-four.

Any extraordinary exigency which may arise in the work is however, provided for by signature by each employe of an agreement to the raje of wages for an eighthour day, and the extension of this wagerate to any work which may be necessary is easeen of the eighthour schedule.

One of the claumer in the specifications for construction of the tunnel is that "in all construction wond with bear shall construction wond with these shall construction wond with the Rectimation Service, prompt and thore investigation will follow any specific information which Mr. Brake may furnish.—Very respectfully. charles wor.cott. Director.

As against this declaration from Washington appears the admitted fact that the workingmen on the tunnel are obliged to sign an employment card which pledges them to work such hours as the boss may direct. This contract reads:

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION
SERVICE.
Checompangre Valley Project—Gunnisol
Tunnel Employment Card.

working ten hours a day under this contract, in violation of the law. The W. F. of M. has not given up

the fight to get the law enforced.

IMPORTANT LECTURES. On account of the protest meeting or behalf of the Western Federation offcers, the regular lecture of the course being given under the auspices of Lo-cal New York of the Socialist Party cal New York of the Socialist Party was postponed. Accordingly, next Tuesday evening, Mar. 20, at 585 Eighth avenue, Morris Hillquit will give the first of a series of three lectures on The Principles of Socialism The subject and the lecturer's fitness to treat it make it especially worth while for those interested in Socialism to Attend. These lectures form part of the course of sixteen, of which four have been given by Algernon Lee and eight others by H. L. Slobodin, Bendami Hanford, John Spargo, W. J. Ghent, and Moses Oppenheimer will follow Comrade Hillquit's. The admission fee for the course is \$1.

COLLECTIVIST SOCIETY DIRNER.

tickets.

The Worker would suggest that since this is an undertaking for the benefit of the whole movement, not for Brooklyn alone, comrades in New York, Queens, Westchester, Richmond, Frudson, and Essex Counties might well take part in making it successful, both by buying tickets and by providing prizes.

THE PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

On Saturday evening, Mar. 17, the Progressive Stage Society will present three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Poor People", a social static, and "Poor People", a social static, and "Poor People", a social static, and "Booken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Booken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Poor People", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Booken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother hood of Men", a social static, and "Gooken three one-set pieces—"The Brother

ONE PAPER SPEAKS OUT.

"Rocky Mountain News" on the Lawless Arrests.

It Arraigns the Colorado and Idaho Authorities for Using Methods Repagnant to the Spirit of the Laws and Constitution and Meriting the Severest Censure.

One paper outside the ranks of the Socialist press must be given credit for speaking out beldly and freely on the Moyer-Haywood outrage. The "Rocky Mountain News" made the following comment:
"Charles H. Moyer and William D.

Haywood, President and Secretary o the Western Federation of Miners, and G. A. Pettibone, a business man of this city, who was formerly a mem-her of the Federation's Executive Committee but who is not now connect-ed with the organization in an official way, were arrested last night on a state of Idaho and are now being hur ried by special train to Boise to stand trial for complicty in the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg.
"THE MANNER IN WHICH THE

ARRESTS WERE EFFECTED WAS REPUGNANT TO THE SPIRIT OF THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE, AND THE 'NEWS FEELS THAT THE OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRO-CEEDING MERIT THE SEVEREST CENSURE.
"The 'News' has always stood for

the orderly administration of law. It has insisted that the segis of the con-stitution should protect the poor and helpless as well as the rich and powerful. That is the true interpretation of our scheme of government. Any other theory must inevitably lead to anarchy and its attendant class strife. "The 'News' is not informed as to

the evidence which the Idaho authorities have secured against Messrs Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It therefore will not undertake to dis cuss that phase of the subject. The most brutal crime, and no punishmen ones. The Idaho authorities should leave no stone unturned in their search for the assassins and their ac "BUT THE LAW SHOULD BE

ENFORCED IN AN ORDERLY FASHION. This was not done in the case under consideration. The idaho rashion. This was not done in the case under consideration. The idaho authorities induced Governor McDonold in home a requisition for the accusal BEFORE THE ARRESTS WERE MADE. Moyer, Mayreod and Pettibone were seized by a force composed of members of the state mittis, Sherin Nisbet of this county sigh his deputies and the officers from Idaho. They were not taken into custody like ordinary criminals. They were set upon in the night, thrown into carriages in the night, thrown into carriage and hurried to the county jail. They cate with their friends or counsel. On Saturday night, when representatives of the 'News' asked employees of the county jail concerning the arrests, they were assured that the labor leaders were not in custody. Every official approached reiterated the false-hood. Yesterday morning the prisoners, escorted by members of Colorado's state militia, were placed on a procedul trains and hyperical ent. of special train and hurried out of the

"The 'News' contends that Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone SHOULD HAVE BEEN TREATED EXACTLY LIKE ANY OTHER MEN ACCUSED OF A SERIOUS CRIME. They should first have been placed under arrest. Then the Idaho authorities should have presented their requisitions to Governor McDon-ald and the attorneys for the accused should have been given a hearing. If the chief executive was convinced that the Idaho authorities had evidence which implicated the prisone in the assassination the requisitions should have been honored. The facts should not have been concealed from the public, and the military arm of the state government should not have been used. To deprive the accessed of the advice of counsel was unpardon-

of the extraordinary acts of Peabody and Bell, and will subject Governor McDonald and the other officials con cerned to the same popular criticism which drove the first named official from public life."

HUDSON COUNTY ACTS

A temporary organization of delegates from the Socialist Party, the L. W. W., the W. S. & D. B. F., and the Carriage and Wagon Workers Union of Hudson County, N. J., was formed last Sunday at the Socialist formed last Sunday at the Socialist Party headquarters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, and decided on engaging Grand View Hall for Tuesday, Mar. 27, to hold the first protest demonstration for Hudson County. Another meeting of the conference, to which all progressive labor organizations in Hudson County are urged to send two delegates ench, will be held on Thursday, Mar. 15, to complete arrangements. As a series of meetings is planned for the county, the conference will be permanent until its work ence will be permanent until its work is done.

Terrible revelations have been made of the extent to which children are of the extent to which children are employed in industrial operations in the Swiss Republic. In Berne, out of 97,898 school children, 60 per cent ware occupied in industry, while in Fribourg the proportion was 74 per cent. No less than 117,120 young children were employed on the land thresst the country.

STORM OF PROTEST RISING

All Over the Land Thinking Workingmen Respond to Socialists' Call.

Many Mass Meetings Already Held on Behalf of Victims of Capitalist Persecution in the West, and Still More in Prospect New York's First Moeting a Great Success. MEETING.

The meeting held under the auspices of the Socialist Party of New York last Tuesday in Grand Central Palace. to protest against the infamous treat ant of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, was an inspir ing demonstration. Notwithstanding the short notice on which this meeting was arranged, the great hall was filled by an enthusiastic assemblage of workingmen determined to rebuke and prevent this attempt on the lives the leaders of the Western miners.

Sol Fieldman was chairman and the speakers were Morris Hillquit, Mother Jones, Alexander Jonas, Abe Cahan, and Ben Hanford. The collection amounted to \$271.

amounted to \$211.

A feature of the meeting was the prolonged hissing of Hearst, the self-styled "friend of labor", when it was pointed out that his papers had nothing to say about this latest outrage on the working class and carefully kept out all announcement of this great demonstration of the workingmen of New York.

The following declaration was adopted with enthusiastic applause:

The mine owners of Idaho and Colorade have for years waged relentiess war against their employees for the purpose of destroying the organization of the latter, known as the Western Federation of Miners. In the course of that warfare the ruling classes have ruthlessly trampled under foot all legal and constitutional rights of the workingmen. They have arrested them without warrant and imprisoned them in the disgraceful built pens without trial; they have deported them by force from their homes and aresides, heaped indignities upon their gives, sisters and daughters, and generally acted with the ferocity of the Tsar's Cosecks in Russia.

sacks in Russia.

In these lawless acts they were sided and
supported by their hired government,
judiciary and press of Idaho and Colorado,
The only voice of protest against these outrages was the powerful voice of the Western Frederation of Miners, headed by its in-Mover, Haywood and their comrades wer thorns in the sides of the Western mir

placed in a railroad train specially prepared for that purpose, and hurried ever the State five, where they were thrown into prison. This secret extradition was ordered by the Govarnoe of Colorado upon the requisition of the Govarnoe of Colorado upon the requisition of the Govarnor of Idaho, and the charge upon which the union officials were thus, kidnapped was complicity in the marder of former Governor Stemesthery of Idaho. The charges were trumped up by hired Pinkerton detectives. They bear the imprint of absurdity on their face; they were concorted as part of a conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood and other true leaders of organized labor.

What the Western

the working people by their capitalistic masters, it is the duty of all the working

procured against them by manufactured evidence, by the use of a packed jury and a subservient court, will not be considered by the working people as an act of even-

against the criminal negligence of the Fed

handed justice.

We assert that the working people of the United States will not forever submit tealinly and patiently to the Russianizing tactics of their present masters;

We pledge our moral and flunnical support to our persecuted brothers in Bolse,

port to our persecuted brothers in Bolss, ldaho, and We call upon the wage-workers of this untion to organize for the defense of their interests, to wrest the machinery of the state from the hands of the capitalists anarchists thru the ballot hox, and to transform our perishing republic into a true social and democratic commonwealth.

Morris Hillouit's address appears i

this issue of The Worker.
From all over the country come the first thunder-peals of a storm of in-dignation against the projected judi-cial murder in Idaho. In Chicago the Socialist Party and the I. W. W. held large mass meetings on Mar. 4, at which the audiences gave upmistakwhich the audiences gave unmistakable evidence that they would not
tamely submit to a repetition of the
crime of 1887. National Secretary
Barnes presided at the meeting arranged by the party and Comrades Stedman, Breckon and Fránkel spoke. At
the other meeting, which was also supported by the local organization of the
Bund, the Arbeiter Ring, and the
S. L. P., A. S. Edwards presided and
the speakers were A. M. Simons, W.

E. Trautmann, and Lilliam M. Po.

In Cincinnati and Toledo large and impressive demonstrations took place. The Toledo meeting adopted the fol-lowing resolutions.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Toledo Resolution

Toledo Resolution.

Tuis meeting of working people and citizens of Toledo protests against 1 to arrest of the officials of the Vestern Nederation of the officials of the Vestern Nederation of Miners under conditions hard, paralleled in deapotic Russit. The secret extra-dition from Colorado, without the prisoners having opportunity to secure a hearing: the special alght train stopping only between stations; the arisoners manusled and placed in separate cells and not allowed to see their coursel alone; the announced conviction, even before the announced conviction, even before the first part of the mine courses and upon the assertions of a self-acknowledged assessin and poid to provide the internor of the first of the inflamous Pinkerton nguery, whose record is red with crimes against the working clause—all these features and others empored others. y revealed upon its face, and as continuous of the innocence of the

testimony of the innecence of the imprisoned men.

We call poon the war of the entire
country to declare themselves in unmistakable terms against this wholesale volation
of law, the ruthices attempts of the capitallet class to crush the organizations of
abor, the unacrupulous use of the machincry of government to deprive the workers
of the little liberty yet remaining to them,
the bruial outrages upon the lives and freedom of the working class, and the general
delauchers, every day becoming more and
more public, of which the capitalist class
is guilty in its efforts to perpetunte the
present order and the exploitation of labor.
Further, we warn the capitalist class to
halt in its billed and greed-inspired c-anas,
as illustrated in the case of the imprissact
Western Federation officials, and to
translate that in all ages the methods to
which Russia Lo-day cloquently testifiers
and that the intelligent and class-conscious
workers of this country will not tolerate a
continuance of depotic conditions. We
shall use peaceful means so long as they
are accessible, to resist oppression and to
achieve our complete freedom, but if such

Bosses Lie and Threaten.

With one exception, all the local dallies garbled these resolutions and misreported the speakers remarks, so as to make it appear that the Socialists were making a direct appeal to violence. One "patriot" went so far as to three these contents of the con to threaten prosecution for treason, but the United States District Aftor-ney happened to have a sense of humor and sent the flag-worshipper

home, a wiser and a soberer man.
The L. W.W. local of Bingham, Utah,
has donated \$100 to the defense fund.
The Western Federation does not
stand in immediate need of money but rather of moral support. The Sn ers' and Mill Workers' Union of B alone has given \$5,000 for the defe and the Illinois district of the United and the illinois district of the United Mine Workers, notwithstanding the hostility between the U. M. W. and the W. F. of M., has given a like amount. The Miners' Union of Silver-ton, Colo., has pledged \$50,000, if need-ed, saying that the organization and its members will sacrifice everything rather than see the mine owners suc-ceed in their dastardly plot.

The Denver Trades and Labor As sembly and Local Denver of the So-cialist Party have both made emphatic protests against the infamous conduct of the Colorado and Idaho afficials.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of California has issued a ringing call for action to the

Women Join in Protest

Women as well as men are joining in the protest. From the Frauen Kranken Unterstitzungs Verein Fortschritt of Chicago come resolutions reciting the facts in the case and continning:

MORRIS HILLOUIT'S ADDRESS.

In the night of Feb. 15 last, Chas. H. | more startling than many other items Mover. William D. Haywood, and G. | which furnish the daily make-up of A. Pettibone, all officials of the Western Federation of Miners, were arrest ed at their homes in Denver, Colo. placed on a special train, and hurried ly transported to Bolse, Idaho. The prisoners were summarily extradited by the Governor of Colorado, and are now confined in the state penitentiary of Idaho awaiting trial.

The charge upon which the arres was made was complicity in the re-cent murder of former Governor Steumenberg of Idaho, and it is based upon the alleged confession of one Harry Orchard.

The occurrence, on its face, is not

of the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, and their comrades, it is necessary to go back to some recent history. The principal industry of Colorado is mining, and a large portion of the state's population consists of minera. These had been a sorry lot of over-

our newspapers. But the seemingly simple fact hides a conspiracy of tre-mendous portent to the working class of America, a conspiracy which threatens the very foundations of our

To understand the full significance

(Continued on page 4.),

The Worker.

nal" 62 E. Fourth street, New York

City, for copies of that paper having articles on the I. W. W. "Hear the other side" is a good motto for all

contribution of \$7.87 for the Russian fund was held under the auspices of

the suspended or unrecognized loca there; National Committeeman Hol

man of the recognized organization asks us to note that the regular recog-nized local also held a meeting and

To all local secretaries, literatur

to write to The Worker in regard to

standing notices at the head of the

Let us again remind Socialist local

and progressive labor organizations of all sorts that it is always worth while

to try to get a bearing thru the daily

press. When resolutions are adopted of such a nature that it is desired to

bring them to the attention of the gen-

eral public, for instance, it is no

enough to send them to a few weekly Socialist and union papers. These pa-pers have, in most cases, already cov-

ered the subject; their space is tim-ited; their circulation also is timited.

They do the best they can to give pub-

licity, but they cannot do all that is required. Besides the labor press, five

copies of such resolutions and public declarations ought to be sent prompt ly to all the local dailies. Perhaps nine

out of ten will be rejected: but if the

dreds or inousands of reacers, and it enough such communications are re-ceived, some of them are pretty-likely to be published. We may add that copies for the press should always be

tary has not a typewriter and mimed

graph, there are offices where he can

get the work done for a very small ex

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

penditure. It is worth while,

A TIMELY SENTIMENT.

by apostasy from their own ideals of

THY WILL BE DONE.

t in dumb resignation We lift our hands on high; t like the nerveless fatalist

When tyrant feet are trampling

Upon the common weal.

Thou dost not bid us cringe and

Beneath the iron beel;

In Thy name we assert our rights With sword and tongue and pen. And e'en the headman's are may for Thy message unto men.

Thy will! It bids the weak be strong.
It bids the strong be just;
No lip to fawn, no hand to beg,
No brow to seek the dust,
Wherever man oppresses man

CARDINAL CIBBONS OR EQUALITY.

The "Mirror" acknowledges the receipt of two fifthy anonymous letters in the same hand attacking the editor for his criticism of Cardinal Gibbons' denial of the proposi-tion that "all men are created equal", with its implication that effort to obliterate mat-vest incompanies in strong because it threat

a implication that effort to obliterate real inequality is wrong because it the real inequality is wrong because it the revolt against authority. The Carraid that "as long as the world leafs, some will be rich and others will be one with the rich and others will be a which the "public" of Chicago m his apt reply: "He might have unded qual arobability, that some will be one and others will be robbed. And to the might have the try in authorises archivers.

here and others will be robbed. And at we not try to assperse robbery? The phase of the industrial question, to what the Cardinal's question alludes, and what ought most to impress a genuine man his profession, in not whether there a niverse he wealth and poverty, but what the industrial conditions that produce as a result six just." So the "Mirror" and attent that the Cardinal designs the question and its designing the status was taken

It is sometimes well that the word

preservation:

me is printed it will reach hun-of thousands of readers; and if

we still live in hope.

riptions, advertisements, or other as matters; Please read the

netted \$17.25 for the same purpos

2

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Invariably in Advance. Bendle Bates: 100 cepies, per copy... or more, per handred Weekly Bundles:

s actiney orders, checks and drafts par to The Worker, Communications cot ing the editorial department of the should be addressed to the Editu the Worker Communications for the huselung' should be separately at

a field bear the writer the purify as a condition of the canging the number on the week following receipt of unoner.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending mous about mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Compilation shout the hostness or editorial assurances of the quart should be addressed to the Boart of Breeden, Secialist Conference to the Boart of Breeden, Secialist Conference on the Boart of Breeden, Secialist Conference on the Boart of Breeden, Secialist Conference Publishing Association, 25:

benefit of Publishing Assessment of the Open Publishing Street, New York.
Tilliam street, New York.
One or other of the Editors may be seen the office between 4 and 5 p. m. or believed the office between 4 and 5 p. m. or besidely. Welness Thursdays, and Fridays. stored as second-class matter at the York N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Secialist Party has passed through general election. Its growing pow dicated by the increase of its vote: ed through to

friends in New York City and vicinity to the fact that our telephone call has been changed to 1414 Beckman.

Municipal elections are now coming on in various parts of the country. The Editors of The Worker would ially request readers in every city where an election is held, whether the result is a gain or a loss, to report it promptly, giving the vote for the head of the ticket this year and the yote for the corresponding place at the past city election (giving the year) and, of any of our candidates are elected, to give full name, trade, and other de tails. The Worker is not overl ed with money and it generally has to depend upon volunteer correspondents.

No, we don't bettere in that hw, a a rule. But we find it very hard to help rejoicing over that sing Anthony Comstock got from . hotheaded lawyer the other day. A black eye is the only argument a creature of the Comstock sort can understand.

The trainmen on the Lackawanua got a raise of wages, and got it withput a strike. Yes, but they did not get it without the threat of a strike. Remember that.

WHY DOES THE A. F. OF L REMAIN SILENT?

We have waited patiently to see to President Gompers and the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor would voluntarily take action on behalf of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, whom the capitalists of the Rocky Mountain region are trying to rallroad to the gallows. has come from them.

We learn that the W. F. of M. is not affiliated with the A. P. of L. We know that there is a long record of hostility between the two organizations. We think that there is fault on both sides in this fight. We can understand that Mr. Gompers does not love Moyer and Haywood, and is not

But all this has nothing to do with the question. Here is a case of attempted judicial murder by capitalists against workingmen. No man connect ed with either workingmen's organiza-tion should allow the differences be tween them, bitter as they are, to plot, to save the victims. Above all, old him from helping to rebuke any officer of a labor organization who allows his opposition to another labor organization to induce him to give silent consent to such a crime against the working class thereby become elf a partner in that crime. If the case were reversed, if Gomper and Morrison were the intended vic tims, we are sure that the officers and s of the W. F. of M. would ald-not forgetting their causes of quarrel, but putting them aside so far ned this matter.

We know that the A. F. of L. Itself. shed from the unions affil inted with it, is a comparatively weak body. It cannot order a strike and it can hardly collect an assessment. But it can speak, it can voice the feelings of the working class; and its voice would be listened to, if if should speak It is weak largely because its leader; have been timid and conservative and ting. Let it dare to de some-

thing for the right, and its power will

Perhaps Mr. Gompers and his as clates in the administration of the A. F. of L. have not thought this over yet. We commend it to their atten-tion. We remind them that a spirited official protest from their Executive Council at this time would be printe in the daily papers, would break the journalistic conspiracy of silence would call the attention of the people of the whole country to the threatene crime, would help to prevent it, an might help, too, in bringing about that harmony in the labor movement which the A. F. of L. leaders profess to de

We suggest that other labor pape take up this idea and that local union taries to write President Gompers or Secretary Morrison urging prompt ac-

So now Mr. Hearst is going to do up the Conl Trust. This makes, we be lieve, about a dozen trusi scalps that he carries at his belt. But what ha resulted? Have wages in these industries gone up? No. Have prices of their products come down? No. The trusts seem to thrive under this sort of treatment quite as well as does Mr. Hearst's own political boom. And th working people continue to pay piper.

WAR IS MURDER "WRIT LARGE".

The President last week ablegram to General Wood at Manile congratulating film and his force upon the brilliant feat of arm wherein you and they so well uphelo the honor of the American flag." Th brilliancy of the feat is measured by the fact that the American force lo but fifteen men, while they killed the 600 Filipinos, to the last man-nay, to the last woman and child. Tennyson evidently had a distorted view of such matters; for at this rate Balaklay was a glorious victory for the Rus sians, but a disgrace to the Ligh Brigade; also the taking of the Alam and the capture of Fort Pillow mus be rewritten in our histories as bril liant feats of arms, vindicating the honor of the Mexican and Confederat flags, respectively. War is always and everywhere jus

what Sherman said it was-Hell. It

is not glorious; it is infamous. It is not, as claimed by President Roose velt (who speaks from the secure con fort of a civil office, with the dogmati authority of a dress-parade soldier conductive to the physical or the moral upbuilding of nations; on the contrary, as Professor Jordan has shown, and as all modern history teaches, it tends to the survival o those least fit for civilized society an to the lowering of the moral tone of munity by associating ideas o public hoper with deeds of violence and treachery. War is criminal on the part of the aggre sors, be they vice us or defeut d; and it is calami ous to the defenders, whatever th utcome. In looking back over pas history we may excuse the war-mak ers on the ground of their lov mental development, their lack of knowledge and reasoning power, an their hands. But in the twentieth cer tury no such excuse can be accepted We are no longer children. We know better. If we annetion war except is defense against positive aggression, we commit a crime far blacker than the of the individual murderer.

The real simon pure heroism, the sor that maintains the honor of the flag. according to Theodore the Strenuor is that which shows itself in the slaughtering of "fanatical" Filipinos men, women, and children, armed and unarmed, without discrimination. A an example of another sort of heroism, which shows itself every day in our factories and mines and on ou railways, but which receives no such official commendation, because "it": all in the day's work", let us call attention to the press dispatch:

"UTICA, N. Y., Mar. 8.-Engine James Jacobe, who runs the accommodation train on the New York Centra leaving this city for Albany at 5:25 a. m., when between Fort Plain and Palatine Bridge, this morning, noticed that the cab of his locomotive was on fire, and soon the whole framework o at that time about three-quarters of mile from Palatine Bridge, and the er mile from Palatine Bridge, and the en-gineer pushed forward until he brought the tasin to a stop at the sta-tion. He jumped from the window as the train stopped. He had ordered his lireman to make his way back over the tank some minutes before. Mr. Jacobs was badly burned about the face and head. The cab was de-

Which sort of heroism do you adnire most, workingmen, the cruel an often cowardly but showy "ud richly rewarded exploits of war, or the quiet devotion to duty in peace? Isn't it about time you oult worshipping flags and brass-buttoned uniforms and be gan to pay some homage to the rough jumper and overalls of your own

All over the world, and for many years past, the Socialists have opposed war. In 1879 the Freuch suid German Socialists braved prosecution by exchanging messages of solidarity while Louis Napoleon and Blamarck, while Louis Repoteon and Bannarce, backed by Jesuits and bankers, wage arranging a profitable siaughter. The Socialists of the United States and Spain did the same in 1880. By the

the Russian and Japanese Socialists two years ago. Within the last year, when so-called statesmen were trying to foment war between Sweden and Norwsy, between Austria and Italy, and between Germany and France, the Socialists of the countries concerned took steps to checkmate such criminal projects-by asticles in their papers, mass meetings, by internati a general strike on both sides in case of war being declared. In France a number of our comrades have gone to prison for opposing militarist schemes, soon to begin to suffer like penalties But the antimilitarist agitation will go on, nevertheless.

As Enrico Ferri has said and repeat ed in an eloquent article of which The Worker published a translation, "Was is murder"—that is all, war is murder and murder by wholesale in the high est degree, murder on the biggest scale and for the most sordid motives Doubtless we shall have yet more wars. But the one growing force i international life, the Socialist move ment, stands for peace, and in the end it will win.

A week or more ago a man was ar rested for throwing ammonia in the face of an officer of the scab Post & McCord contracting firm in this city The papers all declared in big headfines that the criminal was a striker and dilated on this supposed fact in their editorials. Now the police have identified him, not as a union man but as a professional strike-breaker-on of President Eliot's "typical American heroes". This later news is tucked away in an obscure place in nearly every paper and editorially ignored.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY. Altho Miss Anthony was not a So cialist, we Socialists cannot refrain from paying her honor, for she was a brave woman who honestly devoted her life to a great cause-only an integral part of our Socialist program. indeed, but still great even by itself. We are glad to remember, too, that sh was of our class. She was a wage worker by birth and from necessity thru the greater part of her life; and the views and feelings which she derived from this social position made her the more capable of doing the splendid work in which she was en gaged. The she had reached the rine age of eighty-six, yet we feel that she died too soon, and can only hope that her place may be worthily filled.

It is interesting to note that the larg st single holder of stock in the United States Steel Corporation is a foreign organization. The German Steel Kartel, an association or trus (in the earlier sense of the word "trust") of the largest steel manufac turers of Germany, holds nearly 950, 000 shares, or 17 per cent of the whole, of the common stock of our Steel Trust. This is but one of the most striking among many instances of fo eign ownership of American capital. On the other hand, various American capitalists have large investments in Russia, Japan, Chine, South Africa, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and South and Central America. The importance of national flags and national frontiers must be heavily discounted when the ownership of the world's means of production, the worlds' workers' op portunities of employment, are seen to be thus internationalized.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

"I congratulate you on your pro and vigorous response to the Moyer-Haywood outrage," writes Comrade Debs in a letter to the Editor of The Worker. "It is a monstrous crime we must be one in facing the issue. These are stirring days, and our comrades are lining up like true warriors." Most heartily we echo the words. There are differences in the trade-union movement and in the Socialist ent, too-that will have to be settled and that will not be settled without plenty of fighting; this is true, the regrettable. But as against the capitalists we must show a solid front. We can fight our internal battles in one meeting and in the next plan ou united action to stop this capitalist crime. We can do this if we will, and we are to blame if we do not.

John Mitchell must be partially excepted from our censure of the leaders of the A. F. of L. for their silence on the Moyer-Haywood affair. He has given an interview, which was reported in but few of the old-party papers, in which he declares, his belief that the charges against Moyer and Hay-wood Bare been faked up by capital-ist agents; tho we have had bitter fights, he said, we stand with them in this matter. And it is to be noted that the United Mine Workers of Illinois made a liberal douation to the defense fund at the very start.

We take it for granted that all of our comrades who are interested in the question of the I. W. W. and the relation of the party to the unions are desirous of bearing both sides and are willing to change their position if sufent new facts or arguments can be duced. It is well known that The produced. It is well known that The Worker is opposed to the direct or indirect endorsement of the I. W. W. or any other union by the party, it so far as concerns any fight between unions. It is well known, we suppose, that we have our grave doubts as to far as concerns any man, we suppose, one. It is well known, we suppose, that we have our grave doubts as to the L. W. W. fbeing, for any good purching more than a paper or pow anything new that post of gastanties. Holding the heaties are plad to recommen to His wife agree with an the relating of the first of the first

Engene V. Dobs Labor is the law of life.

Unionism". These can be had by sending 15 cents to f. W. W. Headquarters. 148 W. Marien street, Chicago. At the same glace is published the "Industrial Worters", the organ of the L. W. W., where subscription price is 30 cents a year. On the other hand, we advise these who do not spree with us to read Comrade Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics", which has a certain bearing on the subject, and A nation's workers are its life pre March 15 have nes and socialist Folitics, which has a certain bearing on the subject, and which can be had for 5 cents a copy from the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York. Also, it will be worth their while to send a dime to the "Cap-Makers" Journal.

Exclusive "society" in capitalism is buit upon the Consequinity of Coin.

This gem is from Hugo: "A rich man is a mortgage on a poor man's inustry." . . . A few men now appear great to many, not because they are great, but

The "dignity" of labor? See that patched pair of overalls with some thing in them? Any dignity in that?

because the many are small.

As we noted, by request, some little time ago, that the lecture by Thos. II. Lucas of Minneapolis resulting in a "Collective Bargaining!" When I ear that damned expression my blood soils. It is applied to workingmen rounded up like cattle, with a drover cracking his whip and bargaining them off to the stock buyer. We are going to put an everlasting end to bas gain sales in human beings.

> A wolf camps near a sheenfold, no from evil motives. Reynard raids the pullet preserve, not because he has a bad beart, but because he has a goo stomach and is compelled to serve it and his conscience approves whatever be may find it necessary to do to keep his anatomy to working order.

first column on this page. The Editors have nothing to do with the business management of the paper; if business Our Canadian comrades will permit me to suggest that "God save the king" is strungely out of place in a Socialist meeting. Our mission is not business to say nothing of excessive profamity on their part. We have spoken of this before, and vainty; but to save kings, but to wipe them out and save the people. We have no objection to God saving the king, but the people will have to save themselves.

> If a set of expert rallroad accoun ints were set to work probing railron manipulations of stocks and bonds, operation and management, including their political activities and crimina tions of infinite variety and ex tent, the disclosures would make the recent insurance scandal pale into ut ter insignificance.

> The "religious" department of railroads is the grimmest and ghostilest of jokes. The spiritual solicitude of railroad pirates in their slaves is th last refuge of capitalistic hypocris, and rascallty. When the slaves are no longer robbed by their "religious" patrons, they can save their own souls Out upon all "religious" railroads all railroad religions.

When Miss Helen Gould presented the baby of Sherman Bell, the Colo rado bully in uniform, with the most ent silver service ever shippe to the Rocky mountains, she evince candid spirit of class charmingly consciousness and economic determin-ism. The gentle Helen knows a thing or two about class interest and how to prolong it, as her work in patron-izing the R. R. Y. M. C. A. along the Gould lines convincingly testifies.

The following statement shows in detail the circumton for the last two weeks:

Week ruding Socialism is neither a "dream" not a "scheme", but a theory of society based upon the psinciples of evolution, the trend of which is so clearly indi-nted in the changes daily taking place before our very eyes that the wonde is that any man with the ordinary powers of observation can fail to see that the economic foundations of so-ciety are shaping for a superstructure of Socialism, and that it will be Soialism because it can be nothing else

12,359 12,990 Corrupters of politics have 1,101 vicious moral motives, but do what they do from influences of material in terests, which must be protected by governmental power and this must be covernmental power and this is ontrolled at any price. In the tion the best of men would do and have to do the same. It is simply the law of self-preservation. It is a question of economics, not of morals. Abolish the system of privately owned social utilities so that capitalists will no longer have material interests in conflict with the material interests of the community. tion the best of men would do they have won what is called success even to impeach their memories when they have taken their places in The Pantheon of Mammon. Charles A. Dana was thus vexed, when he swung to the support of McKinley in 1896, by the republication of a Proudhonian Anarchist paniphiet he had published in his youth. The late Secretary Hay, rial interests of the community and they will cease their nefarious politi-cal debauchery and become decent.

in his later years of profitable service to the ruling class, must have been equally annoyed by the occasional re-Our train was bowling along in Texas and when it stopped at a small station a country girl got aboard. Four or five young "bloods" were in appearance of some of his early verses, instinct with the spirit of rehe car. Here was a chance for sport. One of them tipped the wink to the rest and dropped into the seat with the proletarian lass. The rich young sports shouted with laughter. "What are you laughing about?" innocently asked the country girl. "We laugh for our livers," was the smart answer, and her pea of laughter rang thru the a. "Indeed," was the quiet and hing rejoinder, "and what do you or your heads?" Then there was another round of laughter but the sports did not join in it and they anloved the rural lass no more.

> THE MINER'S POINTED ELOQUENCE. One of the most pointed and sensible speeches delivered during the election was that of a Lancashire miner in support of s

"There's an owd sayin' that everythin

candidate. He said

"There's an owd sayin' that everything cooms reawned to him as waits. But I say it'll coom a deal sooner if beli up and fetch it, an' t' workers 'll get what they ve his waitin' for so long a deal sooner if they'll getten up an' fetch it for their sen. "Scott says: This is my own, my native land! Well, this is earn own, eave native land! but we'n not as much and as'il grow a penn'orth o' rhubarb, and if we wanten as much soil as'll fill a flower-pot we're to steal it. White other folks are talkin' about this glorious Empire, upon which t' sun sever sets, there, isn't much sun as shines on t' worker, never mind about it sursers settin'." hing this poluted brevity afte

JUST A CASE OF BIG-NEAD.

The grand jury returned twenty-five in-dictments against John A. Linn. Clerk of the Circuit Court. The man appears to be suffering from a form of magalomania, which lands him to believe be can practise, in his own person, all the forms of graft the last forty years of anarchies supremacy have been able to develop.—Chicaga So-cialist.

That men sure a dishenset dellar and the back. See if he was a sure of the back. See if he was a sure of the sure

PROLETARIAN POINTERS. THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND. THE TRADE UNIONS.-I.

(The Worker has editorially aux s intention to publish, if possible, a sym-sium, giving the views of representative purades on all sides of the question (o comrades on all sides of the question (or questions) raised by the I. W. W. The Editor is now engaged in making arrange-ments for such a symposium; but it takes time, as the comrades to whom we must apply for articles are busy men and must apply for articles are busy men and must be allowed time for preparation. We hope that within three or four weeks the symposium proper can be begun, the introductory articles being written from the I. W. W. standpoint: Comrade Debs has expressed his approval of the plas which the Editor has devised for this discussion. Meanwhile, we find it worth while to present certain articles bearing directly or indirectly ou the subject, the not written for this symposium.—Ed.]

(From the "Volkszeltung" of Mar. 1i.)

To-day, on the [twenty-third] anni-

To-day, on the [twenty-third] anni versary of the death of Karl Marx and in consideration of the presen discussion of the trade-union qu n our ranks, it may be fitting to bring to light a document which informs u of Marx' conception as to the relation between the political and the trade

It was in the year 1869. In Gern there had been established, on behalf of the Allegemeiner Deutscher Arbei ter Verein (General German Working meu's Union),' in systematic combine tion with this political organization, a trade-union body, the Allegemeiner Arbeiterschafts Bund (General Labor Federation).) which had annexed some of the existing organizations, such as the Tobacco and Cigar Workers' Union. This alliance was dominated by brought it into existence.

There existed at that time in Ger many, not one, but two political or ganizations of the working class. Ob viously, this trade-union alliance was put in a bad position by the conten-tions between the Eisenachers' and the Lassalleans. In the organization

The organization founded by Lassalle in 1862. Lassalle died in 1864. The organiza-tion outlived him for some years and was in bitter conflict with the Marxian or "Elsenacher" wing of the movement. In 1875 they were united by the Gotha Con-gress, the Elsenachers making certain con-cessions but giving direction, on the whole, to the new united party.

The Socialists adhering to Marx and Engels and the International group; so-called from the congress at Eisenach, at which their organization was perfected.

which had thus been annexed were be found adherents of both political groups, who carried on the fight in their unions and thus destroyed them instead of building them up. The workingmen felt this evil keenly and the belief was accepted by consider able elements that an alliance of the unions with the political party

be stopping at this time at the house of Dr. Kugelmann in Hanover, for a conference on the subject, which in of course, readily granted to him. In ce on the subject, which was regard to this conference Hamann has reported as follows:

"My first question to Dr. Karl Marx was this: 'Is it important that the trade unions be dependent upon some political organization in order to have vitality.

"The answer was: 'Never ought the

trade unions to be brought into connection with a political party or made dependent upon it, if they would ful-fill their mission; if this happens, that is their deathblow. The trade unions are schools for Socialism. In the trad unions the workingmen are educated as the struggle with Capital is daily held up before their eyes. All political parties, be they what they may without exception, cater to the ma of workingmen for a while; the trad unions, on the contrary, hold the masses of workingmen permanently; they only are in a position to constitue a real labor party and to erect a bulwark against capitalism. As the greater mass of the workingmen con seive the idea that their material con dition must be improved, they can and will belong to a [political] party. But let the material condition of the working people be improved, then can the better educate their children, they wil not need to send their wives and chill themselves better develop their minds and care for their own bodies then will they become Socialists, be fore they know it."

It seems to us that the Socialist ad herents of the I. W. W. in this coun try might learn much from this con versation of Karl Marx with a wor ingman.

of the labor movement was dangerous. Among these elements in the body of organized labor was J. Hamann. Metal Workers' Union. Hamann apalled to Karl Marx, who happened to

SOCIALISM AND THE RICH.

Our Labor members who go to Parliament for the first time will have a new and strange experience. They will be brought face to face day and night with the richest men in Britain. They will have to speak and vote con stantly against the opinions and interests of these rich men. Yet they will have to associate in some sort of personal way with them as fellow-me ind fellow-rep presentatives, nigh twelve hours each day.

A somewhat terrible ordeal, truly, for those Labor members who posses So failst imagination at all!

There, in front of them, and filling the Opposition benches above them are the men who own well-nigh half the industries of the country—the great shipping, tron, coal, and cotton unguates, the capitalists par excel ence against whom for years at stree a, on market places, and in halls the Socialist members have fulminated with so much zest and amid s much applause! There they are the glossy-hatted, spick-and-span gentle men, young and old, tall and short ienn and fat, keen-looking and dull-looking, exceedingly elever and half idiotic, grossly commercial and highly aristocratic, champions of the vested nterests of Great Britain! The the very men in the fesh agains whom are all our trade unionism, ou trikes, and our allegations of usuri

Only a hand-stroke away, too! Sta wart Shackleton or burly John Hodge could wring the necks of a score of them before the speaker or Sergeant at arms realized what they were

Soon, however, our young Socialist mophytes in Parliament will discover that these capitalists whom they have often described in terrible diatribes are by no means such grim and inhuman mousters as their deeds might imply them to be. Hidden within their capitalist clothes and moneymaking masks they will discover them men of no specially selfish hard-hearted character. They may even find some of richest knaves among them quite unaffectedly simple and even chummy sort of mer They may, almost to their horror, find that some of the most notorious finan-ciers of the House will be ready to profess over their whisky glasses, maybe, no little sympathy with the alms of labor and the ideals of So-

And, therefore, we may quote be a saying worthy of some acceptation— it is the comment of a great Scottish iron-master, made many years ago to a Socialist at the conclusion of a Socialist fecture:—
"If you could give me complete So-cialism to-morrow—the Socialism of

William Morris-you might take from me all I possess."

Ay, if only we could do that, we

would be magicians indeed! But we are no miracle-workers; we are only

SIGNIFICANT TO LABOR. The adjustment of the wages of the em-

dguideant, from the viewpoint of sed labor, that the wage rate

the unerganized craftsmen was reduced, while the wages of the organized work-men were fixed at the rate paid last year. —Washington Star.

BLORIOUS AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS!

ing in the mills in free America than in Germany and England and Italy put to-gether," and Secretary A. J. McEslway of the National Child Labor Committee, in an address in Philadelphia recently. "There are more children under 16 in Pennayivania weeking in the mills than there are in all the Southern states put together."

ordinary men, the products of evolu-tion, like the capitalists themselves There is no magic that we possess, o of, than can surpass the migh of the law of social progress that mad them and us what we are. We canno We must toll and fight for sleep. fight these very men! The Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by

force. We must conquer the kingdon of Socialism with our own hearts and hands. -

ists into Parliament for but to begi the task and the battle of Socialisi against the power of privilege and monopoly which these men cling to desperately? And flerce that fight will yet be, with flashing eyes and a tions that will cut like swords.

Not, as we have said, because thes rich men are bad-hearted, or because Socialism does not appeal to their bet-ter selves; but because the rich, like the poor, cannot yield up their possessions for a dream.
Only when we have brought Social-

ism quite out of the region of dreams-when we have created enough Social ism to assure the rich that they will gain more than lose by Socialism we hope that many except the ideal ists among them will rank themselve on our side. Yet if we could indeed hope that is

immediate years to come the light of Socialism would illumine the utmost recesses of rich men's hearts, they might see how great the gain of ou cause would be to them also. For th lives of the rich are perhaps even les intellectual, as they are certainly less noble, with all their art and means of knowledge and leisure about them, than are the lives of the poor.

Beyond a certain amount of expendi-ture, all that the rich spend upon themselves is wasted in mere superfluity that brings them no addition of health or pleasure. The more houses the have the less convenience and joy the find in them. The more superabundant their tables the more jaded and dissat-isfied becomes their appetite. The more easy it is to buy pictures or horses, or motor cars, their purchases bring them diminishing pleasure. Who is fool enough to believe that the pos-session of the whole world would make any man half as happy as the man who possesses nothing but who he can use for himself and family i the reach and purpose of his everyday

There is enough wealth, or means o creating enough wealth, to give every one in the land every means of satisfy ing his every true need and desire. Socialism is the hope of all—of the rich no less than the poor. The poor are in chains of iron, the rich are in chains of gold; but their chains are linked together. Once the chains of the poor are broken, the rich shall also be made free.—J. Bruce Glasier, in

Labour Leader.

ployees in the myal gus factory for it current year by the board of wages, whis held sessions last December, is a matter comment in labor circles. It is regards as significant, from the viewpoint of o Break-break it open; let the knocker rust

TO THE GENERATION KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

Consider no "shalt not", and no man's 'must'; And, being entered, promptly take the lead, letting uside tradition, custom, creed; Nor watch the balance of the huckster's

beam;
Declare your hardlest thought, your
percular dream:
Await no ammons; laugh at all rebuft;
High hearts and youth are deatlay enough.
The mystery and the power enabrined is

Are old as time and as the moment new:
As none but you can tell the part you play
Nor can you tell until you make assay.
For this alone, this always, will succeed
the succeed and marie of the deed.

C. M. I: U. on the cigar box.

Current # # 🚅 " Literature

All hooks noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published arice, from the Socialist Iditerator Company, 164 Wij-iam street, New York. The word "neet," in the statement of price, indicates that post-age-or expressage will be charged extra.

The following letter from Comrade Debs in regard to Dorothy Richard-son's book, "The Long Day", will in-

terest our readers;

terest our readers.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I have just finished reading "The Long Day", and now write these sew lines to heartily commend it to our commens and to all persons who are interested it knowing of the meany sided and barbed-shafted struggle of the daughter of poverty who starts out to make an honest living and finds herself friendless and alone in a large city, looking for work that cannot be found. This story is told by a working girl and is by far the best story of its kind that has yet reached the public. It is told in simple words by one who has suffered in the abyss and now writes to trar a searchilght into the dark and gloomy caverns of the large cities. and gloomy caverus of the large cities where swarms of working girls are literally

and alowly tortured to death.

To understand just how young girls, the daughters of the working class, of course, are accourged by the lash of espitalist production, just how they are crowded together in festering factories and stewing sweatshops, just how they are worked and exploited and trampised upon, just how their livelith is undermined and their lives slowly fed to the insatiste menter, capitalism, just how they are crushed and ground and dolassed, crowded into petry penitentiaries called Working 'Girls' Homes, leared at gursued, ambushed, deceived, betrayed, deserted, and despised, this wonderfully graphic and shockingly cont book, "Th ong Day", should be read

The author has given us a book of special and distinctive value to the literature of sociology. It should be widely read especially by the self-satisfied who see noth

especially by the self-satisfied who see noth-ing wrong in present social conditions.

"The Long Day" is a dreadful story, sickening in some of its details, but it is told in beautiful fashion and with sympa-thetic interest by one who, having escaped from the inferao of working-girl wage-slavery, now uses the vantage ground she has gained to expose the harrors to which has gained to expose the horrors to which her former shop and factors mates are subjected, that means may be found to re-claim them from industrial bondage and so-

cial degeneration.

The book is true to the awful life it por-The book is true to the awful life it por-trays. It is written with cander and writh-out malice. It is not overdrawn. I know of no book that fornishes more convincing reasons for the abolition of the capitalist system. The very conditions here depicted by one of the army of working girls that crowd the larger cities are in themselves an overwhelming finitement of the present system and plead myriad-tongued and misery-tongued for its overthrow. The author-of "The Long Day" has given us a work of great importance and special value, and I hope it may have the wide and sympathetic reading it so well deserves. EUGENE V. DEIIS.

Realizing the Importance of the events now transpiring in Idaho, "Wil-shire's Magazine" has sent Jos. Wanhope to Boise City, where Com; rades Moyer and Haywood are im vestigation and a full account will ap pear in the April number of "Wil shire's Magaine". Comrade Wanhope is well fitted to make this investigation and his report will be awaited with

Longmans, Green & Co. have issued a new edition of John Stnart Mill's still valuable essay, "The Subjection of Women". Price, 49 cents net.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have issued a new two-volume edition of George Howell's "Labour Legislation, Labour Movements, 'Labour Leaders," to be

sold at \$2.50. In a recent issue of the Philadelphia North American" a full column is given to an appreciative notice of "The Jungle" by Miss Caroline Pemberton. This is but one of many evidences that the book is making its way in spite of the adverse editorial criticisms which several of the great dailies have felt moved to make; or, perhaps, it would be nearer the truth to say that these editorial attacks also go to show the impression it has

Comrades who are interested in the theory and practise of the general strike will find it worth while to read "Generalstreik und Sozialdemokratie" by Henrietta Roland-Holst, with an introduction by Karl Kautsky. It can be had of the Socialist Literatur Company at 55 cents a copy; by mail,

made and help rather than hinder it

"Marriage, and Race Death", the first of a series on Race Problems by Morrison I. Swift, is now in press. It is announced as a study of the effects on the race of the existing location and distribution of wealth, the thesis being that since the dissemination of wealth is at present purely haphar-ard, the evolution of mankind is likewise backward and accidental; the tendency against marrying and having children grows out of the wealth which has thus been built structure up, and the family breaks down; divorce becomes general in the attempt to correct a situation brought by man upon himself thru "an extraordinary wealth-fallacy." This fallacy is the be lief that wealth is distributed by natural laws. Imagining this, nations have given no attention to the problem of constructing population by. intelligent application of wealth is therefore a revolution in our prac-tise to regard wealth as the nutriment of race-building. But when so viewed man must determine by thought and experiment the principles of wealthdiffusion suited to the formation of a better human type. He can no longer permit mere wealth-manipulators to be the guardians and moulders of the by the Morrison I. Swift Press, New

Millionaire Rockefeller has given \$50,000 for a home for foundlings. He says he wants the world to know that he is an enemy to race smicide. We can well believe it. Capitalism is a great believer in plenty of babies for other people. Money is made out of men, and babies are the raw materials of exploitation. The shark would its doubt object on high moral grounds to the finitiation of families among the fishing 4t devours. Brisbane Worker.

ASK FOR UNION LABEL BREAD

[An address delivered on March 11 before he New York Verein für Volksbildung ab he celebration at Marx's birthday.]

For more than half a century the mare to the advocates of the present order of things. Not that he was reat and successful conspirator, like loseph Mazzini, or an accomplished amphleteer, like Alexander Herzen, or a daring revolutionary hero, like John Brown or Joseph Garibaldi. And get, to the ruling class lie was a more dangerons man than any of those sol-diers of revolution. His arsend was the resim of science, his mighty weapon the pen. Nature had endowed him with genius; a thore education had ed with untiring patience, and his compiled with untiring parterice, and also wonderful grasp of finance, an inherit-ance of his Hebrew ancestors, fitted him exceedingly for his life wark of research and investigation in the fields of philosophy, history and sociology. So he became the Darwin of political economy, analyzing, sifting facts and doctrines, systems and alleged economic laws, dispersing the mists and sophistical clouds of his predecessors and discovering the dynamic laws of

society. His name represents the idea of evolution applied to sociology. Early in his cereer he became ac-quainted with another worker in the same vineyard. Frederick Engels, and the bright twin stars of science soon formed a friendship hasting over he formed a friendship leating even be-yout the grave. Many of the traths set forth in the writings of these two great, unselfish, intellectual giants be-long to both of these (Whiteour homage to the genus of Marx, let us remember that Engels, his friend and co-worker, is entitled to no mean share of the honors.

These two men are the founders of a new school of political economy—sci-entific Socialism. The basic principles

of their system are incorporated in that profound and brilliant historic ument, the Communist Manifest blished in 1847, in which they for published in 1847, in which they love tell the downfall of the capitalist in dustrial system and the advent of a new social order, calling upon the workingmen of all nations to unite and bring about the change: "Prote-terians of all natious, join hands; you have a world to win and nothing to

Sterary efforts of Marx and Engels but nobody can treat nowadays the anbject of Socialism without mention-ing Karl Marx' chief work "Capital", which is now translated into many imprages. Ever since the first vol-ume of this wonderful monument of human intellect was published, in 1847, it has made its influence felt in the science of sociology.

The conspiracy of silence could not avail against the sledgehammer blows with which Marx destroyed the fails-cies and apologies of defenders of the

present system. Sweeping uside their filmsy cobwebs with his merciless logic and analysis, be laid bare the sores of the body politic and disgnosed the causes of its disease.

He shows how under the capitalist

the shows now under the capitalist system the few are robbing the many, appropriating part of their earnings, the surplus value of labor; how in the counce of historical evolution class rule-meant always class oppression; how chuttet slavery was superseded by serfdon and the latter, in its turn, by industrial or wage slavery; how so-ciety, with the means of production, land, working tools and factories in possession of a minority, is bound to only, and to slavery in fact; how the fleecings of the workers are divided be-tween the fleecers, thru different and ering channels in the forms of

ist order the labor power is bought in the open market at the cost of its rethe open marker at the cost of its re-production; how the competitive, plan-less system of production creates, with necessity, a reserve army of the un-employed; how this formidable army. thru its tremendous pressure upon the labor farket, where human beings are compelled to sell themselves under an alleged free contract, is instrumental alleged free contract is instrumental in upholding the capitalist law of wages; how the macistrom of speculative enterprise swallows even the mothers and the tender children, suck mothers and the tender children, suck mothers and the tender children suck mothers are suck mothers.

for the purpose of with the sole and all-dominating object to acquire surplus value, to make profit. A capitalist like August Belmont or Andrew Carnegie may publish a brilliant article, coquetting with Socialistic doctrines, and still a few days later tighttrines, and still a lew ages since inside en the screws on his thousand of wage slaves in order to squeeze a little more profit, and name the scab as the typi-cal American hero, if their wage slaves dare to declare a strike in self-defense. Marx also points out how, under the principle of combination and subdi-vision of labor, the process of concen-ration and the crushing of the midlle class, roes on steadily, and how capital itself is organizing the forces destined to break down its rule and to amplant it by a new system of social production. This system will be co-operation in production and distri-lution of commodities, based on col-lective ownership of the machinery of

lective ownership of the machinery of production and distribution.

But here I hear a voice crying out to me: "There is no need of your foreign ideas. We have found a remedy ourselves, a genuine domestic article, simpler and more effective than yours. We have Henry George, the great prophet of nationalization of land by taxation. He has discovered the panaces and has already taken out a patent

ing, published a remarkable work in four volumes, under the title "Structure and Life of the Body Social". In the third volume, reviewing several alleged social remedies, before dwelling at length upon Socialism proper, he gives less then a page to the scheme of precursors of Heury George, like Dr. Lindwurm of Hamburg, Dr. Stamm of Berlin, and Adolf Samter of Konigsberg. I quote the whole passage in substance:

out the latter to those paying the high-est price for the privilege. There is a communistic feature in it, because the would remain entirely capitalistic, be terprise. The state, as monopolist faxution and the contract based there commercial system would, under such a scheme, not be touched at all." So, after all, the wonderful domestic

patent remedy is not patentable, being

untouched.

To remedy the evils of capitalist production and distribution a more thorogoing measure than land-nationalisation by taxation is required—the nacluding mines and so forth, is only a part. Capitalist property is to become collective property. If we agree with Marx in finding the cause of our social disorder in the competitive system of private enterprise, we should also comsistently agree with his conclusion, that collective ownership of all the means of production will and must be the logical result of historical evolu-

friends, in considering an argument o such gravity; let us, first of all, inves tigate by what virtue property exists Evidently it is not of eternity. It ex ists only by virtue of the legislation of organized society. The philosophi-cal basis of all such legislation is, or at least pretends to be, the promotion of the welfare of the body politic. We property underwent many incisive changes. Looking over the pages of after another pass away to mak the ownership of chattel slave And yet they were vested rights mass of people. I may add right he that they were in many cases handle more roughly than we propose to handle capitalist property, if we are permitted to make the necessary

of a large part of their m property. Ferdinand Lassalle, who belonged himself to the wealthy classes, looking upon this state of things, exclaimed indignantly: "Ownlow has become Strangedom." (Eiger

It is well, perhaps, to point out for those unable to see without guidance that under their very eyes property is ago that a time would come when the employees would dictate to their employers certain terms very seriously interfering with the unlimited rights of property? "You cannot employ nonunion hands, you cannot run your shops beyond the time limit, you must mothers and the renuc content to swell ing their life blood, in order to swell the profils; how depravity and vice are the inevitable results.

For in the very mature of things, capitalist enterprise is carried on not for the purpose of supplying society for the purpose of supplying society the sole that the sole is carried backlists notwithstanding.

I have to state here that Marx neve attempted to lay down a detailed plan of social production and distribution. for the simple reason that it depends entirely upon the conditions of society in which way the new order of thing state of society ever influenced by new forces and inventions would be sheer folly. Marx and his disciples firmly believed that the combined intellects of the millions would in the hour of action be equal to the emergency.

When in 1789 the death knell of the feudal system rung in France nobody knew in what new form France would be organized five years later and the forthest seeing man of the period be organized five years later and the farthest seeing man of the period could hardly have a 'impse of the future. And yet the convention of 1798 not only organized the new forces of the revolution, most effectively as far as internal affairs were concerned, but managed at the same time to meet the combined armies of reactionary Europe on a hundred hattlefields and to carry the colors of liberty, equality and fraternity to a hundred glorieur victories.

We have Henry George, the great prophet of nationalization of land by taxation. He has discovered the panaces and his already taken out a patent on it." Has he really discovered the great nostrum, the all-restoring safe cure for the bedy social? Or is his proposition similar to those of the Greenbackers, the Anti-Monopolists, and the Populists, making a good feal of noise for a time, only to en by and by, like a sky rectnet?

In 1877, before "Progress and Powerty" was published, Dr. Albert Schaeffle, formacly professor of political sel economy and for greenbackers of the Anniel of the state of the selection of

heat gifted men its servants to run in-We see at present already how the next important concerns are run not

most important concerns are run not by the men who own, as stockhelders, the shares, drawing large dividends without doing a stroke of manual or mental work, but by a higher class of wage workers. Why should these bright, and capable men, now in the pay of capitalists as superintendents, managers, bookkeepers and foremen, not be willing to act in a new capacity, as the trusted representatives of La-bor, instead of monopolistic Capital's

as the trasted representatives of La-bor, instead of monopolistic Capital? I can see no reason why, under so changed circumstances, the effizens managing business should be less depeople to become tyranis; any individ the moment his constituents would have reason to be displeased with his performance of duties. Such real and tangible responsibility would prevent

democracy. In the republic of the United States democracy exists in name only, not in fact. You elect a pal government and of the judiciary for certain specified terms. Having voted them into power you have delegated your own power, creating practreaty irresponsible office-holders, not held in check by she chimeric threat of impeachment. The history of the past half centmy, the corruption per-menting the whole public life, are abundant proof of the fact that you have not established that true resp the revocability of any public trust, at any moment, at the pleasure of the

cording to the demands of society. Statistics would; as is partly done now, determine the demand for any class being wasted, no such waste would oc cur in collective production. Every industrial branch would have a central board, directing and advising the work by careful consideration of statistical advices, ascertain the demand for its goods, and, from time to time, make public the rates of exchange. The measure of value would be the

in producing commodities. If, for in-stance, 10,000 hours are required to perform, with the best tools and machin ery, and the average skill and indus-try, all the work embodied in 1,000

quires ten hours of social labor.

A central bureau of information would, similarly to the weather bureau of the present, publish every day the changes in production, thus directing the unemployed labor forces to the places where to find work. Every one would be free in the choice of his work. The hours of work would be regulated in accordance with 2 held deregulated in accordance w' cial de-mand and the number ofrviduals

concentrating tendencies the feature of a brighter future. The mammoth stores of the Wanamakers, the Siegel & Coopers, and the Macys give us an idea of what storehouses of a co-opera-tive society will be. They will become the exchanges of labor, where you may obtain any commodity you want for without cheating, without adulteration of goods. And one more thing you will not see in the labor exchanges of co-operative society; the disgusting. nay revolting spectacle of tender chil-

For where every able-bodied man has a chance to work, where there is no room for the idler, fattening on the products of society by virtue, of so-called vested rights, there is no need of dragging mothers and tender children from their homes into drudgery. Labor, thus replaced on a proper social basis, ceases to be a repulsive task; it becomes a duty and a pleasure.

The productive power of society, properly directed, being far greater properly directed, being far greater than its consuming power, organized labor will easily provide for all the necessities of a well regulated com-monwealth. It will see to it that we monwealth. It will see to it that we have schools and colleges for all, libraries, larger than the one bearing Astor's name, thrown open to the people at large instead of a minority. We will have nurseries and hospitals and infirmaries, houses of refuge for the aged and crippled. And those in need of the aiding hand of society will receive the boon, not as a matter of charity, but of right, and will not stand lower in your estimation for it. You can paint the picture of the future with the most glowing colors and it may still be far behind the reality.

may still be far behind the reality.

To bring about all these changes Marx advises the workers to organize, to take political action, and to gain control of the machinery of the state, using that powerful weapon in making the necessary changes. For this reason many refuse to accept his views, claiming that state co-operation would result in the most abject kind of sixvery. They do not understand either the origin or the nature of the state, as type Socialists unor

very. They do not understand either the origin or the nature of the state, an true Socialists must.

The state now before us is organized chiefly or almost exclusively for the protection of private property in its present form. It means the rule of a minority class in conflict with the op-pressed majority. Such contrast of class interests is at the bottom of all the struggles of manhind.

interest. The raison d'erre of the p doing good, none for evil. In changing capitalist society into a Co-operative Commonwealth the state in its present form has accomplished its nitimate task. Now it passes out of existence. The rule of man over man is an affair of the past. I close with Exiderick knight and the spinning wheel,

THE GODGEONS AND THE WILY FISHERMAN

the Editor of The Worker:- The

organization," "class-conscious workers' movement," and the like. Then there are just phrases, such as "Votes must be weighed instead of counted," "One S. L. P. vote is worth 1,000 S. P. votes," and "Nothing is to be gained by merely dropping pieces of paper in a ballot-box." The latter phrase, gariously enough, has only very recently displaced the older phrase: "The conordic revolt; by very resense of economic and political conditions, becomes of necessity a political movement."

These are all felicitous and alturing phrases, and just the sort which the gaderons are looking for. If they were wise, they would look for the hook, the string and the pole to which the baif is attached. But then again, if they were wise,

and the history of "The People" is the bost of restimony against R. A party-owned press is alwars in danger of referring merely the interests and views of the group of at least subsordinating, the interest and views of the rest of the party. On the other band, a press owned by a cooperative societion, a company or even on individual, must necessarily, is the long run, seek the good will of all party members. For the party good, therefore, nothing more is, needed than that a publication be under the entre of the local organization. The St. Louis. "Labor" is owned and published by the Socialist Party of St. Louis. The Chicago, a copportation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist Party of Chicago, a copportation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist Party in the companies. They step all is considering the question whether revenue of which must be expended for Socialist and the Milwanshee "Social Democratic Hearist" by companies. They are all ally and honestity conducted. But it would be "disciones, as well as mendacious, to assert that the party-owned papers reflect the interests of their organization, the Edward of the privately-owned papers and the first possible and the privately-owned papers. The profess of the possibility of the agriculture of the privately-owned papers. The profess of the possibility of the agriculture of the privately-owned papers, and the ball of a "companies the possibility of Local New York is only a part of the autional party and that it must be guided by the interests of their organization, the first profession, as well as mendacious, to assert that the party-owned papers are merely devices for repelling and attracting rudgeous.

The "Crisac-curveicuse" phrase is being werked evertime, wellow the privately owned, will be apt to practic chase-conscious, its publications whether privately are publications whether privately are publications. The profession of the profession of the paper of the profession and the history of "The People" is the best of testimony against it. A party-owned, press is siwars in danger of reflecting merely the interests and views of the group.

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These twin parases comparing the value of Socialist and De Leouite votes have also been worked hard of late. "Votes must be weighed and not counted," is is asserted. Possibly: but for one of the computations, it is evident that avoirdupois is too gross Possibly; but for one of the computations, it is evident that avoidupols is too gross a weight, requiring too large a mass to be effectively employed. Perhaps Troy weight, of even metric weight, might be used; but a further decline in De Leonite votes must require an even finer system of computations. Somewhere the vanishing point will be reached, and a scrie that would register "even the estimation of a hair" would be useless. And if a De Leonite vote is "worth 7.000 Socialist Party votes." R must be by some standard not yet ascertained. The comparison is easily made by the official figures. In the mayoralty campaign of 1900 in New York City, the Socialists polled 16,556 votes, the De Leonites 5 205. Here, according to the party-owned organ, was a solid, dependable and irreducible vote. Nothing could affect it: it wowld stand like Stonewall Jackson at Buil Run. The Hearstites might make vast knows upon the "Socialist" vote claways in quotation marks), but not in the ranks of the faithful. Alas for prophecy! The figures showed that while the Socialist vote declined to 11,817, or 29.7 per cent, the De Leonite vote declined to 2,270, or 55.2 per cent. Thus, for dependability and for immunity from the Hearst microbe, a De cent from which form the Hearst microbe, a De cent from the form mustay for the Hearst microbe, a De cent from the Hearst microbe, a De cent from the form mustay from the Hearst microbe. clined to 11,817, or 29,7 per cent, the De Leonife vote declined to 2,270, or 56.2 per cent. Thus, for dependability and for immunity from the Hearst microbe, a De Leonite vote, far from heing "worth 1,800 Socialist votes," is not worth ten such votes, ar even one such vote. It is worth only about two-thirds of a Socialist vote, or to be exact, 82.2 per cent. So parses prophecy! And then there is this further consideration. When the Socialist Party loses votes by reason of a radical middle-class campaign, they come back again. Witness Chicago, where the vote advanced from 8 per cent of the total in the last spring election to 11.5 per cent in the fall election. But a vote lost to De Leonism is a vote lost ferever.

The gudgeons must have something to gudge upon, and they will never be happy until they get it. How they are snapping at the delicious morsel, "nething is to be guined by merely dropping pieces of paper in a hallot-box." Of old the political movement was the whole thing, and the union was to be judged solely on the joint of whether or not it expressed itself at the ballot-box. Now, however, prompted by the spectaries of a stendily declining De Leonite vote, the discovery is made that the "class-conscions" union is the whole thing, and thus the party must be judged by the union. How becreesity becomes the mother of invention and discovery! So we have a new

the party must-se magnet by the union. How becessity becomes the mother of in-rention and discovery! So we have a new industrial organization, modestly styled-the Industrial Workers of the World, butte upon even weaker foundations than the old Knights of Labor. That in the terrile strugto consider the criminal blunder of dividing the forces of labor in the face of a united capital, or to consider the about face of File De Lesultes on a matter of fundamental party philosophy, would be too much a waste of time for the gadgeons. The functions phrase, "A. F. of Hellism," spares them all ratiochastive processes and cnables them to reach a high pitch of exultation without the trouble of cerebration.

THE BITTER CRY, OF THE CHILDREN

JOHN SPARGO -

"The purpose of this book," says the author in his preface, "Is to state the problem of poverty as it affects childhood Years of careful study and investigation have convinced me that the evils inflicted upon children by poverty are responsible for many of the worst features of the hidsont bountages ground of humans, disease. for many of the worst features of that hideous phantaemagoria of hunger, disease, vice, crime, and despair which we call the Sacial Problem. The book is based upon personal experience and observation. It is essentially a record of what I have myself felt and seen." In other words, it is a practical pleafor the future of the working class. The working class summi read it; for the capitalist class will not—or, reading, will not heed it. The Socialists must see that it reaches its proper field.

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ing was still necessary, the present con-duct of The "People" should be sufficient. Third: State autonomy.

If we examine the cardinal policies con-troiling the S. L. P. we find them to be as follows: Official recognition of the L. W. W. and its indersement as against the A. F. of L. nexts control of the

I would like to ask our comrades if they really think it possible that we could modify any of the three cardinal policies above set forth. If not, do they think the S. L. P. will yield its policies and accept ours in toto? If so, there is no need of committees; they can join our party. If

I trust the commons will take this quesses up, so that it will receive a there disent sion in order that the next time the ma-ter comes up an intelligent solution of a will be made, instead of shelving the isso-

PROFESSOR MAKES

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They are making some wonderful discoveries out at the University of Chicago.

Prof. Alibion Small has just issued an exhaustive and profound work on general soclology, in which he announces to the world
that the force that moves society and molds
human institutions is class important of the course, this discovery may not appear entirely new or original to Socialists, but they
will be delighted to know that even university professors' finds are not imperyiamount of material that will be us larce amount of material that will be use fast to Socialists, but we even now imagin we see the grin on the Socialist's face whe he finds that I'rof. Small, the great moder sociologist of the Chicago University, ha discovered that there is, in fact, a clas struggle in existence.—Chicago Socialist.

narriord, Conn., have contributed \$10.000 towards a fund for preventing the spread of tuberculosis.



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PROTEST RISING.

(Continued from page 1.) worked, underpaid and abded workingmen until the year 1805, when they handed themselves together into an organization under the name Western Federation of Miners. The Federation grew rapidly, and in 1800 at had gained sufficient strength and influence to induce the legislettire of Colorado to pass an eight-hour law for all workers in the mines. The law was, of course, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court

constitutional by the Espreme Court
the first test, but nothing daunted,
a laboring population of Colorado
ak up the fight answ. and in 1902 they exceeded in paratile a constitu-tional amendment which made it man datory on the incoming legislature to adopt an eight-hour law for the miners.

without passing or even considering is w to limit the mines by statuy.

The organized workingmen of Colorado thus twice betrayed by the political representatives of their employers, and persistently persecuted on account of their sliegtance to their union, reserved to take the battle life their own funds; they struck for an eight-hour day and for more simpling, treatment in the mines.

day and fer more sure no, treatment in the mines.

The strikes were well organized and effective; the strikes were orderly and determined; they had the undivided sympathy of the seguistion, and heir victory seemed assured.

The mine owners and other capitalits of Colorado were now through alarmed. They decided to break the workingmen's strikes and their organization by all means, fair, or foul, and they proceeded to the execution of their task with the unscrupulous brutality characteristic of their class.

They evicted their employees from their homes and, where possible, cut of their food simply; they hired thus? They evicted their employees from their homes and, where possible, cut off their food supply; they hired thugs to assault the strikers, and they harassed, majtreated and persecuted their defenseless which and innocent children. But the strikers showed no sign of surrender. They camped out on the public highways, they faced exposure, sickness and starvation, and still their ranks did not weaken; they remained grinly determined to fight out the battle forced on them by their employers.

aployers. It was then that the Fulling classes It was then that the Filling classes of Colorado turned for fild to the governor of the state. James A. Peahody, of Infamous memory. And their governor promptly responded to their appeal. The peaceful mining districts were infested by a horde of unprincipled troops led by brutal commanders. Martial law was declared in the strike districts, and all safertimeds of law and the constitution were swept away. The state of Colorado was with one fell blow reduced to the political level of Russia or Turkey, with Governor of Russia of Turkey, "with Governor Peabody and Lieuteman-General Sherman Bell as the undisputed auto-

The workingmen affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, and the citizens suspected of sympathy with them, were dealt with as outliers; they were arrested by the hundreds without warrant, crowded into the monstrous hullpens, and githout trial and conviction, deported from the state. The reign of terror inaugurated by the Colorado mine lowners stopped at nothing; public officials regularly elected by the people were forcibly disaded from cines if found anyilling to join in the carousai of capitalist lawlessness; mines were forcibly closed if their owners permitted union men to work in them; the courts, the churches, and the press were bribed or cawed to support this reign of infamy; the writ of habeas corpus was suspended; the civil powers of the state were ignored, and theft, arson, assault and murder were freely committed by the "better classes".

The strike was not broken, it was literally physically cruched. And when the devastation of the finning districts in Colorado was complete, the militian withdrew with military honors. The workingmen affiliated with the

in Colorado was complete, the militia withdrew with military honors.

Were the plous capitalists of Colorado now satisfied? No. Their triumph was not yet complete. For while the godiess strike was crushed, the greater evil, the organization of the workingmen, the "lawless, criminal" Western Federation of Miners, was still alive. The experience of the Colorado laborers during the wild reign of the law and order vandals had only served to strengthen the tie that binds them together, the tie of common sufferings and common strug-gles. Their organization rapidly re-covered from the severe-blow, and was again thriving under the leadership of its true, determined and fearless offiits true, determined and fearless offi-cials, Chas. H. Moyer, -William D. Haywood, and others. These lenders could not be bribed or hought, hence they must be removed in some other way, in some way which would bring them and their following in lasting disgrace and would stamp out organ-ised labor for many years to come. This was the persistent sign of the

This was the persistent aim of the west-ra mine owners and to this end they candoved a large force of cut-thous and Plakerton detectives. They had the machinery of the government at their command; they had the wheels of justice greased; they only waited for the pretext

And the pretext came. In January 1906, Frank Steunenberg, former gov-ernor of Idaho, was killed by mean-of an infernal machine at the gate of his house. Steunenberg, during his adhis house. Steunenberg, during his ad-ministration, had been to Idaho what Peabody was to Colorado, and the suspicion naturally arose that his assas sinution was a deed of vengeance. But who committed the ruthless deed? For weeks this was a matter of specula tion. But suddenly the world of or ganized labor was startled by the ganized labor was startled by the news that Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, and St. John had been arrested, charged with complicity in the heinous crime. The accusation is too absurd to discuss. Moyer and his friends are well known in the labor world as foes of all acts of violence; during the bitterest persecutions in Colorado they persistently counselled order in the ranks of the strikers and cautioned their followers not to allow themselves to be prevoked by the lawless acts of the militia. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone belong to the best type of union workingmen and you, workingmen, know that cowardly murder is not the weapon of organized labor, but rather that of its opposites.

violence and amessination are with the spirit and teachings of Socialism. Stemenberg has for many years purpose would a labor organization, yen if it were vile and manufacture. even if it were vile and unescrippilous have in his destruction?

of what does it consist? Of the al-leged confession of a criminal and de-generate of the lowest type, a center-

What is the significance of it all? tell you, workingmen, the gruesome confession, the midnight arrest, the extradition without hearing, planting of bombs, and perhaps even the ass blooded dastardly plot to murder the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, and to destroy the labor more nent of this country by poisoning the

And that our noble minded capital-ists are fully capable of such a diaboli-cal plot has already been demonstrat-ed in this country. I will only briefly recall to you the incidents of the trial

of the Chicago anarchists.
In 1885 and in the early part of 1896 where the movement was led by Albert Parsons, August Spies, and other men who by their political views were classed as anarchists. The ruling classes of Chicago feared the move-Their usual and favorite n breaking up of peaceful labor mee ings with the aid of hired Pinkerton ent of the workers. More drastic and desperate means were requir-ed, and the Chicago capitalists waited but for a pretext to resort to such

which had occurred on the previously. The meeting had been peacef in character and was about to a seven policemen and four workingmen were killed, while the number of

precipitated the dire catastrophe? The working class anarchists or might have been an agent bired to pe petrate the dastardly deed by the cap talist anarchists of Chicago. At ar rate the latter were the on ones to benefit by the tragedy. The dynamite bomb furnished them the leaders of the eight-hour into prosecutors, the prosecutors in hangmen, and the people into a m

sons, Spies, Schwab, Engel, Lingg Fielden, Fischer, and Neebe, were ar-rested and tried. There was absolute ly no evidence to connect them wit the crime, but the newspapers calle for their blood; the jury box was pack ed with men every one of whom ad-mitted that he was prjendiced against the defendants, the prosecution produced palpably manufactured evi-

It is related that several of the jur ors who served in the infamous trial have since been driven into insanity by the torments of their conscience and have died insane. Six years afte

hour movement were hanged, the movement itself was discredited and crushed, and the powers of capital in Chicago triumphed.

Will they succeed? Are conditions in the United States the same to-day as they were in 1886?

We say no. Between the murde the Chicago anarchists and the ar of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, St. John, twenty years have elap St. John, twenty years have, elap During these twenty years the I movement in our country has be a social factor of prime imports Duging those twenty years a Soci-movement has appung up among which numbers helf a million of appoke nadberents. We, of the I movement and the Socialist move-ality, ablor visioner and forms

our courts into instruments of mur

Already the Socialist Party of the United States has called upon its more than thousand local branches all over untry to organize meetings ing class movement is calling the American workingmen to a realization of the abyes before them, and the great and powerful working class is awakening. The powers of despotism and plutocracy will do well to halt in the execution of their infamous pur-

pose before this mighty voice. It is related that when King Jame had imprisoned a political opponent Cornishman named Trelawney, in tending to execute him without trial, a large mass of Trelawney's sympa-thizers paraded the streets grimly repeating the chant: "And shall Tre lawney die, and shall Trelawney die! Here's twenty thousand Cornishmen will know the reason why." Trelawney was not executed, and to-day from the columns of the labor press and the platforms of the labor meetings from Massachusetts to California and from Maine to Mexico, the warning comes to the tyrants of Cojorado and Idaho; "Shall Moyer and Haywood die, shall Moyer and Haywood die? There's several million workingmen will know

FARTY NEWS. 040404040404040404040404

National Referendum C, 1905, ing for a special national convention, has been defeated by the following vote: First resolution, 2,929 for, 4,406 igainst; second resolution, 2,927 for 1,312 against; third, 2,992 for, 4,252

The following motion has been adopted by the National Executive

That the National Secretary That the National Secretary be instructed, immediately upon the adoption of this motion, to issue a call to all locals of the Socialist Party to hold public indignation meetings to assist the Western Federation of Miners in defending its officials. That the Socialist Party locals unite with other, labor organizations, wherever possible, in the holding of indignation meetings so that the protest can be made as unanimous and effective as possible.

The National Executive Committee will meet at National Headquarters on

vill meet at National Headquarters on

National Committeeman Schwartz of Pennsylvania moves that the resigna-tion of Joseph M. Patterson as Com-nissioner of Public Works in Chicago be printed in leaflet form.

National Committeeman Zimmerman of West Virginia, "to stimulate the comrades to bombard editors with So-cialist articles," moves that

cialist articles', moves that a sum not to exceed \$100 per month be paid as rewards for articles by party members in non-Socialist papers, payment to be made at the rate of \$1 for each article for the 1 rst hundred articles each month, no comrade to be paid for more than six articles in any one month.

Resolutions by Local Seattle relat-ing to publication of a weekly paper by the party has been endorsed by Locals Washington, D. C., Pittsfield, Mass., and Baltimore, Md.

-Resolutions by Local Milwankee abandon the publication of the official monthly bulletin have been endorsed by Local St. Louis, Mo.

The National Secretary acknowl edges a contribution of \$41 from Cook County, Ill.. to the Western Federa-tion of Miners' Defense Fund.

Charters were granted during the past week to Local Nye, Nevada, 12 members; and Rockwood, Tenn., 10

E. I. Rigg, Heyburn, Idaho, has been re-elected a member of the Na-tional Committee and Thomas J. Coor-rod of Emmett State Secretary. A. W. A referendum for a special assessment for agitation purposes was adopted by

for agitation purposes was adopted by a vote of 132 for and 43 against. S. M. Holman has been re-elected a member of the National Committee

That the mine owners and their agents, the detectives, will go to any length in the prosecution of the offi-cials of the Western Federation of agents, the detectives, will go to any length in the prosecution of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners or members of the Socialist Party, is fairly in evidence by a report just to hand from State Secretary Bule of Colorado. The malls have been tampered with and letters taken from the headquarters. A letter to W. A. Knight disappeared, which letter came from H. J. Brimble of Florence, Colo. A couple of days later Mr. Brimble received a letter purporting to be from W. A. Knight, and which asked for information concerning certain members of the W. F. M., who have also been members of the Socialist Party. Mr. Brimble discovered the deception, knowing it was not the handwriting of his friend Knight, and sent the suspicious letter to the headquarters in Denver. The party who is supposed to have stolen the letter has recently been a frequent visitor at the Socialist headquarters and represented that he wished to Join the party. Some of the comrades discovered that he frequently goes to the Opera House Block, in which is located the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS Dates for National Lecturers and Or ganizers for the coming week are:

ganizers for the coming week are:

James H. Brower: Mar. 18 to 22. Grand
Salme, Tvana: Mar. 21 add 24. Denison.

Constly, Fa.: Mar. 22. Lock H. 20. Allegkeny
Constly, Fa.: Mar. 22. Lock H. 20. Allegkeny
Williamsport: Mar. 23. Phillipshum, N. 1.

John Collins: Mar. 19 and 20. Colo. Lowe.

Mar. 21 to 24. Alle.

George H. Goebel: Fennayivania, under
the direction of the State Committee.

Gey F. Miller: Mar. 18 and 19. Pfaffown.

R. C.: Mar. 29 and 21. Ashboro: Mar. 22

and 22. Central Falls; Mar. 24. Winston
slept.

CIT WHILE AN RESIDENCE SEASON OF THE PARTY O

Comrades, use all your anergy to in, luce your rejends to attend. Resolu-ions will be read in behalf of the ar-ested officers of the Western Federa-

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. An Italian branch with 17 members has been organised in the 16th Ward. Pittsburg.

Geo. T. McConnell of Local Millyal

The County Committee has been in The County Committee has been in-tructed to send out a letter to all abor unions requesting them to elect delegates to a conference which is to be called for the purpose of arranging a monster street parade as a protest

the W. F. M.

The County Organizer suggests that every member write a letter expressing indignation at the arrest of the W. F. M. official to each of the capitalist papers of Pittsburg. If they don't publish our views, they will at least know that the intelligent proletariat is alive to the situation. Just think of seven hundred letters of this kind pouring into the capitalistic camp. Think what an effect it will have.

Contributions for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund thus far received are as follows: Samuel Soyka, 50c.;

are as follows: Samuel Soyka, 50c.; Second Ward, \$5; A Friend of the Second Ward, 40c.; Local Swissvale, 22.83; Local Allegheny, \$7.15; total, \$15.83. Local Swissvale, altho new. is What is your local doing in this direction? Send all contributions to the County Organizer.
E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill., will be

the principal speaker at the Paris Commune celebration at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday, Mar. 18 7:30 p. m. Admission, 10 cents.

Michigan.

New locals have been formed at Calumet (No. 2), with 25 members; Hematite City, with 11; and Benton Harbor, with 15. State Secretary Mrs. Lockwood re-

ports receipts for the month of \$86.21 and disbursements of \$81.65, leaving a cash balance Mar 1 of \$4.56. Sh requests that comrades pay more at-tention to the office fund. Address Mrs. G. H., Lockwood, State Secretary.

school last Friday afternoon, two on a side, on the trust question, writes Comrade McMasters of Dowagiac. Our two Socialist boys won by vot of the school. Afterwards one seachers asked one of these be said was actually so. He said be got his figures from United States statistics and leading capitalistic papers, and they must be correct "Well," she said, "I had no idea out pen, she said, "I had no idea on country was getting into such a state." The first vote in this city for Delis was 2 the next of the city for Delis was 2 the next 90: last spring our vote for Mayor was 110; last July we elected a School Trustee for three years in the inrgest school meeting ever held in the city, just 2 to 1 over the Republican machine candidate. We expect a largely increased vote this spring. Probably 2,000 pieces of literature have been distributed in the last three months. This has its influence in the surrounding country. Some of the townships adjoining are talking of putting put lickets. was 2, the next 99; last spring our vot

Wincessia. Winfield R. Gaylord reports successul meetings through the state. I ful meetings throut the state. In Richland Center, the Methodist Church was refused him, after his lecture there had been minounced, but the ad-dress was given in the courthouse in-stead "with the pyschological advan-

read with the pyschological advantage on our side".

Forty thousand pieces of literature were distributed in Milwaukee last Sunday by the Social Democrats.

These consisted of copies of the "Social Democratic Herald" and "Wahr-Mil". hett" and leaflets on the franchis

Question.

Thomas J. Morgan gave a very effeetive lecture on the conditions of labor and the class struggle at Na-tional Hall, Milwaukee, Mar. 4. He emphasized the necessity of political

empansized the action.

The Sheboygan "Volksbiatt" has suspended. It is Roped that publication will be resumed before long.

Murray E. King has finished a two-weeks tour of Ravalli County, writes State Secretary Graham. He reports successful meetings at Como, Darby, Corvallis, Grantsdaile, Hamilton, Ste-tensville, and Victor, and considerable liferature sold. He also filled four dates at Missoulla and two at Bonner. Ida Crouch Hazlett has spoken at Havre, Glasgow, Chinook, Hardy, and Great Falls.

Great Falls.

Efforts are being made to have four speakers in the field as soon as weather permits open-air meetings.

Communications should be addressed to Jas. D. Graham, State Secretary

82 I street N., Livingston.
Socialists of Helena held their city convention on Mar. 3 and nominated a full ticket

Murray E. King will start on a lec furing tour of Eastern Montana, Mar California.

Arthur Morrow Lewis spoke at pro-paganda meetings under the auspices of Local San Diego on Mar. 1, 2, and 3. The facetings were well advertised and big crowds attended. Local Vallejo is carrying on a rous-ing campaign, using the columns of the Oakland "Socialist Voice" to pre-

sent their views to the workers. A good vote is expected.

Communications about state party affairs and organization should be addressed to H. C. Tuck, 405 Eighth street, Oakland.

New York State.

New York State.

James Oneal of Indiana starts on a lecture tour of this state the latter part of this mouth. His dates are: Mar. 23, Jamestown; Mar. 25, Rochester; Mar. 20, Syracuse; Mar. 27, Auburn; Mar. 28, Rome; Mar. 30; Johnstown; Mar. 28, Rome; Mar. 30; Johnstown; Mar. 31, Gloversville; April 1, Schenectady; April 3, South Glens Yalls; April 4, Troy; April 5, Waterville; April 6, Haverstraw; April 7, Fort Chester; April 3, New Rochelle; April 10, Yonkers. Three dates—Mar. 20 and April 2 and 9—are still épon; meals desiring Coantade Oneal's services on any of these days should apply at once to John C. Chase, 84 E. Fourth street, New York City.

Lecal assessing absolute bear in mind

be in the hands of the State Secretary on or before April 7.

At the last meeting of the State Quorum charters were granted to locals at Deferiet and Earlyille. The Quorum discussed plans for agitation and decided that State Organizer Chase shall make a complete tour of the state, visiting all locals and holding as many preparation, and postings as possi-

many propaganda meetings as possible. Communications regarding this tour have been sent to locals and dates assigned to them when the Organiset will be present. Every local should will be present. Every local should attempt to get up a good meeting; where a public meeting is for any reason impossible, a meeting of the local should be held anyhow. As nearly as possible the tour will be as follows: April 4, Middletown; April 5, Port Jervis; April 6, Ithaca; April 7, Corning, April 9, Hornellsville, April 9, ing; April 9, Hornellsville; April 10, Olean; April 11, Salamanca; April 12, Jamestown; April 13, Buffalo; April 14, Niagara Falls; April 15, Rochester; April 16. Geneva; April 17, Seneca Palis; April 18, Auburn; April 19 Syracuse; April 20, Oneida; April 21 Rome :April 22, Watertown; April 23 Deferiet: April 24, Utica: April 25 Johnstown; April 23, Gloversville April-27, Schenectady: April 28, Troy April 29, Albany; April 30, Water vliet; May 2, Kingston; May 3, Peek skill; May 4, New Rochelle; May 5, Yonkers; May 6, Haverstraw. It is hoped that every local will do its utmost to co-operate with him. At the Quo rum meeting the following were present: Phillips, Slobodin, Solomon, and Chase of New York; Koenig and Schaefer of State Committeeman from Erle Coun ty was received and accepted. Report was received from Local Auburn showing that new members were com ing in at a good rate. Also from Jamestown showing rapid growth in membership. Comrades Slobodin, Solomon, Koenig and Chase were apfor the state convention. As only one date was nominated for the time of

bone, and St. John of the Western Federation of Miners, either when the State Organizer comes along or before where possible. All money collected for the defense fund of the arrester men may be sent to National Secre tary Barnes. Several locals have al ready reported that they will arrange

Local Troy will hold a Commune festival Monday evening, Mar. 19, in Germania Hall. All progressive workingmen are in ited to attend.

At the mesting of Local Rochester on Mar. 6, Charles Swaim, 37 Atkinson street, was elected organizer to fill the vacancy made by Robt. Gibbs leaving the city. It was voted to hold a special meeting at headquarters, 40 State street, Tuesday, Mar. 20, to discuss the national referendum relating to the municipal referendum relating to the municipal program. Wm. Lippeit will lecture on the Paris Commune at the Labor Lyceum on Mar. 18.

made to the Western Federation Miners defense fund.

West Side comrades are sparing no pains to make this the best festival yet, and old and young should turn out prepared to enjoy themselves to

or the Commune restival at Lyric Hall.
Wednesday, Mar. 21, Rev. Chas. P.
Fagnani of the Union Theological
Seminary, one of the most prominent
local Christian Socialists, will speak
on Agitation, Revolution, Evolution.
Alexander F. Irvine of New Haven

at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty fifth street, Lucien Sanial will deliver an address on the Paris Commune as a part of his course of lectures on the

tlement work—which is probably over-estimated by some and underestimated by others—is a question of interest to Socialists in such a city as New York On Sunday, Mar. 18, at 11 a. m., W. H. Kelly of the East Side House will lec-ture on this subject in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. An opportunity

tion.

The first meeting of the conference The first meeting of the conference called by the Socialist Party to arrange demonstrations against the outrage on the officials of the Western Federation of Miners took place Thursday, Mar. 8, at 64 E. Fourth street. Altho the conference was called on very short notice, this first meeting was well attended and most of the delegates came determined to proceed at once. Comrage Chase opened the meeting and briefly explained the purpose. He pointed out that Standard Oil men, who control the states of Idaho and Calorado, are planning to murder the officials of the W. F. of M. and this cfin only be prevented by a strong agitation, so as to arouse public opinion and acquaint the workingmen of this city with the facts. The conference than erganised, electing F. C. Chase chairman, M. Oppenheiner vice-chairman, Edw. Meyer recording called by the Socialist Party to arrange demonstrations against the out

Committees. Finnish Branch, 6th and 10th, 11th, 7th, 9th and 25th, 12th

Br. 1 of the S. P.; A. K. & S. K., Br 178, 153, 160, Br. 1, Br. 23; Gotschaue

Socialist Club; Brewers No. 69; Archi tectural Iron Workers No. 42; Amal

gninated Walters No. 1; Riffer Mak-ers No. 17 of the Brotherhood of Clonkmakers; Br. 42, Arbeiter Ring;

Tobrieco Workers' Int. Union; Kolo-ment' Friends' Association, Ihuminer Progressive Benev. Ass'n; Brisker-

Rayoner Organization of the Bund; Knie Pauto Makers No. 19; Keidaner Rayolutionary Benev. Society; Pro-gressive Friends of Labor; Arbeiter

Ring, Br. 3, Brooklyn; N. Y. Socialist Literary Society; Children's Jacket Makers No. 10; Lining Makers No. 23,

Cap Makers' Union; United Uphoister

rs Union; Bakery and Confectioner

Workers' No. 50; United Hebrey

Trades; Cigar Makers No. 90; Crema-tion Society; Brewers No. 1; Hungar-lan Machinists of the I. W. W.; Down

Town Young People's Socialist Club; Arbeiter Männerchor; Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 3; Carpen-

ors Nos 875 300 513 476: Butcher

No. 174; Turn-Verein Vorwärts; Tailors No. 9; Meat Cutters No. 211; Ger-

man-American Socialist Bund; Verein für Volksbildung; Passamentier Un-

ion: Progressive Workmen's Benev

Ass'n; Cap Makers Nos. 1, 2, 3; Chil-dren's Jacket Makers No. 1; Polish Socialist Alliance; Shirt Makers' Un-ion; Russian S. D. Society; Wilner So-

cialist Territorialists; Jewish S. D. Ass'n of Harlem; Indep. Persian Mak-

ers; Birenziner Young' Men's S. P. Ass'n; Bill Posters' Union; Pinsker Radical Society; Homiler Socialist So-

was the best, and could be got for Mar. 13, 14, or 20; suggested that Mar.

13 be taken, since on Mar, 14 there is

the I. W. W. demonstration and Mar 20 would be too late. While Organ

izer Solomon was talking a credential was presented from the I. W.W. Coun-cil of New York sending a committee

of six to request the conference to co-operate with them in organizing the demonstration. Several delegates ob-

jected to granting them the floor on the ground that one of the I. W. W. locals is represented in this confer-ence, and if the rest of the locals were

gates each, as did the rest of the or-ganizations; other, objected on the ground that the same committee had

nittee of the S. P., were heard there

join the conference, and that the In-dustrial Council refused to join the

tee to take up the time of the confer

ence and prevent it from doing busi ness; in addition, the local organ of the I. W. W., the "Daily People", has

published a faisified report of the E. C. meeting and is trying to prevent a successful demonstration. It was moved to grant the committee the

should be represented by two regular delegates, the amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority. When

the vote was announced the delegate the International Propaga

Group, an organization of Anarchists

Group, an organization of Anarchists, tried to disrupt the meeting by abusing the delegates; they were promptly given to understand that unless they behaved decently they would be elected from the hall; seeing that their attempt to disrupt the conference did not succeed, they demanded their credentials back, which was readily granted. The I. W. W. local of Hungarian Machinists composed of about half a dozen members, and Arbeiter Ring. Br. 3, of Brooklyn also withdrew. The Socialist Party and the other organizations in the conference were willing to accept the I. W. W. on

other organizations in the conference were willing to accept the I. W. W. on the same footing as the rest; they re-fused, as this would have prevented them from making capital of this un-fortunate affair. It is now up to the bona-fide labor organizations to work harder for the success of our confer-ence and arrange such demonstrations as New York never saw before. It was decided to engage Grand Central Palace for Mar. 13, and the following were elected to make the necessary ar-

were elected to make the necessary ar-rangements: U. Solomen, J. C. Chase M. Tanzer, E. Meyer, Chas. Perence, J. Diners, P. L. Zaches, M. Oppen-belmer and Saul Rifkin. Several dele-

J. Diners, F. L. Zacnes, M. Oppenheimer and Saul Rifkin. Several delegates spoke on the necessity of making this a permanent organisation, to
meet weekly until our persecuted comrades are freed; also that moneys
should be collected for the defense
fund of the W. F. of M. and for further meetings. The committee was instructed to issue a call for funds and
the delegates from the various organizations participating in this conference should urge their organizations
to make liberal denations. All funds
for the conference or defense fund
abould be sent to U. Solomon, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street.
The conference decided to meet every
funds at the Labor Lyceum, and
the committee was instructed to look
for larger quarters.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN. A. Silverstein, formerly an employed in the Navy Yard and active in the

voice and vote in the conference

and given to understand that the

to bring about co-operation

CONCERT . THEATRE . BALL

that the vote on National Referending A closes Mar. 27. Ballots have been sent to all locals for use in voting on time and place of the state convention. All votes must be in the hands of the State Secretary or on the Bate Secretary LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY

GRAND VIEW HALL

ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17 TICKETS, including Hatcheck, 25 Cents.

At the Door, 35 Cents.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 18

Local Kings County.

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. 949-955 Willeughby Ave*
Sacred Concert, Address (Illustrated)
"and a Dance. 1000

Ticket 15 Cents.

five was elected to call a conference of labor organizations for the purpose of labor organizations for the purpose of holding a mass meeting to demonstrate against the arrest of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, it was reported that Ben Hanford would be the speaker at the Commune celebration on Mar. 18 at the Labor Lyceum. The Grievance Committee handed in a verdict of "guilty" in the case of Henry L. Hener vs. Louis case of Henry J. Hener vs. Louis Eichwald and Eichwald was then ex-

meeting at Silver Hall will be omitted on Sunday evening, Mar. 18. At the Commune celebration at the Labor Lyceum on Sunday evening,

Mar. 18, Ben Hanford will make the address. There will be singing by the Lassalle Männerchor, Young People's Chorus and International Männerchor, two one act plays by the Morris-Shaw. Dramatic Society, and a dance. Tick-etc, which cost 15 cents, are on sale at the headquarters of every assembly, clery: Arb. Ring Br. 28; Dresna and Danielowitz Org. of the Bund; Int. Propaganda Grupp. Organizer Solo-mon reported that of all the halls available the Grand Central Palace district.

district.

Returns on National Referendum A must be delivered to the Organizer no later than Mar. 30. In districts where no regular meetings are to be held this month the organizers are directed to call a special meeting to take a vote on this referendum and the state referendum on the place of holding the

Assembly Districts will at once elect two delegates to the Moyer-Haywood Conference, called for Monday, Mari 19, and every Monday following until further notice:

members, mention whether the appli-cant can read English or what other language he can read, to enable the local to send him a Socialist paper.

day. At the meeting of all politication will be held at which the usual refreshments will be served.

The Daily Call Fair Committee is

Free Sunday afternoon lectures have been arranged by the Brooklyn Labon Lyceum as follows, to begin at 3:30 p. m.: Mar. 1S, Prof. F. A. North of New York University on New Zealand labor conditions, municipal ownership and the natural wonders and resources of the construction. and resources of the country; April f. Prof. F. A. North on Siberia, with Frot. F. A. North on Siberia, with special reference to the exiled politi-cal prisoners, labor conditions, re-sources and statistics, and the build-ing of the Trans Siberia. Trans-Siberian railroad:

LECTURE CALENDAR

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

SUNDAY, MARCH 18. Barlen Socialist Cuch. 220 W. One Hune-dred and Twenty-fifth street. Leonard D.* Abbott: The Socialist Spirit in Literature. Metropolis Theatre Hall. One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third arenne.

Broax.

Verein fitr Yolkshildung, 64 E. Fourth
street. Johanna Greje-Cramer: Mirs-Peler,
Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, 11 a. m.
W. H. Kelly: The Importance of Settled
ment Work.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21

West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth ave-nue. Rev. Chus. P. Faguani: Agitation. should There Be Unity?

Liberal Art Society, Terrace Lyccum, 200 East Broadway. H. Kelly: The Impos-sibilities of Social Democracy. Brooklyn.

Silver Building, 315 Washington street, Barnett Wolff; The Wastefulness of Caple tailsm. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Prospect Hall. Prospect and Fifth ares nues. Morris Hillquit: Socialist Politica. Christ Chapel Parish House, Sullivan street and Yan Brunt, W. D. P. Bilesq Christian Socialism.

the labor organizations of this coun-try were engaged in a campaign for an eight-hour workday. The move-ment gained in strength and extension-from day to day. It spread to all la-dustrial cities of the Union, but its detectives, and the regular police force, did not avail to smother the

few hundred workingmen of Chicago were assembled in mass meeting to protest against certain police outrages journ, when a strong detachment of police suddenly marched upon the crowd in double quick step and com-manded it to disperse. At this junc-ture a dynamite bomb was thrown from an adjoining alley. It exploded with a terrific detonation, killing one policeman and wounding several othmen opened an indiscriminate fire on each other, and when the smoke of the

Who threw the fateful bomb that question was never answered. It might have been an infuriated and irmuch desired opportunity to vent their hatred of the radical labor movement and its leaders. The daily newspapers were filled with harrowing accounts of the crimes of the "anarchists", and inflammatory editorials against the heads of the anarchist group of Chicago, and incidentally, the most dangerous leaders of the eight-nour more ment. The prejudices of the Ameri-can people were assiduously fostered until they reached the point of blue unreasoning fanaticism. An at-

unreasoning fanaticism. An at-mosphere of intolerance and cruelty was created. The judges were turne It was in this atmosphere that Par

dence, the judge rode rough shod over all accepted rules of law and evidence, the defendants were pronounced guil-ty, and Parsons, Spies, Fischer, and Engel were hanged on Nov. 11, 1887.

and have died insane. Six years much the execution the brave governor of Illinois, John P. Altgeld, in pardoning the surviving victims, publicly brand-ed the trial as a gross perversion of justice. But the leaders of the eight hour movement were hanged, the

Chicago triumphed.

Now then, workingmen and workingwomen, do you see the drift of the Moyer-Haywood case? Do you understand the blood curdling articles that have already appeared in some of our papers about the dark crimes of the Western labor leaders? Do you appreciate the "confession" of that outcast, of human society, Harry Orchard? Do you see the purpose of the summary extradition? Don't you see that the mine owners of the West are simply imitating the enlightened example of their class in Illinois? Don't you see that Moyer and his comrades are but means by which the capitalists of the Western organized labor?

Will they succeed? Are conditions

at that most aristocratic of watering places, Bar Harbor. Socialist tickets have been nomi-nated in Oumberland, Androscoggiu

September with ave members. It now has 18. The Italians have a local in

Knox is the most active county in the state in Socialist propagands. Na-tional Organizer Wilkins has held 18 meetings there since Aug. 25. County ton is a hustler. The Italian local of Hurricane Island

recently got up a good meeting for Organizer Wilkins, to give the English-speaking granite cutters a chance to hear the truth, about the interests of their class.

On a very cold night in December a small additioner greeted Organizer Williams. small audience greeted Organizer Wil-kins at Vinalhaven, on an island off the Maine coast. On his recent return to that town the largest half in the town had been hired, ten citizens guar-anteeing the rent, a local band volun-teered its services, and a fine crowd

anteeing the rent, a local band volun-teered its services, and a fine crowd gathered, in spite of a downpour of rain. People came from North Haven, eight miles distant. There is some-thing doing among the granite cutters and lobster fishers of that island. State Secretary W. E. Pelsey will be clad to hear from sympathices any. glad to hear from sympathizers any-where in the state. He is to be ad-dressed at Lewiston.

Massachusetts.

The State Secretary calls the atten tion of local secretaries to Art. XI, Sec. 7: "Each club shall make monthly reports, etc." It is desired to obtain a list of the membership for or

ganizing purposes.

Campaign subscription lists are now out. A liberal and prompt response is hoped for.

The Norfolk County Federation meets at East Weymouth, Sunday, Mar. 25, at 2 p. m. A public meeting

be the principal speaker. Clubs are urged to send delegates. The Middlesex County Federation will meet at Arlington the first Sun day in April.

The State Secretary has sent out

will be held at 7:30. John Eills will

circulars announcing tours of Com-rades Carr, Carey, and Fieldman and dates are already taken for each. These would make a good lecture At the town election in Hyde Park last week the Socialist Party put up candidates. Comrade William C. Dea-gle received 118 votes, John J. Galla-

gher 174, and John I. Gldney 80 for Selectmen; Comrade Heydacker for School Commissioner, 152; Comrade Rudolph, 141; Comrade Friede, 441; Comrade Buchan, for Auditor, 360 A preliminary conference for purpose of finding ways and means of bringing about a healthler condition of the Socialist movement amongst the Jews in this state has been called for Sunday, Mar. 28. 2 p. m., at 2006
Broadway, Room 6, Chelsea, The call
is signed by Saul Beaumont and C.
Olins of Cambridge, C. Tigdal of
Worcester, B. Smon of Brighton, H.
Elson of Malden, H. Jacobs and M.
Clarita, Of Cheelsea, and Dr. M. I.

Elson of Malden, H. Jscobs and M. Carvin of Chealses, and Dr. M. J. Konikow of Boston.

At the meeting of the Worcester County Conference at Clinton on Mar. 4 officers were elected as follows: President, Geo. E. Harris of Leominster; Secretary, Chas. W. Lawson of Fitchburg; Treasurer, John Mulgrew of Clinton; Organizer, Louis F. Weiss of Worcester. The place of the next of Worcester. The place of the next conference will be chosen by the ex-

BOSTON. The Dorchester Club is making spe on The Quest of Brotherhood, Monday

On Sunday evening Mr. Henry Abra On Sunday evening Mr. Henry Abrahams, many years ago a member of the S. L. P. and at present Secretary of the Boston C. L. D. and of the Cigar Makers' Union, will speak at 723 Washington street, Boston, on The

Mission of Trade Unions.

John J. Gallagher of Hyde Park will speak at 206 Broadway, Chelsea, on Trade Unionism and Socialism on Tuesday, Mar. 20.

At the second joint meeting of the S. P. and the S. I. P. in Hartford the s. F. and the S. J. F. in Hartford the subject for discussion was: Should the party own its press? The opinion on both sides was that the party should not only own the press but control it. The S. L. P. members tried to show that the privately owned papers had harmed the party in the past, while the S. P. members tried to show that the party-owned papers had not been very effective to the cause and credit was due to the private-owned papers for building up Socialist thought. The discussion will be continued on Wednesday, Mar. 21, at the S. L. P.

Comrade L Langlois of Local New Comrade I, Langlois of Local New Haven will give an illustrated lecture on astronomy for the Singing Society Liberty in Bridgeport at their hall, 176 Fairfield avenue, Sauday evening, Mar. 18. Comrades and friends should not miss this treat, for Comrade Lang-iols' authority on the subject is fully recognized at Yale, where he is fre-quently called on by the students of that university. Admission free.

How Jersey.

Local Hudson County will hold a Commune celebration on Saturday, Mar. 17. A varied program will be presented, including two plays, "Sein Jühliaeum" and the first production of Frederick Krafft's "Siums of the Rich". This affair will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, as our moral police will prevent the young folks from dancing after midnight. Ponnsylvania. Pennsylvania.

Local Philadelphia will celebrate the Paris Commune on Monday, Mar. 19, 8 p. m. sharp, at the Labor Lyccum, 81xth and Brown streets. Fine entertainment and a splendid concert has been provided for the occasion. Ben Hamford will deliver the cratics and will be followed by Herman Kreimer in German. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged and the proceeds will be used for propagation.

holding the convention, it is assumed that it will be on June 2 and 3. Locals desiring information about primaries and election of delegates should com-municate with the State Secretary. Primary notices are in the hands of the printer and will be sent out as soon as finished.

Locals thruout the state should arrange protest meetings against the im-prisonment of Moyer, Haywood, Petti-

Local Troy will hold a Commun

At the meeting of Local Yonkers of Mar. 6 a proposition relating to unity with the S. L. P. was, after discussion, laid on the table for future develop-ments. A contribution of \$25 was

New York City. The Commune festival of the West Side districts will be held on Sunday evening, Mar. 18, at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue near Forty-second street. The entertainment will start promptly at seven o'clock, railroad time, as the lease of the hall provides that that part of the celebration must terminat will be given. After the entertainment there will be dancing. Lyric Hall has a good floor and the music will be fur-nished by the Carl Sahm Club. The

The lecture last Sunday at the West Side Hendquarters by Comrade Ken-nedy of Cornell was one of the best received in the series. This Sunday there will be no lecture on accoun of the Commune festival at Lyric Hall.

will preside.

At the meeting of the Social Science Study Club Sunday, Mar. 18, 3 p. m.,

will be given for questions and discus

ecretary, and U. Solomon financial secretary and treasurer; I. Phillips. Thos. J.: Lewis, Solomon, B. Wein-stein, and H. Pick were elected a committee on credentials, and Pick committee on credentials, and E. Wolf as sergeant-at-arms
Delegates from the following organizations were seated: Typographica
Union No. 6; Executive Committee
8, P.; First and Second Agitation

SOCIALIST PARTY d Progressive Organizations of the V Ride Assembly Districts. LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth Ave. Between 11st and 42d Streets.

Good Music, First-class Talent. Dance ng. Tickets, 15 Cents.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

Commemoration of the Paris SUNDAY EXENING, MARCH 18, . at 8,0'clock, at the

pelied from the party by a vote of 25 for expulsion and 4 against.

On account of the Commune celebration at the Labor Lyceum the usual

In filling out applications for power

The 6th A. D. will remove its head-quarters from Summer avenue to Web-er's Hall, 222 Stockton street, cornen Throop avenue, and will meet hero-after every second and fourth Thurs-day. At the meeting of Mar. 22 a publifiering will be held a which the

The Daily Call Fair Committee is getting many valuable prizes and all the delegates, as well as members, are requested to develop a great deal more energy than they have been doing in order to assure a success. The sale of tickets should not be lost sight of and must be pushed with all vigor.

April 8, F. P. Tower on Yellowstone National Park.

FOR NEW YORK CITY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20. West Side Headquetrers, 585 Fighth avenue, under auspiess of City Executive Committee. Morris Hillquir: Principles of Socialism. Admission for entire course by various lecturers, \$1.

Revolution, Evolution.

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hunsdred and Twenty-fifth street. A. M. Skorul FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

SUNDAY, MARCH IS.

Bocialist movement, is now sick in the House of Relief, 67 Hudson street, New York City. At the meeting of the Kings County Committee on Mar. 9 a committee of