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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 9. 1907

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ARE THE CAPITALIST CONSPIRATORS NOW WEAKENING?

A Queer Story from Cripple Creek.

EVIDENCE DISAPPEARS BY "SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION."

As Trial of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone Approaches, Associated Mine Owners, Finding that the Workers Are Awakening to Their Villainy, Prepare to 'Save Face' When Their Plot Against Union Officers' Lives is Frustrated.

MEANWHILE PROTEST GROWS AND SPREADS.

brothers again tried and sentenced un-

heard at the bar of that public opin-

ion which a capitalist-owned and capi-

talist-controlled press fashions to the

But the evidence that will free

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is net

cestroyed. It is but beginning to take

shape. And that same evidence will

at the ame time convict their perse-

cutors of a conspiracy unequalled in

The case against the Western Fed-

eration of Miners threatens-or prom-

ses-to end in spontaneous combus-

tion, like the "evidence" said to have

AGITATION GROWING.

Organized Workers are Being Aroused

to the Seriousness of the Present

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.-The

working people of this city are organ-izing to agitate on behalf of Moyer,

Haywood and Pettibone. The first

meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Pro-

test Conference was held at 746 Chapel

street, this evening. Delegates were present from the Trades Council and

our other unions, besides those from

A big demonstration has been ar-

anged for Sunday, Feb. 17. Geo. R.

Kirkpatrick has already been engaged

to speak. A circular letter has been

sent to sixty-five of the local unious

urging them to participate. Literature

nas also been ordered for distribution.

The awakened workers of the city are

letermined to keep the question prom-

inently before their fellow workers un-

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4.-A joint

committee of the United Trades Coun-

cil and the Socialist Party has arranged

a mass meeting to protest against the

treatment accorded Moyer, Haywood

and Pettibone, to be held at Acme

Hall, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17.

Among the speakers will be Abe Crutch of the Cigarmakers' Union.

Tom Clifford of the Socialist Party,

Max S. Hayes of the Typographical

Union, Thomas G. Fitzsimmons and

The meeting will be thoroly adver-

tised and the unions are becoming so

aroused over the question that a large

attendance and a successful meeting

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 1.-A very success

ful meeting on behalf of Moyer, Hay-

wood and Pettibone was held here last

night in Labor Temple Hall, which was full to the doors with an enthusiastic

crowd. Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor was the

speaker and her exposition of the out-

rage committed upon our imprisoned

brothers was received with sympathy

Strong resolutions were adopted,

which were published in full in the

daily press, thus reaching a still larger audience with the facts in the case.

DENVER UNIONS AROUSED.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 1.-Two hun-

dred representatives of organized labor

last night to consider the Moyer-Hay-

wood-Pettibone kidnapping case. The

most conservative unions in the city were represented and the meeting is

looked upon as significant of the feel-

ing which is permeating the Denver unions on the subject.

Frank Pulver, president of the Trades Assembly, presided, and George

Halley, president of the Building Trades Council, S. G. Fosdick and Wil-

liam Alger were the speakers. A spe-

cial committee, consisting of delegates from the typographical, printing press-

men, brewery workers, machinists and

lutions condemning the methods used

to imprison and convict the Western

Federation of Miners officials and these

The mass meeting held in Staten

Island last Sunday to protest on behalf

of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was

a success even beyond the expectations

of the most sanguine. The German clubrooms were crowded and the ut-

most enthusiasm prevailed. The speakers were Comrades Twining. Paulitsch, Jacob Huber and George R.

Kirkpatrick. One of the features of

IN STATEN ISLAND.

were adopted unanimously.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING

tailors unions, submitted strong reso

abled in Trades Assembly Hall

are expected.

and intense interest.

til it is settled and settled right.

will of capitalism.

modern times.

Situation

the Socialist Party.

been held against them.

Are the prosecutors of Moyer, Hay- | character is fully related to the public wood and Pettibone being hunted to cover? Are they preparing to escape from the dilemma which their outrageous actions have driven them into? Foiled in their attempt to swiftly and "legally" assassinate innocent men, are they now seeking a way out that will not subject them to the public ridicule and contempt which they so richly de-

These questions are prompted by a dispatch from Cripple Creek, Colo., under date of Feb. 1, relating an episode as remarkable and consistent as most of the charges levelled against the Western Federation of Miners officials. This dispatch gave the details of a "peculiar fire" which occurred "inside of the iron safe of the Mine Owners' Association and it is believed destroyed certain photographs and documentary evidence which was to be used in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone murder trial

The dispatch continues:

Two or three months ago, it is alleged, Pinkerton detectives came to Cripple Creek and found, where it had been hidden in the ground, several bottles of "Pettibone dope," a liquid chemical known as "hell fire," similar to Grecian fire.

"It is stated that this chemical composition ignites by spontaneous com-bustion if kept in a tight or nearly air tight place. The officials at the mine owners' office were not familiar with the preparation and placed it in the

"It is believed that several letters written by W. D. Haywood, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, which had been intercepted, an affidavit by J. J. Neville, who died about a year ago in Goldfield, Nev., and who drove from Independence, Colo., on the morning of June 6, 1904, a short time after the depot explosion; an affidavit of Mrs. Harry Orchard of Indeidence, and photographs of prom inent men which had been secured durng the time of the raid on Miners' Hall a couple of years ago, on which had been written what the mine owners construed to mean the death mark, besides a quantity of other evidence, has probably been burned up.

ehow things calculated to destroy the case against the imprisoned miners happen with a frequency and regularity that must be disconcerting to the prosecutors. As delay after de-lay occurs, more and more evidence appears to expose the conspiracy un-derlying this whole affair and to substantiate the complete innocence of the

this latest story from Cripple Creek? Certainly not the working people who have followed the case from beginning and who are "onto" 'the 'tricks of McParland, Gooding, et al.

Why, it may be asked, was this evidence in the possession of the Mine Owners' Association, instead of the legal authorities of Idaho, where the trial is to take place? What has the Mine Owners' Association to do with the case, anyway? Has not Governor Gooding of Idaho repeatedly decleared that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were to be tried as citizens and not as labor union officials and that no other les were at work than the regular legal machinery of the state of Idaho?

Then why is the Mine Owners' Asso ciation allowed to retain "important evidence" which should properly be in the hands of the prosecuting attorney

Like the bunglers they are, the enemies of the Western Federation of Miners have shown their hands again

-for the dispatch from Cripple Creek was undoubtedly inspired by them. Again, what is this mysterious com-pound, this "Pettibone hell-fire" which has the extraordinary powers attrib-ated to it by the press agents of the Mine Owners' Association? And if the mine owners' officials "were not famil-iar with the preparation" when they placed it in the safe, how do they know the fire was caused by it? Is it not probable that the fire was engen-dered by the heated imagination of the mine owners' official who was the only person present when the "spon-taneous combustion" is said to have

It is safe now to give in detail the "evidence" which, was going to con-vict our brothers. That "evidence" the meeting was the appearance of dsts no longer—but its supposed

Edwin Markham, the famous poet, as chairman of the meeting.

The results of the meeting are bound to be of great effect in arousing the workers of Richmond Boro to the seriiousness of the situation which the persecution of our Western comrades pre

BIG MEETING FOR BROOKLYN.

The Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Brooklyn has arranged a mass meeting to be held on Friday, Feb. 15. p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue.

It is intended that this meeting shall be the most successful labor meeting thru the daily press. Thus are our ever held in Brooklyn and all the labor organizations are being thoroly canvassed so that all the members may know of the meeting. The unions are also being requested to attend in a

The speakers at the meeting will be Miss Luella Twining of Denver, ex-Congressman Robert Baker, Miss Elizabeth G. Flynn, Frank Bohn, of the I. W. W. and Charles S. Vander Porten. Good music has also been provided for the occasion and the party members in Brooklyn are urged to help make this meeting worthy of the object for which it is called.

JERSEY CITY UNIONS TO HAVE MASS MEETING.

A big protest meeting has been aranged by the unions of Hudson County, N. J., for Sunday evening, Feb. 17, in the Academy of Music, Gregory t., near York, Jersey City. The meeting is a result of a Moyer-Haywood Conference organized by the Building Trades Council, Central Labor Union, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, and other labor organizations.

Over \$500 has already been collected to ensure the success of the meeting and carry on further agitation. Among he speakers already engaged for this occasion are Luella Twining of Denver and William Mailly, and Jos. Wanhope and Franklin H. Wentworth are also expected to be present. The chairman will be Jenneth Forbes, Secretary of Typographical Union No. 94 of Jer-

sey City.

The meeting promises to be the largest ever held by the Hudson County unions and arrangements are being made for an overflow.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

At last Saturday's meeting of the New York Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference plans were adopted for systematic-work to inform and enlighten those who are still in the dark about he conspiracy against the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

The delegates were sented from the abor Secretariat; Brotherhood of Painters, Local No. 1011; Harlem Soclalist Club, and the 31st A. D. Socialist Party.

Secretary Solomon presented a financial report showing the total receipts for the Defense Fund amounted to \$5,667.05, of which \$5,600 has been sent to National Secretary Barnes to be forwarded to the headquarters of the W. F. of M., leaving a balance of \$67.05; the receipts for the Agitation Fund amounted to \$2.839.92, of which about \$2,200 has been spent for literature and meetings, leaving a balance on hand for agitation purposes of about \$640.

The Executive Committee then presented its report outlining the work of the Conference for the coming weeks which was adopted with slight additions. The main recommendations of the Executive Committee consisted as follows:

That a circular letter be sent to all existing Conferences and to places where prospects are good for organizing a Conference, outlining the work of the New York Conference and suggesting the practicability of creating Agitation and Defense Funds similar to

That Wentworth's speech should be printed as a booklet-75,000 copies in English and 25,000 in German. In addition the Executive Committee was instructed to make arrangements for printing literature in Jewish, Italian and Bohemian. This will involve an expenditure of about \$500 and in order to insure a proper distribution it was decided that all organizations represented in the Conference should report as to the quantity they can distribute imong their members.

That committees be organized for the purpose of distributing literature among members of organizations not yet represented in the Conference. U. Solomon and M. Oppenheimer

were elected as a committee to draw up a suitable resolution setting forth the conspiracy features of the case and have it printed, to be sent to all labor organizations in New York, calling on them to endorse and send to the proper authorities.

To call on all the local unions to bring pressure to bear on their respective national and international

Continued on page 6.

IN WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Frightened by Growth of Socialist Vote, Republicans Take Up Bills First Advocated by Socialists.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.-Many signs indicate that the old parties in this state have been impressed by the inrease of the Socialist vote. They are now trying to bid for workingmen's votes against our party by taking up measures which the Social Democrats have advocated and which the old parties have heretofore opposed?

Two years ago the Socialist members introduced in the Legislature a bill to allow cities to own and operate socalled public utilities. This bill was then defeated by old-part votes. But now a Republican member has introduced a practically identical bill in the State Senate.

Two years ago the Socialists intro duced a bill to allow cities to establish municipal ice plants. It was defeated by the old parties. Now a Republican 'stalwart" has introduced a bill of the same unture.

Two years ago our members introduced a bill to give cities the right of recall of officials by popular initiative. The measure was defeated by the Republican and Democratic maority. Now Republican has offered a bill for a constitutional amendment for this pur-

Workers Will Understand.

By taking up some of the propositions advocated by the workingmen's party, the old parties hope to get credit for themselves and hold the votes, at least, of workingmen who are not yet thoroly "infected" with Socialist ideas, The Socialists are not alarmed, how-ever. We shall be glad to see such bills passed, even on the initiative of the old parties. The workingmen will understand that the Republicans have acted under pressure from the Social Democrats, and will see that the way to get what they want from the old parties, while they remain in power, is, not to vote for them but to vote against them for Socialism

Milwazkee City Council.

Last fall Alderman Melms (Social Democrat) introduced two resolutions in the Milwaukee City Council, one to prevent overcrowding of street cars and to provide for their proper heating and cleaning, the other to compel publie service corporations to report all accidents and injuries within tweive hours to the City Clerk and the Chief of Police. Since these resolutions were not at all plasing to John I. Beggs, our street car king, they have been pigeon-holed in the railroad committee to this day. Meanwhile the people especially the working men at the hours when they go to and from work -have been smothered or frozen or poisoned in crowded and dirty cars, and the street cars have continued to maim and injure unreported victims. At the last meeting of the Council, our Social Democrats made things so hot for the Beggs-owned Aldermen that they were obliged to take the matter up and it will be the order of the day it the next ses

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY LECTURES AND CLASSES.

The fourth of ten lectures by Henry L. Slobodin in the Course of Lecture and Speakers' Classes, under the auspices of Local Kings County, Socialist arty, at Johnston Building (Room B), Nevins street, near Fulton and Flat lush, will be given Monday evening, Feb. 11. The lecture will be on "The Nature of Surplus Value", and a synopsis follows:

Consumption of labor-power. Capitalist buys labor power at its cost and gets out of it its cost plus the surplus value. The product of a day's labor contains: 1, the value of the raw ma terial; 2, the value of the used-up ma chinery, buildings, etc.; 3, the value of the cost of labor. But this is not all. It must contain more, if the capitalist is to gain anything. It also contains. 4. surplus value. Raw materials, machinery, etc., is constant capital. It is transferred by labor to the product. labor power is variable capital. The rate of exploitation. Value of constant capital does not affect surplus value. The rate of surplus value. Necessary labor time and surplus labor time. The longer the day, the greater the surplus Such gain is absolute surplus value. Necessary product and surplus The higher the productiveproduct. ness of labor, the greater the surplus value. Such gain is relative surplus

New York Local No. 16, Com mercial Telegrapher's Union of América claims to have discovered a secret plan of the Western Union Telegraph Co. to organize a rival union of tel graphers, the plan being under the management of a detective agency.

Philadelphia Socialists' Candidate for Mayor Graphically Depicts Social Conditions and Calls on Workers to Free of the warge-worker. Themselves.

Charles Sehl, Socialist Party candilate for Mayor of Philadelphia, has addressed to the party officials the following letter of acceptance:

"I take it that, in accepting the comination, aft exposition of our priniples would not be out of place.

'The Socialist Party addresses itself to the intelligence of the working class, t alus to arouse that intelligence and direct it to realize existing conditions. the cause and the remedy. . . Misruled and Oppressed. "Certainly Philadelphia is ripe for this awakening. The metropolis of the

feremost industrial state of the Union, with its textile, locomotive and ship building interests, with its enormous factory system, with its railway con-nections and its river front, there seems to be nothing lacking to make its million and a quarter of people the Lappiesi on the face of the earth.

Yet we find it despoiled by a hand ul of capitalists and their political retainers, who, by means of contracts and franchises and legislation in general, loot the city's treasury of militons of dollars at a time.

"We find the toil and the sweat o the armies of wage workers coined into profits for the few capitalists, who own the land and machinery necessary to the life of the whole people.

"We find that in the locomotive works, popularly known as the little bell on earth', and upon the railreads and throout other industrial establishpents, thousands of wage workers are ennually killed, and tens of thousands maimed and crippled or fall a prey to consumption and other dread diseases.

A City of Homeless.

"We find that Philadelphia is not : city of homes', but a city of homeless; that only about one dwelling in nine is owned free by the user, that for the the people-largely the wageworking class-pay rent and are subject to the will of the landlord.

"We find that, because of poverty, in a great part of the city known as the siums', workingmen and their families are compelled to live even worse than the beasts of the field, recking in filth, immorality and disease.

"We find that there are insufficient hospitals and other institutions to take care of those either born or madheipless thru the terrible pace a which the worker has to toll.

Female and Child Slavery.

We find that the introduction of machinery, and its private ownership by the capitalist, enable him to supplant male labor by that of women and children. That as a result, the worker's family is broken up, and all are driven to compete for the subsistence wage. That the poor pay re elved by women, and the conditions under which they labor, especially in factory and department store, has made of prostitution a social evil, so that sevral grand juries have admitted their inability to remove it by threatening the unfortunate women with imprisonment.

"We find that insufficient school facilities are provided by the legislaiors, in order to direct the child to the factory door; that as a result. Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are among darkes spots in child-slave America.

"We find that the employment of women and children has a terrible infuence on the offspring of the worker; that there is race-degeneracy and racemurder, no less than race suicide.

Maintaining the Wrong.

"And while these evils are threat-ening the city's very life, we find the legislators ignoring them, and devoting their time to squandering the city's money on boulevards calculated merely to gratify the desire for pleasure of the idle rich clas.

"We find the police force used to safeguard the property rights of the master class, and treating as criminals wage-workers who dare strike and do picket duty to improve their miserable condition.

"We find the magistrates a bulwark to the same property interests, willing to exercise their power to throttle free speech, if necessary, to hinder the people in having their economic slavery liscussed. That, when speakers of the Socialist Party, men and women, were forn from the public platform and hrust into foul, vermin-ridden cells, the magistrates, in the discharge of their duty as lackeys of the upper class, were conveniently away from home, and that these citizens, whose liberties had been outraged and for whom bail was ready, were forced to pass the night in the lockup.

People The r Own Saviors.

To redress these wrongs, the So cialist Party calls upon the people-the wage-working class, the only class that performs useful work and is necesary

SEHL ACCEPTS. to society's existence—to unite into their party, the Socialist Party, to take the powers of government into their own hands and use the government to secure their common welfare.

"The Old Parties, financed and controlled by the capitalist class, are interested in 'standing pat." There is nothing in the promises of their candidates, even if lived up to, that will at all improve the material condition

"The Socialist Party alone is opposed to standing still. It declares that the wheels of time have not ceased turning, that the present conditions cannot remain forever, that Progress is the watchword of the human race.

"The Socialist Party declares that the present system of master and man must go and give way to a higher system wherein all will be workers and free men. This is the Social Revolution that it is the mission of the working class to accomplish.

The End in View.

"The production of the things we cat and wear and need for our existence s carried on by the workers together. Production is social. But the land and machinery used in production is owned es private property by another class, the capitalist class. While production is social, ownership is private. It is this great social wrong that is at the reot of all our social lils. And this wrong must be righted if scelety is to

"The Socialist Party therefore proioses that the land and machinery used by society shall be owned and operated by society; that opportunities shall be equal, and that labor shall receive the full fruits of toil. As capitalism serves the capitalist class, so Socialism is for the direct benefit of the working class.

"As quickly as the working class secures political power thru the Socialist Party, steps will be taken to remove the ills which afflict society, some of which are indicated above, the end atways kept in view being the complete emancipation of the working class from wage-slavery.

Unite for Victory.

"With this object in mind, the Socialist Party calls upon the voters of Philadelphia to support its ticket, study its literature, and unite with it to end class-division and oppression, and to inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"And with the feeling that this purpose, the freeing of mankind the world ever, is the most sublime, it is possible for man to conceive of, I have accepted the nomination, and hope to prove worthy of the confidence reposed in

"Yours fraternally. CHARLES SEHL."

CHILDREN'S SOCIALIST SCHOOL STARTED. The first meeting of children to form

one of the proposed clubs under the guidance of the Socialist Sunday School Association formed for that purpose was held on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 237 East Broadway. About twenty children reported and a good start was made. The children were registered and divided into classes. Frances M. Gill made a little talk to them and after some singing and games, the children separated to meet again Saturday, Feb. 9, at the same time and place. The comrades who have organized the association hope that all other comrades will appreciate the importance of the work contemplated and give all possible help. As soon as this club is well started others in different sections of the city will be organized:

The committee is at present in great need of some comrade to play the accompaniment to songs on Saturday afternoons. A volunteer is requested As soon as the plans for systematic work are in shape suggestive outlines will be given thru the party papers. All interested in the work should get into communication with the committee by addressing Bertha II. Mailly, Temporary Secretary, 598 St. Mary's st., New York city.

The mill at Scottdale, Pa., added

of casualties.

our sympathy in being thrown out of work in the middle of winter. Fourteen is the number now dead from the Jones & Laughlin blast fur-

nace explosion. No records broken this week, except several killed and many injured at

National Labor Tribune.

At a recent session the International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers of America adopted reso autions calling upon the affiliated local inlons to agitate in behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and to con-tribute financially to the defense fund. The board also voted \$300 to the de fense fund and \$200 for a publicity fund from the national treasury,

VICTORY FOR SOCIALISTS.

Three of Our Men Elected to Legislature of British Columbia — We Elected but One Last Time.

lection of members of the Legislature of the province of British Columbia results in the return of three Socialists, along with 27 Conservatives and 12 Liberals.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 5.-The

It is understood that I. H. Haw thornwaite of Nanaimo is one of the three Socialists elected.

In the last Legislature we had two members. Hawthornthwaite was elected as a Socialist in 1903. Another member, elected by labor votes, but not as an avowed Socialist, afterward affiliated with the Socialist Party.

In the election just held we had andidates for 20 of the 42 places. The law requiring the deposit of a considerable sum of money for each nomination to be forfelted if the candidate does not get a certain percentage of the vote-similar to the law now proposed. in Connecticut-made it impossible for the Socialist Party, which is composed almost exclusively of workingmen and has very limited funds, to contest all the places.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Socialist Vote Grows from 3,010,000 to 3,251,000, but Representation Falls from 81 to 42

Complete returns show that in the general election held in Germany on January 25, the Social Democrats cast 3.251,005 votes—an increase of 240,238, or about 8 per cent. over their vote at the last preceding general election, held in June, 1908.

The Social Demrocracy remains the largest party in the Empire. The Center or Clerical party comes next, with 2.274,097-d gain of 398,005. The Con-servatives follow with 1,124,923-an increase of 245,981. The Radicals gained

200,8G0. The total vote was 11:109,768.

The general increase of the vote was due only in part to the growth of the population. A large share of it is to accounted for by the fact that all the capitalist and reactionary parties. made an extraordinary active campaign and were able to get out several hundred thousand of the apathetic and indifferent, who generally do not take the trouble to vote.

Owing to the inequitable apportionment-some districts having three or four times as many people as others, and these large districts being just the ones where Socialism is strong-the Socialist representation in the Reichstag is far less than its proportion of the popular vote would justify; and by closed combinations among the other parties this representation has been

still farther reduced. In the second ballots held within the last week our party has added 13 to the humber of Socialists elected, giving us 43 members in the new Reichstag. In proportion to our popular vote we ought to have about 110 out of the total of 397 members.

The Socialists are well pleased with the result. They fully realize that the real fight is not to be made in the Reichstag, but among the people. In the face of a most vigorous assault they, have increased their popular strength, holding a larger proportion than ever before of the normal number of voters, and have compelled the capitalist parties to make a closer coalition than in the past. There is very little rejoicing among the capitalists and bureaucrats over the reduction of the Socialist delegation in the Reichstag. They know is well as we do that the 42 Socialists there represent a greater force than did the SI in the old Reichstag.

STRIKING SAILORS SENT TO PRISON.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 31-The Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Sonoma, which ought to have sailed yesterday with mails for San Francisco, is delayed owing to a strike of 56 members of her crew, due to the captain's refusal to dismiss four nonunionists who were engaged at Honolulu on the last voyage. The strikers were arrested, and taken to a police court, where they were all sentenced to a month's imprisonment at hard labor for "disobeying lawful commands."

There is some reason for giving the

officers of a ship arbitrary powers while the vessel is at sea, the even here such powers are often grossly abused. The extension of this despotic rule to the time when a vessel is lying in port, however, reduces the sailors to a condition not very different from slavery, and without any justification except the desire to save expense and annoyance to the owners and their representatives at the expense of the marine workers' most fundamental

SOME PROSPERITY NOTES.

three killed this week to the long list The men at Greencastle, Ind., have

Hemestead, Duquesne and Braddock.

NATIONAL BREWERY WORKERS VOTEASSISTANCE TO MINERS.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub fishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

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All communications should be written with ink and on one ride of the paper; serds should bear the writer's name and adversa; and matter should be nut in as few yerds as possible, consistently with clear cless. Communications which do not comits with these requirements are likely for disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. One of the edifors may be seen at the flee every Tuesday and Wednesday be

not be returned unless stamms are enclosed. One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

Receiptes are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number of the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to uress on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paner should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 15 Spruce street, New York.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Title State of the passed through its general election. Its growing power leated by the increase of its vote:

96,961 there and Congressional) .. 229.762 1904 (1-re-deertab408,230



MR. JEROME WAKES UP.

District Attorney Jerome woke up this week. Somebody told him that there were bombs concealed in the office of The Worker. That made him sit up and take notice. It dispelled all the dreams be has been dreaming these last six or seven years of prosecuting insurance sharks and franchise thieves and "following up the trail, even if it leads into the office of the Metropolitan." He sprang from his comfortable sofa, lit a fresh cigarette, adjusted his countenance to the best imitation of the Rooseveltian gringlare it is capable of, and dispatched a trusty sleuth to find those bombs.

Alas, there were no bombs! There were pasteboard tubes of very suspicious appearance; but the Manager gave an ocular demonstration of their uses for the mailing of pictures and the like. There were barrels of some queer stuff, which didn't look like dynamite; but might be the "hell fire" so vividly described by the ingenious McParland. Again, alas! The substance was paste, and it was easy to show that the rats are it with impunity. There was a tin can full of benzine. Aha! What could that benzine be intended for, unless to blow up such eminent citizens as Mr. Belmont and Mr. Rockefeller? Yet, again, alas: The printers could prove that benzine is used to wash the ink off the forms after proofs have been pulled.

So the sletth sighed and laughed a sickly laugh and went back and reported. And District Attorney Jerome lit another cigarette and resumed his Grenm. And the trail into the Metropolitan office still allures him. It is so pleasant to dream about following that trail.

THE FOLLY OF IMPARTIALITY.

All the various types of social reformers that accept the fundamental basis of capitalism, the endeavoring to correct some of its evils, acquire a perspective that is essentially the same. In viewing social problems their standpoint is that of the expiring small producer or business man the some may not be conscious of it.

Pressed to the wall on the one hand forced to consider demands of the city aldermen availed themselves of. workers on the other, the small capitalists occupy a position between the two that makes them see their class as non-combatant victims in a struggle they desire to avoid. As the triumph alarm their more experienced brethof the large capitalist means restricted opportunity for the small one and ultithe trust. As the demands of the workers materially weaken the small capitalist in his struggle with the trust he also opposes the workers and their organizations. In both cases it is the "tyranny" of the trust and the union. This middle ground, when transinted in- Here at least is one reason why the

to "principles." has the appearance of impartiality to the reformer, who, whether aware of it or not, is the spokesman of the small capitalist. Hence they pride themselves on possessing a virtue that others lack-an impartial and unprejudiced view of economic problems without the class bias of the conquering trust or the fighting trade-union.

The assumed impartiality and unprejudiced judgment of these reformers has a class basis and material class interest for its sanction the same as the alleged prejudice and narrowness of the Socialist. As the small capitalists see their scanty holdings drift into the hands of their larger brethren and the workers press for more and more concessions, their class interests force them to oppose both. As an expiring class they retain sense enough to oppose the big exploiters but are too stupid to make common cause with the choose a middle ground and as their economic importance diminishes their impartiality grows more ridiculous.

The this attitude has its explanation in the peculiar position the small capitalists find themselves and is justified by their class interests, it affords an interesting contrast with the attitude of the working class. The economic interest of the working class forces them to a position of greater economic importance and power while the economic interest of the small capitalists urges them to assume a stupid impartiality which makes them an easy prey to the big exploiters. As the numbers of the small capitalists decrease the workers increase. As the caught in quicksands, every struggle of the middle class but hastens the hour of their extinction.

The Socialist is frankly partisan and concedes no virtue in an imparblality that is rooted in the interests of any section of the capitalist class. The class struggle is a reality that cannot be reconciled or abolished while capitalism lasts and the workers as a party to that struggle have their class interests at stake. Even the impartiality of the reformer is in reality the partisan expression of the class interest of the small capitalist as it appears to him. At bottom every reformer is a partisan, only his client is the middle class that has seen fit to assume for itself a lofty position that is belied by its practices in the business world. This class is ever ready to speak of class feeling and class interest dominating every class but its own. By what process it has been able to escape this sin is never explained.

There can be no impartiality in a struggle where economic interests are at war. Recognizing the struggle for what it is the working class is forced to organize itself for economic and political warfare to the end that an end may be put to it and the interest of all mankind be one.

STRAINING AT A GNAT.

The dally press has had much to say about the eleven municipal ownership aldermen whose votes were bought and delivered by Alderman William Clifford and they grow indignant at the offense. The press of both parties seem agreed that the sale of these city statesmen is in some way peculiar to cates of municipal ownership in general, the not professing that their own parties are guiltless of similar acts. Perhaps the surprise the press manfests is due to the fact that the whole outfit could be bought so easy and that the methods employed should be of such a bunglesome character.

However that may be we fail to see why the press should devote much space to a transaction that is an ordinary occurrence in their own parties and for which their politicians have gemonstrated so much skill. When whole states like Montana and Colorado are auctioned off to the highest bidder by Democratic or Republican legislators, we see no occasion for the indignation of the local press unless it be prompted by the regret that their by the great combines of capital and partisans did not get the cliance the

It must be admitted the that the press has one grievance in that the crude methods employed by the guilty aldermen are of such a character as to ren. It is notorious that the regular capitalist parties have a coterie of promately his extinction, he is opposed to fersionals whose skill in delivering the goods is unsurpassed. Such primitive methods as those employed by Clifford are not calculated to inspire confidence as the risk of detection is so great. The money passed from hand to hand withmaterial interests of the small capi- out delay and without that elaborate talists that move them to oppose the precaution that distinguishes the professional.

party of Depew and Guggenheim and the party of Clark and his kind condemns the vulgar methods of Clifford. Ill fares the politician who is caught with the goods on him.

SUICIDE AND THE SENSES.

With the approach of winter there is a notable increase of suicides, Monday's papers reporting eight or ten. With two exceptions these were from the working class and several accounts give pitiful details of how the victims struggled with adverse conditions until in despair they ended their miserable

These accounts appear so frequently that they occasion no particular surprise. It is taken as a matter of course by those who proclaim the existence of what they call "prosperity" that there should be those who, deprived of self-support, should resort to self-destruction and even the murder only class that has a future. They of their loved ones. Those who believe that capitalist society is the best of all worlds see no contradiction in their view by the occurrence of these tragedes. Even those devoted to the defense of the existing order are sometimes numbered among the victims of suicide, thus rejecting the social system which they are in part responsible for.

> The fact that the suicide is directly due to the lack of employment occasions no surprise, which indicates that most people expect it and look upon it as natural. However, if one calls the attention of any of these to the fearful indictment this brings against the capitalist system, he is met with a parrot like repetition of assurances to the contrary absorbed from capitalist journals.

> The capitalist system is unique in that it not only deprives many of the chance to live, but in goading them to self-destruction it also develops a type of mind that denies the testimony of its senses. If this is not a species of insanity it deserves to be classified as

NOTE. COMMENT AND ANSWER.

TWO COMRADES, New York .-Please pardon delay. We know of no reason why a Socialist should not join any of the fraternal orders and benefit societies of the sort you mention Some of them impose obligations which a Socialist cannot conscientously take, but as a rule they do not. We know many good Socialists who are Masons, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and members of other such If sick benefit is what especially interests you, however, we would suggest that, before deciding, you investigate the Workingmen's Sick and Denth Benefit Society (Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse) and the Workmen's Circle (Arbeiter Ring), which are, respectively. German and Jewish organizations, but are open, we believe to others, and have many excellent features which you will not find

E. H. S .- We do not know, and have ne means of discovering.

SUBSCRIBER, Rochester.-The clipping you enclose is undoubtedly a faircorrect, perhaps perfectly correct. translation of part of a recent article by Count Tolstoy. We do not see why you should be surprised at it. Tolstoy is not a Socialist nor a revolutionist of any sort, and never has been. He is a very harmless moralist-harmless or useless, according to the point of view. He has been accurately described as a Christian Anarchist. He says that all government is wrong and all resistthe Hearst movement and the advo- ance to government is equally wrong; it is wicked for the Tsar's agents to messacre Jews, flog peasants, and torture and outrage women, and it is equally wicked for the revolutionists to shoot the perpetrators of such crimes. His whole teaching is summed up in the words: "Be good, work for your living, don't hurt anybody else, and don't resist anybody who tries to hurt you." The Russian government has no great objection to such doctrines as this; it lets Tolstoy live and write in peace, even sending personal letters to the Tsar telling him how wrong it is to oppress the people; the Tsar pays no attention to his preachments, goes on with his murderous rule, and is much pleased that Tolstoy tells the peasants and workingmen not to resist his authority. Fortunately, the workingmen and peasants pay very little attention to Tolstoy these days; they listen rather to the revolutionists whom he denounces. He cannot do much harm in Russin; abroad, his utterances may aid Tsarism somewhat by damping sympathy for the revolumost workingmen are too intelligent to be much influenced by him.

> A request sent by postal card to the American Anti-Boycott Association, 27 William street, New York City, will bring a copy of its pamphlet, "Coerbring a copy of its pamphlet. cion of Congress as Attempted by Organized Labor." We advise every reader to apply for it. Socialists should be familiar with the propaganda literature of the enemy-and from this pamphiet they may get a good deal of amusement, as well as instruction.

> The cost of living is still increas ing in German cities at an alarming ate.-New York Evening Post. Just like the Socialist vote.

Current Literature

All books noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street. New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that post age or expressage will be charged extra-

John Spargo's "Socialism" has been adopted as a text book for use la courses on the subject established by the departments of economics in severa! colleges and universities, the latest being Drake University, Iowa.

Special attention should be called to the issuance in pamphlet form, by the Socialist Literature Company, of Ffanklin H. Wentworth's memorable address on Wendell Phillips, which attracted so much attention when reorted in The Worker. Phillips' name is a household word all over the United States; but there is a portion of his life, a phase of his activities, which is almost entirely unknown even to many of his warm admirers. This phase Wentworth treats clearly and elo quently. Socialists in America ought to know American history and claim for our movement all that it has ? right to claim as of its inheritance; and assuredly Phillips' life and work falls within this category. We do not know whether # Wentworth's pamphlet is more valuable for the inspiration it will give to Socialists or for the influonce it may have upon those who are held back from joining the Socialist movement only by the idea that it is "alien to the spirit of American institu tions", as the phrase goes.

The third edition of Thomas Kirkup's "History of Socialism" has been revised at a few points and enlarged by some 40 pages. The first twelve chapters are substantially unchanged but the thirteenth, treating of the growth of Socialism, has been completely rewritten in order to bring it up to date. The concluding chapters deal with the forces now making for the coming of Socialism, and review to dispassionate but sympathetic way the philosophy of the movement. Since 1887, when the author published his first work upon the subject, great changes have occurred, both in industrial conditions and in economic opin ion, and it is not strange that he now speaks with calm assurance of the coming socialistic state.

Upton Sinclair's new book, "The Industrials Republic", will be published in May, by Doubleday Page & Co.

"The Socialist" which is again to be ublished in Seattle, Wash., will print Feb. 9th, as its first Seattle number a special eight page Moyer-Haywood edition. This edition will be one of fifty thousand copies and the aim is cover particularly the states Washington, Oregon and Idaho. It will contain Justice McKenna's opinion, appropriate cartoons, articles by Socialists prominent in the movement in these three northwestern states and the best matter on the Mover-Haywood outrage that the pen and experience of the editor, H. F. Titus, can produce. It will be one of the best Socialist papers ever printed.

From the Twentieth Century Press of London, England, we receive "The Socialist Annual" for 1907, edited by Th. Rothstein. It is a handy little volume of 67 pages, bound in boards and containing a varied assortment of matter interesting to participants in the labor movement. Without looking for occasion to find fault, we might note that our British comrades hardly seem to realize that the United States is on the map. In the table showing the strength of "the Red International" our vote is not recorded, nor is that of Australia. We regret also the misleading statistics of distribution. (p. 17)-a la "Appeal to Reason" per of Carroll D Wright-w assumes that when wages are deducted from gross product the whole residue is surplus value. However, allowing for faults the book is worth the 25 cents it will cost in this country.

GORKY'S TEACHERS.

At the head of the Russian litera ture of to-day and at the head of the revolutionary Socialistic movement stands Maxim Gorky, a man of amaz ing force and ability and of a twofold history, a personal life stranger than has yet depicted in his books and a literary career almost without parallel. For, whereas it took some decades for Tolstoy and Tourgeneff to win recognition, Gorky leaped into fame in less than a half-dozen years. He was a self-educated man; his first teacher was a cook on a river steamer, who gave him the "Lives of the Saints" to read, and later the works of Gogol, Ekkarthausen, Ouspensky and Dumas père.

"Write", Maxim Gorky instructed in a private letter, "write without fail that it was Korolenko who taught Gorky to write, and if Gorky learned little from Korolenko that was Gorky's fault. Write that the first teacher of Gorky was the cook Smourny, the secwas the lawyer Lapin, the third, Kahoujny, a man outside the pale of so ciety, and the fourth, Korolenko, I do not wish to write more of this. Th memory of these great men touches me too nearly."-Louise Collier Wilcox, in North American Review.

-- The twenty-seventh annual cor ference of the Social Democratic Fed eration of Great Britain will be at Carlisle on March 29 to 31, 1907.

ist Party. Help Socialism grow.

PENTECOST DEAD.

The Socialist Movement Mourns a Comrade Whom it Could III Afford to Lose.

Hugh Owen Pentecost, well known for nearly twenty years as a radical reformer and writer and, since last spring, an active member of the Socialist Party in New York City, died at his home last Saturday night. spite of ill health, he had kept to his work until about two months ago. when he was compelled to suspend his regular Sunday morning lectures at Lyric Hall, cancel all his numerous speaking engagements, and take to his bed. His malady, a violent affection of the stomach, developed rapidly and carried him off before any but his close friends realized that he was danger-

Comrade Pentecost was 60 years of nge—a fact which will surprise most of those who knew of his public activity. He was born in the Owenite community of New Harmony, Ind. He was graduated from Madison University in 1870 and became a Baptist minister, but afterward left that denomination for the Congregational church, In 1885, while filling a pulpit in Newark, N. J., he became active in the labor movement. He was associated in the Henry George movement in New York in 1886. By speaking out against the judicial murder of Haymarket men in 1887 he lost his pulpit and then began his independent Sunday lectures which were ued, with little interruption, till the

At the same time he became editor of a new radical magazine, the "Twentieth Century", which had a wide circulation and a still wider influence. This work he continued for some six or seven years. During this time his position was that commonly described as "philosophical Anarchism"—oppos ing alike government by force and forcible resistance to government and voluntary association as a solution of economic problems. The magazine, however, was open for the expression of every shade of radical thought. During his last year Comrade Pentecest received many letters from Socialists in all parts of the country telling him that the writers had got their first impulse from the "Twentieth Century" and, in many cases, had gravitated to the Socialist Party before he did.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1892. For a time, perhaps in temporary discouragement with the slow progress of the labor movement, he allied himself with Tammany Hall. But it was impossible for him to continue in this condition. He again came to the front as a radical and his ideas, hitherto negative and destructive, gradually took on a constructive phase and tended toward democratic Socialism.

In the spring of 1906 Pentecost joined the Socialist Party. His first appearance on our platform was at the great May Day demonstration in Grand Central Palace, which was also especially a protest meeting on behalf of Moyer and Haywood. From that time till sickness overtook him, he was indefatigable and devoted in his service to the party, asking for no honor or reward, making no conditions, speaking in large or small halls or on the streets, wherever the organization saw fit to place him, and doing his work with a vigor that seemed to promise a long career of usefulness in the movement in which he had at last found intellectual satisfaction and the combined joy of comradeship with workers and of battle against exploiters.

The City Executive Committee of Local New York and the American Socialist Society, at their meetings on Monday evening, adopted resolutions expressing the sincere regret which all comrades feel in Hugh Pentecost's death.

The story of King Midas has just found a curiously suggestive modern parallel. Scientists are greatly interested by the discovery claimed by an Englishman, William Threnfall Carr, that india rubber can be manufactured from wheat.

Wheat, apparently, only needs to be treated with an organic substance the ferment of saliva, in fact-which Mr. Carr proposes to secure in sufficient quantities from "common hogs". to form no less than six grades of india rubber, from the thin solution needed for waterproofing to the tough material of the golf ball.

Nothing is needed, therefore, but abundance of wheat and droves of

With regard to the question of cost. the inventor declares exulantly that "cereal rubber", as he terms his new product, can so undersell natural rubber in the market of the world that it is quite possible that natural rubber will cease to be an article of com-

That millions of human beings are at this actual moment starving to whom bread (and, we might add, tracon) would mean life itself, does not apparently enter into the field of discussion. Production to-day is for profit, not for use. Millionaires not only demand rubber tires and golfing balls, but can pay gold for them. it matter that millions of human be ings want bread when they have no pence wherewith to purchase it.-Loudon Labor Leader.

-Wanted, men to work in the Pittsburg blast furnace. Wages \$1.60 to \$2 a day and sure death. The vie You are a Socialist? Join the Socialtims will be burned by the firm .- National Labor Tribune.

A STRAIGHT TALK TO CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.

Franklin H. Wentworth Describes Attitude of the Working Class Toward Churches, and Says They Must Give Account of Their Stewardship.

Upon invitation, Franklin H. Went- | compensate him for the clothing, food worth addressed the monthly meeting of Congregational ministers in Boston on Monday, Feb. 4, on "The Way Out" of Bondage". The Boston "Transcript" gave the following report of the lecture:

"I know you are interested in the mental attitude of the working class toward the clergy. I would be convinced of this even had I no more reliable evidence than the occasional sermon made by members of your body on Why the workingman does not go to church'. The fact with which I have been most impressed, however, in reading such of these sermons as have been printed is their apparent utter lack of understanding of the modern working class psychology. The preachers of such sermons have either enjoy ed no opportunities of finding out what the working class really think, or they having found out, have been too fainthearted to tell you the real truth about it. Of course, if any of you were to directly question workingmen themselves on this subject it is improbable that you would get a frank reply. The workers would be deterred from expressing themselves directly by the embarrassing feeling that they have not the skill in speech to tell you the truth without giving offense.

"But I can see no reason who I, who have long been familiar with their mental attitudes, and who, if I may say so without presumption, enjo somewhat of their confidence, should not set their opinions regarding the value of your profession frankly before you. My justification for such frankness must lie in the fact of my faith in the honesty of your wish to help the working class to better living: and my desire that your lives should be as useful and fruitful as I would wish my own to be

A Changed Attitude. "In the past few years the attitude

of the working class toward the clergy has quietly but radically changed, and it is, I believe, your lack of under standing of this change as well as the change itself, which nullifies any efforts you may make toward more sympathetic relations with the wage workers. Ten years ago your profes sion was accepted as a logical and necessary part of the fabric of society, however uninteresting a part it may have been to them. To-day it is not To-day they are regarding you with a critical but not unkindly interest. As matter of fact while you gentlemen have been discussing what you are to do with the working class they have quite logically reached the point a which they are discussing what they are to do with you. This has come about thru the deliberative habit which has grown with the increasing solidarity of the working class as expressed in workingmen's associations, industrial and political. While you have been preaching brotherhood they have been partially working it out, and their experience has brought them to a new point of view regarding not only your profession but all others. "That tais view is utilitarian

frankly admit, but I am not so sure that it does not look toward the foundation of that spiritual life which it is so desirable that the working class shall develop. The worker to-day conceives the fact that a certain de gree of physical comfort and leisure is essential to any enjoyment of refine ment of life. The basis of physical comfort being recognized as the pos session of adequate food and other things produced by labor, the worker to-day divides all men into two classes: those who produce wealth and those he does not demand that all men shall be producers; but he does demand that those released from the labor of production shall render a satisfactory equivalent to the producers. To speak more concretely, he is quite willing that you shall go on preaching if your preaching is of a quality and value to | tion."

you are doing it. An Interrogation. "The producing classes are coming to look directly to you to justify your

and shelter he is furnishing you while

acceptance of physical comforts and satisfactions at their hands; and to ask what you are doing for them in return. I repeat, they are similarly interrogating all non-productive professions and make your answer to this interrogation based upon what they conceive to be an ethical standard. They propose to make your answer to this interrogation the criterion of your manhood and integrity.

"Now it is apparent that this seemingly harsh judgment must fall with especial severity upon the clergyman. The doctor is able to justify his profession by continual objective performances. He sacrifices his rest at night; he risks contagion; he heals the sick and relieves the agony of the dying. Even the midnight thug withholds his hand from the doctor. The lawyer, too, altho universally distrusted by the working class, may have his uses on cccasion. He recovers withheld wages, secures money for personal injuries; and does for the worker numerous small necessary services of legal character. But the clergyman unfortunately does not touch the life of the worker closely enough to be appreciated.

"The worker is no position to recog-nize the service of the clergyman to society. He cannot see the value of the clerical admonitions in keeping the standard of business ethics upon a high plane. In fact, seeing only one side of the employer he would doubt the efficiency of any such influence wherever economic interest is present. All theological questions being remote from his consciousness, and speculations on the future life giving way to imperative present considerations of food and shelter, no point of comprehension presents itself which might lead to a more liberal judgment of the clergy.

"The clergyman is not in the shop or factory; he is not in the trade un he is not in the strike or lockout. He does not teach the workers how to live, and they do not feel that they need him to teach them how to die. He is wholly remote from them, yet while the supplying of their own physical needs absorbs all their energies, leaving them exhausted and weary, they see the clergyman neatly dressed, enjoying apparent leisure and the comforts of economic securityy.

Stern Critics.

"How can you justify your economic advantages and your enjoyment of lessure to those stern and toil-worn judges? The hard, material condition of their lives makes their thought materialistic. They put you in the pos!tion of a purveyor of goods for which they give you food, clothing and shelter-the product of their toll-in return. Are your goods of value? If not, bankruptey is your portion. A new venture must be sought; you must find new goods to deliver. If in the opinion of the workers you are not qualified to furnish intellectual and spiritual goods to the value of the material things you consume, then you must yourselves take your place among the producers, and lighten by your labor the burden of all the rest.

citions of many clerical lives; struggle to live; the denial of little comforts; the efforts to hold together decay or morfbund establishments; but no sympathy will ward off the judgment from those lives, and more than from the lives of the opulent who do not. In his criticism based clergy. What service are they render-upon this somewhat arbitrary division ing to the working class? Might they not find some outlet for their energies of greater value to society? This is the question already asked and which will be asked more and more as the working class reaches greater solidarity and class-consciousness, which is the present direction of its evolu-

"I am quite aware of the hard con-

NOT PUBLIC PHILANTHROPISTS.

Our Blackburn manufacturer declared that he had "read with astonishment the latest proposal to establish 'cradle rooms' in the mills, and the suggestion that weny ing mothers should be allowed to leave their children; and he stood aghast when h learned the names of some public men who had identified themselves with the scheme."
We should think so, indeed. Why should "weaving mothers" wish to feed their chil-ren, or why should their children want to be fed? The business of weaving mothers is to weave, not to feed children. No won-der the worthy manufacturer asked in a burst of righteous and wrathful indignation: "Are we public philanthropists or guardians of public health and morality that we should be called upon to be re-sponsible for the nursing of the infants of the married women in our employ?" We should rather think not, indeed. The idea of the manufacturers being phllanthropists or the guardians of public health and ality! Well, that is a rich joke. alth and n curiously enough. the manufacturers have not infrequently posed in that character. It is refreshing to have this disavowal from one of themselves, and furnishes an additional argument for the exclusion of married women from factories.-London

-The Central Federated Union of New York has endorsed the bill for woman suffrage now before the state legislature '

THE TWO VOICES.

Within these stient woods I am ashamed In their secluded deeps Desire is tamed

And feelish seems the far-off City's strife Here should I love to dwell, and hope to be By Time attuned with Nature's harmony.

Yet from my comrades in the noisy town I would not turn, the hard to hold my place; Long has our march been, great is our re-

To leave Man's tolling Army were dis-

At peace I cannot in these woods remain.

By Duty's voice disturbed, and self-dis-

-The hero is a fine man in a ballad-book or historical painting. He looks very imposing done in marble, rather more than life size, and mounted on a big steed, at a street corner. He is useful also to boast about in an after-dinner speech, or to point a moral or adorn a tale in a Sunday School lecture. But, regarded calm:y and with a cold eye, when the giamer of his deeds has faded, and our hero stands his trial at the bar of history, I am inclined to think the hero a go deal of a fraud and a fallure.-Robert Blatchford.

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RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

By a Russian of To-Day.

[One of a series of articles appear-ing in the London "Clarion". Previous ments have apeared in The Worker of Dec. 1, Dec. 22, and Dec.

When Karl Marx swept the history of mankind with the searculight of materialistic interpretation and thus unravelled the trend of social evolution down to its latest developmentcapitalism-he treated the dominant question of the correlation of its factors (capital and wage-labor) from the purely theoretical standpoint, contemplating, as it were, one abstract. selfcontained society, in the like manner as the economist, von Tünnen, does in

He-I mean Marx-did not foresee or give his consideration to, the possibility of such complex local developments as might eventually lead to a catastrophic deviation from the cours synthetically divined by him. Take for instance, the case of a there, of the above-mentioned factors involved in the capitalistic production only one, namely, the proletariat, ap pears to be developing on lines pointed out by him; while the other co-oper ative-capital-is absent, and takes its part in the process from out and beyoud the given locality.

This would be an economic monstros ity, you will say. West, Russia pre-sents a single and unique instance of such. This absence of a powerful na tive class of industrial capitalists, combined with the archaic system of government, which makes a political evolution the only possible breach in the present impasse, predetermined the strikingly peculiar position of the Russian working class.

At a certain point of progress, the social evolution inevitably got switch-ed off the right track-jumped the als of the Marxian coursecrash, crush, and here we are, tearing and smashing along at a vertinginous d, who knows where? Some peoole say the country is going straightway to the devil; again, other entertain-but here I digress.

The Development.

In Western Europe, long before absolutism came into existence, a strong urban middle class were flourishing. Upon absolutism getting the upper and of feudalism, it was to a great extent dependent upon the support of the town bourgeoisie versus the com-bined forces of the feudals and the ecclesiastics. The monarchs acknowle dged their gratitude by sundry grants and privileges, which tremendously ined the scope and influence of the middle class. So that eventually the monarchs and the aristocracy and the priests could no more enjoy the whole of the surplus labor, which, with the development of the product exchange system, assumed ever more distinctly the form of Surplus Value. They had to yield up an ever-increasing portion thereof to the rampant bourgeoisie. monarchs and the aristocracy squandered their shares in luxury or warfare. The clergy jealousy guarded their inert treasures. But the busybody bourgeoisie converted their shar of the spoils into circulating capital, which, consequently, grew apace.

The more powerful this healthy, industrious class were growing at the expense of the noble drones, the more rapid grew the process of the accumu-lation of wealth. The faster the accumulation of capital went on, the re the class of capitalists increased in numbers (to a certain drawn limit) and in power (without any limit at all) -the more they gained in influence in

the management of the state affairs. When absolutism settled down in Russia, that country was yet in a semi-barbaric, agrarian stage of development, with mere rudiments of middle class discernible. The power of the absolutism asserted itself quite independently of this class. Upon the state entering in relationship with the western monarchies, the autocracy mount importance of the two means of prevalence of the western absoviz., the permanent army and the bureaucracy; and lost no tin installing both these useful institu-tions at home. In respect of the incipient bourgeois class, the autocracy forthwith assumed a restraining, sus-picious attitude. Any liberties or privileges bitherto enjoyed by the mercantile class were suppressed without much ado or resistance. Equality and slavery for all took their place.

The Revolt.

Thus the sprouts of western prog-ress were nipped in the bud, and the foundation laid of that tinsel edifice which we see to-day. The "civiliza-tion" imported by Peter the Savage lies all in a nutshell. It cods with the veneer of western polish and display: with the aping of the approved bureaucratic methods for robbing the not, however, accompanied by the accumulation of capital in the country, as was the case with the west. Any important class of capital-ists could not possibly grow up under

The economic development of the country was retarded hopelessly; on the other hand, the "civilization" aped from the west was vigorously pushed on; the connections with the Western Powers grew closer, and the part played by Russia in the European Concert was quickly swelling up in im-portance. Bent upon infiating their political dominance, the Russian gov-ernment had to keep pace with the thriving western countries, whilst the home industry lagged ever so far and further behindhand.

The enormous expenditure incurred increasing armaments, building battleships, the Empire-expansion pol-

icy, the keep of an army of red tape parasites, which perpetually demanded the formation of ever new legions, as the authority of the state penetrated the pettiest recesses of the civil and social life of the country-all this expenditure, I say, devoured the miser able national budget like monstrous jaws, and gaped for more-for ten, for hundred times more-from day to day. Money was to be procured at costs. The tempting opening of credit once rushed into, the indebtedness of the government waxed by

leaps and bounds. Now, if the money thus necessitated s being raised by the state within the country, then it is easily understood that the loans tend to the development of capitalistic production, providing investments for the capital and simultaneously swelling the labor market.

In order to pay the interest accrued on such investments, the government squeeze them out thru direct and indirect taxation and other contrivances for exploiting the masses. The interest received by the capitalists thus stimulates the accumulation of capital. The poor of the country swiftig grow poorer, the capitalists of the country grow ever richer. And the rest of the story is stereotyped in the mind of every Socialist.

In our case these loans were perforce realized beyond the country. The payment of interest on such loans naturally results in a perpetual increasing ebbing of money abroad. Inasmuch as the loans tend to impoverish the masses, they act in the above direction; so far as they tend to the accumulation of wealth, they accelerate the development of capitalism abroad.

An Opening for Capital.

The Russian government realized in the eighties-not taught by Marx, mind you, but of their own accordthat this state of affairs cannot go on much longer. Things went from bad to worse, and the state was on the verge of a tremendous financial collapse. In fact, innocent little "conversions", don't you know, as 28 copecks for 100, were adopted several times. Any old stockholder will tell you what denths the Russian funds reached twenty-eight years ago.

It was Mr. Witte-plain Mr. Witte then-who perceived the necessity to trensplant the roots of the western civilization-capitalistic productionand not the mere blossoms, if Russia's position in the European Concert and the autocracy's prestige in the country were to be kept up at ail. Mr. Witte set about the task with commendable zeal. But two sides are necessary to make a fight, and the same is appli-cable to capitalism. Labor was to be had in abundance, and dirt cheap. Of capital there was none worth speaking of. Again a tremendous inrush of inundated-not the treasury this time, but the country; not in shape of state loans only, but of private enterprise; not only in order to keep together the unwieldly, rotting bureaucratic' machinery, but for the purpose of constructing railways. working mines, driving naphtha springs, building sugar refineries, and warping mills, and textile manufacturies. The capitalists of France and Germany were only too glad to find a virgin field—such an immense field. too-for the surplus of their capital, with which they were simply choking.

The world has never witnessed the like of the violent, feverish activity which agitated the slumbering country during the last two decades-such an appalling, titanic growth of industry and trade. If you have read the previous articles, you will remember how the government whipped and spurred the corn export. We of the present generation are quite familiar with this period. We also shall see the catastrophe before long.

An "Economic Monstrosity".

Thanks to this mushroom development of capitalistic production, a great part of the destitute, landless pensantry and of the swarming, fit-fornothing poor, and town riff-raff turned into organized industrial proletariat. Thus we have arrived at the explanation of what we have termed at the commencement of this article Russla's economic monstrosity.

In their struggle with capitalism the Russian working classes chiefly have to deal with foreign capital, and this makes the situation so much clearer for "the great unwashed". They are foreigners, those vampires who suck in, or rather out, all the surplus value produced in the country; so the jingo "patriotism" of the "True Russian eople" does not work at all-beyond the ranks of landlords and the very dregs and scum of society. And now that I have been here for some time, and looked at things, I have come to realize the unfathomable importance of the fact.

The Russian working classes fight for the interests of the whole Russian Society, including what there is of bourgeoisie. On the contrary, the Russian government mechanism, con-sisting of officials, Cossacks, and priests, stand up, perforce, for the interests of the foreigners, who rob and exploit the country. All the modern governments are naught but so many autocracy is the shopman of foreign capital. The authorities- one colossal octopus—suck and drain their own people for all they are worth, and then obediently hand over the lion's share of the spoils to the European plutoc-

As the cosmopolitan gang of moneylenders are perfectly conscious what a boon for them the autocracy is, they it either coming or going, and most strain every power, throw good likely both. It's a poor rule that won't money after bad, in order to keep it work two ways, tho the obvious was

afloat, altho they know full well all the stability and precarlousness wretched existence. Stolypin, the first of all Russian bureaucrats, conceived the psychology of European capital. Hitherto many a bold coup d'état was checked by anxious forebodings "What will Europe say to this?" "How will Europe look at that?" Stolypin the brute goes bluntly thru, careless of any such considerations.

To "Maintain Order".

When an important personageliberal—expressed his anxiety a few days ago lest the credit of Russia should be ruined by his latest actions respect of the electorate—the cadets, the peasantry, the working class-Stolypin answered publicly ("Strana", Thursday, Nov. 29), word for word, thus: "Never mind about Europe is interested exclusively in the maintenance of order as guarantee of our fulfilling our obli gations. The government always were gentlemen with regard to their cred itors, and will remain such in future."

Hear, hear, Mr. Stolypin; right you are! Claw me, claw thec-that is the principle. And behold! indeed, whole sale executions are going on as lively as three months ago; the most outrageous, unheard-of crime of tyranny are being nonchalantly perpetrated every day; and Europe-why, Europe is all right.

To sum up the foregoing, I wish to draw your attention to these two facts: First, that since no important class of bourgeoisie could possibly grow up during the mushroom devel-opment of capitalism which would be owerful enough to cope with the unbridled arbitrariness of the autocracy the whole of the task falls on to the shoulders of the fully-grown-up Rus sian proletariat and the Russian intelligence. Hence their unparalelled importance.

Secondly, upon the collapse of the autocracy-and collapse it inevitably will-there will be no drag met with in shape of a strong bourgeols class, which will succeed, as it did in Farnce, in "shunting" the Revolution into some conciliating "constitution". The Russian intelligence will see to that.

GIVING THE GAME AWAY.

By Frances M. Gill.

In the "Times Financial Review" of the year 1906, the Vice-President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad states that his road has "re flected the prosperity of the country". Traffic has been so great that it has been difficult "notwithstanding heavy expenditures for equipment in recent years, to provide cars with which to handle the business offered." He concedes that "indications point to the continuance of prosperity of the Burlington and other western railroads. Yet, in spite of the past and prospec ive prosperity, and the difficulty of handling its increased business with its present equipment, he thinks that not so much will be spent for railroad improvements in 1907 as in, 1906, in consequence of "increased pay rolls due to advances in wages", which in the case of the Burlington alone will amount to two and a half million dolars.

But, even the augmented dividends have squeezed a bit of water out of their stock, yet the lot of the railroads s not a happy one—indeed the outlook for the multiplication of their millions is quite gloomy, for there is such horrible uncertainty as to what the Hepburn act will do to rates. Then follows a suggestion as to the advisability of an increase to meet the demands made by reason of the wage raise. Also, concemitant with other 'raises" there has been an advance in the price of material for construction, because of which it will be "wise and prudent to restrict as far as possible all unusual expenditures"—which is probably a euphemism for safety de-

However, the situation for the dividend drawers is not quite hope! -there are still some feathers on the goose which has been so often plucked, and despair is tempered by the be-ilef that the "public" will probably "pay the bill for railway wage raises in increased freight rates," or else "it will feel the effect of it in the curtailment of inprovements, which, of course, means the consumption of less material and the use of less labor by the railways". The saplent conclusion is then reached that "it is as impossible for the railways to burn the candle at both ends-to stand reduction in freights and increased price of labor. as for any other concern."

"Practical Benficence".

Here, then, is the truth as to the beneficence of the railroads to their employees. So much frankness is sel-dom permitted to reach the "public". but the vice-President of the C. B. & Q. has let the cat out of the bag, and there is no reason to doubt that he expresses the general opinion of railway management. The much beralded " is to be put into one pocket of the workingman and taken out of the other, for even if he does not pay it in the form of higher priced commodities due to advanced freight harges, the demand for his labor will be decreased because of the curtailment of building operations. In this way, and by the practise of the utmost economy, which will not stop short of discharging men on one pretext or another, the railroads will continue to "realize" dividends and advise means for making the workingman pay the "increased" wages. He is bound to get

THE CENSUS AND THE SOCIALISTS.

W. J. Ghent, in "The Independent."

Bulletin No. 57 of the Census Bureau furnishes an axcellent confirmation of Socialist analyses of present day tendencies in industry. This bulletin gives a statistical statement of the first quinquennial census (that of 1905) of manufactures in the United States. Hand trades and petty industries are omitted, and the figures relate only to "establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system." The schedules used are virtually identical with those used in 1900, and accurate comparisons be tween the two censuses are thus rendered possible. The favorite refuge of census officials and other optimists in reply to unfavorable deductions drawn from comparisons of previous censuses has beretofore been murrer that, the schedules being different, no basis for exact comparison existed. This refuge cannot again be taken. For the first time we have approximately like standards of meas-That concentration increases steadily

is a commonplace of Socialist conten-tion. The persistence, to a greater or less degree, of petty industries and petty mercantile houses is acknowledged, but the assertion is made that these minor establishments undergo a constant restriction of scope and revenue. They are the "refuge of the cripples of capitalism," as Vandervelde says-of men who seek with their small savings from industry to escape the drudgery of manual work. Tho they persist as to numbers, the individual units melt like bubbles in a stream.

It is also a part of the Socialist con tention that, as concentration increases, as machinery is improved and as the volume of comfodities is heaped up, the stress of /: competiferred from the field of production to the field of distribution. The struggle is to sell goods to the last accessible human being. And so the number of workers in the purely productive industries remains virtually stationary (in many industries decliming), while number of those in clerical and distributive tasks increases.

Let us see what the Census Bulletin has to say concerning these two points. First, as to concentration, There is a large increase in amount of capital employed. In fiveyears the total has grown from \$8. 978,825,200 to \$12,686,265,673, an increase of 41.3 per cent. No one need doubt the truth of these figures. The nation's wealth advances by long leaps, and a great part of it is transformed into capital for the creating of further wealth, by enlarging or creating industrial enterprises. But the number of new establishments is inconsiderable. The increase is only from 207,562 to 216,262, or 4.2 per cent -one-tenth of the rate of the increase

The remarkable extent of this concentration is shown by further figures. There are 71,162 establishments with an annual product of less than \$5,000. and 120,920 with a product ranging from \$5,000 to \$100,000. The whole of these 192,082 establishments, however, comprising 88.8 per cent. of the entire number of establishments, produce only 20.7 per cent. of the total manufactured product. On the other hand, the 24.180 establishments producing

values of \$100,000 and more annually, comprise only 11.2 per cent. of the to tal number, but they produce 79.3 per cent of the total value. Thirty-eight per cent. of the total values are produced by only 1,899 establishmentsless than 1 per cent. of the total. "The organization of large establishments," says the Census Bulletin, "either by new construction or by bringing independent manufacturing enterprises un; der the same ownership, has been one of the conspicuous features in connection with the manufacturing industries of the country."

The increase in the number of wage earners in manufacturing is also but moderate. We have had at least two years of unexampled prosperity, the number of immigrants (a very considerable portion of whom are of wage-earning age) has broken all records, and there has been an increase of population of probably 10 per cent. Yet the best the census can show for the increase in the average number of wage-earners is 16 per cent, A number of industries show distinct losses in the numbers employed, while others show but little change. Considering the factors mentioned above this is virtually no increase at all. It is not sufficient to indicate steady employment for the out-of-works of the census of 1900. But while the wage-earners show s

dight a numerical growth, the salaried officials, clerks and the like advanced their numbers from 364,202 to 519,751. This is a gain of 42.7 per cent., a gain greater than that in the amount of capital employed. Even these figures, it should be remembered, give no adequate idea of the increase of the numbers of this class, since the numbers employed in manufacturing alone are considered. The greater bulk of the clerical and distributive workers is employed in other kinds of enterprises. Were it possible at this time to obtain figures of bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, salesmen, packers, shippers, draymen, boatmen, railway employees and other miscellaneous groups of this class, a rate of increase considerably greater would no doubt be found. This class as a whole increased by 48.4 per cent. from 1890 to 1900. All present tendencies indicate a higher rate of growth for the last five years.

Modern industry is based upon the production of goods for sale. Concentration and improved processes pile up commodities in an ever-increasing voiume, and the human struggles is more and more a conflict to sell goods. All means that human ingenuity can invent to bring wares to the notice of the last persuadable being and to persuade him to buy, are employed. The distant heathen and the remote squatter are alike pursued to their last refuge in the hope of selling them anything from blass beads to automobiles. The number of persons directly or indirectly employed in distribution increases. But despite this increase, despite the extensive and intensive cultivation of the market, despite the relative de crease of wage-earning producers, and the much more significant relative degease in the number of productive establishments, the market continues to be fed with a swelling volume of goods which cannot be sold; and which threaten, sooner or later, a collapse of the prevailing system of production

And what then? Well, the Socialists have also an answer to that, which be who cares may learn.

VOX POPULI.

By Rose Pastor Stokes.

And make your claim in Freedom's

Chorus:

We love the red, the white, the blue-

Ye boast of all your liberties.

Altho your helpless servitude

And end the Tyrant's sway!

The dear old Yankee flag:

The People's life to save.

land

dead-

Here is a land of plenty, sir;

For masters, not for slaves;

Have cast the stains thereon;

Till every stain is gone.

dull, unthinking herd;

With but a single word.

Till Tyrant Powers decay:

The People's voice obey!

And ne'er shall we contented be

A prosperous, unjust country, sir,

The Tyrant Powers which rule the

(Chorus.)

The Tyrant Powers may count us

The we can raise or hurl them low

Till all who hear, or far or near,

We'll shout the word, the potent word

-The law makers of Colorado are

now in session. The corporations are

in a position to pass any legislation

that is, desired. The majority of the

members of the present legislative

assembly were shackled to the moneyed

interests of the state before they were

masses of the people need expect no beneficial legislation from the corpora-

tion-owned aggregation that now in-

fest the state capitol.-Miners' Maga-

even nominated in a convention.

O'er which a stained flag waves.

But love we more the single hue

Floats o'er a single slave, We'll dearer hold the Red Flag.

Of one despised "rag"; For while the Yankee bunting

Makes even strong men weep.

Awake! arise with us, like men,

Ye wage-slaves yet asleep;

On each election day.

mame

not apparent to the Vice-President of the C. B. & Q. when he used the burn-ing-the-candle-at-both-ends argument, for it is equally appliable to the workingman's tallow dip.

There is not much doubt that such touching appeals will have their effect on rate making legislation, for what argument could be more potent than the "increased pay rolls"-an argument and to the head! As to cutting down of expenses in building operations, let the railroads alone for a way to provide for that, for it is safe guess that very little extension of traffic facilities beyond the imperatively necessary will be made inder any circumstances until there is a reduction in the price of material and labor, for it is notorious that improvement of plants of any kind is made when labor and material are Hard times is the opportunity for reducing all such expenses to their lowest terms.

The puzzle is to find the workingman. He is somewhere between the upper millstone of increased prices and the lower millstone of decreasing demand for his labor-and he's being ground mighty fine

POLICE INTERFERENCE IN ENGLAND.

The free-speech fight has been renewed in England-or, to put it more correctly, the atempt of the police to suppress Socialist agitation has been renewed and is being sturdly resisted. At Nelson, Stonehouse, and other points our comrades had a serious contest last summer over the right to hold open-air meetings. For the time they won, the at the cost of a good deal of money paid in fines and court fees and the imprisonment of some of our speakers. Now the persecution has been begun again at Nelson. London "Justice" indicates that there will be no surrender until the police are completely checkmated.

Opportunity is the field of the rich man, in which his poorer neighbors have sown the seeds of industry. -Melbourne Socialist

THE GREATEST OF ALL BANKS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

The economic relation which every | clety, the workers riches will declare member of the human family now bears to every other, fins burdened the masses with vast nonentity, and the individuals with vast facts, exaggerations and responsibilities; it has made the real danger of life to be no longer decay thru poverty, but suffocation thru riches, it threatens us with the degradation of the average, and an idolatrous exaltation of the select individual life.

Never was a man so completely armed against men, and so powerless on their behalf, as in this age of exploitation; the malady of unsocial might is in fact the most plarming disease of our golden egoism. All the avenues of success so surely lead to the camp of the Philistines, that our marvellous in crease of resources by association only threaten the dissolution of society. The vaults of the banks are filling up

by a law akin to that of gravity at traction; so many human beings are involuntarily associated in labor, so many other human beings are thereenriched without reason, proportion right or ability and the result of the world's ambition and experience hus been a second fall of man under the feet of its own might there to be crushed by the weight of its own industrial accumulations. And this calamity has overtaken us because the body of society has been rapidly organized under modern conditions while the mind and soul of society has remained a slow infant wrapped in the swaddling clothes of old ideals old morals and old religions.

The case as thus stated plainly suggests its own remedy. fering from an accumulation of socia; substance and the lack of a social life or mind.

Now I do not say that this way of development ought to have been other-I am satisfied with all the "has beens" of the world. There might have been easily a better father and mother than mine, were, but at this time of day I cannot easily change my parent age, the perhaps a little more cussedness on their part might have injured them. I feel that it would have done me some good. Yet why repine? Sufficient unto the good of to-morrow is the evil of to-day, and sufficient unto the good of this day was the evil of yesterday. I know that whatever good there is has for its root whatever evil there was, and I know that whatever evil there is now, arises from things once good but which are now lifeless and rotting.

Our relation to the past is to select from it, as we can; our relation to the present is to build it as we may; and our relation to the future is to invest ourselves in it, as we must; for however thoughtiers we may be this is the law, that every act we perform passes away from us as an investment in society. Society is thus the saddest the most hopeful and the surest, the greatest of all banking institutions.

Against the incremental past, the burdens and dangers of dead accumulation, the proper life of the human race to-day is put upon the defensive. And all we men and women, who are plending for social ideals,, who are instructing, organizing and doing isbors for redemption, are the bank directors, the trustees for human life, the prophets of the new wealth, the new social philosophy, the new religion.

Now what is our outlook, what are our resources against the philistines of private capital who can steal away our present lives to invest them in their own. The world is, and always has been, a bank of twofold deposit. deposits intended and not intended where the thief while depositing his plunder, deposits also ha own deceitfulness, and reaps a society full of money and deceit. His returns of money on money represent the geo-metric feenadity of society on money and what is that fecundity on the cruelty, and falsehood invested? No amount of stupidity on the part

of the working class can enable the parasite class to confine all social returns to the form of cash, interest on social investments cannot be called for so. Behind the teller's window the sphynx face counts out such returns as investors never looked for, the curses of broken law and wounded life. No amount of complay on the part of capitulists can take out in their be loved money all the increment of all of that labor puts in as life. The life of society cannot fructify dead things, it fructifies only life, and money in crements are but semblances and delusions of increase. What the capitalist does invest he gets back with all tine usury.

The predatory qualities of cunning. the attributes of the jungle which he puts in do constitute much of his permanent and fatal increase, while the workers notwithstanding their blindness, are reaping a richer and more abiding increment of ability. One day when the qualities of the jungle will prove to be worse than useless to so-

their dividends a hundred fold. It is to tremble when one thinks

pon this stern law of returns in kind which is the fundamental law of new social morals. What you give you get, what you sow you reap, and upon what you steal you can get no increase but that of your own ability as a thief. Do not try to hide anything, you cannot prosper on any sham, the greatest and truest of all books in society. it is relentlessly honest and will reward you with increase on your own. your own. Those of us who invest our souls shall get back our souls strong and beautiful, those who invest deeit will go away empty. The Socialists developing out of the

proletarian struggle may therefore

veil congratulate themselves that the sorrows of their class should have brought them so near to the whole-life laws of the world. Upon their sordid lives and experience as upon a keyboard all the great harmonies of sodety have their tone and occasion. their Markness that brings forth Nothing could be Imagined more terrible than really a criminal life, a voluntary rascal, yet the greatest of criminals at his worst pays back all and more, cannot escape the doom of being suggestor of rectitude. The completeness of capitalism's crime against the life and liberty of the common people places it, by suggestion and paternity, in the vanguard of the bad causes that make for righteousness, it leads even the church, the army and the throne to Socialism. Why then tremble! Since all evil is in the grip of everlasting life, under inviolable, mortgage to pay back Summer for Winter. March on sweet life and fear nothing, your enemies shall be your hostages and all opposing things your meat and drink. It is interesting for us to know that

the live wires of the world are under the feet of labor and that we placed them there. The insignificent, the commonplace man is the object around which the greater laws revolve; it is he and his that constitute the top root of all philosophy. No motion shall ever grow wise or right but that which reads its history and, its duty in the light of labor's candle. It was on the field of labor, out of its failures, devices and suffocating burdens that the mind of man was originally born; and it is startling to think how much that

This imponderable thing which lifts and is not lifted, which weighs and is not we hed, is sister to the potent spell that holds the atoms and the spheres together and marshals celestial systems like school-children on a fire drill. By mind mankind enters the spiritual universe not to worship but to work, not as a slave of superstition but as partner in the law firm as he is in the bank of the world. Among us the struggle of wisdom

is against property, always, because

the struggle of property is always against life, and life is a struggle against accumulation. He lives only who carries not too much and he alone struggles best who knows that he struggies against the conjections of life. Life's effort is not to have too much life,but to pass it on, and be sure we shall have escaped or passed off the lumberous accumulations of coward property long before we task the full possibilities of human life. The unembarassed man, the man with nothing to carry has most to live and most to give. The wise man, the man who has learned to live, is he who has been learning how to admininster into the human bank around him the surplus of his life. The wise free happy man is he who lives near est to his margin, who works and thinks up to the edge of his reserve. To-day this cannot be done, because we have no human bank around us, we have no faith in life. Yet this is a law, and the day comes when even sex life than to go mad with its accumulation.

But whatever bull men, or gentlemen may yet learn is not of so much importance as what we know now, first because it is now, and because, much or little, the learning of the world's scholars in the past was not economic and social. They invested all their minds in bric-a-brac, or in hole and corner institutions of their own, they sterllized the young minds of the peasantry in the cells of class law and class theology, leaving to us the whole field from which to dig the seeds of true learning. If the fields of literature has been empty of life we will begin to create new literary forms into which life will love to plaw, new forms upon which like the golden fleece of the Argosy life will love to linger and glow as ambient fire. Society like a living sen about us, takes all and gives all back. Let us then east our brend fearlessly upon its fertile waters. No thought, no noble form of words, no sacred social desires, no humble deed done in the spirit of publie fraternity shall be lost to society, that is the bank that never forgets that never fails to pay.

FREE-SPEECH FIGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

The Socialists in Melbourne, Australia, are having a hard fight to maintain the right of holding street meetings. At latest advice, some twenty or more of our comrades had been arrested some of them fined as high as £5 (\$25), and Tom Mann was serving a term of five weeks in prison. It is safe to say. however, that in the long run the authorities will have to back down, for gaining general sympathy.

"Every man is the architect of his own fortune." so runs the favorite proverb. This proverb is an heirioam from the days of small production, when the fate of every single breadwinner, at worst that of his family also, depended upon his own personal qualities. To-day the fate of every member of a capitalist community depends less and less upon his own individuality, and more and more upon a thousand elecumstances that wholly beyond his control. -Karl Kautsky.

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AN OPEN LETTER

FROM WILSHIRE.

In view of our remarks under the head of "Note, Comment, and Answer" in The Worker of Jan. 12 upon the Wilshire gold-mine project, Comrade Wilshire asks us to publish the following letter addressed by him to the "Social Democratic Herald", in reply to an editorial attack upon the pro-

ject in that paper: To the "Social Democratic Herald", Milwankee, Wis. Dear Sir:-My attention has been called to an article appearing in your columns reflecting by innuendo upon my good faith in offering the Bishop Creek mining stock to

the public thru the columns of "Wilshire's Magazine". While you do not say directly that I am conducting a fake mining swindle, your article is so purposely ambiguous and has so many quirks and turns that one could be very easily led to believe that you For instance, you start out by stating it you have been receively exposing mining-stock fakes, and that you had ex-posed these fakes owing to the fact that Gaylord Wilshire had launched a miningstock scheme. The natural inference being that Wilshire's scheme is also a fake, but you don't seem to have the courage to say directly. You evidently know of the

mine may "possibly realize a profit".' If it is a "fake", how can they? Is it a "crime against the party's interthe country can ask their readers to buy stock in their business and commit no crime? If it's a question of getting money back, I would ask if anyone can invest in any stock offered by any Socialist editor other than Wilshire, where the buyer has always got it back on demand. I refer to either Bishop Creek mine stock or to "WU shire's Magazine" stock. Can a stockholder in the Milwaukee Social Democratic

Company get his money back on demand? Any comrade that has bought Bishop Creek gold stock of me and is dissatisfied with his purchase merely has to return his stock to get his money back. You intimate that one of the comrades in Milwankee has been swindled out of his money by invest-ing in Bishop Creek stock. I say "swindled", because when a man uses the term you use—namely, "Caught by the schemes to the tone of \$300"—that means in plain English that the man has been swindied.

died and wants his money back, then all he has to do to get it is to ask for it.

I have published perfectly plain statements about the Bishop Creek mine. We have an humense mass of low-grade gold-bearing ore. This can be seen and verified by the control of the by anyone that takes the trouble to go to mine. It is a matter of plain sight, We have an enormous water power, and this again is a matter of plain sight. I have published many letters to vouch for what I have said about the mine, and I have sent out photographic vopies of the assays showing how the ore runs. It is impossible for anyone to say that I have not made such plain and clear statements about the mine that if untrue they can easily be shown to be so. I don't know of my own knowledge of any mine which has ever been is unched to which the name of "fake" was due which was of low-grade proposition. It is practically impossible to swindle the public on a low-grade mine, such as the Bishop Creek mine is. It is too easy of detection. If a man says he has a mountain of ore, as I do, and that anybody can tell its value by sampling it, he can't lie with safety; it is too easy to determine whether he tells the truth or not. No one would dare say he had such

too near jail for comfort.

I can't see that there is any more harm in my suggesting to comrades that they could have a good thing by investing in the Bishop Creek gold mine than for you to suggest, by taking the advertisement, that they put their money in the Mer-chants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Milwaukee. I think it is better to put the oney in the Bishop Creek gold mine than It is to put it in a bank. Have not savings banks been known to break? Is advertising the bank in your paper a guarantee that it won't? You take the advertise ment from that bank because they pay you to do it; you regard it as perfectly legiti mate to so divert the comrades' money to the bank. Why is not my advertisement of the gold mine on exactly the same basis?

If I were asked what advertisements should not appear in a Socialist paper, I should say those of the public utility corsuch a corporation wishes to subsidize the public press in order to prevent agitation against the public ownership of its plants it gives out advertisements to the papers. Now I won't say that the large advertise-ment which appears in your columns of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company was given for any such purpose, but I do say that you are laying yourself open to suspicion in taking advertisements from such a source. I might call your attention also to the fact that you are running an advertisement from a doctor, an "advertising" doctor, who says that he removes "ob ests" for Wilshire to ask his readers to in-vest in his business? If so, how is it that practically all the other Socialist papers in usually means that the advertiser is really announcing his willingness to do illegal operations. I cannot see the consistency in and then on the next page publishing a long expose of other advertising doctors as uncilcal harpies". Consistency seems to be a virtue as rare as courage in the colunits of the "Social Democratic Herald".

Why den't you have the contage to say

directly that Wilshire misrepresents and is a swindler? Make your charge direct and tangible enough to merit a direct and tangible answer, and you need not fear my

GAYLORD WILSHIRE. New York, Jan. 31.

New York, Jan. 31.

[Note.—We think it but fair to publish this letter, the the greater part of it has no direct reference to our own remarks. For ourselves, we stand by what we said four weeks ago. Our sole cencern is that the interest and reputation of the Socialist movement should not be involved with the success or failure of any such business enterprise that movement—that the Socialist movement—that the Socialist movement—that the Socialist movement should not suffer in the possible event of the business enterprise proving distincts. We do not mean to say that Courade Wilshire has any intention of using the Socialist movement for business purposes. But the warning seems to us necessary, because it is the natural tendency of readers to identify his business enterprise with his political affiliation—Ed.]

THE PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

To the Editor of The Worker:-For some tice of the comrades a matter, which I think many will agree to be of incalculable value as a means of propaganda. As I have even less prospect in the future of the thue necessary to put my ideas forward in the manner I would desire, I berewith tender them, hoping that they will prove of sufficient interest, to at least, partially accomplish their purpose.

I refer to the publishing during the past year or two, of articles on economic ques-tions or Socialism in the newspapers or magazines. It is indeed, a most significant sign of the times, and a source of the deepest satisfaction on our part, to see the de-velopment of capitalism and its necessarily resultant economical pressure, forcing those,

most efficient instruments in the enslavement of the public mind and inspiration of the fanatical opposition to our philosophy It is true that these articles at times are not truthful or flattering, but their harm in the long run is debatable, inasmuch as they cause discussion, give the movement adbeginning of the truthful exposition of our ideas. In fact, some newspapers and maga-zines have already entered this period, and many more will do so in the near future, in their desperation to starve off bankruptcy. Many people have received their first inspiration to study Socialism from these sources, investigated our theeories and became comrades. Thousands of

> watch the magazines, and particularly the dally press for articles discussing of or Socialism, especially when they are fallacious or slanderous, to assume It as a duty to reply to them, criticising them in tolerant language, using as far as applicable, simple ideas and words, as man's mind is untrained to technical terms, long words and complicated analysis, strung out in long sentences. Be short and to the point. Again, don't try to cover all the points covered in the article criticised; take up one or at most two features for criticism, and let them be those most generally misunderstood. Above everything don't write a long sermon or your letter will not be published. The shorter the let-One hundred and fifty words is usually the newspaper rule for letters. If they are not published, they serve the cause in showing public sentiment and the editor must at least partially eater to that, otherwise he would not have readers and consequently advertisers. If your letter is not published it, with those of others, will help to get some writers letter recognized. Few. I think, will dispute that this is

others, although unconverted, have had

their prejudices tempered or overcome, a

victory for the cause in either case.

an invaluable means of propaganda, cost-ing absolutely nothing, and circulated without cost among thousands of both classes. We devote incalculable energy in scheming for efficient methods of propaganda, writing and printing for the party press, besides economizing on every hand to meet expenses from depleted trensures. Here is a scheme to do all this, with even free distribution, for the cost of postage and writing material.

Probably no paper in New York has given as much space in its "Forum" as has the "New York World." Altho we recognize it as a bitter opponent, the greed for circulation and the obvious necessity of pandering to public sentiment has r sulted, during the last few months, is its opening its columns to working peoples' troubles and Socialism. The writer has, as far as time has permitted, taken advantage of the opportunity with success, to no one's greater surprise than his own.

Many of the comrades do nothing be-

tween campaigns, if at all. This method unpleasant work. This method of ngitation should be constantly exploited to its limit, by the party press thruout the coun-WILLIAM MACKENZIE. Brooklyn, N. Y.

-The Italian police have called on the trade unions of Italy to assist them to get better wages, and the unions have agreed to do so. If you wish a man to become in-

terested in Socialism, send him The

TRADE UNIONS IN EUROPE.

The British government has collaborated an interesting report on trade union growth in Europe. It appears that in countries of progressive industrial development trade unionism makes steady, and in some cases, rapid growth. Particularly is this the case with France and Germany. During the years 1899 and 1904 the Social Democratic unions of Germany nearly coubled their membership, and they now include more than two-thirds of the organized workers of the countries; the "Christian" unions have made ai most equal relative progress, and the portance numerically, continue to hold their own. In France, too, there has been rapid growth both in unions and in their membership. Austria shows a gain of from 189,000 in 1904 to 323,000 in 1905.

The largest unions in Germany are those in the building trades, which number a quarter of all the members of the Social Democratic group of unions, and it is noticeable that it is these trades which have succeeded most in concluding collective wage agree-ments in recent years. The metal trades come next with a membership nearly equal to that of the building trades. In France the building trades have the largest number of unions, but by far the largest unions are those of transport trades, while the unions in the metal, mining and textile trades are next in point of membership. In Austria the metal trades take the lead and the building and transport trades come next. Italy is an exception, for there just one-half of the organized workers are connected with agriculture, the transport trades following with one-seventh, and the metal workers with one-tenth. The growth of unionism i. Spain is also marked .-Cleveland Citizen.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES COMPLAIN OF OPPRESSION.

The Natal " Witness" translates at article which appeared in the native paper, "Hanga Lase Natal", giving the case for the natives and a list of their demands. The article declares that the position of the natives is worse than under the Boers. . "The land which the whites found us on is what our forefathers lived on from time immemorial, nevertheless it was taken from us and sold under our feet and we have been refused when we wanted to buy the same." It is complained that a native is not allowed to hold any government position, no matter what honors he takes on examination. The Indian settlers have grievances, the natives are not only deprived of the vote, but also pressed into road Not allowed even to be or parties. a jury where a native is to be tried. paid one-fifth-the wages of the whites, prohibited from holding meetings, the position of the natives in Natal is in-

deed a subject one. The article goes

ment was meted out to natives com-

pared with what whites would have

received-white flag not respected

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stuffs destroyed, cattle seized, and institute the charter which they demand: The right to buy laud; to travel and buy stock without restriction (even a sick man cannot now be removed without a pass); to have guns for hunting; to equality in places of public resort and to build schools "that we may have chosen for us good magistrates who are not boys, lawyers to reprove us by the law, but be restricted in their charges"; an interest limit on money-lenders; rights of chiefs and parents over minors and children to be upheld; abolition of compulsory service on road parties; a right to the money they earn and Umitation of buttax to 14 shillings (\$3.50) a year; representation in Parliament.

GLASS WORKERS SHUT OUT TO SWELL MASTERS' PROFITS PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31 .- At a meet-

ing held here of the National Brokerage Company, representing all the independent window-glass manufacturers of the country, it was unanimous ly agreed to curtail the production. Many employes who expected steady work until late in June will be laid work until late in June will be laid off. Some of them are asking what becomes of all the advice about industry and thrift so generously provided for them by subsidized editors and preachers, seeing that they cannot exercise these "good old-fashioned virtues" except when the associated masters permit it. Also, they observe that the "independ-

-The Cleveland "Citizen", with its over the incidents of the recent outissue of Jan. 26, entered upon its seventeenth year and claims to be the old-est English labor publication in the break, and shows what different treat-United States.

ent" bosses treat them with just as lit-

tle consideration as does the trust.

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ore, 1 cent per copy; 75 cents per

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LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 220 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway. Telephone: 5976 or 5977 Franklin.

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall. Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutton St.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233
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Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
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II (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.: Dist.
III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7,30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.:
Dist. V—309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1439 Second Ave., 8 p. m.
The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-10N), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 n. m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 80th street.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.-Branches in New York. Brooklyn, Paterson, New-ark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chi-cago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City.

NITED BROTHERTHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple, 243. East 84th street. Arthur Gonne, 1962. Anthony Ave., Bronz. New York City, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221. East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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didates have to Join existing branches. In
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PARTY NEWS.

National Secretary Barnes makes the following report upon the election by referendum of the National Executive Committee and National Secretary, the vote upon which closed Jan. 30:

FOR NATIONAL EXEUCTIVE COM-MITTEE.

Oscar Ameringer, 173; Claude Andre 212; R. Baker, 136; Marion Banks, 139; Robert Bandlow, 1,262; May Beals, 1482; E. T. Behrens, 387; G. F. Bentley, 148; Victor L. Berger, 4.197; Barney Berlyn, _23; C. A. Berry, 175; O. H. Blase, 109; Haldor E. Boen, 115; Chus. Bonsa'l, 63; W. E. Brandon, 64; Geo. D. Brewer, 748; Jas. H. Brower, 503; Wm. Brown, 94; E. E. Carr, 713; W. W. Cassaday, 77; J. E. Chenoweth, 72; John Collins, 1,296; Jos. M. Cold well, 266; J. F. Cooper, 73; Isaac Cowen 667; W. H. Crawford, 45; Chas. Dobbs, 271 H. Dunbar, 95; Chas. Escher, 112; M. Evans, 130; B. Feigenbaum, 617; Con F. Foley, 216; Winfield R. Gaylord 1,770; A. F. Germer, 146; L. Gliges, 141; Louis Gonziou, 201; G. G. Hall, 146; Alex. Halonen, 496; Ban Hanford, 4,203; Fred eric Heath, 1,155; Wm. H. Henry, 94; John T. Hill, 145; W. B. Hilton, 2)0; Morris Hillquit, 3,395; G. A. Hoehn, 1,201; A. B. Hollenbaugh, 120; S. M. Holman, 741; W. V. Holloway, 131; Wood Hubbard, 214; John Hudson, 167; Ernest D. Hull, 147; Cloudsley Johns, 120; J. W. Kelley, Michael T. Kennedy, 150; Chas. H. 1,988; John Kerregan, 273; Geo. R. Kirk-patrick, 1,409; S. A. Knopfnagel, 226; John Kolu, 334; Dr. M. J. Konikow, 295; Luclia R. Krehbell, 405; James Larsen, 98; Robt. Lawrence, 122; Arthur Morrow Lewis, 658; Walter N. Lodge, 63; A. S. Loudermilk, 168; H. Louska, 240; L. W.Lowry, 165; John 192; James H. Maurer, 443; John A. C. Menton, 81; W. J. Millard, 249; Word H. Mills, 441; Ed. Moore, 572; J. T. McDill, 141; Oren C. McDonald, 110; Wm. H. Mc-Fall, 135; H. S. McMaster, 172; G. W. Dam, 56; T. E. Palmer, 262; Joseph M. atterson, 3,103; Fred Paulitsch, 361; Geo. F. Peterson, 262; L. G. Pope, 233; B. F. Ramp, 40; John M. Ray, 198; S. M. Reynolds, 412; Robert B. Ringler, 247; E. L. Rodgers 262: J. P. Roe. 120: Sumner Rose, 134; Robert Saltiel, 454; Fred L. Schwartz, 382; Arthur Simonds, 183; A. M. Simons, 3,400; Thos. A. Sladden, 92; John W. Slayton, 606; H. J. Sleight, 40; A. L. Smith, 156; Tompkins Smith, 66; J. A. Snook, 52; W. L. Spear, 57; Seymour Sted-man, 1,617; A. M. Stirton, 163; F. G. Strickland, 766; J. G. Phelps Stokes, 2,194; A. E. Stuttsman, 82; Chas. W. Swanson, 131; Thos. Swinburn, 77; A. P. Tanner, 315; Wm. B. Thompson, 78; B. F. Tiller, 47; Hermon F. Titus, 551; Ernest Untermann, 2,351; J. E. Voss, 56; Jas. E. Walker, 147; J. H. Walker, 197; Louis F. Weiss, 131; Wm. Wilen, 582; John F. Williams, 106; Winfield S. Wines, 35; A. B. Wiser, 23; G. W. Woodbey, 389; John M. Work, 2,253; D. Kissam Young, 235; Wm. H. Zerbe, 73;

FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY.

J. Mahlon Barnes, 6,400; A. H. Floaten,
1.428; W. Covington Hall, 136; Ida Crouch 693; Nicholas Klein, 379; H. M.

Ben Hanford, Victor L. Berger, A M. Simons, Morris Hillquit, Joseph M. Patterson, Ernest Untermann, and John M. Work have been elected the National Executive Committee, and J. Mablon Barnes National Secretary.

No reports were received from Flor-ide and North Dakota. The reports from California, Oregon and Utah were received Jan. 31.; from Wyoming Feb. 1; from Washington, Feb. 2; all too late to be counted. The vote of these states, if added, would not affeet the result of the election, nor would they affect the relative position of any of the 12 leading candidates for the National Executive Committee, and none of the candidates for Nation a! Secretary.

A complete tabulation of the vote a eported by state secretaries and reperts from locals in unorganized states. will be printed in the January issue f the Official Monthly Bulletin. NON-VOTING ON NATIONAL COM-MITTEE.

National Committeeman Schwartz of Pennsylvania writes as follows to the National Secretary.

Your weekly Bulletin of Jan. 26, together with the vote on National Committee mo-tion No. 1, has been received. I am some-what indignant that out of 67 members of this committee, only 32 of them voted on this motion. I believe that it is time that the mem-

bers of the National Committee who have een in the habit of being "wall flower" brnaments, take a tumble to themselves

nd wake up.

I can appreciate how discouraging it must be to the National Secretary to have such a sleepy committee as an advisory on im-portant party matters.

I can appreciate how the National Secre-

ary might feel in consulting such a com-littee for advice and get such little return.

t seems to me that there are members this committee that like to see their es jotted down as a National Commit-te, ind that's about all. I hope that the members of the National Committee will wake up and take more interest in matters that are submitted to them for disposition.

National Committeeman Oneal of Inal Secretary relative to certain statements made by National Committee man Smith of Louisiana when commenting upon the motion on the

as a member of the National Committee wish to protest against the statement of the member from Louisiana that the So-cialist Party is a traitor to the working class. If that statement is true, I want to ask: What is Smith doing as a member of the Socialist Party? The man who kes that statement forfeits his right to nain a member of the party and I would makes that sateshed remain a member of the party and I would favor a motion to exclude him from the National Committee if it could be constitu-tionally pur. Legitimate criticism of party affairs is to be welcomed, but when one anairs is to be welcomed, but when one uses this privilege to place the party in the same category with the capitalist parties, short work should be made in expelling him. The party in Louisiana owes it to the party at large to answer fine frothy ravings of its National Committeeman in the way they deserve.

Dan Hogan, Huntington, has been

No action was taken upon the Na-tional Executive Committee motion submitted by Comrade Work, which motion relates to publishing in English language the reports of the various Socialist parties to the International Socialist Congress. Votes were received only from Comrades Floaten and Work.

Local Washington, D. C., has decided to purchase a house valued at \$5.000, in which to maintain a headquarters.

NATIONAL LETURCERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Or ganizers for the coming week are: E. E. Carr: Feb. 10-14, Winston, Salem, N. C.; Feb. 16, Salisbury.

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee. Geo. H. Goebel: Washington, under direction of State Committee.

Massachusetts. BOSTON.

At the City Central Committee meetng on Jan. 22, officers for the ensuing six months were elected as follows. Organizer, Theo. W. Curtis; Secretary, Geo. G. Hall. 259 Westville street: Treasurer, M. H. Livingston; Auditing Committee, Comrades Marcus, Steinman and Ohlsen: Grievance Commit-Comrades Curtis, Brophy, Fulks, McFague and Ohlsen. It was voted to work in conjunction with the state organizer. Two new members were admitted.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Ward 7-9 Club, Joseph Spero spoke on "Opportunism vs. Socialism" to an audience that taxed the capacity of the hall. Beginning Sunday, Feb. 17, the club will hold its meetings in Pilgrim Hall, 694 Washington street, and the comrades are requested to make them success. All comrades not yet having made returns on dance tickets will kindly do so.

At the regular meeting of the Dorchester Socialist Club last Sunday it was reported that the reading of "The Sunken Bell" by Marion Craig Wentworth was a great success. Her rendering was a proof of her remarkable ability, and brought forth the most flattering comments of several competent critics who were present. G. E. Littlefield will lecture on "Socialism" before the club on Wednesday. Feb. 13, at 8 p. m., Gibson Hall, corner of Gibson and Adams streets.

Franklin H. Wentworth is to deliver his lecture on Wendell Phillips next week as follows: Sunday, Feb. 10, 3 p m., Rockland; Wednesday, Feb. 13, p. m., Millers Falls; Friday, Feb. 15, S p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Fitchburg.

Pennsylvania PHILADELPHIA.

l'orty-seven members were admitted during January.

Literature Agent Geo. N. Cohen reports the total sales for January amounted to \$123.06, the largest amount ever sold in January in the local's history. The cloth bound books being sold most denotes that the comrades are studying during the winter

months. The stamp sales are continually increasing, the financial secretary reporting a sale of 686 for January, the record to date.

Thirty-five thousand copies of the letter of acceptance of the Socialist candidate for Mayor, Chas. Sehl, are now ready for distribution. Any menibers or others wishing some for distribution can apply at headquarters for them.

Present headquarters being too small, the party has engaged rooms 111 and 112 in the same building. Pos session was taken Feb. 4. This will supply immediate needs, until more commodious headquarters are secured. Jos. E. Cohen has resigned from the Press Committee, and Emanuel Julius

has been elected to succeed him. Local Philadelphia has authorized the organizer to select ward captains to work in conjunction with him. The ward captains will go after the delinquent members, seeing those who are not regular in attendance at branch meetings, locating people who have moved, etc., in general acting as assistants to the central and branch organizers. They remain in office only so long as they take an interest in their work. It is expected that this plan will work well, as the young element can be developed and no trouble is anticipated in getting the needed 45 captains.

Local Philadelphia has nominated York as its choice for the place of holding the state convention.

The employees of the brass depart-ment of Wm. Sellers & Co. have always done good work for the party. The local was in need of funds about the middle of January, and they made a donation of \$50 to the general fund, which sum represented the profits from the sales of cigars and tobacco in the shop.

From present indications the coming elebration of theParis Commune will surpass any ever held in the past. Lucien Sanial will deliver the address. Excellent talent has been secured, one of Philadelphia's best tenors will sing and the musicians will be above the ordinary. Tickets will be 15 cents. Five for every ticket cashed will be turned over to the State Committee as Philadelphia's part to help pay off the state debt.

Sunday evening, Feb. 10, Wm. L. Ross will lecture at Logan Hall, 1305 Arch street, on "The Traction Question". Mr. Ross is not a Socialist and all members of the Socialist Party will toubtless be curious to hear what he has to say on this subject.

Since the last report Treasurer Wait of the Free Speech Defense Fund acknowledges the receipt of 75 cents by list and \$10 from the Machinists' Union, a total of \$10.75 for the week.

The various ward branches, which have been created in line with reapportionment plan recently adopted, have nearly all been organized. Since re-elected State Secretary of Arkansas, I the last report the 2d-5th Wards tions. A very pleasant evening was

branch, the 11th-16th, and the 18th and 31st Ward branches have been organized. The 23d and 41st will be organ ized before this is read; the 19th and 20th have been called together for Thursday evening, Feb. 14, and the 28th and 32d will probably be organized before that. The local has decided to donate a set of branch books. such as are issued by the National Office, to all new branches, thus starting them out right as far as accounts are concerned, also to supply them with stamps and literature on credit until such time as they get on their eet and can pay their way.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A referendum is being taken upon the proposition to increase the price of dues stamps to branches from 15 to 20 cents, the purpose being to meet the current expenses of the county organization. Vote closes Feb. 26.

Philadelphia has been nominated by Local Allegheny County as the place for holding the next state convention. Chas. F. Pugh will lecture at head-

quarters, Federal and So. Diamond streets, Allegheny, Sunday, Feb. 10. ph m. Subject: "Man and His Relation to the World". Mr. Pugh is not party member, but is a student of working-class conditions.

It has been decided to continue the services of a paid organizer in Allegheny County.

John M. O'Neill, editor of "Miners Magazine", and County Organizer Schwartz visited a number of trade unions last week on behalf of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. They were favorably received and the results will very likely establish a conference of trade unions that will work for the liberation of the victims of the Colo

rado-Idaho conspiracy.
Comrades Adams, Wochele, and Schwartz are a committee to get dates for holding three excursions, one each in May, July, and September.

Branch Wilmerding has already dis osed of one hundred tickets for the Kirkpatrick meetings in March.

The organization and lecture com mittees have been consolidated and will bereafter be known as the campaign committee. The committee will direct all of the work pertaining to organization and education, and has been given power to issue leaflets monthly or as they see fit. The following are the . committee: Adams, McConnell, Wilson, R. J. Douthitt, Nan, Miller, and Schwartz.

Four hundred and fifty-one dues stamps were sold by the county organization during January, purchased by 13 out of 24 branches.

Hereafter the county committee will meet only once each month, on the third Sunday at 2:30 p. m. No meeting next Sunday. Three branches report the admission of nine new members during January.

ERIE COUNTY.

Corry, Girard and Wattsburg each have groups of active workers and the comrades of Corry and Girard are expected to organize branches in the near tuture.

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone meet ing on Jan. 31 was well attended. Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor made a stirring ad dress. Emphatic resolutions of protest were adopted.

The municipal campaign is on in earnest. Two "Business Men" are engaging in a wordy cont-st for honor of representing capital at the head of our city government.

Election day Feb. 19. Gas Holmquist is the Socialist Party candidate

Meetings are held every Thursday evening at the Labor Temple, 723 State street, and visitors are invited. A good program for February is prepared.

New Jersey.

J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes will lecture on "Unearned Increment" at Socialist Party beadquarters, 230 Washington street, Newark. Monday, Feb. 11, 8 p. m. Admission free. Discussion after the lectures.

George R. Kirkpatrick will lecture on "The Weakness of the Multitude" at the Arcade, 15 E. State street, Trenton, Sunday, Feb. 10, 2 p. m.

Connecticut.

State Committee met Jan. 27, Comrade Hull presiding. Credentials from Branches No. 2, Waterbury and No. 3, New Haven, received, and Comrades Bock and H. P. Lezotte of Waterbury. and Comrades A. W. Smith, Jerre Langlois and N. F. Kratz of New Haven were seated as delegates; further delegates present: E. D. Hull, Naugatuck; S. E. Beardsley, Shelton; Maass and E. Toomey of New Haven. Treasurer's report showed balance on hand of \$50.07. The resignation of Comrade Maass, acting State Secretary, was accepted, and L. Bock of Waterbury was elected State Secretary at a salary of \$10 per week.

The entertainment and dance given by Local Mystic, Friday Feb. 1, was a great success. The Progressive Stage Society, composed of members of Local New Haven, presented F. Krafft's play, "Shoot to Kill". A large audience was present to see the play, notwithstanding the rainy weather. Much credit is due the comrades of Mystic for the efficient manner in which everything was arranged and carried out; especially are they to be commended for the hospitality extended the members of the Progressive Stage

Local Bridgeport opened its new headquarters at 119 Wall street, on Jan. 27. Patrick J. Cooney was chairman of the meeting, and made an address congratulatory to the comrades on being able to establish this pleasant quarters. The Gesang Verein Liberty sang the "Marsellaise." Charles T. Peach of Danbury made an address on "the Individuality of the Working-The German comrades then sang "The Song of Liberty," after which there were phonograph selecpassed. It is the determination of the Bridgeport comrades to wage an energetic campaign for Socialism. The rooms have been very artistically fitted up; pictures of Marx and Lassalle hang upon the walls, while across the center of the hall is the motto "Workers of the World, Unite." The com rades intend to have a free reading coom open daily, furnished with So cialist and trade-union papers. They will also establish a library containing all the principal works upon So cialist philosophy.

Here and There.

William McDevitt will start Feb. 10 from Oakland on an organization tour in central California. He will act as special state organizer.

The Polish comrades in Milwaukee have distributed 37,000 leaflets in the Polish language in the last few weeks. One hundred thousand copies of a leaflet on the "coal famine" are being distributed in Wisconsin.

New York State.

Local Troy has elected the following officers: Orga izer, Walter B. Corbin; Recording Secretary, William Wollnik; Financial Secretary, Louis Wolff; Literature Agent, Louis Wolff.

At the last meeting of Local Water-Comrade Kaley was elected member of the State Committee, Locals Carthage and Defferite not voting. Comrades in city desiring the Chicago 'Daily Socialist" are requested to leave orders at Comrade Lynch's store. Two subscriptions were taken for The Worker at the meeting and one for the daily. Literature Committee was instructed to report at next meeting and recommend books for A committee of three was appointed to visit all members who are in arrears for dues and report on same at the next regular business meeting.

New York City.

The new Executive Committee met

Gill was elected secretary. All of the

committee were present with the ex-

ception of Comrade Boyd. The following Agitation Districts were represented: 2d, Comrade Goodmant: York-ville, Comrade Crimmins; West Side. Comrade Porce: Harlem, Comrade Raphael. Sub-committees were pointed as follows: On Organization. Comrades Staring and Raphael; on Agitation and Literature, Kohn and Crimmins; on Entertainment and Finance, Comrades Wolf and S. Solomon. The Organizer reported request from the Bund that delegates be sent to a festival on Sunday at Grand Central Palace, but that he could get no representatives from the local; that he had 3,000 tickets printed for the Commune Festival, of which about 1,800 are being sent to various Assembly Districts, the rest to be kept on hand or other organizations that Shit apply for them; that arrangements were made to have the semiannual financial report printed, and will probably be ready for the next General Committee; that the Auditing Committee had audited the books; that the Moyer-Haywood Conference decided to print 75,000 copies of the Wentworth speech as a 16-page booklet; that the bulk will have to be distributed by the party organization, for the labor organizations cannot be depended upon to do much of this sort of work; that this, with the leadet, "Prosperity", will suffice for the next three er four weeks; that the proposed monthly distribution of literature has se far proved a complete fizzle; that the Assembly Districts have not made a proper and uniform effort, aitho several have promised; that this literature is to be provided at the local's expense, but to send it by express to the districts would entail an expense of \$10 or \$12, therefore districts would have to call and get whatever they were ready to dispose of; that the application for the letters to enrolled voters was not what it should be, tho a number of canvassers' cards had taken. He presented a statement of the condition of the various Agitation and Assembly Districts. The committee appointed to recanvass the May 12. Two entertainments will be the state authorities as required by the vote for delegates to the State Combield by the local, one in February and new Election Law an itemized statement mittee made a record mittee made a report and called attention to the irregular manner in which the returns had made. A motion was passed that on the next referendum vote if the returns were not made in the required manner the vote from the delinquent district would not be counted. A further motion was carried that the re turns be made in an envelope marked "Returns", which should not be open ed until tellers had been appointed to count the vote. The Organizer was requested to write a letter of sympathy and condolence to the family of deceased Comrade Pentecost, and to draw a suitable set of resolutions for presentation to the General Committee for the same purpose.

C. Easton Williams, associate editor of "Physical Culture", will lecture on "Prudery-From Physical Culture Point of View", at the West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, Sunday, Feb. 10, S p. m.

John R. Coryell will lecture on "Tria! Marriage as an Experiment" for the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, Feb. 8, 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes and J. G. Phelps

Stokes will lecture on 'The Injustice

of Capitalism" at the Metropolis Theater Hall, corner of One Hundred and

Forty-second street and Third avenue on Sunday evening, Feb. 10, 8 p. m. William Mendelson will be the lec-turer for the Harlem Socialist Club 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday, Feb. 10, S p. m. A riusical entertainment will precede the

KINGS COUNTY.

lecture.

The County Committee met Jan. 26 Comrade Guefer presided, Comrade Well acted as secretary pro tem. Delgates from the 13th, 21st, and 23d A. D. were scated. The Hart's Hall lecture committee reported a total deficiency of \$14.25, which was ordered paid. Delegates of the Moyer-Haywood Conference reported arrange ments for the meeting on Feb. 15 at the Labor Lyceum. The following fficers were elected; Organizer, William Mackenzie; Recording Secretary, Jos. A. Well; Financial Secretary, William Schmidt; Treasurer, T. Hopkins; Committee on Credentials, r. Velte, A. Timin, A. Pauly; Auditing Committee, T. Velte, Geo. Guntz, T. A. Hill; Trustees, F. Schaefer, F. A. Well A Campaign Committee, divided into seven branches, was elected, composed is follows: Chairman of Financi Committee, W. Butscher; Chairman of Literature Committee, C. L. Furman. Chairman of Law Committee, William Mackenzie: Chairman of Campaign Meetings, W. Behringer; Chairman of Equipment Committee, F. Schaefer; hairman of Press Committee, W. W. Passage: Chairman of Advertising Committee, P. J. Flanagan, Thes chairmen may choose as many assistants as they need. Ten dollars was voted to the Socialist Printers' League

The 5th A. D. and Branch 1 of the 23d A. D. have engaged a lodge room at 15 McDougal street, corner Ralph avenue, where, beginning Feb. 10, it. will hold its meetings. Regular meetings are held the second Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m.

Br. 2, 23d A. D., calls a special meeting for Monday, Feb. 11, in the Social ist Club, 157 Christopher avenue. All members are invited to be present, as the meeting is of greatest importance; the means of guaranteeing the further existence of branch, and of its reorganization so that it should be able to conduct a successful propaganda work among the working class of Brownswill be discussed.

Katherine L. M. Meserole will lec-"Coming Democracy" Hart's Hall Clates avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 8 p. m

last Monday and organized. F. M. Eugene Wood, the journalist, will lecture on "The Cost of the Whistle" at Silver Hall Forum, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 10, 8 p m.

Jos. Wanhope will lecture on "The Certainty of Socialism" for the People's Forum at Flood's Hall, Keating's Block, Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge, Sunday, Feb. 17.

Charles S. Vander Porten will les ture on "Political Parties in the United States" at Day's Hall Fiftyfourth street and Third avenue, Brook iyn, Sunday, Feb. 10, 8 p. m.

QUEENS COUNTY. Considerable business was transacted at the boro meeting of Local Queens county held Jan. 13. presided. Organizer William Burkly submitted his report of the campaign. which showed that 73 street and 17 ball meetings were held, and that 14,000 leaflets and 500 copies of The Worker were distributed, 200 "Merrie England's", 73 "Was 1st Socialismus" and 20 "Modern Socialism" and "Scientific Socialism" were sold. Financial Secretary's report was read and accepted. The action of the Execueve Committee in sending speakers to labor organizations was endorsed. Preparations were made to have each branch circulate good Socialist books One hundred dollars was appropriated to contract for space in the local pa pers for Socialist articles. Branches were instructed to give entertainments a speaker to be present at each one Comrades Uhl and Froelich were appointed a committee to organize a naturalization bureau. A committee to revise the constitution was appointed es follows: Burgher and Hennessy Branch Wyckoff Heights: Hopper and Uhl, Glendale: Lehman and Market Evergreen; Berg and Bassauer, Woodhaven; Beisele and Karl, Corona; Schrey and Eichman, Elmburst; Runge and Herman, Long Island City, It was decided that an organizer be engaged under salary for three months before election. It was decided to hold the next boro meeting at Long Island City, May 12. Two entertainments will be was appointed to arrange them." -five dollars was voted to the Mover-Haywood fund. The following were declared elected officers for the next years Organizer, William Burkle; Financial Secretary, Peter Heiler; Treasurer, Moritz Dohler; Recording Secretary, John A. Burgher; Auditors, Adolph Lehman, Stephen Wenzel and Hopper: Literature Agent, Henry Froelich; members of State Committee, Comrades Schueff and Runge. Branch Glendale will give an enter-

tainment and ball on Saturday evening. Feb. 16, at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtle. The committee has spared no energy to make this affair a success and have arranged a first-class program. There will be a piano solo, "Poet and Peasant" by Miss Lulu Kellner, Mimische Studien (mimic artist) by Arthur Merker, singing by a chorus (German), an address, and two one act plays by the Arbeiter Bühe of Brooklyn: "Er ist nicht eifersüchtig (he is not jealous) and "Monsieur Harkules" (Monsieur Rercules). The entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 15 cents; hat check 10 cents. Music by Aug. Schneider.

RAND SCHOOL LECTURES

Mrs. Meta L. Stern will lecture on "Social Conscience" at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street, Sunday, Feb. 10, 11 a. m. The course of popular lectures has so far been successful and well attended. On Sunday, Feb. 17, Marion Craig Wentworth will give her reading. The Message of Henrik Ibsen."

-Four thousand hatters are strike in Orange, N. J., and vicinity, for an advance in wages.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF LOCAL NEW YORK. To the General Committee of Local New Comrades:-The half year just closed has

een a period of profound moment to the

Socialist movement of New York. Never before was the disgust of the voters with the dominant political parties more appar-ent than during the last six months. Never were the prospects for crystalizing the growing discontent of the workers into conscious Socialist votes as during period of the last campaign. The Municipal important role during the municipal cam-raign of 1965, seemed for awhile to be com-pletely disbanded. Hearst's new party, the Independence League, was struggling hard to obtain a foothold among the progressive and discontented voters. For a moment it looked as if the consummated deal of Mr Hearst with Tammany Hall would disgust many of his followers and make them see the failney of supporting a false Messiah Hearst's nomination by the regular machin of the Democratic party, while it had the effect of disgusting some of his followers induced at the same time many others to support his movement, blinded by his promises and the certainty of the ictory. Meagre as our forces were to comhat such a movement, we succeeded not only to rally to our support the small num her of votes cast for our mayoralty candidate, but a considerable number of new recruits. Early during the campaign a gen eral lassitude has characterized the Socialist movement in New York. As the cam paign season neared, however, an increases activity was manifest among the rank and file of the party. The actions of the Executive Committee have been governed by the general trend of events, but all practical measures have been in line with a fixed policy-that of strengthening the organization and maintaining its uncompromising attitude. The unable to carry out its fall program, your committée believes that even what has been donc stands for substantial advance over that of any previous body. Without exaggerating the work done, we respectfully submit the following report:

In assuming charge of the work, your onamittee had to attend not sione to the strictly campaign work, but also to the regular organization work for which it was specially elected. The territory to be at tended by the Executive Committee in-Bronx, with the exception of that portion of the Lower East Side, known as the Ninth Congressional District. That district for years has been used to conduct a particular campaign, which never met with the approval of any of our Executive Committees. In this compaign, the chaos created by the respportionment of the districts, practically bulked the majority our members there into the new 8th A. D. and left but a weak organization in the 2d A. D., the work there was directed by a pecial congressional committee elected by sympathizers. While in some respects the ampaign there was an improv previous emmraigns, in other regards the work led to much criticism.

The Executive Committee was con of seven members elected by the General Committee, together with the officers of the local and one delegate from each organized and working Agitation District Committee. With few exceptions the members were regular in their attendance and your committee met weekly since its election.

The work of the Executive Committee ensisted in managing the political cam paign as the purely political work, the raising of funds, arranging of meetings, securing of speakers, printing and distribution of literature and, in addition, to this the regular organization work of the In addition to Organizer U. Solomon rour committee employed one assistant in the office for four months. Whatever other work was done, was by volunteers.

THE POLITICAL WORK. The confusion created by the new reapportionment of the Assembly and Senate districts, made the work connected with the calling of primaries and conventions more arduous than ever before. of the districts reorganized according to the new boundaries and with the large number of candidates to be placed on the icket, the work entailed was far ficult than in former years. Nevertheless all this work was attended to as punctually as could be desired. We had a full ticket in the field, and have complied with all the requirements of the law. This work could have been made less arduous had not some of the comrades in charge of primaries, onventions and filling out the certificates of nomination paid scant attention to th instructions sent to them. We filed with paign, and have also filed itemized statements of election expenses for every one of our candidates.

THE FINANCIAL WORK. The task of raising the sinews of war and estimating your expenses accordingly is not a very pleasant one. The old meth-ods of raising the funds having proven satisfactory, we followed them. Appeals were sent to every party member and sym-pathizer, organizations were visited and visited and every effort was used to reach all those willing to help our cause finan-cially. More than 4,000 subscription lists were circulated within the boundaries of Local New York. While the individual donations were not as liberal as in former campaigns, at the same time more than 10,000 names of contributors are on the lists returned to us with accorage donations ranging from 5 to 50 cents. The total in come during the last six months amounted to \$6,927.29, subdivided as follows:

On lists, \$3,107.50; cash donations, \$1,492.19; applications for memberships, \$110.50; dues, \$980.90; literature, \$356.08 banners and speakers' stands, \$33.50; bal-auce, picule, \$129.70; sundries, \$102.45; balance on July 1, \$464.17.

The expenses amounted to \$6,401.52, sub-divided as follows:

State Committee, 40 per cent paign lists, \$1,279; literature, spenters and meetings, \$1,387,01; State commutate, for dues, \$700. State Commit-tee, bainnee massameurs, \$35. signs, badges, telephone, ero. \$270.48. Organ-teer's salary for six months. \$417. assistant in office, \$222.50; postage, \$224.60; express in office, \$22,260; postage, \$2,24,00; express, age, \$27,18; stationary and office expenses, \$201,20; "Volkasetting" and The Worker, \$127,50; sundries, \$208,25; tent, \$180. The halance on hand on Jan. 1, 1007; is \$425,97.

You can see from these figure committee has practically speut about all it received during the last six menths. When we consider the difficulties connected atth the raising of funds, we can be more than pleased that we were able to raise such a large sum of moner. The amount collected this year \$4,650 cm is the largest raised in the history of the local. In 1994

the campaign fund amounted to \$3,430.44; and in 1965 to \$3,883.76. contributions came from the regular en-rolled party members; about 50 per cent, came from labor organizations in sympathy The bulk of the with the party, 25 per cent came from sym pathizers and the balance from our owr pathizers and the balance from our own membership. We puld to the State Committee as their share on the campaign fund the sum of \$1,279; while in 1904 we paid \$700; and in 1905, \$30.43. We gave our undivided support to the State Committee and we practically and to cover the bulk of the state cannaign. We have been of the state campaign. We have been very careful with our expenses, and here afterendeavored to refrain from any extrava-gance in the disposition of our funds. Had it not been for the extra efforts made in raising a large campaign fund, we would have probably had to close our accounts with a deficit. We enclose herewith an itemized account of our income and expenses, which will be referred to the auditing committee, and sufficient copies will be tinted for distribution among the party

members. MEETINGS AND SPEAKERS In assuming charge of all indoor and idear meetings, we have had to contend with a great demand for meetings and speakers, and have done our best to assign our forces all over the city as to avoid any emplaints or accusations of partiality. All our indeor meetings were very well attend-ed, the andiences seemed to be more eager han ever before to listen to the message from our speakers. The main rally of the ampaign was the one in Cooper Union on Sept. 15. It was the largest ever held by our party in this city, as more than 5,000 persons were turned away. Indoor meetngs were also held in nearly all the large districts, with very satisfactory results. In order to avoid a monopolization of the speakers in one or two districts, we had to insist on every speaker placing his dates at the disposal of the C. E. and objecting to any of our subdivisions securing their own speakers. While this rule was not strictly adherred to in some sections of the city, it was as a whole followed ore strictly than in any other campaign. We have also insisted on every speaker be We have also insisted on every speaker be-ing a party member, and have often re-fused offers whenever they came from per-sons not identified with the party. The im-partial manner in which we have assigned doors.

or meetings and speakers all over the city has made it possible for the E. C. to attend to its routine work without having to any complaints. We have arranged and held more than 750 meetings, both out and indoors. The force of speakers at our dis-posal was no more than 72 speakers. Of these, Comrades Vender Porten, Fleidman, Genriery, Klenke, Geiger, Brown, and Colthe other speakers either did not charge capthing for their services or received the regular allowance of 50 cents for every meeting. If we were able to conduct a compoign as we did, a great deal of it is due to the large number of speakers who gave us their sexvices without any compen-sation and were willing to speak at places where the regular salarled speakers often refused to go. The engaging of out-of-town peakers has proven quite an expensive affair for the local, as some of these speakers are no longer satisfied with a salary of 521, as we used to pay, some of them in-sisted for a salary of \$37 and others went. even as far as \$12 for every week. The experience derived from this campaign has hereafter we must conthe ourselves printrily on our local talent, making as little use as possible of the pro-fessional agitator. We had local comrades just as forceful speakers as some of those under a regular salary, and we can recom-mend more appreciation for their devotion to the Socialist cause. The noon-day meetings were continued as in former years, and while the number of comrades who could speak at noon meetings is very small. we succeeded nevertheless in holding about noon-day meetings, which were

well attended and gave us an opportunity to reach a class of workingmen which could not be reached thru the regular evening LITERATURE. This being a state campaign, the Execu-

tive Committee circulated the literature issued by the State Committee and refrain-

meetings.

ed from printing any particular literature furthering the election of a particular candidate on the party field. The literature issued this year was by far superior to any of our former campaign propaganda leaflets. Most of our leaflets were written by Comrades Hanford and Slobodin. With the exception of the Ninth Congressional Distriet, the rest of the local used the literature supplied by the E. C. While more leaflets were distributed this year, at the same time we must emphasize that me could have been accomplished had our Agitation Committees made timely preparations for a thoro distribution of literature in their respective territories. The house the most effective method of propaganda, was not followed all over the city, altho-continuous appeals were made by the E. C. The fault for this lies primarily that the membership in some districts was alto-gether too small for the work that such a distribution entalis. A great portion of our literature was distributed at the open-air meetings, at factories during noon hours and at the elevated stations in the evening. The literature was always printed in time and with some persistent efforts we succeeded in getting every agitation committee to use as much of it as possible, and pay whenever they were financially able. One main object was to have the literature properly distributed, irrespective as to whether the agitation committees will be able to pay their indebtedness or not. This cants for the fact that during the present campaign we have only received from the sale of literature the pairry sum of \$256.08. A large quantity of valuable campaign and agitation literature has been cir-culated by the F. C. Of these the most important parts are: State Platforms in English, 215,000; "The Free American Workingman", 110,000; Stokes "Letter of Resignation", 120,000; Under the Arm and Torch", 120,000; "What Is to Be Done?" 00,000; State Platforms in German, 50,000; Italian. 20,000: Stokes Letter in Jewish. 20,000: Wifat Is to Be Done?' in German, 35,000; Moyer-Haywood outrage leadets, 70,000: Congressional leaflets, 55,000; sundeles, 55,000; or a total of 935,000 leaflets altogether. This is by far the largest altogether. amount of literature ever distributed dur-ing any of our campaigns in New York. Of course, this does not include the literature which some of the Agitation Districts used which some of the Aguation below the direct, as "Patterson's Resignation's. The Confession of a brone". The Worker and other leaflets. The total amount spent for literature is \$1.108.10, which, aitho less than during the last rear, represents, how-

Continued on page 6.

ever, a larger amount of literature, as we dispensed with the great expense involved

THE BITTER NEED AND CARE OF WINTER TIME.

might, when the chilling blasts of night make the belated pedestrian gasp for breath, and when the windoweach morning are so densely frozen that the dim rays of the rising sun can hardly penetrate them, then must the victims of poverty suffer most bitter need and care. For to the crue ty man is added the cold, pitiless cruelty of nature. Those who go forth from cold, barren rooms with no warm garments to guard them from the ley atmosphere, weakened by hunger and numerous deprivations, they are as unprotected in the midst of civilization ns savages were among primitive men.

What, after all, is civilization, this human achievement of which we are so proud? Scientists inform us that civilization means above all the fact that man has, by his intellectual power. triumphantly conquered the forces of nature. The poor savage is helplessly exposed to these forces of nature. Storms and floods, rain and hall and lightning and the extremes of temperature, mean an everlasting source of fear and anguish to him. But civflized man has most wonderfully succeeded in adapting himself to his environment and in adapting his environment to himself. He resists the change of the seasons and braves every clime He controls the flame and directs the torrent and catches the lightning. He manufactures artificial ice beneath the scorehing rays of the tropical sun and succeeds in keeping warm in splendidly constructed ships in the desolate regions of the arctic zone.

Indeed, civilized man has conquered nature and by his civilization has made himself the master of the earth, and yet cixilization remains but a mockery as long as a vast number of human beings are exempt from the blessings of civilized life, as long as there are thousands of men, women and children even in the proudest centers of civilzation, who must continue to lead the hand to mouth existence of the savage.

The ravens crow And toward the somber city wing their flight.

Soon will it snow .-Wee unto him who has no home to-

night! This is the last stange of a poem by the German philosopher Nietzche,— Aye, wee unto him who has no home! He is more helpless, more unprotected at the very heart of our modern civilization than the Eskimo in his cold, barren realm who can at least find

warmth and shelter in his snow-hut.

What is it to the homeless ones that we build houses of brick and palaces of marble? What is it to the hungry chea that our fields vield rich crops and cooking has become an art? What is it to those who shiver in thin, wornendless variety of materials of which varm and comfortable garments are What is it to those who are too poor to buy fuel, that we bring forth hundreds of thousands of tons of cont from the bowels of the earth?

When we walk thru the streets of this city on a co.d. dismel winter's night we may behold in close proximity civilization and barbarism in their aw ful extremes. We enter an elegant. brilliantly illuminated hotel. Steam, gas and electricity combine to create cheerful warmth and radient light. An interior garden that presents itself to our wondering eyes suddenly seems to transplant us from the grim reality of winter's night to sunny Florida or to blooming fields beneath the blue Italian sky. For the arts of painter. and gardener have trans-

formed this place into an orange grove. The tables are decorated with small orange trees, tropical plants spread their broad leaves above us, skilfully imitated clusters of grapes droop down over the electric bulbs, and in the midst of it all a limpid fountain softly splashes. Thru a lofty, arched portal we seem to catch a glimpse of a landscape beyond, and in an artificial sky we behold an artificial moon that bears a striking resemblance to the genuine moon. The tones of sweet, enticing music are mingled with the splashing of the fountain and a dim, mellow light from above casts a mystic glamor over the whole scene

peaceful, picturesque environment men and women are sitting about at small. tables that are covered with cloths of snowy white linen and are decked | that infinitely sad refrain; with dainty china and brightly polished | him who has no home to-night!"

When winter rules with unrestricted | silver. These men and women are feasting upon savoury and costly wines. Some of them appear to be happy and Joyous. Others look indifferent, even bored. But not one of them knows what it means to suffer cold and hunger and to be devoid of a sheltering roof.

And now let us turn to a different cene: On the same street on which this elegant hotel is situated, not far distant from the fairyland of wealth and splendor, is a well known bakery. At the door of this bakery we may see each night, toward the midnight hour, a long line of men waiting pa tiently and in silence. There are old men and young men among this throng; stately figures and feeble ones some from whose eyes courage and hope still gleams, and others upon whose weather-beaten features are written cruel tales of vice and suffering and blank despair. All of them are poorly, scantily clad, all of them seem to suffer intensely from the biting cold of the winter's night, for they stamp their feet and rub their ears and beat their arms and shoulders.

But why are they standing there in the cold instead of hurrying to some shelter? What are they wating for beside that still unopened door? They are waiting,-think of it, ye who are satiated and satisfied,-they are waiting for a piece of bread. Every one of them, braving cold and discomfort only to appease the pangs of hunger, is waiting for a piece of the bread that has not been sold upon the previous day and that, according to the charitable custom of the owners of this bakery, is distributed each night among the hungry ones who come to receive it. That is why they are lingering here, a sember, joyless throng.

At a later hour of the night, when the men and women who have been feasting in the artificial orange grove. have returned to cozy, comfortable homes and have gone to sleep in clean. warm beds, whither then will they turn their weary footsteps who have been waiting here for a piece of bread? Many who have succeeded in earning or begging a few cents during the day will hasten to the cheap, miserable lodging houses where they must often lie about on mattresses upon the bare floor, crowded in large numbers into one cheerless room.

But those who may not call a cent in the world their own to-night (and such there also are, in our civilized community) the men without work the homeless ones, the poor, unfor-tunate outcasts of civilization, they will seek shelter in the police stations. On the floors and in the halls of the police stations they will lie about in large numbers, crowded, uncomfortable and wretched, in an environment of dirt, vileness and profaulty, but nevertheless grateful to have a protecting roof above their heads, grateful that they must not freeze to death before another day calls them forth again to their miserable existence. What to these are the trimuphs of civilization, the conquests of human intellect, the manifold victories of science and art, discovery and invention! What is it all to these who in spite of our civilization fare even worse than savages?

When the savage Fuegian in their Larren island are struck by faming. they all must endure the same privations. When the Eskimos suffer thru long months of intense cold and uninterrupted darkness, the same fate is shared by all. But those condemned to savage life in the midst of civilization, must suffer from hunger while food is plentiful, shiver with cold while we have the means to keep their warm, and remain without shelter while palaces are unoccupied. Therefore to them the bitter need and care of winter time is far more cruel than to the Fuegian or the Eskimo, and as far as they are concerned, our boasted civilization is but another form of barbarism

Oh, painful and bitter are the conemplations of a pondering mind upon night like this, when the storm makes doors and windows rattle and howl down the chimney, when the blinding snow sweeps by in drifts, and the ley air of night seems to creep in thru every crack and crevice with a It seems like a fairy tale. In this deadly grip, it is a song of wild enceful, picturesque environment men despair that the raging storm seems to me sluging, a song about the misery of life, and thru it all seems to ring

. A NEW VERDICT.

An inquest was held recently on the confectioner, who had committed suiof temporary insanity, but let me give them a nice new verdict—want of work." Thus one more is added to the long list of those who have voluntarily and violently ended their lives on account of unemployment. It is a homible reflection upon the present state of things. Many people delude them-selves into the belief that, because no agitation is being carried on, there are no out-of works. But one has only to yo to the libraries or other public places to see swarms of disconsolate and mis erable looking beings who wander listless:y about. They are unemployed They vainly walk from place to place in search of a master. Often they go without food, and are in a starving condition. Often, too, they are overwhelmed with worries and suffer nervous collapse. Small wonder, then, that they commit suicide. A

new verdict is indeed wanted-a verdiet that will say: Capitalism flung tody of Samuel Terry, a Gravesend this man on the scrap-heap to starve cide. Upon his body was discovered his toll. It broke him up and made t letter containing the following "Let him choose death in preference to a me ask my jury not to return a verdlet long chain of agonizing miseries .- London Justice.

BECOMING A HABIT.

The coal mine disaster at Primero iast week is the third one that has evertaken the luckless workers in the southern field in the very recent past. It's something like a man falling out of a third story window. The first time he falls out it's an accident. The second time he falls out it's a coincidence. The third time he falls out it's a habit. It appears that disasters in the southern coal fields are of such common occurrence that they have be come the habit of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.-Miners' Magazine.

Poisoning food for profit is no worse than poisoning people's minds for the same reward.

RAND SCHOOL ANNUAL MEETING.

Roview of Year's Work and Election of Board of Directors:

The American Socialist Society which conducts the Rand School, held its annual meeting in the school building last Monday night. Algernon Lee presided.

The secretary gave an oral report of the year's work. A fiscal report to Dec. 31, audited and declared correct by a committee appointed by the Beard of Directors, had previously committee appointed by the been sent to each of the members. This report showed a ledger surplus for the year of assets in excess of liabilities of \$784.33. Some decline in attendance, the not

more than might naturally have been expected, was reported. The curiosity seekers and a number of the more un stable sort of students had been gradnally dropping out. The remaining students, however, were industrious and serious, and a better spirit prevailed in the classes. The school had setiled down to its tasks in a very encouraging way. Examinations had been held in a number of the classes at the close of the previous term, and a high ercentage of excellent papers had been turned in. The Sunday morning lectures had

proved, on the whole, unexpectedly popular. Some discussion arose over the report that criticisms had been made by certain party members because non-Socialists had been engaged to lecture before the school. The consensus of opinion expressed in the meeting was that it was not advisable that all the instructors or lecturers should be party members. The school had two purposes in view-to train party workers to a greater efficiency and to interest as large a number as possible from the outside world. The interest of outsiders could best be attracted by instructors of note who are known as party members. The criticism broke down, moreover, from the fact that a great part-perhaps the greater part-of the enrolled students in the courses given by non-Socialists was composed of party members, Evidently they found the courses profitable, or they would not have attended them. It was agreed, furthermre, that no possible selection of instructors, whether all party or all non-party, or of both in whatever proportion, would be likely to escape criticism.

The Board of Directors for the ensuing year was elected as follows. Leonard D. Abbott, Charles A. Beard, John H. Fry. W. J. Ghent, Benfamin C Gruenberg, Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee, P. A. Levene, and Herrmann

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Continued from page 1.

mions to take Amilar action and give the resolutions as much publicity as possible, particularly in the craft jour-

The organization of a campaign of literature in co-operation with such other conferences or central bodies of organized labor as are willing to take nction in as many places outside New York as possible.

A committee will be sent to the Jewish auxiliary of the Conference as the ngitation among the Jewish speaking organizations has not been very satisfactory.

The Secretary was instructed to send communications to all organizations not yet represented in the Conference, explaining the case and calling on them to elect delegates.

The Secretary was instructed also to prepare a circular to be sent to all organizations represented in the Conerence, outlining the work done and the plans made, giving a summary of the financial condition and calling on them to see to it that their delegates

attend regularly. Much encouragement was derived from the reports of delegates. The rank and file of the unions are getting rested Painters' No. 1011 showed its enthusiasm by roting \$50 to the Defense Fund Pranch 91 of the Kranken Kasse has levied an assessment of 25 cents on its members, which will bring in about \$120.

Some delegates spoke in favor of a monster parade and open-air meeting to compel the capitalist press to abancon its policy of silence, but no action. was taken.

The Conference will meet again or Saturday evening, Feb. 9, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. All contributions should be sent to U. Solomon, Secretary, est E. Fourth street, with a clear statement whether they are meant for the Defense Fund or the Agitation Fund.

The report for the week showed receipts of \$144.05 for the Defense Fund and \$201.25 for the Agitation Fund. bringing the totals to \$6,697,69 and \$2.851.17, respectively. The items will be given next week.

ENTERTAINMENT BY WOMENS BOCIALIST LEAGUE.

An entertainment and dance will be given by the Womens' Socialist League, Saturday Feb. 9; at the New Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, 8 p. m. Tickets including hat checks 15c Rose Pastor Stokes will act as chair-

-Labor organizations of Montana will probably carry their eight-hour law case to the United States Suprema Court. The law was adopted in the shape of a constitutional amendment by a referendum vote of eight to one, but annulled by a state supreme court decision. It is hardly likely the United States court will go back on the smelter trust and copper combine.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

Continued from rage 5.

necessitated last year on account of the change of our party's name. In addition to these leadets a considerable amount of mphlets and books dealing with Social ism were sold by the individual districts at the various open-air and indoor meetings. In fact, most of our Agitation Districts de-rived a great share of their income from the sale of literature at the various meet ings. We consider that as far as literature is concerned the E. C. had not only main tained the standard of former years, but It had done considerably well under the circumstances. THE VOTE.

The official returns give us, as the total vote received by our candidate for Governor, in New York County, 8,477, which is an increase of 1,105 as compared with the result of the polls at the 1905 elections. Considering the numerous difficulties in our way of spreading the propaganda of Secialism, and the efforts made by Hearst Independence League and other capitalist reformers, to check and divert the growing liscontent of the working class and use it for their own corrupt purposes, this result is very gratitying. While no comparison by districts can be made, on account of the reapportionment, we can say that according to the figures compiled from the official returns, the increase is about equal-ly divided all over the city. Nearly every district shows an increase over last year's vote. The 22d A. D., having polled the largest percentage of straight comparison with the number of votes east in the district, becomes the ban-ner district of Local New York, and the presentation of the banner will be made at the Commune Festival on March 17. 1907. The three districts polling the largest percentage of straight Socialist votes are 22d, 8.51 per cent; 20th, 6.15 per cent; 8th, 5.98 per cent. Our candidates for minor offices are running in the average about 1,000 votes above Comrade Chase, the argest number of split votes being cast in OPGANIZATION.

Altho confronted with the difficult task of reorganizing the districts according to

the new boundaries as created by the reapent made by the Legislature we can say that the organization of the part is in a better shape than it ever was. It not been for the confusion due to the reogranization we would have been able to report to you a good standing membership of not less than 1,800; under the elecunistances at least of the old members are still missing from the membership reports filed with the secretaries of the various subdivisions Most of these members will be traced and afterwards induced to affiliate with their respective organizations. The sale of duc instead of decreasing during and immediately following the campaign, as it was usually experienced, on the contrary has steadily increased. During the month of December we have sold 1,476 due stamps, and during the three weeks following Dec. 31, 1906, we have sold 1.250 due stamps. The total number of due stamps sold during the six months amounts to months in 1905 we have only sold 5,414. The districts which have bought the number of due stamps the last six months are: 22d A. D. 20th A. D., 500; Finnish Branch and German Branch of the Bronx The district having the largest ood standing membership to-day is the The large membership of the Sth A. D. and the comparatively small amount of stamps bought, can be account ed from the fact that the district has taken in during the last six months 106 new memoers. The amount received for initiation fees during the last six months is \$110.80; or 554 members were initiated dur-ing that period. How many of these are to-day still in the party? This is a ques tion which is hard to answer. According to the figures compiled by the Organizer is appears that we lose every year more than 60 per cent of our new members. The fault for this lies primarily with our methods in ecruiting the new members. Often per familiar neither with the most elementary information regarding our organization, nor with what it is expected of the member when he folus. Many are taken in during the heat of the campaign months when cuthuisasm rups high, and lose interest in party work immediately after they are ini tiated. Others are just accepted without even being present when proposed, and many of them never receive their membership cards. A great deal of these de-ficiencies can be also traced to the ineffwho allow members to fall in arrears with their dues without even notifying any of these delinquent members. This shortcomting will probably be remedled by the new delinquency and suspension notices pro-posed by the committee, and by a strict adherance to the rule that the applicant must be present when proposed and the chairman of the meeting should explain to the applicant the militant nature of our

Our city organization is at present divided into 29 Assembly district organizations. three Bohemian branches, three German sian speaking branch and two branches of the 32d A. D., or a total of 30 subdivisions altogether. All these subdivisions have been in constant communication with the and have shown great activity during the last six months.

organization and the duties of every mem

The various subdivisions have grouped into six Agitation District Comnittees The First, Second, Yorkville, West Side, Harlem, and Bronx. The First Agi-tation Committee was hardly heard of during the campaign, as all its work was ab-sorbed by the temporary Congressional Committee, and as a result the agitation in the territory outside of the Congressiona District was practically neglected.

The other Agitation Districts have as sumed charge of the work in their territories and a great deal of the work don was due to the co-operation and assistance received from them.

The office of the local was equipped with all the necessary improvements. A card index keeping track of all the members of index keeping track of all the memoers of the party and sympathizers is now in good working order. More than 4,000 names are on our card index, and efforts will be made to perfect our organization so that our future committees will not have to conten with the same difficulties as we had in the early part of the campaign.

The local is in good financial condition. our entertainments have lately proven very essful, and we will probably be able to still improve it with the projected Com-

nune Festival for the benefit of the local on March 17.

The outrage against our comrades of the Western Federation of Miners was considred a favorable time to bring home to the working class the dark aspects of the class struggle. The Conference called under our pices for the purpose of devising ways i means for assisting in the defense of our imprisoned comrades has given us a excellent opportunity to bring about closes relations between our party and the organ-ized workers of New York. More than 230 organizations are now represented, and our delegates in that Conference have shaped its policy and improved its efficiency. To day the rest of the cities are trying to follow the good example set thru our efforts, and we hope that within the weeks the activity of the Conference will increase and will be the rallying center of all those eager to see that the innocence of our comrades, now in the jail of Idaho, is established and the conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association is un-

While we can be satisfied with the work done, we must not forget that more can be done. Let us try to improve our organi-zation and build it up so that it will stand as an example for other locals. The enroll ment lists are just out. Thousands of voters have openly avowed their faith in the Socialist movement. Many of them only wait for some of our party workers to approach them and they can be induced come dues-paying members of the Wherever committees cannot be sent out to canvass the enrolled voters, the spe can be used to a great advantage. The monthly leaflets for distribution every month affords another opportunity to de good agitation for Socialism all year around and not relay for the few months during the campaign. Our membership will large ly increase thru this method.

In conclusion we feel that the year 1907 opens with brighter opportunities to accomplish good and substantial work fo the cause. Never before were the mem tional fights have been rooted out. working class is beginning to awake to a realization of its consciousness as a sep arate class. Wrapped in an incredibl egotism the great capitalist class is inspiring the great number of workers with entiment of antagonism from which the Socialist movement derives its life,

On the eve of another campaign let th s rally for work with the determination to inaugurate a new era in the Socialist movement in New York. It is the rank and file upon whom, in the end, all plans, however carefully devised, must end for success. Upon them, then must complished. Let us not look for mysterious eaders to direct our cause to success. A an organization of the working class, and as exponents of the interest of that class ould look with more confidence on our abilities to shape its policies and prove its efficiency. - Fraternally submitted EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, LOCAL NEW

U. SOLOMON, Organizer.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The financial report of Local New York for the latter half of 1906 shows the fol-lowing totals: Balance, July 1, \$464.17; reelpts. July 1 to Dec. 31, \$6,927.29; expendi tures, \$6,431,32.

Of the receipts, \$980.90 was for dues \$110.89 for initiation fees, \$356.08 from sal of literature, \$33.50 for banners and speak ers' stands, \$42.75 for assessment stamps \$129.70 balance for picule tickets, \$60 State Committee for rent, \$56.70 for the Finnish Revolutionary Fund, \$3 for sundries and \$4.689.69 in contributions to the campaign fund in various forms.

Of the expenses, \$700 was for dues to the State Committee, \$1.279 State Committee's share on the campaign fund, \$684.60 State Committee for literature, \$36 State Com-Committee for literature, \$36 State Committee balance for assessments, \$396 add tional for printing and literature, \$1,174.26 for speakers, \$56.70 to the Finnish Revo \$279.48 signs, badges, official canvass, tele \$477 Organizer's salary nonths, \$186.50 J. Reifel, assistant, \$36 J. Obrist for elerical help, \$224.60 for postage, \$27.18 expressage, \$201.20 stationary and office expenses, \$212.75 for meetings, \$45.20 for "Daily Call" Brooklyn fair "Volkszeitung" and The Worker \$127.50, \$106.35 donations.

Due stamps sold during the six 6.500. Due stamps bought, 7.00). New members initiated, 554.

Accounts receivable amount to \$240, and there are no debts.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:-Relative of the Executive Committee, Local New York, dated Jan. 26, that, "with the ex-ception of the Ninth Congressional District, the rest of the local used the litera-ture supplied by the E.C.", I desire to point out that the Ninth Congressional District did use the literature supplied by the Executive Committee to the following extent; Stokes' "Letter of Resignation." 11.000: "Under the Arm and Torch" 10,000; "The Free American Workingman" 5,000 State Platforms, English, 5,000; German 1,000; italian, 1,000; a total of 32,000. In addition to this, Stokes' "Letter of Resig-nation" was translated into Jewish by the Ninth Congressional District and 30,000 copies distributed.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

THOUGHTLESS COMPLAINTS.

Interborough Rapid Transit employees are not satisfied because their wages were increased recently. They say the "Relief Department" lished by the company on the same day will be a private mint to the company officials and more than offset the wage increase. But why growl? What do the employees think Belmont & Co. are in business for?

-At the same time that the economic dependence of the bulk of our population upon the capitalist class is on the increase, there, is also an increasing dependence, within the capitalist class itself, of a majority of its members upon a small set, whose numbers become smaller, but whose power, thru its wealth, becomes ever greater.-Karl Kautsky.

Notice that "Salome" was not stopped because the working people went to see it.

The Worker is for the workers. When the workers wake up they'll Subscribe. abolish the system of dividing up.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

For the Benefit of THE WORKER and "VOLKSZEITUNG

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BY Leonidas Andreief

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15 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK An experience of the control of the

INDEPENDENT AMERICANS.

By Eugene M. Gallup.

"An inspiring scene", said I to my friend, the German Professor, as we stood at, the Brooklyn Bridge entrance, watching the multitudes going and coming.

"Eh", the Professor responded, evidently trying to draw me out.

"Yes", I continued all aglow, reat, independent people we Americans are. Here you see rich men, poor men, newsboys, day laborers, bankers; all ride on the same cars and boats; no snobs, no aristocracy here; all are alike. Do you find such energy and independence in Europe?'
The Professor stroked his chin

thoughtfully. "Yes", said he. "You Americans have a lot of energy which you are always misspending. You do rodigious things to pamper your millionaires. You build fine subways, fine bridges. You tunnel the beds of the Hudson and East Rivers and set trains thundering over your beads and past your bed-room windows, and when the job is done, you turn everything over into the hands of a few scoundrels who make gold-mines of these things and use the power thus given them to exploit the givers." The Professor took a long breath. "As to your vaunted independence it's all a farce Does your son go to college? It's a college supported by Rockefeller. Do you read books at a library? Why, you shameless pauper, it's Carnegie's." He shook h s huger dangero nose. "Do you enjoy the Museum of Art on a rainy Sunday? Do you walk in Bronx Park in the bloom of spring? Low beggar. They are thrown to you orphans are cared for at a charity asylum. Your sick are nursed at a charity hospital. An independent people indeed!

Are we Americans, then, paupers?

PROVIDING INCENTIVE FOR RAILROAD MEN. The Santa Fé Railroad has adopted

a pension system as a means of

ward for faithful service". We are told that this will be a very equitable affair, and positively no discrimination will be permitted, and no one will be "discharged just to get rid of a possilife pensioner". It is further stated that the secretary of the board of pensions will have full power to decide such matters. Of course this is a posi-tive assurance of impartiality and fair dealing! Passenger Agent J. P. Hall has given out an interview concerning the system, in which he says: instance, an employee who has been in the service of the company thirtyeight years at an average of \$45 a month would receive \$21.39 a month pension." We doubt very much if a man can be found who would work for the Santa Fé or any other company for a term of thirty-eight years for \$45 a month, as he would either starve to death on that wage or go crazy long before any such a lapse of time. The liberality of these big corporations is equalled only by their supreme gall.-Miners' Magazine.

tific account of the subject.

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