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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XVI.-NO. 49.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 9. 1907

# STEVE ADAMS HAS STRONG CASE MR. GOMPERS

Trial at Wallace Strengthens Defense and Throws Light on Mine Owners Conspiracy—A Woman's Speaks Emphatically in Favor Tragic Story-Gooding's Duplicity-An Acquital Seems Certain.

WALLACE, Ida., Feb. 27.—The prosecution in the trial of Steve also found her steadfast and she indams for the murder of Fred Tylered dignantly rejected the proposition. closed with the evidence of Adjutant-General Wells of Colorado, who related a confession made to him by 'Adams that he had "bumped off" a couple of men in Idaho. This statement was voluntary, Wells said, and was made while Wells was on a train with Adams as his prisoner. The defense has introduced many witnesses to prove an alibi for Adams.

Lloyd Mason and his sister, Myrtle, to-day testified that Adams was at Mason's hay ranch the day Tyler is supposed to have been killed. Others swore that on the day fixed by Adams in his confession as the one on which he killed Tyler they were with Adams in a locality far distant from the

### Adams Testifies.

Wallace, Ida., Feb. 28 .- That a deliberate conspiracy was formed among the officers of the penitentiary and the detectives to implicate the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg and that the conspiracy was to be backed by false evidence, obtained by threats and bribes, are in effect the arges made by Steve Adams in court to-day. Adams's statement was in substance as follows:

"On the sixth day after I was taken to Boise and put in the cell with Harry Orchard. I was taken to the office of the penitentiary and introduced to Detective McParland. He told me about Kelly the bum, and other men who had turned State's evidence and had been set free. He kept me until 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning trying to make

"McParland told me that he wanted to convict Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, St. John and Simpkins, whom he called 'cut-throats.' If I would not help to convict them, he said, I would be taken back to Colorado and either hanged or mobbed. If I helped I would only be taken to Colorado as a witness. When we parted McParland told me he was my friend. They put me back in the cell with Harry Orchard, who talked to me about the need of backing up his story. I was somewhat frightened. The next day McParland called again. I said I would do what ne wanted me to ao. He told me to think well what I was doing, to think or my family and save myself. He said he would see

that my family was cared for. When the confession was made Mc-Parland led me on step by step and showed me all that he wanted me to say. He told me that what I said about the Tyler and Boule murders was only taken with the idea of making a strong chain of evidence to convict the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. He wanted the names of the officers of the Federation used as much as possi-ble all through the confession. Two or three days later Warden Whitney brought the confession to me to sign." Adams confirmed that part of the

confession dealing with his family, but denied the paragraphs relating to the plot to kill Steunenberg and to his life in the Marble Creek country. He de-nied that he confessed to General Wells of Colorado that he had assisted in killing two settlers in Idaho. Adams said he was denied the privilege of isulting with his attorneys while in jail but was often compelled to talk with detective McParland.

Mrs. Adams' Startling Story. WALLACE, Ida., Mar. 1.-One of the most touching scenes in a day full of excitement occurred when Mrs. Stephen Adams appeared as a witness for her husband. She told how she was taken from her home and put in jall to make her husband pliant to the wishes of the prosecutors, Gooding and McParland. Shortly after her arrest, Governor Gooding visited her cell, spoke friendly to her, lifted her two little boys in the air, kissed them, and when leaving, urged her to use all her influence with her husband.

"You see, my good woman," Gooding said, "we are alive and the dead will hardly rise. Why not stay alive and live free and without care some-where in this wide world?" Three ys later he returned. "Did you ink it over?" asked the first official of the state of Idaho. He did not get a satisfactory answer and did not

Mrs. Adams also testified how the tectives attempted to obtain from her evidence against her husband. They told her a dozen times that "Steve" Adams had confessed in or-der to "lighten his conscience". All this happened before Adams had seen or signed the confession attributed to came to her cell and suid that she and her husband could at once depart for their farm in Haines, and that he would be with her presently. She would only need to subscribe that his confession was true, and he was hand-ed a document containing ten closely

# Defense Gains Strong Point.

WALLACE, Ida., Mar. 1.-It was a signal victory that the defense in the Steve Adams trial secured this morning when Judge Woods announced that he would deny the request of the prosecution to permit Mrs. Archie Phillips to testify, changing the date on which Tyler is alleged to have been killed from Aug. 10 to Aug. 7. In denying the motion, it is claimed by the attorneys for the defense that for them the most hostile verdict that can now be returned will be a disagreement. They say they are confident of acquittal.

The alibi of Adams, according to the defense, seems now to be clearly established, and the ruling of the court making impossible the reopening of the entire case by admitting further testimony to show that Tyler was killed on a date other than the one named in the information, is taken as a victory that will mean the winning of the case. At all events, it is the greatest triumph so far scored by either side in the trial.

The testimony of Mrs. Phillips was regarded as vital to the state, the prosecution claiming to have discovered that the date on which she heard the shots that killed Tyler was Sunday, Aug. 7, and not Wednesday, Aug. The state had based its case on 10. Aug. 10. The defense, it is conceded even by the prosecution, has established a strong alibi, the only time that has been left open being the morning of Aug. 7. It is now set forth by the state that it was on the latter date that the alleged killing occurred.

### Prosecution Admits Alibi.

The argument of the prosecution was commenced this afternoon when Henry P. Knight began his address to the jury. Knight is known as an able lawyer and is employed to assist in prosecuting Adams. He also is a mine owner. He professed to be a friend of the "right kind" of unions.

In part, Knight said: "The defense has rested their case on an alibi, and so far as that goes, it is good. We have no objection to the defense of alibi, but you will note that on the information the defendant is charged with murder on or about the 10th of August, 1904, but this does not mean to imply that the murder was committed exactly on that date, or a few days before or a few days after. It does not mean to imply that the murder was committed even during the month of August. It is only necessary for you to find whether or not this defendant killed Fred Tyler prior to 1906.

### Richardson Replies.

WALLACE, Ida., Mar. 2.-In an effective and intensely dramatic address to the jury in the Steve Adams case. Attorney E. F. Richardson of Denver for the defense, presented his side of the case this afternoon.

Richardson followed Knight this afternoon and his address was unfinished when court adjourned. Clarence Darrow will make his address to the appears confident that it has won the case, but it is stated that if Adams is acquitted he will be rearrested for other crimes alleged to have been committed by him. Attorneys for the defense say tonight that the state can expect nothing better than a disagree ment, as conviction, in their opinion, is impossible.

### Adams' History.

Attorney Richardson traced the whole of Adams' history through the trouble in Colorado at great length and Adams' incarceration there after the dynamiting of the depot at Independence. He showed how Adams had changed his name to Dixon and came to the conclusion that the only place in which he could find safety w the timber lands of northern Idaho. Dealing with the crime Richardson showed that the evidence produced for identification of the remains was not sufficient to prove that the skeleton found was that of Fred Tyler. There was nothing to show that the wound had not been accidental or self-inflicted and nothing beyond the confession to connect Adams with the crime in any way. There was nothing beyond the testimony of Dr. Keys, coroner, to show that the wound in the skull had been inflicted by the rifle of the callber owned by Adams or Simpkins. On the morning Tyler was murdered four shots had been heard, but only one wound discovered on the body. The confession of Adams alone was insufficient to establish a corpus delicti, he

### Orchard a Viper.

In dealing with the officers of the state and the detectives with whom Adams had been brought into contact.

Continued on page 6.

# BEFORE C. F. U.

of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone and Rebuts Charge that He Was Lukewarm in Their Defense.

Much interest attached to last Sun day's session of the New York Central Federated Union, because President Gompers of the American Federa tion of Labor was present and was called upon to answer the charge of being lukewarm in his attitude in the matter of the persecuted officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

Albert Abrahams, delegate of the Franklin Pressmen's Association in the C. F. U. and representative of the latter body in the Mover-Haywood Defense Conference, brought the matter up. After reporting upon the activity of the Conference, he said, in ef-

"I have criticised President Gompers in this body when he was not present, and I therefore wish to repeat my criticism now that he is here to reply in person. Both here and in the Defense Conference, which represents more than 300 labor organizations of this city, the lukewarm attitude of the spokesman of the labor movement of the United States has caused much surprise. The unlawful prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is not only an outrage upon these three men It is an attack upon the whole American labor movement. The labor organizations of New York are acting in harmony with the union men of the whole land to defeat this attack. They would like to know what the highest officer of the trade-union movement of the country thinks about it. I am sure that President Gompers will take this opportunity to explain his position

Later in the session President Gomi ers took the floor and replied to Dele gate Abrahams' remarks. He denied that he had been lukewarm in his sup port of Moyer, Haywood and Petti-That word was a vague one, he said; he did not know just what might be meant by it. One person may speak eloquently upon a certain matter and yet do very little else. Another may say little, but yet do more for the cause than all the talkers put "With what right does anytogether. one say that I have been lukewarm in this affair?" he asked. "I have never been silent when the rights of the working people have been in danger, and I never will be. I have already spoken out clearly on this subject. I took up the outrages committed against the labor movement in Idaho and in Colorado at the proper time in my report to the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L. I particularly called attention to the subject. I there declared that in my opinion the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was not only a crime against these men. but a menace to the rights of all workingmen. In the 'American Federation

ist' I wrote to the same effect." Mr. Gompers proceeded to reaffirm his belief that the kidnapping of the Western Federation officers and their secret and violent deportation to another state but concealed a vet worse crime, that it endangered the constitu tional liberties of the American people corrupting justice and making the law a farce. He emphatically declared, not only that according to the established principle of justice men ought to be regarded as innocent until their guilt was proved, but that he, from his knowledge of the case, firmly believed that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are in fact absolutely innocent of the crime with which they are charged, that they are the victims of a carefully planned conspiracy of the mine owners

of the Rocky Mountain region. He expressed profound regret that would be impossible for him to accept the invitation extended to him by the C. F. U. to address the mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union on March 14 to voice the protest of think ing workingmen against this brutal outrage. For that reason he had taken especial pains to state his position clearly at this time. He was heartily in sympathy with the purpose of the meeting, and he wished that his voice might reach the ears, not only of the working class, but of all right-thinking people in the land. It was needful that the whole nation should be aroused to a sense of the danger which threatrights and interests at the hands of the capitalist conspirators.

Mr. Gompers' declaration was received with hearty applause. It is worthy of note that, with the solltary exception of the "Journal," not one of the old-party daily newspapers gave an intelligible report of his speech. They reported only that small portion in which he rebutted the charge of being lukewarm, and in such a way as to give the impression that he had deprecated the agitation carried on by the Defense Conferences, the unions and

--- Push the sale of Hillquit's "Reply to Mallock." See advertisement on the fourth

# TO CLEWS.

to Well Known Banker at Cooper Union Meet-

On Friday, March 1, Henry Clews, the banker of Wall Street, lectured on "Socialism as a Menace" or something of that sort at Cooper Union. According to the press reports a large audience highly enjoyed Mr. Clews' performance. The "Times' said:

"While Mr. Clews' argument was long, however, the audience evidently did not find it a word too long. When Mr. Clews pointed out the splendid things accomplished by corporations they laughed; when he drew a picture of what the world would be without capitalists they laughed harder. This did not altogether seem to please Mr. Clews, and at such times he frequently lost his place.

"Undoubtedly, Mr. Clews made the hit of the evening when he said:

"To prove by way of illustration that large individual fortunes are no menace to our republican institutions, nor in any way dangerous. I have only to mention two names among the living and the dead-Andrew Carnegie and Russell Sage. Just look at the life of Mr. Sage-devoted from early boyhood to the time of his death to making money; always at it, never shirking the hard grinding work. And for what? Why, to leave to his winow a most charming old lady, a neighbor of mine on Fifth avenue whom I often see and she, when death comes will pass it on by charitable bequests to you, the People. Russell Sage put this stupendous task of distributing his colossal fortune upon his widow's frail shoulders, because in life he was too busy attending to his own

After this picture of Mr. Sage it was fully five minutes before the audience quieted down sufficiently for Mr. Clews to deliver his peroration, in which he thanked his hearers for their patience. The crowd liked this, too."

### What Wanhope Said.

Comrade Jos. Wanhope by invitation was on hand to reply to Mr. Clews, and the same paper says: "The audience stamped, clapped and howled its approval." The "Times," however, could not resist misrepresenting the Socialists in its usual custom, as follows:

"He also mentioned possible guillotines in Madison Square, a world drenched in blood, and a march down Broadway with Messrs, Rockefeller's Morgan's and Clews's heads on poles, and warned Mr. Clews that he and his fellow-capitalists had better be good or they'd be sorry."

The Worker is able to give the following report of Comrade Wanhope's address which shows exactly what he did say:

I have often been branded as one ho belonged to a band of deep-dyed and tyrannous conspirators that were saying to society, "Tremble, we have a menace for you". But fortunately it loes not seem that Mr. Clews is luclined to regard us as bad as this. He thinks that we are beautiful dreamers -that is a good deal more pleasant. But, I may observe that as to whether Socialism being a beautiful dream or not, it seems to me, from what I have heard to-night of Mr. Clews' dream of what society is that it falls over any thing that a Socialist could possibly conceive of.

He has pictured to himself a society in which everybody is free and equal He says we are living in a land of freelom, of justice, of opportunity and that our government on the whole is good; that this is a government of and by the people where every man is a sovereign. I may say that in my opinon there are two or three significant things about this meeting. One is the fact that Socialists were asked to say a few words at the conclusion of Mr Clews' address. That is a privilege, which we have been only rately entitled to in the minds of our opponents The other thing significant is that it seems to me that Mr. Clews has cut out the last remnant of foundation from Mr. Mallock's addresses

### An Illusion Dispelled.

I believe that Mr. Mallock has abso lutely fallen flat. Mr. Mallock came here and told us that Socialism was such a ridiculous, impracticable doctrine that it simply wasn't worth while bothering about. And now Mr. Clews tells us that it is really a menace and something that may mean disaster. Of course, he tells us five minutes later that it never can amount to anything.

But it seems to me that we Socialists may as well disabuse ourselves of an illusion that I think exists within the Socialist Party. I know that we are constantly talking amongst ourselves about how closely the capitalists are watching the development of our movement. Now I am free to say that if every capitalist and politician has

Continued on page 6.

# WANHOPE UNITED STATES SENATE GETS PETITION TO ACT ON MOYER-HAYWOOD KIDNAPPING.

Socialist Agitator Replies | Senator Carmack of Tennessee Files Demand of Two Million Working People for a Full Investigation-Eugene Debs' Splendid Work-Agitation Goes Unceasingly On.

On last Saturday, Mar. 2, Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, introduced the Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone case into the United States Senate and a complete record is now a part of the Congressional Record.

It was known that Comrade Eugene V. Debs had been quietly and actively at work in Washington for two weeks to bring this about and the accomplishment of his mission is an important event in the development of It can be understood that Comrade Debs must have exercised the utmost tact and considerable energy to have so quickly secured recognition by the upper branch of Congress so late in the session and when consideration of pending business usnally precludes introduction of any

new matter. It may be stated that Senator Carmack's term expired on March 4 and dependence will have to be placed upon some other senator or congressman to bring the case up in the next Congress. It is not unlikely that this will be accomplished without much trouble, especially since in the lower house there will be several new members who are union men pledged to represent organized labor's interests

Senator Carmack, it may be observ ed, also ended his term by talking the ship subsidy bill to death in the closing nours of the session.

### Debs' Report.

In a special dispatch to the New Yorker "Volkszeitung," Comrade Debs reported from Washington, under date Mar. 2, as follows:

"By unanimous consent of its members, the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case, presented by Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, was received and spread on record in the United States Senate this morning. The case was a great surprise to most of the senaters who did not know that it was to be introduced, but when they were teld that the petitions filed in connection with it represented more than two millions of organized wage workers all objection was silenced. Otherwise the whole matter would have been excluded, for under the senate rules the objection of a single member is sufficient to reject such a matter and keep it out of the record.

## Prepares the Way.

"We began here too late to secure a congressional investigation, but we now have our petitions and papers filed with the senate and Justice McKenna's dissenting opinion ordered spread upon the senate records, and this gives us a foundation upon which to build in the next session. Senators and Congressmen freely predict that if the case is still pending an investigation by congress will surely be ordered.

"It is quite certain that if the case against our comrades continues to be prosecuted, or postponed, which amounts to the same thing, we shall have a congressional investigation of it and every material fact in connecion with it will be brought to light

"This impending investigation will surely have a decided effect on the sitnation in Idaho. More than all other things, the mine owners fear the truth and shrink from the light of publicity. Such a flood of light as a congressiona! investigation would surely throw upon the conspiracy would damn every cap italist connected with it forever.

### May Be National Issue.

"The democratic members of both branches of congress declare that since the two governors who conspired to kidnen Mover, Haywood and Pettibons And all other prominent actors in the crime are republicans, the responsibility, politically, is with the republican party, and a number of them have said that they propose to make it a political issue in the national campaign next "The most remarkable feature about

the introduction of the case in congress was the enormous volume of protests petitions, resolutions, and demands for an investigation which was poured in here by the activity of our co-workers in the short space of ten days., In this connection I wish to make personal acknowledgement to Comrade Mailly for his work in connection with places outside of New York and to our New York fellow workers for their remarkably prompt and satisfactory response to my request. The wonderful discippline of our comrades was brought into play and from all over the eastern and New England states, the most excellent petitions and resolutions were received in large numbers and with a promptness truly surprising. Within few days the demands of more than two millions of organized workers were filed with me and are now with the senate.

While there is not a Socialist in

both branches who are outspoken in condemnation of the kidnapping and violation of the constitution and declare their rendiness to support a thorough congressional investigation. EUGENE V. DEBS."

### DEFENSE INSISTS ON LAW OBSERVANCE.

BOISE, Ida., Mar. 5 .- Attorneys for the defense have filed a motion in the district court of Canyon County at Caldwell for a dismissal of the Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone cases on the ground that the trials should have taken place during the last term of The Idaho law provides that criminals should be tried the term following the returning of indictments. In these cases an appeal was pending in the United States Supreme Court during the last term of the district court. The cases were cailed and court was held for four months in order to avoid the point which the defense has now raised. It is believed the motion will be overruled. Judge Bryan will probably give his ruling on the motion when the cases are called Thursday or Friday. A stipulation was filed by the attorneys for the state and defense delaying the calling of these cases until the attorneys arrive from Wallace, where the trial of Adams is being held, and it is thought the cases will be called Thursday or Friday.

### \$50,000 FOR PROSECUTION.

BOISE, Ida., Mar. 5.-The Senate passed to-day the House bill appropriating \$50,000 for carrying on the prosecution in the Steunenberg murder case. This sill went thru both houses unanimously. It is significant of the determination of the prosecution when such an infusually large amount is appropriated and this should emphasize the necessity of raising as much as possible for the defense.

### LUELLA TWINING

### WILL VISIT BOSTON.

Miss Lucila Twining, representing the Western Federation of Miners, has been at work in the northern part of New York state during the past two weeks. Next week she will go to Boston and give some time to Massachusetts. She was expected at a meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union last Sunday, but failed to get notice in | the C. L. U. meeting to be held Sunday, March 17, by special invitation.

As Comrade Twining is capable of doing very effective work among the unions for Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, and her services can be had free of all expense in this particular the Massachusetts comrades can afford to assist her to the fullest extent. Much of the results among the unions of New York are due to the energetic canvassing done by Comrade Twining. While in Massachusetts she can be addressed care of Geo. G. Cutting, 604 Washington street, Boston.

### **NEW YORK CONFERENCE.**

At the meeting of the New York Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference last Saturday the attendance was large but not up to the standard, as many delegates were absent. New delegates were seated from Brotherhood of Silver Workers, No. 25; United Cement Masons, No. 1; Brotherhood of Butcher Workmen, No. 12: International Union of Stone Masons, No. 66, and the General Committee of Local New York Socialist Party

'A letter was read from Comrade Eugene Debs commending the Co.ference for its good work and urging it to keep up the activity until final victory is accomplished. The Conference decided to do all in its power to make the Cooper Union demonstration on Mar. 14 a success and the delegates were requested to agitate in their respective organizations for a large at tendance; in addition the Executive Committee was authorized to 25,000 throwaway cards advertising the meeting, to be distributed by the

Delegates reports show that the abor organizations continue, to take great interest in the work of the Conerence; the delegate from Plasterers' Union No. 216 reported a donation of \$100; while other delegates made reports of smaller donations. Few organizations have as yet acted on the proposition of a parade. The Finanint Secretary submitted a full finanrial report which will be printed as soon as found correct by the auditing committee, and sent to every organiation represented in the Conference

Delegates Sand and Sabinson were lected additional members of the Au diting Committee, and Wra. Kohn and Sam Sabinson were elected to the Ex- ON PAGE 3, THIS ISSUE.

congress, there are many members in | ecutive Committee in place of Chase and Crimmins resigned.

The secretary was instructed to send out a circular letter calling attention of organizations to the importance of having their delegates attend the meet-

ings more regularly. The matter of arranging open-air meetings was referred to the Executive Committee. Meetings will hereafter begin promptly at 8 p. m. every Saturday evening, at the Labor Tem-

ple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: A. K. & S. K., Br. 157, East River, \$40; do., Br. 18, \$11; Operative Plasterers' Union, No. 216, \$100; Bro. of Butcher Workmen, No. 21, \$5; Pattern Makers' Association, \$25; Bro. of Silver Workers, No. 25, \$15; Whitestone Association of Marble Pelishers, No. 41. \$25; Otto Altenburg, \$1; total for the week. \$222; previously acknowledged, \$6.582.15; total to date, \$6.804.15.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: A. K. & S. K., Br. 157, East River, \$10; Bro, of Silver Workers', No. 25, \$10; total, \$20; previously acknowledged, \$2.965.55; total to date, \$2.985.55,

All contributions for the Defense or Agitation Fund from Manhattan and the Bronx and all communications for the New York Conference should be sent to Financial Secretary U. Solomon, 66 E. Fourth street, New York City.

### PROTEST MEETING AT COOPER UNION.

All readers of The Worker in New York and the vicinity should remember the meeting in Cooper Union on Thursday evening of next week. Not only should they plan to be there themselves, but they should urge their neighbors and shopmates to attend.

### MEETINGS HELD.

A rousing and enthusiastic protest meeting against the arrest and detention of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone by the authorities of Idaho was held under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Providence, R. I., at the Imperial Theater last Sunday. The house was crowded from pit to gallery and many who arrived late were obliged to stand. The meeting was called to order by Fred Hurst, State Secretary of the Socialist Party. He introduced President Johnson of time to be present. She will appear at the Machinists' Union, chairman of the meeting. James F. Carey of Haverhill, Thomas L. Wilson of Wyoming and James De Bell, president of the local Cigarmakers' Union, were the speakers, and the frequency of the applause showed the audience was a

sympathetic one. A big protest meeting was held at Portland, Me., last Sunday evening in the Portland theater, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union and the Socialist Club. Curtis A. Perry of Portland and Franklin H. Wentworth were the speakers and A. Engles, president of the Central La-bor Union, presided. A collection was taken and resolutions adopted. Good reports appeared in the local press.

The Mover-Haywood Conference of Umon County, N. J., held a very sucessful protest mass meeting on Friday, Mar. 1. Saeger Hall, Elizabeth, one of the largest halls in the county, was packed to the doors. Musicians' union furnished music gratis. Geo. R. Kirkputrick and Alexander Jonas were the speakers. Local press published good reports and resolutions.

The Moyer-Haywood meetings held n Milwaukee, Feb. 24, were a tremendous success. One of the largest theaters in town was packed until the managers were obliged to close the doors, and an overflow meeting was held in the largest hall in the city. John M. O'Neill of Colerado and Carl D. Thompson were the speakers. The nost intense enthusiasm prevailed.

A Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone protest meeting under the auspices of the trade unions of New Rochelle, N. Y., was held in the opera house on Sunday, Mar. 3, at 3 p. m. Wm. Mailly and J. F. Britt Geariety were the speakers. A collection of \$28 was taken up, and will be added to the donations already made by the local unions for the Defense Fund. Resolutions were adopted. John J. Martin of Local 42. Brotherhood of Carpens ters, acted as chairman.

READ

A REPLY TO MALLOCK

BY MORRIS HILLQUIT,

### Worker. The AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY 5 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 4414 Beekman. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. \$0.50 25 02 100 copies, per copy..... or more, per hundred.....

7.50 12.50 Address all business communications and make money orders, checks and drafts parable to 'be Worker. Communications corning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Volksactions," should be separately addressed.

Weekly Bundles:

of The Worker, Communication and Volkszeitung, should be separately addressed.

All communications should be written with ink and so one side of the paper; words should not be abhereized; every letter should have the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not compiy with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 n. m.

Receipts 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 coes to nress on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Compaints shoult the business or editorial management of the paper should be advessed to the Raard of Directors, Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 15 Eptice Lirect, New York.

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

The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 



### "CURRENT LITERATURE" IS BE-HIND THE TIMES.

The time has gone by when the newspapers and magazines could misrepresent Socialist theory and publish false statements about the Socialist movement with complete impunitywithout any danger of being answered and exposed and discredited. It was a long time passing, but it has passed. We have "arrived", at least to the extent that all intelligent editors now know that they must at least exercise some caution in their treatment of this subject and that to some extent they must tell the truth about it, distasteful as that may be to them. The evidence of this is that when the cable brought the news of the recent German election, not one of the great New York dailies and very few of those in other parts of the country had the temerity to hail it as a victory for the enemies of Socialism. On the contrary, several of them plainly said, in their editorial columns, that the cutting down of the Socialist delegation in the Reichstag from 81 to 43 was by no means significant of defeat, that the Socialists had more than held their own in the popular vote, and that their loss in representation was but a minor incident over which it was not worthwhile for the defenders of existing institutions to inhibite

The editor of "Current Literature" to be living some years behind the times. He thinks it is still as safe to misrepresent and misinterpret as it was ten years ago. In the March issue of that magazine August Rebel is pictured as "the sad old man of Germany" who has "sustained the worst defeat of his career," upon whom "his beloved proletariat has put a personal humiliation," and who will thereby be weakened "in his conduct of the factional struggle within the Socialist organization." The readers of "Current Literature" are told that Bebel had "his trusted lieutepants in absolute control of forces disciplined into military subordination"-which any acquaintance with the German Socialist press or the reports of any party congress, with their free and thoro discussions, would show to be impossible nonsense. "The fallure of the Social-1st effort to capture the Berlin constituency in which stands the imperial palace was abject," they are informed; no mention being made of the fact that our party carried five of the six Berlin districts by clear majorities and . lacked only a few hundred votes of carrying the palace district in which. during the last few years, whole

fect of a decline." Lest its readers might form an opinion for themselves, the editor of "Current Literature" abstains from giving figures. In fact, besides holding solidly the million new votes that it gained four years ago, our party this year added 240,000 more to its rolls. Its 43 delegates speak for three and a quarter millions of men; the 101 Clerical members represent two and a quarter millions; all the other parties together number about five and a half millions. It takes the vivid imagination of an editor of "Current Literature" to find evidence of an "abject failure" and a "humiliating defeat" for the Socialists in those figures.

"One more such victory and I am ruined," said Pyrrhus, mustering his forces on the field of Pandosia. "A few more such defeats and we shall proclaim the Socialist Republic," our German comrades may well say. And Von Buelow knows it as well as Bebel.

And, speaking of Von Buelow, the editor of "Current Literature" gravely sings his praises in this fashion: "It was a gesture of that graceful kind for which the German Imperial Chancellor is renowned in all the European capitals. To hold a stick in one's handthe hand gloved, at that-and to lift a high silk hat from one's head at the same time is the most difficult thing in the world to do with perfect distinction. Yet here behold the Chancellor performing this feat." Ah, well may Bebel feel humiliated! It is altogether probable that if he tried a really difficult feat like that he would do it so awkwardly as to call for the derisive laughter of all the beaux in Berlin. In fact, he does not wear a high silk hat; very likely that is because he is conscious that he lacks the "ability" which it takes to juggle with such headgear and a walking stick and do it "with perfect distinction". We offer the hypothesis, gratis, to Mr. Wheeler of "Current Literature" and to Mr. W. H. Mallock. Perhaps they will find that, in the latter's exquisite phase, it will "facilitate the elucidation of complicated scientific problems" such as this: Why is 3,251,000 "morally" less than 3.010.000? Or this: Which sort of ability deserves the larger compensation-that which Mr. W. exhibits in misstating facts that he doesn't like or that which Mr. M. exercises in misquoting writers whom he criticizes?

### UNFIT TO PRINT-IN A CAPI-TALIST PAPER.

Last Monday Attorney Clarence Dar row delivered his speech to the jury in defense of "Steve" Adams, on trial for murder at Wallace, Ida. An Associated Press report of the address was received by the New York daily papers using that service, but not a single paper published the report or even a line indicating that Darrow had spoken at all. When it is considered that these same papers have given fairly complete reports of the case for the prosecution, the extent of the conspiracy concerning the Moyer-Haywood case can be appreciated. What the capitalist press cannot accomplish by distortion they achieve by suppression. Mr. Darrow's address is said to have been a brilliant one, and it was this undoubtedly that caused its consignment to the waste basket. Columns for Thaw's trial scandal, but which is supposed to be an impar- not one line for a truthful statement of capitalist outrage upon workingmen This will last so long as the working class has to depend upon their masters' mouthpieces for news affecting working-class interests.

### LET JOHN MITCHELL BE FAIR, IF NOT SILENT.

"There is no fundamental or even necessary relationship between trade unionism and Socialism", says John Mitchell in a syndicated press article entitled "Unionism and Socialism." This serves as an introduction to a general review of what the writer claims to jail and fine them and plunder their be the principles of Socialism and of unionism and the separate and even unrelated position of both.

In common with the professional intellectuals who oppose Socialism, Mr. Mitchell finds "two schools", tho they are unlike those discussed by the former. Instead of "Marxlans" and "anti-Marxians", Mr. Mitchell has discovered a revolutionary school that is mainly distinguished by "self constituted critics and advisers" who expect in a "few short years" to triumph. Then there is the scientific school that "represents a greater degree of education and moderation." These two do blocks of dwelling houses formerly oc- | not exhaust the classification as "there cupied by people of moderate means are as many types of Socialists as have been torn down to make way for there are letters in the alphabet." Havnew mansions for courtiers and mill- ing cleared the ground and left no ionaires. Finally, it is stated that the room for misunderstanding Mr. Mit-Socialist gain in the popular vote "was | chell proceeds to justify the contention

He dismisses the realization of Socialism until the time when there is "perfection in individuals", an assurance that provides little comfort to the capitalist class that views with apprehension its increasing strength.

Upon the foregoing we have little comment to make. It is what may be expected of the labor leader who be lieves "that it is possible, by the maintenance and development of the wage system, to establish such conditions of life and employment as will be just to labor and fair to capital." It is strange, however, that all those who assume the possibility of this idyllic future, including Mr. Mitchell, are unable to forecast any definite program for its realization. Perhaps it is due to the fact that in their ranks "there are as many types as there are letters of the alphabet," which does not permit of an agreement.

But one assertion is made which we believe calls for protest. It is the one that there are "some Socialists, not a few in number", who view with "glee and gratification" the defeat of workingmen when on strike. That some Socialists may have expressed such sentiments we would not attempt to deny but to draw from this the inference that such views have any considerable support in our ranks, is to distort facts. We believe we are within the truth in saying that sentiments like those cited by Mr. Mitchell are rare among Socialists and to formulate an occasional utterance of this kind into a general statement of fact, reflects no credit on the author.

Furthermore, whatever influence such views have ever had in our move ment, there has never been the remotest possibility of their ever effecting in the slightest degree the policy of the Socialist Party.

And what has Mr. Mitchell to say of the official acts of the Socialist Party, both theoretical and practical? Nothing whatever. The resolutions of sympathy with unionism adopted by state, national and international conventions and congresses have no meaning for him. Our protests against legislative and judicial acts that attempt to destroy the economic organizations or render them useless, are ignored. The support and aid given by Socialist legislators to the unions in every country are of no consequence. The financial aid given by Socialists to his own organization in times of stress counts for nothing. Mr. Mitchell ignores all this evidence of the fraternal attitude of Socialists to the economic movement but is alert enough to select an occasional utterance to prove an alleged antagonism.

Especially futile is his attempt to provide a theoretical argument that there is no relation between the economic and the Socialist movement. In every country, including North America, there is a constant tendency towards a mutual understanding and co-operation between the two for common ends. Even conservative labor leaders like Mr. Mitchell are driven a step in this direction, even the it be a short, indefinite and impractical one. The folly of divided support of two capitalist parties has brought such disaster to the policy of these leaders that they at last modified it by advising who not to vote for. This is an invasion of that "independence" in politics which they proclaim a principle of trade unionism. And the continual opposition the workers meet with from capitalist administrations, together with the growing conception of solldarity among them, brings the Socialist Party and the unions into closer relations with each other. To say that there is no relation between working class politics and working class economics, as Mr. Mitchell does, is to ignore the war made on union labor in recent years, a war that has too often enabled the employing class to tie the workers' hands and feet, to

treasuries. Mr. Mitchell may be able to quell the apprehension of the capitalist class as to any relationship between Socialism and unionism by ignoring facts and tendencies, but the development of the labor movement is not controlled by words of good cheer addressed to the class that would see unionism irrevocably piedged to support the wage system. Workingmen. and especially members of unions, will move forward to political unity and the Socialist Party affords the one practical way of effecting it. And this unity will be effected in spite of those who, if they cannot be fair, could at least be silent.

The Fifty-ninth Congress adjourned Monday at noon to the waving of fings and singing of patriotic songs. Press reports state that it was an inspiring so slight us to have all the moral ef- with which he introduces his subject. sight. For the first time nearly every talk

constituency was represented. There were representatives of the New York Central, United States Express, Standard Oll, Sugar, Copper, and many other constituencies on hand and the patriotic gentlemen all joined in singing with much relish and appreciation "My Country, 'Tis of Thee!!"

### COWARDLY, AS WELL AS CRIMINAL.

The public agitation over the frequent "railway murders", as they are coming to be called, has stirred a number of railway officials to a defense of their calling by charging the results to union labor. One of these officials asserts that the unions are arrogant and autocratic and that most of the wrecks are due to incompetent men forced on the railway employers.

This alleged incompetency was not discovered until some excuse was necessary to account for the appalling loss of life in rallway wrecks. If the excuse is a legitimate one, we might expect a concerted movement during the past six months among railroad employees, demanding the discharge of experienced men and employment of the inexperienced. Thus far the railway officials have failed to give information in support of this conjecture. The truth is the employers are of the same average efficiency that have been employed for years and the responsibility rests with the railroad owners. The gamblers in railway stocks are more interested in the operations of the stock exchange than in providing equipment and management of the roads that will reduce danger to s minimum.

However, in charging workingmen with their crimes, the gambiers are merely following the example of less important and less dangerous criminals who cry "Stop thief" to divert attention from themselves and avoid the retribution their acts merit.

### PROTECTING WOMANHOOD IN CHICAGO.

The shameless methods employed to secure business to-day finds a striking illustration in Chicago. A highly respectable newspaper of that city offered prizes varying from ten dollars to one hundred dollars to "the most beau tiful woman in Chicago." The announcement of the prize was accompanied by ten large pages of advertising by various firms which the prize winner had been induced to lend her name to, probably for a consideration. A furniture firm announces it will present a four-room outfit to her as a wedding gift if married within a year. A "World Famous Beauty Preparation" gets a testimonial from her and the paper itself has two illustrated articles and one promised for the following Sunday. The virtues of a hair compound are emphasized by another testimonial. Still another firm provides the girl with a "beautifier" and announces that as a feature of future issues of the paper she will report the wonderful results of this remarkable nostrum. The testimonial to this preparation was secured just two days before the paper went to press and was evidently a "hurry up order". It is evident that the most beautiful woman in Chicago has been used to secure advertising for the paper and to boom the wares of the advertisers, thus reimbursing the newspaper owners many times over for the amount of the prizes.

The view of womanhood revealed by this sort of thing is certainly not a very exalted one and yet the capitalists of Chicago who are guilty of such degradation would undoubtedly strongly resent any intimation that they are committing any breach of ethics. To them the beauty of the prize winner is a thing to be trafficked in as much as the brains of their editorial writers. They square their conduct by the rule of "business is business".

And yet these are the same people who brazenly assert that Socialists would degrade womanhood and destroy the home.

### SAVE-AND GROW RICH

The New York "World" has been figuring how working people may save their money and have a competence mirable. It is revealed that any workingman can save at least one dollar each week. This gives the marvelous sum of \$1,612 in twenty years. The sum almost "staggers the imagination". And to impart confidence in this almost incredible result the "World" advises its readers to go over the figures themselves. "They are ac curate," says the "World", as a final clincher.

So they are. Twenty years of sav ing and denving will provide one with the price of one of Morgan's pups or a plate at a few of his swell dinners There is no secret about it, no mystery, no allurement, no dazzling speculation Save your money. The result is cer-

## THE RECKONING.

### A Drama in Three Acts by Arthur Schnitzler, Produced at the Berkeley Lyceum Theater.

By William Mailly.

Theodor Kaiser ......... Robert Conness Fritz Sommers..................John Dean Mitzi Schlaeger, Milliner....Phyllis Rankin Christine Weiring ......... Katherine Grey A Gentleman..........Albert Bruning Mrs. Catherine Binder.....Sarah McVicker

Hans Welring, first violin at the theater Place-Vienna. Time-The Present. Those who attend the theater look-

ing for action, noise and excitement, and an involved plot with a happy ending, need not go to see "The Reck Those who prefer a simple, straightforward story from real life. well staged and intelligently played, home an unerring can see it and be sure of enjoying themselves.

"The Reckoning" belongs to the natural school of the drama. As such it depends more upon simplicity of plot, dialog and presentation than upon stage tricks and devices. As the simplest of life's experiences are often the most tragic, so this play presents without over elaboration a brief chapter from the lives of everyday people who talk and laugh and grieve as everyday people are wont to do.

Even when the climax is reached in the last act there is no ranting or breaking of furniture. It is a scene whose very naturalness is a triumph of emotional appeal. The tragedy is all the greater a tragedy because there is no straining for tragic effect. The onlooker is participating in a crisis without being a part of it.

Man cannot toy with love, the most sacred affection of the human heart, with impunity-that is the moral we draw from "The Reckoning". Treat love—the love of woman for man or man for woman-as lightly as we may, the reckoning will come. It is written that this relation, the relation which knits souls together and perpetuates the race, bears within it as dire a punishment for its neglect r violation as it also yields reward for its care and nourishment.

Theodore Kaiser and Fritz Sommers are two young students who are enflirtation with two girls, Mitzi Schlaeger and Christine Welr-"One is young but once" say ring. the two characters in the play at different times. But whereas Theodor and Mitzi understand and are perfectly agreed upon the terms upon which their alliance is formed, cynical as to the general results of such acquaintanceships and prepared to accept the consequences of their own, one of the other two is not so self-satisfied and sophisticated. Christine really loves Fritz. This is the one passion of her life. She will love him only and always, and she asks only his love in re-She has a finer strain in her than Mitzl. Her father is a musician and she has inherited some of his temperament. She is as sensitive as a high strung instrument giving forth sweet music when gently played upon, but ready to snap at a harsh or heavy touch. From the moment of her entrance you feel this, and even when she is as frivolous as the others, the suggestion of woe to come-of an inevitable tragedy-never leaves her.

As for Fritz, he is in a devil of a mess when the play opens. He is being watched by the jealous husband of a woman who visits him in his apartments and whom he cannot shake off. He doesn't know the mo ment when he will be confronted by this husband and called to account Naturally he is nervous when the little supper in his rooms with Theodor and Mitzi and Christine is about to be held.

Sure enough, at the height of the gaiety, the bell rings. The husband has come and while the three friends wait in another room unaware who the visitor is and of what is transpiring. Fritz has an interview with him. All is discovered and in a few moments, with few words and by mutual agreement, a duel is decided upon. The party is resumed when the visitor leaves, but Fritz is distraught and the sparkle is gone from the group. It breaks up, Fritz promising to meet Christine on the morrow.

On the morrow, instead of meeting her, Fritz comes to Christine's aparments. The duel is to take place next day. He does not tell her. He is only going away for awhile. He bids her good-bye. Here in a pretty scene the girl's unfeigned, whole-souled love for him awakens in Fritz the first teal inkling of what love is. He tells Theodor, who calls for him, that he this beautiful giri and not as one in a duel about a woman for whom he cares nothing. But it is too late. He knows he is about to fail. And he

It does not seem to occur to Fritz that he is about to risk sacrificing his own life and the love and happiness of this girl in order to conform to a me dieval and conventional code of honor. He has the physical courage to act as target for a bullet but not the moral courage to invite social scorn and re-

When, after Christine has waited two days for news of Fritz, Theodor comes to tell her of her lover's death, the climax of the play is reached. She learns that Fritz, her god, fell in a duel about another woman. Still she loves him. She begs for a word, a note, something to show that he loved her and thought of her before and beyond all else. Did he speak of her?

"Yes." replied Theodor, "as we rode be.

together that morning he talked of many things, and he spoke of you,

Of her, too! That was all. only one of many things. She did not come first, nor even second nor third One among many, his relatives, his friends-no more and even less. It is the final touch that breaks the string You can feel that something has snapped within her which can never

That is all. The reckoning day has come when the price of dalliance must be paid.

The play is splendidly acted. It needs to be to be effective. And this is the more necessary on a small stage in a small theater like the Berkeley where the audience and actors are close together and distance cannot

Katherine Grey achieves a triumph as Christine. If she accentuates the peculiar characteristics of the part in the earlier scenes she more than fulfils all requirements in the final one The climax is worked up to with fine reserve and suppressed feeling and she meets the situation with tre mendous effect. It is a tragic moment or great power and this perform places Miss Grey well to the ance front of serious actors in America.

The entire company is efficient and it is a pleasure to see such a play so well staged. One can speak of the production with unreserved praise, Socialists should see it, for it is worth something to progress on and off the stage that plays like this are being produced and commanding attention from producers and public alike. We want more of them and will get them in proportion to the measure of encouragement we give them.

## <del>~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~</del> RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY.

<del>\*</del> TO GOV. BUCHTEL OF COLO-RADO.

"The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buchtel, Colorado's new Governor, is a Roosevelt Republican. I am bitterly opposed," he says, 'to the agitator seeks to array class against class.' He also goes on record as in favor of using convict labor. He was inducted into office in Trinity Methodist Church, which he had built; concluding his inaugural address with prayer."-From article in Newark "Evening News."

We cherish naught of bitterness or hate That ye the priestly stole have lain aside We do not know the purposes ye hide, or good or evil, 'neath your robes of state But this we know-ye canot represent Both Jesus and a blood-stained Govern ment!

Your heart may hunger after righteous

ness. Your soul may be attuned to noble deeds, Your intellect may triumph over creeds, Yet ye are slave to Mammon, none the less; Your soul is sold, your body bartered o'er To those who "grind the faces of the poor". Ye pray that strife and enmity might cease.

Yet blindly curse the "agitator Points out the only path that leadeth to The reign of human brotherhood and peace In your high station ye forget, I wee That "agitator"-Christ the Nazarene!

O servitor of greed, unbend your pride! Lok out upon your blood-drenched State

e modern Saviours have been cruci-fied! How every mountain is a Calvary

Behold, o'er rifled hill and ravaged vale The shadow of the gallows and the jail! The loud inaugural music stops your ears, The smoke of perfumed incense blinds

your eyes, Ye cannot hear the weary tollers' cries, Ye cannot see the child's, the widow's tears:

With fervent prayer ye enter on your sway, To whom?—to God, or Mammon, do ye pray?

BUCHTEL, THE BUILDER. Notice that? "He was inducted into office in Trin-

ity Methodist Church, WHICH HE HAD BUILT."

sons, carpenters, plumbers, laborers, etc., have been doing while he was holding down the job? Maybe were writing sermons and making tender afternoon calls upon the build-

Versatile man, Gov. Buchtel!

THE BENIGHTED JAPS. Speaking of the recent 'Frisco flare up and war-scare, the "Evening Sun" intelligently remarks: "It is well to distinguish between the Japanese people and the Japanese government. Heathens? You bet they are!

Now, look at OUR government: Representative and democratic to a fault! But then, WE'RE a free, prosperous and civilized nation. Yes?

THEY FORGET THE REST. Christ said: "Suffer little children The mill owner says: Suffer little

children!"-and then resumes the cutting of his coupons. "NEWS FOR INVESTORS."

Under the above caption the "Even-

ing Sun" prints a dally column of stock market news, the following item appearing on Feb. 18: 'Five hundred employees in the Den-

ver shops of the Denver & Dio Grande Railroad Company have been dis-charged in the last two days to reduce expenses, the January payroll having been \$56,000 greater than a year ago. The men have been asking for more pay, and their discharge is considered This little tip, you see, wasn't fea-

tured in the general news columns, as a wage increase of 5 per cent would

None the less, it is mighty good news -for the stock gamblers and divide

It will "bull" D. & R. G. Railroad stock—and it will keep the naughty employees docile and submissive for

The families of those 500 discharged men will suffer, of course; but think of the increased profit there will be

to "divide up" among the brainy own-Yes, indeed: it's splendid "news for investors", but how about the poor, patient producers of the plunder? Will

they really regard it as a "warning"a warning to consider their own class interests? -Were half the power that fills the

world with terror, Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts

Given to redeem the human mind from error, There were no need of arsenals of

forts. -Longfellow.

THAT MYSTERIOUS FLUID.

Just before the trial-Barely four weeks hence-ething in a vial

Burns the evidence.

Deadly fluid, too! Now there ain't a sample-Outlook mighty blue. "Pettibone hell-fire"-

Mighty potent stuff— Shattered the entire Prosecution's bluff! "Hanging proof!"—they'd placed it

Under lock and key, Fatal "dope" effaced it— Awful mystery! Thus the hangman's rope was Cheated of its prize. . . . . WE know what the "dope" was,

And we'll put you wise: 'Twas the rude and regnant Rupe the tollers sang-

Passionate and pregnant—
"THEY SHALL NEVER HANG!" 'Twas the million-throated Cry from coast to coast

Of a brave, devoted Union and non-Union, Comrades in communion,

Ready for the foc! THAT'S the "dope" that seared those Precious papers, gents! THAT'S the "stuff" that queered those Damning documents"!

THAT'S our MIGHT! . . . Let others Kneel in craven prayer— WE DEMAND OUR BROTHERS! . . . HANG THEM IF YE DARE!

# 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 postage or expressage will be charged extra

"His Excellency the Governor", a story lu four parts of the Russian revolution by Leonid Andreieff, is appearing in "Harper's Weekly". Andreieff is one of the most powerful of the young Russian authors who are bound up in the revolutionay movement. "The Red Laugh", which depicts the real horrors of war, created a sensation when published during the Russo-Japanese war.

Tales" contains "On the Eve", a drama of the Russian revolution by Dr. Leopold Kampf. This is the play which was refused performance in Germany, Austria and Denmark. It is a vivid and thrilling picture of the struggle in Russia, the principal characters being Socialists. Its production in New Yerk in the spring is announced. Dr. Kampf is himself a Socialist.

The subject of the manifold and multiform wrongs upon the children by the capitalist system is attracting ever more attention in all civilized countries. In England, especially, the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labor Party have pushed this important subject to the front. geret McMillan in a 5-cent pamphlet entitled "Infant Mortality", published by the I. L. P. and to be had in this country from the Socialist Literature Company. While it deals directly with British conditions, students of the question in this country should read it.

Following the lead of many other colleges, Vassar has adopted Spargo's 'Socialism' as a required text-book for students in economics and sociology. Comrade Spargo will lecture at Vassar shortly. He has in the press a play founded upon the Moyer-Hay-wood case, and a new book, "Capitallet and Laborer", written in reply to Professor Goldwin Smith's "Capital and Labor", book will probably sppear shortly. Comrade Spargo has also a book on "Art and Socialism" Spargo has almost ready for the press, the its appearance may be delayed. It will be an elaborately illustrated work. He is at present working upon a book dealing with the milk supply of our cities.

-"Brotherhood of capital and labor." Have you ever heard that phrase? Yet if brother ever treated brother as capital does labor the name of "brotherhood" would be deemed a woeful, frightful mockery! What a shameful, awful colossal LIE is this one of the "brotherhood of capi-tal and labor!"—Socialist Review.

# A REPLY TO MR. MALLOCK: By Morris Hillquit.

For many years it has been the boast of our ruling classes that this country is immune from the international plague of Socialism, and for many years the fact seemed to justify these boasts. But within recent times the calm assurance of the good people has received a rude shock. Socialism took firm root in the United States and spread to every part of the Union. It enlisted under its defiant red banner not only large numbers of American workingen, but also men and women of all other classes society; it contaminated our literature and politics and all other organs of our public life. It became a serious menace to wealth and vested privileges, and a source of alarm to our peaceful community.

cialism must be suppressed, and our high-minded citizens proceeded to suppress it without loss of time. The untiring propaganda of the destructive creed was met by as energetic a propaganda directed against it. press never tired demonstrating the follies of Socialism, the political platforms of our leading parties proclaimed their siarm at the growth of the dangerous movement, and the President of the United States officially decreed its impracticability.

But Socialism persisted in its folly and continued to

### Enter Mr. Mallock.

The shrewd captains of our industries then decided to take things into their own hands, and to combat the organized movement of Socialism by an organized movement of their own. A number of combinations of capitalists soon sprang up, for the avowed or concealed purpose of nipping the exotic and poisonous growth of Socialism in the bad. Of these organizations two are the most note-The National Manufacturers' Association and the National Civic Federation.

The former acted in open and aggressive hostility towards Socialism, and its reckless tactics reached their climax when its President, Mr. D. M. Parry, with his own hands inflicted on the wicked Socialists and the guileless reading public his "Scarlet Empire" in the guise of a novel.

The Civic Federation, on the other hand, adopted a more cunning and insidious course. What it sought to do was not to crush the Socialist movement by violence, but to full it to sieep, to argue it out of existence. It was in pursuance of this plan that it formed its remarkable com-bination of "Representatives of Capital, Labor and the General Public", and it was also in pursuance of this plan that it recently imported to our peaceful shores the most fermidable of professional Socialist killers-Mr. William Liurrel Mallock, A. M., of England,

In his own country Mr. Mallock is considered a veteran in the war against Socialism, radicalism and liberalism of all kinds: A veteran and an invalid. But in benighted America he is new and charming, and his coming was acclaimed by our daily press with almost childlike delight.

### An "Enlightening Voice."

"Upon the subject of Socialism", said the New York editorially, "Mr. W. II. Mallock speaks with an authoritative and enlightening voice. No other critic of the doctrines and theories that pass under that name has equipped himself for his task by a more arduous and quantying study. Few have exceeded him in volume of writing and publication, and he is quite unsurpassed in that field in respect to the clearness of his thinking and the power of his expositions. \* \* \* The 'Times' considers Mr. Mallock's lectures to be fit matter for very full report-Mallock's lectures to be fit matter for very full reporting because of the deep and widespread public interest in Socialism and its tendencies, and because it is a public service of no small value to the community, the "Times thinks, to give the widest hearing to a criticism of the assumptions, the sophistries, the arguments and the reasoning of the Socialists."

And now it is all over. The threatened five lectures stare at us in cold type cruelly and relentlessly from the columns of the New York "Times". Mr. Mallock's deadly work is done, and nothing is left to us but the sad duty to perform an autopsy on what before Mr. Mallock's descent on us used to be the philosophy of Socialism, and to analyze the assumptions and sophistries of Socialism as uncovered by Mr. Mallock, and the arguments and reasoning of Mr. Mallock himself.

The Arguments Summed Up.

It must be confessed that the much heralded clearness of thinking and power of exposition of Mr. Mallock are not always in evidence in his lectures. His arguments are in cases somewhat incoherent, and often anything but clear, but we believe we ; coding Mr. Mallock full justice when we sum them up unor the following heads:

1. The modern Socialist movement owes its organized

existence to the philosophy of Karl Marx, hence it must stand or full with that philosophy.

The philosophy of Marx is largely based on his

theory of value, which asserts that all wealth is created by common manual labor. 3. The Marxian theory of value is wrong because it ores the task or ability of directing manual labor, which is a greater factor in the production of wealth than labor

4. The modern capitalists are men of exceptions abilities, who direct labor and organize the process of

industry.

5. The capitalists as such are, therefore, in in the process of wealth production, and are entitled to a larger share of the national wealth than the masses of

A Socialist system of society based on collective ownership of capital and on co-operative labor is impracticable, because it would afford no means for the detection and development of the genius required to direct industry, and would offer no inducement to men of genius to lend their abilities to the service of society. 7. Assuming that Socialism could be realized, it would

result in the ensiavement of the working class.

This, I believe, is a fair summary of Mr. Mallock's objections to Socialism, and now we will proceed to con-

### The Socialist Movement and Karl Marx. In Mr. Mallock's view Karl Marx is not only the chief

exponent of modern Socialism—he is the responsible creator of the Socialist movement itself. "So far, the promises of Socialism merely coincide

with a dream which has baunted the imagination of multitudes ever since civilization began," says Mr. Mallock. They may have sighed for Utopia as a plain woman may or beauty, but they have never, except on passing ms and on a restricted scale, organized their aspirathing like a practical demand, and the reason is that, the the prospect of Utopia was pleasing, they secretly regarded it as inaccessible. It affected them as little as the promises of a quack doctor would who offered little as the promises of a quack doctor would who offered to sell them a pill which would make them all immortal."

And to give his assertion a more scientific sanction Mr. Mallock adds this lliuminating sentence:

desirable object becomes practical, unless the conditions of knowledge prevalent among those desiring it, are such as to enable them to believe that the desired object is attain-

riglist movement," says Mr. Mallock further. "first became an organized movement when a great thinker arose who supplied it with a foundation in science. Then the multitudes began for the first time, to feel that knowledge was on their side, and that the desirable was also, in sober truth, the obtainable. The thinker I refer to was the celebrated Karl Marx."

This then is Mr. Mallock's lucid account of the origin for a terrespondent specialist movement. The longing for a terrespondent specialist movement.

of the modern Socialist movement: The longing for a terrestrial paradise has been slumbering in the hearts of the as long as human society exists, and it only required magic wand of a scientific wizard like Karl Marx to this indefinite and impossible longing into a concrete nized movement permeating the entire civilized world.

Had Marx happened to be born in the fifteenth century, the Socialist movement would now be five hundred years old, and, on the other hand, if Marx had not happened to be born at all, we would have no organized Socialist movement, and Mr. Mallock would be spared the task of cross ing the ocean to stem its rising tide in this country.

The explanation certainly has the merit of simplicity even if it does not accord with reason and facts.

Social movements, especially movements of the magni-tude and universality as that of modern Socialism are not created by any one man or any set of men. Such move ments, right or wrong, must have their origin in the conditions of the times that produce and mature them, and car only be understood by an intelligent analysis of those conditions.

### The Modern Socialist Movement.

The modern Socialist movement has for its invariable object the reconstruction of the present day system of industry on the basis of the collective ownership of the cools of production and distribution (land, mines, railroads, machinery, etc.) Socialists base their criticism of the existing economic régime on the inadequacy and wastefuiness of the individualistic and competitive system of production, and their hopes of a realization of Socialism on the tendency of modern industries towards centralization and socialization and the growing revolt of the working classes against the iniquities and hardships of modern capitalism. The movement thus presupposes the existence of a competitive individualist system of industry in an advanced stage of development, in which the tools of pro duction have become complicated and expensive, and inaccessible to the individual workingman, and their ownership has concentrated in the hands of a small class of the popu lation, which becomes the ruling class. And similarly the Socialist movement has for its inevitable postulate the existence of a large class deprived of ownership in the tools of production, a free and non-possessing wage working class capable of inaugurating and carrying on a movemen for the transformation of the economic system of our social organization. In other words, the Socialist movement presupposes the existence of the modern or "capitalist" order It was created and called into life by the development of the capitalist system of production, and it grew with the of that system.

"Modern Socialism." says Professor Elye, "is natural outcome of modern industrial conditions, and its origin is contemporaneous with the origin of those conditions. We must seek its beginnings in the beginnings of modern industry. We can express this thought differently by saying that modern Socialism is the product of the industrial revolution. It has grown with this revolution, becoming international as the industrial revolution has spread over the nations of the world. The peculiarities of Socialism are part and parcel of the industrial revolution itself."

And if we turn from theory to history, we find that the conception of Professor Ely, which is the conception of all sober minded observers of social phenomena, is fully borne out by the facts. Socialism is not as old as the inequalities in wealth, "in the modern as well as in the ancient world," as Mr. Mallock implies, but is of an entirely recent origin.

### The Architect of Socialism.

The Socialist movement has a history of no more than about a century, and its more modern or political aspect is only about forty years old. The movement was vague and indefinite at the time when the modern industrial system was in the process of formation, and grew in definiteness, uniformity and also in strength and extension in a measur as our industrial system developed and unfolded its methods and tendencies. Entering upon its career in the form of a multiplicity of schools, movements and experiments, supported by small and isolated groups of men in the various countries of Europe, the Socialist movement has in the course of a century developed into an international organization, numbering no less than thirty million adherents in all civilized countries of the world, and practically uniform all over in its views, aspirations, methods and form of organization, as uniform and universal as the modern capi-

The Socialist movement, as every other popular mass movement, finds its scientific support in certain theories, and like every other scientific theory, the philosophy of Socialism passed thru several stages of development before it reached its modern aspect. As every other sci ence, it has produced a number of thinkers, writers and exponents, who have diligently contributed material for structure of the new theory, and as in the case of every other science, it has, when the time was ripe for it, produced its architect, who sorted and systematized the mate rial and erected a complete and coherent structure with them. Karl Marx was this architect in the domain of theoretical Socialism, just as Charles Darwin was the architect in the construction of the theory of organic evolution.

### Marx Not the Creator.

The philosophy of Karl Marx is the one most generally accepted by the Socialists of to-day: It forms the scienting basis of the modern Socialist movement. Karl Marx has analyzed and formulated the laws of social development unsurpassed keenness of thought and compelling logic; he has minutely dissected the methods of the modern process of production and exchange, and pointed out the tendencies of social development; he has furnished the movement of Socialism with a scientific basis, and has clearly expressed its aspirations and claims. But he has ated Socialism. If Marx had never written a line the Socialist movement would still be in existence: its watchwords might be different, but its character would remain substantially the same, for that character was impressed upon it by the conditions of modern industrial development, and Marx merely devined it and expressed it. To assume that Socialism as an organized movement deands upon the teachings of Marx, is about as scientific and true as would be the assumption that organic evolution would cease or change its course if Darwin had not written his "Origin of Species".

Nor do the Socialists consider Marx infallible. Marxism is a living, progressive theory of a live, growing and concrete social movement, not an ossified dogma nor a final reveiation. And the disciples of Karl Marx have shown a true appreciation of the spirit of their master by developing, extending and, when necessary in the light of newer developments, even modifying his teachings The literature of Marxian Socialism comprises to-day many hundreds of volumes, and its study is a very serious task read a popular tract by the English Socialist, Sidney Webb and because the views expressed in it are new to Mr. Mal-lock and do not accord with his caricatured conception of Marxism, he hastens to proclaim his discovery of a new of Socialism—the school of the "New Socialists". Mr. Mallock every reputed writer on Socialism would be

### The Theory of Value.

But Mr. Mallock clearly had a purpose in identifying the organized Socialist movement with the abstract social philosophy of Karl Marx. He deliberately set out with the intention of exploding the theories of Karl Marx, and wishing to make a thoro job of it, he persuaded himself and his audience that the refutation of the Marxian system was tantamount to a collapse of the Socialist movement. And now let us see how Mr. Mallock has acquitted him

self of the task of annihilating Marx. The Socialism of Karl Marx proceeds on the theory that the social and political structure of society at any given time and place is not the result of free and arbitrary choice of man, but the legitimate outcome of a definite process of historical development, and that the underlying structure of such foundation is, at all times, the economic system upon which society is organized. As a logical sequence from these views, it follows that a form of

Richard T. Ety: Socialism. Sixth Edition, p. 50.

ociety cannot be changed at any given time unless the economic development has made it ripe for the change, and that the future of mankind must be looked for, not in the ingenious schemes of inventive social philosopsers, nor in the abstract desires of the masses or classes, but in the tendencies of economic development. Marx, therefore, devotes himself almost exclusively to the analysis of our economic system. His work and researches are chiefly in the domain of political economy, and his economic theories may be thus briefly summed up:

As with Adam Smith, the starting point of Marx' analysis is the examination of the nature of wealth. The wealth of modern society, says Marx, is represented by an acccumulation of commodities owned by individual competing capitalists and used for the purpose of exchange The process of modern industry is a process of manufacture and exchange of such commodities. All wealth is created in that process, and all profits are derived thru it. The different commodities exchange for each other at their actual value, hence, the accumulation of profit and wealth must not be looked for in the process of exchange, but in the process of production.

The value of a commodity is determined by the labor expended on its production, and if the manufacturing capitalist would pay to the laborer a wage equivalent to the products of his labor, there would remain no margin of profit for the capitalist, and the hoarding up of individual wealth would be impossible. But, as a matter of fact, the manufacturing capitalist does not return to the workingman in the form of a money wage commodities of a value representing his hours of labor, but only such quantity of commodities as will enable the workingman to maintain his existence and to reproduce his species. Thus assuming that the quantity of food, clothing and other necessaries of a workingman's life per day are produced in six hours of average social labor time, his wages will represent the portion of his labor equivalent to six hours, and if he works ten hours per day, the product of the remaining four hours of his labor is appropriated by his employer.

Since the individual capitalist owns the tool without which no labor can be performed in modern society, and the laborer owns nothing but his ability to work—his labor power—the workingman is compelled to sell his labor power to the capitalist for a fixed daily wage. The labor power so sold, is sold to the capitalist to be used for a day of a duration of eight, ten or twelve hours, according to agree ment, and the products of his labor are divided between him and his employer. The portion of such labor that falls to the share of the workingman is his wage, and the unpaid portion of his labor, the portion appropriated by the manufacturing capitalist, Marx calls "surplus value".

### Surplus Value.

The "surplus value" of the manufacturing capitalist is by no means his clear profit; as a rule, he is forced to divide it with the landlord, the money lender and the merchant 'Surplus value' is the source of all profits of the manufacturing and trading capitalists, the rents of the land owning capitalists, and the interest of the money lending capitalists. Thus the capitalists of all types depend upon the production of "surplus value", while the working class de pends upon wages. Since wages and "surplus value" come from the same source, i. e., labor power, it is clear that the proportion of the one will be relatively larger as the proportion of the other is relatively smaller and vice versa in other words, the greater the share of capital in the created values, the smaller the slare of labor.

The interests of capital and labor in the production of material goods are, therefore, opposed to each other, and while it is in the interests of the class deriving its income from "surplus value" to maintain the present system of distribution of wealth, the interests of the working class lie in the abolition of that system.

The theory of value thus leads Marx to the discovery of surplus value, and furnishes an ethical basis for the movement to abolish the private ownership in the means of production. The discovery of surplus value leads to the theory of antagonism between modern capital and labor. or the theory of "class struggle", which makes the Social ist movement primarily a working-class movement.

### Mr. Mallock's Distortions.

It will thes readily be seen that the theory of value is the lever of the economic teachings of Marx, and it is, therefore, this theory which Mr. Mallock assails with all the energy and ingenuity at his command. To demonstrate the absurdity of the Marxian theory of value, Mr. Mallock first proceeds to state it in a manner suitable to his pur-

"Thus," says he, summing up the alleged position of Marxian Socialism, "all capital, all profits and all interest on capital are fundamentally neither more nor less than an abstraction from labor of commodities which manual labor produces, MANUAL LABOR ALONE".

And again: "It (the Marxian theory of value) enables the preachers of Socialism to say to the manual workers. who in all communities must constitute the vast majority of the population: 'You, you alone, produce all the wealth of the world. Each of you, hour for hour, contributes A. EQUAL SHARE to it; and each of you is, consequently, entitled to AN EQUAL SHARE of the dividend."

"Socialism becomes a definite and distinctive doctrine only when the word 'labor' is taken in an exclusive sense and stands exclusively for those ordinary manual efforts by which, as Count Tolstoy says, the palms of the hands are hardened.

Or still more clearly: "This theory (the Marxian theory) being that the only age manual labor, in respect of which one man is practically so equal to another that the amount of wealth pro-duced by him is measurable by the hours for which he labors.

### Warx vs. Mallock.

The theory of value thus stated is very easily refuted It requires no special genius to demonstrate that all inbor is not alike and equally productive, and that even purely manual labor is susceptible of different degrees of skill and efficiency. It is still more obvious that common manual labor alone is impotent to produce the wealth of modern nations: That organization, direction, control and inventions are essential to successful work in the field of eco nomic production and that mental labor is just as much necessary and legitimate factor in the production of wealth physical effort. And Mr. Mallock acclaims this self-evident truth with infinite self-complacency, and never wearies demonstrating it by a variety of illustrations, and by the never ceasing process of reductio ad absurdum,

The absurd views above quoted and so triumphantly refuted by Mr. Mallock, are invariably and unceremoniousy ascribed by him to Marx. But Mr. Mallock never take the trouble of referring his renders or hearers to the particular works and passages of Marx which contain these crude theories, and, as a matter of fact, neither Marx nor any of his followers ever maintained that it was common manual labor aione which produced values, and that the work of any laborer was equal in value to that of any other laborer regardless of personal skill.

### Skilled Labor and Simple Labor.

What Marx says on the subject is very brief, but suffilently clear, as the following excerpt from his "Capital" will show:

"The labor time socially necessary is that required to produce an article under the normal conditions of production with the average degree of skill and intensity prevalent at that time.

In other words, the labor time which determines the value of a commodity is the socially necessary abstract labor re-quired for the production of that commodity with the aver-The individual working age degree of skill and intensity. man may possess a skill or intensity above the prevalent average, and his individual work will be of greater value or his skill and intensity may be below the average, and the value of his work will be proportionately smaller, but the sum total of commodities produced by all workingmen at any time will be determined by the total number of hours of labor embodied in them.

And that Marx fully recognized the difference between skilled labor and simple labor is shown by the following

"Skilled labor counts only as simple labor intensified or rather, as multiplied simple labor, a given quantity of skilled being considered equal to a greater quantity of sim-

ple labor. Mr. Mallock's assertion that Marx considers nothing but common manual labor as a factor in production, doe not seem to accord with the following definition. of Marx

"By labor power or capacity for labor is to be understood the aggregate of those MENTAL and physical capabilities existing in a human being, which he exercises when

### ever be produces a use-value of any description." Applying the Marxian Theory.

And finally if Mr. Mallock had actually read Marx before embarking on his crusade against Marxism, he and his readers and hearers would also have been wiser on auother point. They would have known that the Marxian theory of value relates only to the production of material goods, industrial wealth, not artistic treasures or sentimental pleasures. The economic wealth and power of the cupitalists consists of railroads, land, mills, factories, etc. not of paintings, songs, music or philosophical essays, and the labor theory of value occupies itself with that economic wealth alone.

All of Mr Mallock's violent declamations about the superior value of an object of true art over a pair of shoes or similar commodity, are thus based simply upon a confusion of terms and ideas as the following specimen of reasoning will show: Says Mr. Mallock:

The economic functions of a man's intelligence and knowledge, as directing the labor, not of his own hands, but of the bands of others, find perhaps their simplest illustration in the case of a printed book. Let us take an edition of 19,000 copies of any book we please, printed well, and on good paper. The labor of the printers and the papermakers is the same in kind and quality, whether the book be a work of genius or a mere compliation of unreadable nonsense-whether thousands of people want to read it or nobody-whether each copy is an article of wealth, or whether it is so much rubbish."

Whether a book is a work of genius or mere rubbish will largely affect its literary, scientific or artistic value, but it will have very little bearing on its commercial or conomic value. The literary merit will be determined by the talent of the author, but its market price will be fixed precisely as Mr. Mallock says, by the work of the printer and the papermaker. A copy of a wretched detective story sells for as much as a copy of Shakespeare's "Hamlet", and a copy of Mr. Mallock's "Classes and Masses" is worth bookseller as much as a copy of Marx' "Capitat" provided that the mechanical make-up of both are similar

### An Error in Facts.

But Mr. Mallock apparently knows Marx by reputation only, and that in a very general way. In mentioning Mark for the first time, he politely refers to film as the "cele-brated Karl Marx whose work on 'Capital' was published about the middle of the nineteenth century."

Now, as a matter of fact, Marx' "Capital" consists of four parts, the first of which appeared in 1867. The second was published in 1885, two years after Marx' death, by his lifelong friend and co-worker Frederick Engels. The third was likewise published by Engels in 1894, and the fourth and last volume was published by Karl Kautsky in 1905 under the title: "Theories of Surplus Value

But with his characteristic contempt for labor, common labor, Mr. Mallock has carefully avoided the tedious task of reading the voluminous writings of the foremost exponent of modern Socialism. Mr. Mailock prefers to endow Marx with his own "ability" and analytic scumen—small wonder then that he finds Marxism "unscientific, visionary; puerile and foolish."

### Mr. Mallock's "Ability."

But to do justice to Mr. Mallock we must admit that he did not impute to Marx the imaginary, crude and unscientific statement of the theory of value quoted above, out of sheer malice. The supposed errors of Marx were only alleged in order to enable Mr. Mallock to exhibit his own intellectual superfority. Mr. Mallock has a theory of value all his own, and it is much more of a gentlemanly theory. In place of the vulgar Marxian labor, common manual labor, Mr. Mallock sets up-Ability!

"Ability" is defined by Mr. Mallock as "the directive faculty, the mind of one man simultaneously affecting the labor of any number of others."

Definitions are generally the strong point of Mr. Mal-

lock, and in contrasting ability with labor, he defines the latter as follows: "Labor means the faculties of the individual applied to his own labor." This may not sound very held but then labor is really so subordinate a factor that it does not matter much just how you define it. The new economic category discovered by Mr. Mallock

Ability-is not only an independent factor in the production of wealth, but it is a factor vastly above labor; in fact it is the principal source of all wealth.

## A Truly Wonderful "Ability."

"It is to this direction of labor," says Mr. Mallock, "on the part of exceptional men, and not to labor itself, that all the augmented wealth of the modern world is due. The progress of modern wealth production consists vitally and fundamentally in an increasing concentration of the active and powerful minds on the direction of manual effort which is without parallel in the past history of the world.

And this wonderful factor "Ability" which Mr. Mallock discovered, and which plays so important a part in the production of our wealth, is the monopoly of the modern capitalist, the source of his title to all land, industries, wealth and resources of our nations.

"The enormous augmentation of wealth." proclaims Mr. Mallock, "which is characteristic of modern times, is not due to average labor, the average labor is essential to It is due in its distinctive magnitude to the increasing concentration of intellect, knowledge and other rare mental faculties, on the process of directing this labor in an increasingly efficacious way, and capitalism is primarily the means by which this direction is effected.

Thus Mr. Mallock has fully and triumphantly per-formed his task: He has supplied a strong legal and ethical sanction for existing social contrasts and class divisions. The laborers have but an insignificant share in the production of the necessary and good things of this world. and are, therefore, justly relegated to the background; the immense increase of modern wealth is due to the great intellect, knowledge and other "rare mental faculties" the capitalist class, and to that class the wealth of right belongs. And all these results are achieved by the one won ter

ful Mallockian discovery of the magic term "Ability".

### Neither Original Nor True. It is almost cruel to destroy Mr. Mallock's innocent

pleasure, but we are forced to say that Mr. Mallock's theory is neither original nor true. It has been the stock in trade of certain schools of vulgar economy for several decades, and has been thoroly exploded by Socialists of the absurd Marxian school. What is new in Mr. Mallock's argument is the name which be applies to his theory, and his ignorance of the fact that under a different name it has been so thereby refuted that no self-respecting economist nowadays dares to use it in public. As a matter of fact, the "Ability" of Mr. Mallock is the

same gibest that stalked in the old economic text books under the name of "Superintendence", and his "Reward of

"Capital" (English Edition), Vol. 1, p. 11,

\* Capital" (English Edition), Vol. I. p. 145.

(Continued on page 6.)

# MINERS MURDERED.

Inadequate Precautions, Useless Laws, and Farcical Inspection Help West Virginia Corporations.

The increasing number of mining disasters in West Virginia has caused even the legislature to act. A committee of investigation has been appointed. Already the committee has made startling discoveries-startling to the committee members, but not to the miners of the state.

The committee has found that the mine owners disregard even fundamental precautions and ignore the state nilning laws, which are absolutey inadequate. The state's inspection is a mockery. It costs the state government an average of 27 cents per miner per year. Over two-thirds of the mines are not visited even once by the inspector.

The Cincinnati "Post" says:

In 1006 more than 250 men were killed in mine accidents, an average of six out of 1.0 m men employed.

The death rate this year promises to be twice as large unless West Virgina's in-efficient laws are remedied, its state mine inspection forces furtified and more rigid vancinations of mines made. Here is the official record for mine

fatalities for the past ten years. It is given to the public for the first time: Killroofs falling, 780; killed by mine ars, 112; killed by gas explosions, ed by all other causes, 281; total, 1.275.

The largest number of deaths occurred falling to of roofs and men being run over by mining cars. The public hardly ever hows of these, as the cusualties come

### Inspection Doesn't Inspect.

There are 740 mines in West Virginia. Some cover as much as twelve and fifteen miles. It requires two and sometimes three days to inspect these mines. There are seven state inspectors and one chief in-

spected a year, on an average. The law requires that a mine be inspected every three months. This is a physical imposstiffity. The number of inspectors is too A low estimate of value of mines of the state is \$112,500,000. They give employ-ment to 55,000 men, 22,000 of whom are

union men. state's mine inspecting department costs \$15,000 a year. That's what West Virginia pays for the protection of 55,00)

Two years ago Chief Inspector W. J. l'aul asked for five more inspectors. He said he needed them. They gave him two

### Money Rules the Mine.

The operator runs his mine for the financial returns for him. The cheaper the is-bor the more money in his pocket. He knows that every repair costs money and may delay work. So he lets go the repair, putting the matter in fortune's hands. believes in luck." Other operators do the

same thing; no accidents happen to them.
Why should accidents happen to them?
He generally manages to find out when experience have taught him how to deinde

the inspectors. It's part of his business. Why do men work under such couditions? The "Post" tells why:

The men are chained and fettered. "I enn't go awny", they say: "the company

The men in whose dull eyes the last spark of resentment has been crushed, reply to you in heavy, hopeless apathy. "Sue the company? Nobody's ever made anything out of the company yet. It sin't no use I

### The Lesson of It.

"Inadequate precautions, inadequate laws, inadequate inspection:" Well, why not?" The West Virginia government is manned by capitalists and representatives of the capitalist class. They are in politics for business. They use politics as an adjunct to their bustness and for the money that's in it.

That IS their business.

But it is not the business of the working class to vote the political power into the bands of the capitalist class-the mine owners who don't want precautions, or laws or inspection that will interfere with their business of making money. But the workers DO vote the political power into the hands of the capitalists who must make money at the cost of the lives of the working class. The West Virginia legislature may

be getting busy, because of the sentiment aroused thru recent disasters, but it will do nothing effective to correct the evils which are causing such continuous slaughter of the workers. It will do nothing for its members will not want to interfere with their masters business.

And thus it shall be in West Virginia and all the other capitalist controlled states while the workers vote power to their enemies to destroy themselves.

### THE SOCIALIST GAIN IN GERMANY. The kaiser and his chancellor won

their battle for the Reichstag by apealing to the deep-scated national sentiment of the Germans. The Socialist party lost nineteen of its eight-one sents and nearly as many more in the second bulloting-seemingly a crushing defeat. Yet the German Socialists, in reality, gained instead of lost. The imperial victory was won by rousing the 3,000,000 nonvoting stay-at-homes to action. In 1983 the Socialists polled 1.010,000 votes; in 1907 their vote was 3,251,000 a gain greater than that of any other party save the Clericals.-New York Evening Mail.

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vanced capitalism of this country and

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development of organization in indus-

try in the United States has surpassed that of most European countries.

and as a consequence the productive

power is much greater. With the more perfect machinery and highly organ-

ized industry. American workingmen

produce more wealth in a given time

than the wage workers of any other

country. All this has appealed to the

American capitalist as a glorious achievement, and his retainers have

But another side of the story-the

workers' side-is withheld or sup-

pressed. In summing up the conquest,

by men of their material environment.

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are considered the chief items of the capitalist's glory. The life, experience, sufferings, and mortality of the work-

ers play no public part in the story

of commercial conquest. If this side of

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## STATES IMPORTING

lina emisary, who is in Europe engaging laborers in droves, second only to the warm words of commendation that the Department of Commerce and Labor, who made the celebrated ruling that states have a perfect right to import all the laborers under contract that they desire. Other states besides South Carolina, in which the plutocrats and their politicians are framing up deals to send "commissioners" to Europe to keep company with Watson in hiring cheap labor are Missouri, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Alabama. Southern railway magnates, planters, mine and mill owners and other capitalists are clamoring for cheap labor to build up the "New South."-Cleveland Citizen

### NEW BREWERY COMBINE.

combine of six of the large New York breweries will be effected this week under the name of the Central Consumers' Brewing Company. It will have a capital stock of \$12,000,000. The concerns to enter the merger are the Ibling Brewing Company, J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company, Consumers' Brewing Company, Central Brewing Company, Excelsior Brewing Company of Williamsburg and the Consumers' Brewing Company of Wood-

-Loyal writer, calling attention to the good jobs offered by the navy, TO ABOLISH STATE CONSTABULARY. says truly: "Now all men without pre vious sea service, or without any spe-cial trade or calling. — enlisted as apprentice seamen, at \$16 a month, as compared with the old rate of \$9 at entrance." - After all the real good jobs belong in the Congress, where the prices of armor plate and other things are fixed .-- Evening Telegram.

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## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under his heading at the rate of \$1 per line per

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 245 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.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eight street.

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—Office and Employment
fureau, 241 E. 84th 8t. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 1
(Bohemian)—331 E 71st 8t., 8 p. m.; Dist.
11 (German)—85 E. 4th 8t., 8 p. m.; Dist.
111—Clubhouse, 243 E. 8th 8t., 7,30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd 8t., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—2099 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—430 Second Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—14:30 Second Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—14:30 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-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 80th street.

NITED BROTHERHOOD 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. William L. Draper, 432 W. Thirty-eighth street. New York City, Hecording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 21 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

# fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

WURKMEN'S the United States of America

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen indued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought, its numerical strength (at present composed of 104 local branches with 23,700 male and 4.800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$5.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for shother 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$2.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every members and the wives and onmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.50 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all conditates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 working men in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all cummunications to William Meyer. Floancial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2. New York City.

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PURLICATIONS

# "DIE ZUKUNFT" Monthly Magazine

in the Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation

States in 1905 we killed 9,703 persons.

(In the article mentioned the author Nows that "in 1904 the railroads of the United States carried 715,410,682 possengers, killed 10,046 persons, and injured 84,155. The railroads of carried 433,912,983 persons. k: fied 521 temployees, trespassers and presengers), and injured 1.035. Great Britain carried 1,198,548,000, killed "On the railroads of the United

1.158 and injured 18,802." and injured 86,008. On the rallroads of Great Britain in that year 1.180 persons were killed and 22.847 were

# SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC.

One of the very greatest little books

By JOHN SPARGO.

# AND

# THE WORLD'S REVOLUTIONS

By ERNEST UNTERMANN

By Joseph Dietzgen; translated by

EVOLUTION OF MODERN CAPITALISM.

\*

7,223,024 in 1905. Regarding passengers injured the sime relative results are shown, figures show that the chances of injury or death increase here in a môre rapid ratio than in Great Britain. It is also shown that "in collisions in 1904 we killed 694 persons, and the Fritish railroads killed 3; in derail-

British railroads killed 9." In employees killed the comparison is still worse, for while the death rate in the United States Increases, there

This is the other side of the story that the grim figures reveal. If the

If successful management depends on the number of human beings sacrificed each year, then the capitalist class of this country is entitled to the front rank over all others. If it is evidence of criminal incapacity then it furnishes a strong indictment against a society that permits the coinage of

# SOCIALISM IN THE

human life into surplus income

Workingmen and Students Raise the

Albert Sonnichsen, special correspondent of the "Evening Post" in the Balkan region, has an interesting letter in the Feb. 23d issue of that paper. Writing from Sofia, he describes the popular disturbances, participated in by students and working men, which have recently alarmed the government. During the last week in January the

aristocratic demonstration. The students from the university and the workmen from the factories, however. gathered by thousands and upset the court plans. Generals, ministers, courtiers and finally Prince Ferdinand him self and his son were hissed and hogted as they arrived. At last the crowd was dispersed by a cavalry charge. Next morning the Prince issued an edict declaring the university closed for six weeks and the professors expelled from the country. The profesresolved to go on with their studies but before this meeting adjourned troops arrived, sabres and bayonets rests were made, and the university

kided on American radiways increased martial law, in the province towns from one in every 2,204,708 in 1897 to the excitement continues, Everywhere one in ever 1,375,855 in 1905. In Great meetings are being held to protest The Worker, 50c. a year. Subscribe.

Efitain the proportion is not only less ; against the unconstitutional behavior but it has remained almost stationary, of the little German princeling whom the figures being one in every 7.632.742

The Lesson.

the same position in the number of its maimed and killed.

# BALKAN STATES.

pendence and the right to shape our court chose the opening of a new theatre as the occasion for a grand

sors and students held a meeting and were brought into use, numerous ar-

in 1897, as compared with one in every

ments we killed 418 persons, and the

is a positive decrease on the British

capitalist class in this country leads the world in the organization of its powers of exploitation, it has also won

# proper safeguards would prevent it.

Red Flag in Bulgaria, Servia, and Rumania-Young Turks Also Join the

own national destiny."

buildings were forcibly closed. "But the Sofia is practically under

# the Bulgarian people detest, but whom

Europe forces upon them. . . "But much as he is hated, Prince Ferdinand and his desire to make the opening night of the theatre an aristocratic affair were not the real cause of the present disturbances. There is a deeper cause, the root of which is pot in Bulgaria itself, but in France Germany and Switzerland. . . . . The gymnasium and university students are Socialists to a unit. I have yet-to meet the village teacher who is not. You see crowds of workingmen in the

streets discussing the wrongs of the proletariat. . . . "By numerous indications, I see that this tidal wave has not swept over Bulgaria alone. The local papers report meetings in Rumania and Ser-. . . But, more remarkable still, I meet the young Turks, who come stealing over the frontier, fugitives for calling the Sultan an exploit-All those I have talked to call

themselves Socialists. For a year past there has been a Turkish Socialist organ published in Bulgaria. "The renewed activity of the Turkish revolutionary organizations, Young Turkey, proves that its numbers have increased in Europe, too. A month ago they issued a circular addressed to "Our Christian Compatriots and Broth-

ers" which said: "'You are Christians; we are Mussulmans, but we are all men, exploited alike by Sultan and pashas. Let us throw aside fanatical differences of religion, and join as brothers in the struggle to reconstruct our crumbling state, to save it from the greed of our oppressors, before the hour is too late, and European bureaucrats take the place of the Pashas and our task becomes hopeless. Turn away from autocratic Europe, brothers; she will not beln you. Put your trust in yourselves, and in a union with us, who will fight beside you, for the same end-inde-

# PITTSBURG PAPER TURNS UNION.

After several years opposition to the typographical union, the Pittsburg 'Leader", an afternoon paper with a large circulation, on Feb. 25 signed the union scale and established union conditions in its entire plant. Immediately the other three open shop afternoon papers combined and started a warfare on the "Leader" by trying to intimidate the newsboys and newsstands. The unions are rallying to the support of the union paper, The "Leader" announces that in re-

sponse to a petition signed by 5,000

people it is making arrangements to

have full reports of the Moyer-Hay-

wood-Pettibone trial.

-The bold-hearted Socialist who faces the future calmly, bravely and intelligently, has hopes, but no fears; ambition, but no dread; manhood, but no trembling. Who would not be such a man?-Union Sentinel.

# WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Florence Kelley contributed an article on woman's trade unions to last month's "Outlook", in which she discusses the action of the Supreme Court of Illinois in holding unconstitutional the statute which restricts women's hours of labor to eight. She says that in Illinois woman is citizen enough to be exploited in the sweat snops, citizen enough to be worked to the limit of life and strength, citizen enough to be worked day and night citizen enough to be worked for all she is worth and for very poor pay, altho her political rights as a citizen go no further than the right to vote nce in four years for trustees of the State University. In the face of this last fact the New York Anti-suffragists have the temerity to cite the small woman's vote in Illinois as proof that women do not vote after the novelty wears off". No wonder their report ignores the figures presented by Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming where women and men have equal rights at the polls. In Colorado 80 per cent of the women register and 72 per cent vote; in Idaho women are less than half the population, yet they cast nearly half the total vote. They vote in large numbers in Utah and the Sec netary of State of Wyoming is author-

### ity for the statement that 90 per cent of the women in that state vote.

FLINT GLASS WORKERS FIGHTING BIG TRUST. The American Flint Glass Workers' Union is putting up a hard fight against the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company which is a trust with headquarters in Pittsburg and factories in half a dozen cities. The company has declared open shop war on the glass workers' union and locked out 1,100 of its members, because they would not accept a reduction approximating 50 per cent in wages. The Macbeth-Evans company advertises its lamp chimneys a great deal. There are other firms which employ only

# MACHINE TO DISPLACE FIREMEN.

A machine has been invented to shovel coal into the firebox of a locometive. It is being tried on the Chicago and Northwestern and is said to work well. If this proves to be the case, another body of workingmen who have been too much inclined to think of themselves as belonging to the "aristocracy of labor" will begin to have an instructive experience that will teach them the necessity of de-pending on and the duty of supporting workingmen of other trades.

The United Mine Workers of Pennsylvania have decided to try and bring about a repeal of the state constabuuties and thugs masqueraded as state police and used violence to break strikes. The legislature is being ar gued with by mine workers' officials and lobbyists.

Join the Socialist Party NOW.

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### STRICT UNION PARK BOOKS OPEN FOR COMMITTEES

CONTRACT LABOR. The plutocrats and their politicians and newspapers are piling praise upon Commissioner Watson, the South Caro-

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Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets if and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, ecretary, W. Wollnik, I Hutton St.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Ellzabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, 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.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse

### The address of the Financial Secre tary of the National Executive Committe is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

Principal Organization, wow York

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WORKERS MOVING.

Socialist Daily Launched—Class Strug-

gle in Copper Mincs-Martial Law

"Hikara" (The Light) of Tokyo, the

weekly organ of Japanese Socialists,

has been merged into "Heimin Shim-

bum", the first daily Socialist paper in

Japan. The first number of contains

Studies in the Lives of Japanese Mill-

ionaires, a short history of the move-

ment in Japan, translations of Shaw,

Krapotkin and Gorky, a cartoon and a

photo of the printing office and edito-

ial staff. Every fifth day a column is

to appear in English, French or Es-

peranto. Thirty thousand copies of the

riot at the Ashio copper mine, one hun-

dred miles from Tokyo. A call had

been issued for a labor convention to

meet on Feb. 10 to demand an increase

in wages. Unable to restrain them-

selves the inliners attacked the watch-

houses on Feb. 4 and destroyed them

with dynamite. The riot spread and

two days later thousands of miners

marched on the residence of the man-

ager with pick axes and he was mor-

tally wounded. The miners took pos-

session of the mine, houses were

blown up and the powder magazine

exploded setting the town of Ashio on

Martial law was proclaimed and

thirty men were arrested as the lead-

ers. The special correspondent of the

"Heimin Shimbum" was also arrest-

ed. The Socialists had been urging

peaceful methods, but could not stem the tide. On Feb. 6 the office of the

paper and the homes of the editors

cere subjected to a police search.
"Heimin Shimbum", commenting on

the use of the military power, remarks:

Ah! the soldiers against the laborers!

We are now going to have just the

same scene in the field of the labor

movement as in Europe and America."

The issue of Feb. 9 reports a big

first number were disposed of.

Proclaimed.

The Michigan state convention held Feb. 14 adopted a resolution of censure of National Committeeman J. A. C. Menton, who it was claimed, had "falled to obey the mandate of the party d in the unity resolution passed by the state convention of July 5, 1906, and subsequently adopted by referendum vote of the party member-

Antoinette F. Konikow, 56 Bruns wick street, Dorchester, and James F. Carey of Haverhill (re-elected) have een chosen members of the Nationa Committee from Massachusetts.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE. The National Committee is voting upon the motion made by Hagel (Okla.) relating to the establishment of a national leaflet service. (See The Worker, Feb. 23, 1907.)

FOR A NATIONAL REFERENDUM The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Texas has by referendum adopted the following resolutions and sed amendments to the National Constitution:

Resolved. That the action of the Socialis Party of America in adopting the amend-ments to Art. VI. Sec. I, and Art. VII. Sec. I. initiated by Local Des Moines, Ia, whereby but one ballot is necessary for the election of National Executive Committeemen and National Secretary, and whereby the nominees receiving the highest vote are elected regardless of how small that ote may be, is a radical departure from ocialist principles as it annuls the principle of majority rule so indispensible to democratic management, and makes it possible for a small minority of the party esibly one of its largest locals or strong est states, to capture the National Head quarters and dictate the policy of the party against the wishes of a majority of its

Resolved, That while we recognize the by falling to provide for a majority vote they have not only defeated their purpose, but made it more possible for the abuse

power, and Resolved. That we call the attention of your committee to the democratic methods in vogue in the Socialist Party of Texas, whereby all elections to party office and all nominations of political offices are effected by majority vote and have not proven themselves too cumbersome for operation, and thereby in the language of Comrade John M. Work, "has anchored the principles of

democracy in the party", IN TEXAS, and Resolved, That as "democracy is worth more than it costs" the it "comes high" end a return from the principle of plurality vote, which our comrades in Iowa derived from their Republican envirment, to the democratic principle of ma rity rule by the adoption of the follow ing proposed national party referendum.

AMENDMENTS.

1. That that portion of Art. VI, Sec. 1, of the National Constitution, beginning with the fourth sentence be stricken out and be substituted with the following:

"The call for nominations shall be issued on the 15th day of September each year. Each local or member-at-large shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates. Twen-ty days shall be allowed for nominations ty days shall be allowed for nominations and ten for acceptances and declinations. All names receiving five or more nominations shall be placed upon the first ballot. Candidates receiving less than ten per cent of the vote on the first ballot shall be dropped from the second ballot.

On more than two ballots being neces sary, the third and each successive ballot shall contain twice the number of candidates then required to complete the seven dropping from each ballot those receiving the least number of votes on preceding ballot. Balloting shall continue until seven are lof. Balloting shall continue until seven are elected by majority vote. Twenty-eight days shall be allowed for each ballot. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner. Members of the Executive Committee may be recalled by a referendum vote, in the manner provided for referendums in Art. XI, hereof, except that in such cases, the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately, 2. That beginning with the second sestence of Art. VII. Sec. 1, the section shall read as follows: "The call for nominations shall be issued on the 13th day of September in each year. Each local or

tions shall be issued on the 13th day of September in each year. Each local or member-at-large shall be entitled to nominate one candidate. Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations and ten for acceptances and declinations. All names receiving five or more nominations shall be placed upon the first ballot. Candidates receiving less than ten percent of the votes on the first ballot shall be dropped from the second ballot. Should a third ballot be required the three candidates receiving the highest vote on the second ballot. Should a fourth ballot be required the three candidates receiving the highest vote on the second ballot shall be placed upon the third ballot. Should a fourth ballot shall be placed upon the fourth ballot and balloting shall continue until one candidate is elected by a majority vote. Twenty-eight days shall be allowed for each ballot."

Beginning with the word "Vacancies" the emainder of the section shall remain as

The National Executive Committee members were care into session at national headquarters, 10:30 a. m. Saturday, Mar. 2, Comrades Berger, Handord, Hillquit, Patterson, Simons, Untermann, and Work being present.

Dates for National Lecturers and Or-anizers for the coming week are: J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under di-

ection of State Committee.

George H. Goebel: Oregon, under

on of State Com J. E. Snyder. Mar. 10-11, Jefferson City, Mo.; Mar. 12-14, Belleville, Ill.; Mar. 15, 16, O'Fallon.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FEBRU-ARY.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for February shows receipts of \$1.881.64 (of which \$1.342.80 was for dues), expenditures of \$1,773.70, and a balance of \$246.25. Dues were re-

Prom State Committees: Alabama, \$10; Arizona, \$15; Arkanasa, \$18; California, \$103; Colorado, \$25; Connecticut, \$20; Idaho, \$11,10; Illinois, \$146; Indians, \$50; Iowa, \$24,50; Kansas, \$40; Louislans, \$7;

Maine, \$10; Massachusetta, \$80.90; Michlgan, \$30.15; Minnesota, \$45.60; Missouri, \$40; Montana, \$24.05; Nebraska, \$5; New Hampshire, \$5; New Jersey, \$100; New York, \$100; Ohio, \$50.50; Oklahoma, \$50 Oregon, \$10: Pennsylvania, \$84.80; Rhode Island, \$7, South Dakota, \$10.50; Tennes-see, \$10; Texas, \$6; Washington, \$60.50; W. Virginia \$7.50; Wisconsin, \$67.50; Wyoming. \$5.00.

From unorganised states: Washington, D. C., \$6; Georgia, \$.50; Marviand, \$12; Mississippi, \$2.20; Nevada, \$7; New Mexico, \$12: North Carolina, \$2; Virginia, \$1.40; Members at large, \$.50.

Among other receipts were: plies, \$89; literature, \$56.90; buttons \$40.97; W. F. Miners Defense Fund, \$120.98; National Agitation Fund Russian S. D. L. P. Fund, \$172.50. The largest items of expense were: Postage, \$135.04; wages, \$441; printing Bulletin, \$47; supplies and literature, \$200; speakers, \$270.91; expenses, N. E. C. meeting, \$84; buttons, \$76.95: W. F. Miners Defense Fund. \$120.98; Russian S. D. L. P. Fund, \$172.50; dues, International Bureau, \$169.75.

> Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

Fifty-one new members were re ceived during February.

Reports of financial secretary and treasurer show a healthy condition of organization, dues stamps sold during month being 339, as compared with 420 for corresponding month of 1906. Literature sales, \$81.90. The agent is trying to raise \$300 to avail himself of advantages offered by publishers. He would like to get in touch with comrades in position to aid in project. Outlook for Commune Celebration is bright.

Lena Morrow Lewis will be with us in April or May.

Campaign Committee expended \$337.50 during its term and turned over a balance of \$11.84 to its suc-The organizer is still endeavoring to

cound up those responsible for misuse of Socialist ballots and watchers' cer tificates by the City Party.

Twenty delegates to state convention will be elected by referendum. Referendum Committee in arranging details. County convention is to take place on first Sunday in June.

The new Campaign Committee cousists of Comrades Libros, Waite, Jos. Cohen Quick, McKelvey, Sahl, James Young, Sadler, and Johnson. Referendum ballots for place of holding state convention will be sent out this

Local Philadelphia has entered protest against F. S. Schwartz of Allegheny being sent out by the National Office as Organizer.

Last week a society for the study of Esperanto was organized. Prof. Grillen of the Local Manual Training School has volunteered his services as instructor. The meetings will take place on Saturday afternoons. All wishing to join should correspond with the secretary of the society.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Branch Wilmerding is endeavoring

to secure permanent headquarters. All candidates of the last spring election are required by the new law to give expense account incurred by the campaign to the county commis sioners on or before Mar. 20. Blanks for reports can be secured at S. P.

Vote on raising price of due stamps: For, 36; against, 121. Only 11 branches voted.

The 4th Ward, English Branch, of Allegheny will hold a ple social at the hall, 526 Federal street, on Mar. 14. Comrade Kirkpatrick has concluded his lecture. Everybody invited. A new branch has been organized in

the down town district. Pittsburg. Five hundred and thirty-one stamps have been sold by the local during February; 422 dues stamps were sold during the same month of

The Campaign Committee meets Federal and So. Diamond streets, Algheny, Friday, Mar. 8, at 8 p. m. Branch Carnegle purchased 100

stamps during February. The East Pittsburg, Jewish Branch, held a Moyer-Haywood meeting Thursday, Feb. 28. Wm. Adams and John S. Holmes spoke in English and Samuel Mirvis in Jewish.

Branches are now voting on place for holding state convention.

A special general membership meet-ing will be held at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday, Mar. 17, at 2:30 p. m. The purpose of the meeting is to elect an organizer to fill the place made vacant by Fred L. Schwartz, resigned. It is important that every party member be present.

Two hundred and eight dues stamps were sold at the general membership meeting held Sunday, Mar. 3.

ERIE COUNTY.

On election day 267 men in the city of Eric voted for Socialism.

The Finnish Branch is in a prosper ous condition. Every meeting is well

The Socialists thruout the county are actively employed distributing leaf-lets and in other ways hustling for the Socialist Party. The organizer is mailing circulars to all Socialists thruout northwestern Pennsylvania urging them to get in line for an active campaign during the spring and summer

Erie City Branch has arranged the following program for each Thursday in March: 7, The Race Problem, Rev. Joseph E. Morris; 14, Production Under Socialism, W. H. Miller; 21, Pros-perity, Gust Holmquist; 28, Question Box and Answers, E. S. Matteson.

Rev. Thomas P. Byrnes of the Unitarian Church, 149 W. Ninth street, is preaching a series of Sunday evening

Church on this oc

New Jersey. Active preparations have been made for the March celebrations of Local Hudson County. Comrades are urged to push the sale of tickets, as the time is short. There will be, as usual, two celebrations, one in Grand View Hall, Jersey City, Saturday, Mar. 16, and the other in Liberty Hall, West Hoboken Saturday, Mar. 23.

Here and There.

All American Socialists residing in Cuba are requested to communicate with C. Balmo, Salvd, 22 Havana.

New York State.

John G. Kirby of Clinton has been elected State Committeeman for One The financial report of the State

Committee for February, 1907, is as follows: Income: From locals for dues: New York, \$100; Kings County, \$50; Queens County, \$20; Rochester, \$10; Buffalo, \$10; Corning, \$2.50; Olean, \$2; Johnstown, \$2; Ithaca, \$2; Rome, \$2; New Rochelle, \$2; South Glens Falls, \$2; Addison, \$1; Geneva. \$1: Randallsville, \$1; members-at large, \$6.10; donations: Utica, on ac count of campaign lists, \$12; do., ac count of assessment stamps, \$4.25; literature: Utica, \$3; Buffalo, \$3; Rome, \$1; speakers: G. R. Kirkpatrick, collections, Elmira and Corning, \$15.85; bal ance, Feb. 1, \$531.07; total income for month, \$774.27. Expenses: National Secretary, dues, \$110; John C. Chase, account tour, \$100; Co-operative Press, account printing, \$50; Local New York, account rent, \$10; G. R. Kirkpatrick, account meetings Elmira and Corning. \$22.05; The Worker, \$8; postage, \$10; expressage, \$5.35; office supplies, \$3.85; sundries, \$3.55; total for the month. \$322.80; balance on hand, Mar. 1, \$451.47.

Local Patchogue is conducting a live y agitation and has nominated a full ticket for the village election. comrades are visiting one neighboring small towns and distributing litera-The local has ordered 100 copies of The Worker weekly for eight consecutive weeks. Otto Grausalke, secretary of the local, is a tireless worker. and not alone does the bulk of the work, but is practically paying most of the bills out of his small wages

The secretary of Local Limestone reports that owing to the large vote polled there by the party in the last election, the capitalists of the town are doing all in their power to break up the local. Active members were threatened by the factory superinten dent with immediate discharge should they continue further agitation. The church has also taken a hand in this matter, and under the circumstances some comrades have been intimidated to the extent of being afraid to attend the meetings for fear of losing their jobs. The comrades, however, are de

termined to keep up the agitation in spite of all these obstacles. State Organizer Chase has visited Auburn, Geneva, and Rochester, with very good results. The tour will probably end on or about April 1, when practically all the locals will have been visited, excepting those in the immeliate vicinity of New York. Local Auburn has agreed to conduct a systematic distribution of literature. An effort will be made to organize a Ger man branch, as a number of German sympathizers have refrained from oining the regular local. The comrades made arrangements for a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting on Mar. 4, with Comrades Strebel and Chase as speakers. The Central Labor Union vas visited and induced to join in the arrangements and the comrades were expecting to hold a successful demon-At Geneva, Mar. 1, a well attended meeting of the local was ield, and the various phases of organization work discussed; the comrades greed to distribute literature regularly in addition to twenty-five copies of The Worker to be supplied by the State Committee. On Mar. 2, Chase and Strebel addressed the Moyer-Haywood protest meeting, which was fairly well attended considering it was a Saturday evening when the wage slaves are busy spending their scanty earnings. Comrade Strebel made the speech for the evening, and covered the case to the entire satisfaction of the audience. A local clergyman butted in with some questions and Strebel handled him in such a way that he left the hall a wiser man, and will probably never again tackle a Socialist speaker. Comrade Chase also spoke, and for the first time the workingmen of Geneva had the opportunity to hear the truth about the conspiracy. Suitable resolutions were adopted. On Sunday last Comrade Chase addressed the regular propaganda meeting held by the Rochester comrades under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum. A large audience was present, and the address was listened to with undivided attention. After the conclusion of his speech a general discussion took place, in which an habitnal opponent of Socialism took part and was effectually answered by Comrade Chase. The next ten days will be spent in Rochester and Buffalo holding organization meetings. Buffalo especially needs considerable attention and with a little effort the organiza-

tion there should be greatly improved New York City.

At the City Executive Committee eeting held on Mar. 4, the First Agi tation District reported that they had decided to translate Comrade Wentworth's Moyer-Haywood speech into Yorkville Agitation District reported that a mass meeting of the party members of the district will be held in the early future, and that they

Socialists should fill the Unitarian is canvassing labor organizations with a view to getting Socialist speakers before their meetings. The Agitation Committee propose to have a booth for the display of Socialist literature at the fair to be held by the Workingmen's Educational Association, April The organizer reported the income for February as \$693.54, and expenses \$330.15. Hereafter there will be published monthly a report showing the number of stamps purchased by each district. About 35,000 of the leaflets Prosperity" have been taken by the districts and the Organizer was instructed to arrange for the issuance of another leadet. The disastrous railway accidents of the past few weeks is the subject agreed upon by the com mittee as being most appropriate for treatment at this time. Richard Tetzner was elected a committee to have charge of tickets, etc., at the Commune quested to act as chairman of the day. The Organization Committee is requested to make a report upon question of Socialist clubs in the city and their relation to the party.

The General Committee will hold its regular meeting ob Saturday, Mar. 9. it the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eightyfourth street, at 8 p. m. Delegates ar urged to attend, as in addition to a further consideration of the proposed by-laws other important matters will be discussed.

Throwaway cards advertising the Cooper Union meeting on Mar. 14, unthe auspices of the Central Federated Union are ready and comrades are requested to assist in their distri-Franklin H. Wentworth will be the main speaker, and comrades should help in making this meeting a great success. Comrade Wentworth has prepared an excellent speech for this occasion, and there should be a large audience to hear him.

The financial report of Local New York for February, 1907, is as follows Income: From dues (890 due stamps sold), \$133.50; initiation fees, \$11.40; literature, \$16; Harlem Socialist Club, donation, \$2.17; Bakers' Union No. 1 for picnic tickets, \$3.60; State Committee, on account of rent, \$10; supplies, \$1.50; balance on hand, Feb. 1, 1907, \$515.37; total income for month, \$693.54. Expenses: State Committee, for 1,000 due stamps, \$100; Co-operative Press, account of printing, Organizer's salary, \$72; office rent, \$30; 4th A. D., loan, \$25; postage, \$20.75; coal and wood, \$5.20; A. B. Dick Co., supplies, \$3.40; expressage, stationary and Organizer's expenses, \$21.80; sundries, \$2; total expenses, \$330.15; balance on hand, Mar. 1, 1907, \$363.39.

The full program of the Commune Celebration on Sunday, Mar. 17. will be published in the next issue of The Worker. The committee in charge has provided entertainments for old and young; there will be Socialist speeches, concert, songs, and dance. The com-rades of Local New York should do all sary of the glorious struggles of the Paris proletariat, which will be selebrated at the Commune Celebration a decided success. Comrades desiring tickets for sale are requested to com-

municate with Organizer U. Solomon At the regular meeting of the Yorkville Agitation Committee, held Feb 26, it was decided to discontinue meetings at the Labor Temple, thru being unable to get a room for meetings. The committee will meet hereafter the first and third Wednesdays at the home of Comrade Kohn, 415 E. Seventy-fifth street. The 16th and 18th A. D. reported unable to hold good meetings because of Murray Hill Social Club meeting on same night; 20th A. D. reported having bought share Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association and donated \$15 to the Yorkville Agitation Committee: 22d A. D. reported meetings poorly attended. A mass meeting of the Yorkville party members will be held within six weeks. A circular letter to enrolled voters in the district will be sent out

Among other important business transacted at the last meeting of the 6th A. D. a committee from the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union was adion label be called for when purchasing bread. The next regular meeting takes place Thursday, Mar. 7, at 85 E. Fourth street, and measures looking to

an increase in dues will be considered A meeting for the enrolled voters of the 21st A. D. will be held on Monday. Mar. 11, 8 p. m., at the rooms of the Harlem Socialist Club. 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Readers of The Worker residing in the district, and who are not as yet party members, should not miss this oppor tunity to get in touch with the organi-

"Resolved, That we favor municipal ownership under capitalism" will be the subject debated at next meeting of the Rand Debating Club, on Sunday, Mar. 10, 5 p. m. All welcome to participate.

The New York Socialist Dramatic Club are rehearing J. C. Frost's Socialist play. "The Walking Delegate", which has been rewritten and enlarged by the addition of another act, making five acts in all, with 50 characters in the cast. It will be produced Sunday. April 7, 8 n. m. at the New Star Casino, One Hundred and Seventh street and Park avenue

The Young People's Socialist Club who may have claims against the club

May Day demonstration. All members of the branch are urged to be present at the next meeting, where these questions will be discussed on Monday, Mar. 11, at 137 Christopher avenue.

### LECTURE CALENDAR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway.—Alexis Ferm. "Should We Educate the Parents Before We Eduate the Children?"

MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB. Jerman Masonic Temple, 220 E. Fifteenth St.-Charles Sprague Smith. Progressive Democracy." 8 p. m. SUNDAY, MARCH 10.

RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth St.-Prof. E. E. Slosson. "Woman Suffrage in Wyoming." HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250

W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. -Dr. S. Berlin. "Ethics of Socialism and Capitalism." 8 p. m. YORKVILLE AGITATION DIS-TRICT, Labor Temple, 243 E. Eightyfourth St.-James G. Kanely, 3 p. m.

SOCIALIST LITERARY SOCIETY.

Broadway .- C. Ferdinand.

'How Belgian Socialists Manage Their Affairs." 8 p. m. 26TH A. D., 1533 Madison Ave.-E. J. Lewis. "Reform vs. Revolution."

BRONX AGITATION COMMIT-TEE, Metropolis Hall, corner One Hundred and Forty-second St. and Third Ave.-J. T. Britt Genriety. Class War of To-day.' 8 p. m.

LYRIC CONGREGATION, Sixth Ave. near Forty-second St.-John Rus-"The Child vs. sell Coryell. Parent." 11 a. m. MONDAY, MARCH 11.

LABOR TEMPLE, 243 E. Eightyfourth St.-L. Schwartz, "The Trusts, Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10.

kiel. "What Socialism Means to Me." HART'S HALL, Gates Ave. Broadway. Anna Maley. "Social Jus-

315 WASHINGTON ST .- Leon Mal-

tice." DAY'S HALL, Fifty-fourth St. and Third Ave.—George H. Headley. "Civilization. Past, Present and Future."

8:15 p. m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10. LABOR LYCEUM, Common Council Chamber, City Hall.-Henry D. Henderson. "The Power of Money."

Trenton, N. J. SUNDAY, MARCH 10. S. P. OF MERCER COUNTY, Arade, 15 E. State St.-Henry Kearns. "An Indictment Against Cap-

italism." 3 p. m. Newark, N. J.

MONDAY, MARCH 11. S. P. HEADQUARTERS, 230 Wash ington St.-H. Alden Freeman. the World in Politics." 8 p. m. The lecturer will exhibit a voting machine and demonstrate its merits.

Philadelphia

SUNDAY, MARCH 10. UPHOLSTERY WEAVER'S HALL Kensington Ave. and B.-H. Russell. Industrial Crisis, Cause and Cure.

721 BUTTONWOOD.-Ella Reeve "Condition of Labor in Packingtown." 3:30 p. m. LOGAN HALL, 1305 Arch St .- Jos.

"1776, 1861, 1907." 8 p. m. SOCIALIST STUDY CLASS, 2:30

Allegheny County. SUNDAY, MARCH 10.

McKEESPORT, 324 Fifth Ave .-John S. Holmes. 3 p. m. CARNEGIE. Star Hall. Fred L.

Schwartz. 2:30 p. m.

PITTSBURG, Forles St., Turner
Hall.—George R. Kirkpatrick. "Think
or Surrender." 8 p. m. SMITH'S HALL, Highland and Center Aves.-William Adams, 2:30 p. m. ALLEGHENY, 526 Federal St.-W.

> Boston, Mass. SUNDAY, MARCH 10.

L. Wilson, 2:30 p. m.

PILGRIM HALL, 694 Washington St.-John B. Holmes, "The Great White Plague." 8 p. m.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY LECTURES AND CLASSES. The fifth of ten lectures by Henry L. Slobodin in the course of Lectures

and Speakers' Classes, under auspices of Local Kings County, So-clalist Party, at Johnston Building (Room B), Nevins street, near Fulton and Flatbush, will be given Monday evening next, Mar. 11. This lecture will be on "Social Problems", and a synopsis follows: The Trust-Ownership and control of

industries separated. Industries have grown into an organic whole with nerve centers. Control of nerve cenof Brooklyn has decided to disband ters has reduced the importance of and all organizations or individuals ownership. National control may be-who may have claims against the club come as efficient a means of expropriashould write to E. Sachtleben, 487 tion as national ownership. Govern-Gates avenue, or the headquarters, La- ment corruption. -In a democratic bor Lyceum, before April 4. Donations community a government institution were made to Moyer-Haywood Conmay be corrupt, but is never a source ference \$10; Labor Lyceum, \$10; of corruption. Corruption originates "Daily Call" \$10; "Volkszeltung" \$10. outside of government functions. So-Br. 2, 23d A. D., on Monday, Feb. cialism means reducing functions of 25, resolved to discuss the question of government to a minimum until it will

organizations in order to arrange a trol. Agriculture.—Ownership of land JAPANESE is widely distributed, but control of the product is concentrating. Population.-The Malthusian theory of press ure of population on the means of subsistence. Marxian theory of relation of increase of capital to population Proportional decrease of variable capital to population. Proportional decrease of variable capital thru increase of productiveness. The iron law of wages invalid.

Socialists, and especially party members, are urged to attend these lec tures, as they are intended to be of special value to the student and as aids to equip Socialists to be efficient speakers and teachers for the party.

### LEWIS' SUCCESFUL CHICAGO LECTURES.

The Chicago "Daily Socialist" announces that the Sunday morning lec tures of Arthur Morrow Lewis have proven so successful that the Garrick Theater, one of the largest in Chicago has been engaged by the Twenty-first Ward in order to satisfy the growing number of people who want to hear Comrade Lewis. The hall where the lectures were given was found to be too small for the increasing attendnnce. This is the first time that the party has been able to hold regular Sunday lectures in a theater.

What makes this fact more interesting is that the lectures given by Comrade Lewis are not merely agitational in character, but are scientific and thoroly educational, embracing subjects of the deepest import and covering all phases of the Socialist philosophy. Usually the collections and sales of literature are sufficient to cover expenses and sometimes leave a balance. In more than one way the lecture have made a new departure in Chicago's Socialist activity.

### NO SOCIALIST DEFEAT IN LONDON ELECTIONS. The daily papers are joyously reporting the result of the London County

were fought by the Socialist and La-

bor candidates as vigorously as the

same sort of people called "Indepen-

THE ACQUITTAL OF SHEA.

At last the Shea conspiracy case is

ended, says "The Public," of Chicago.

Mr. Shea and his teamsters' union as

sociates have been acquitted. Only two

jurors were for conviction at the start,

and these quickly yielded to the other

ten. The prosecution was utterly without merit. It was instigated and main-

tained both in court and in the trust

newspapers, for private business ends.

The prosecuting lawyer was hardly

more than nominally a member of the

prosecuting officer's staff. He was the

private atorney of the business inter-

ests that instigated the prosecution

And the prosecution itself, while nom-

inally for a blackmailing conspiracy to

injure the business of a mercantile

firm, was in fact, for the criminaliza

tion of sympathetic strikes. It failed

first because there was no credible tes

timony of blackmail, and second be-

cause the jury would not place sympa-

strikes under the ban

A curious thing happened after the

trial. Three or four labor leaders who had been accepted as informers, had

prove that the strike was in further

ance of pecuniary objects, that brutal

violence had been resorted to delib-

erately by the strike leaders, that they

themselves had participated in these

eriminal purposes and acts, that no promise of immunity had been made

them, and that having pleaded guilty

they expected to be imprisoned. Now,

it is true that the jury refused to be-

in so far as their testimony incrim-

no reason for exonerating them upon

their own pleas of guilty. Although

the men on trial were acquitted, these

informers were guilty on their own

plens. If the indictment described a

crime, they stood before the court self-convicted of that crime. Yet the prose

enting attorney, failing to convict the

innocent men, exonerated these guilty

ones. This may be the law, for the

prosecuting attorney did it; presum-

ably it must be the law, for the judge

allowed it. But what kind of law is

it that permits guilty men, men guilty

of crime upon their own confession in

open court, to go free because a jury

would not believe their testimony

Sorghum. "My very best speeches are

"When do you expect to get that question settled? 'I don't know that I want it settled.' answered Senator

against other men?

criminal law.

Council elections as a "defeat for So-Our Japanese comrades are not decialism". It is nothing of the kind. luded by the capitalist democracy we Those who were defeated were the Progressives, who are municipal ewuership advocates and nothing else. WELL, HE DID HIS BEST. They deserve defeat. The Socialists A Russian revolutionist made a mishad no representatives in the London take last week. He informed a bu-County Council. This is the first elecrenucrat that he would kill him at five tion that the two Socialist parties-He didn't get him at that 'clock the Social Democratic Federation and time but did the next best thing by the Independent Labor Party-have making it six o'clock instead. had candidates in the field and these did not conflict with each other. If it -Senator Depew says that Senais true that, as the cable dispatches tor Spooner's resignation causes unistate, three Laborites have been elected, then for the first time the versal sadness. If he wants one that working class have direct representawould create universal joy, let him write one of his own .- New York Evetion, thru indepndent action, on the Council and this means an advance for Socialism if anything, rather than a reverse for it. The Progressives

### SOMETHING NEW dent". "Municipal Ownership" and similar titles are opposed by Socialists in this country. The Worker will say on a subject that is not understood more about this next week.

by many people. This is the question of the relationship between SEX and the PHYSICAL and MENTAL HEALTH

### "THE ABUSE OF THE MARRIAGE RELATION."

written by an experienced physician, who has investigated this subject and has found it to be the origin of so many unhappy marriages. This is a very valuable book for those who are married or intend to get married; it will avoid considerable unhappiness and heart-aches. This book will be sent you prepaid upon receipt of

25 CENTS in Stamps or Coin B. LUST. N. D., W. 124 E. 59TH ST.,

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5 pounds 30c. Coffee, 5 pounds best Rice, 1 pound 60c. Tea, 1 pound best Cocoa---

Has a retail value of \$3. 6204 Free delivery in New York and

lieve these Informers (some of whom Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. were shown to be convicted criminals), Hamburg-Am. Coffee Co., 12 Old Slip inated the men on trial. But that was Corner Water Street, one-block from

Hanover Sonare Station.

### WORKMEN'S SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY BRANCH 24, HARLEM. The members will take notice that

Dr. L. Lichtschein, No. 149 E. Eightyninth street, is from Feb. 1 the physician for our branch

THE BOARD OF OFFICERS.

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GUS. LESSING.

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238 East 45th Stre)t,

PLASTERING, ETC.

### a Solution of the Social Problems of a Solution of the Social Problems of progressive organizations to join in the progressive organization Committee, and calling a conference of all the Jewish disappear completely. Concentration made on that question."-Washington Socialist Party branches and also to of industries. Concentration of induscall for Mar. 16 a conference of all tries and wealth. The United States' Brownsville unions and progressive Census of 1905. Importance of con-Subscribe for The Worker one year,

# A REPLY TO MR. MALLOCK

Ability" is nothing else than the old "Wage of Superinten-The only difference between the two terms is that stendence" is clear and descriptive, while "Ability"

That much for the term, and now for its application. It cannot be denied that ability, superintendence, men-tal labor or directive labor are different in quality from manual or physical labor, but on what does Mr. Mallock base his claim that the former is a more important factor in the production of commodities than the latter?

### Both Kinds of Labor Necessary.

Our industrial system is based on such a precise and minute division of labor, that the co-operation of all eleents usefully employed in the process of industry is essential to its success. Manual labor alone, while it might have been all sufficient in the early stages of industrial development, would fail to-day without proper organization and co-ordination, and without the assistance of mental labor. Mental labor or abstract ability, on the other hand, always is, and from its very nature, is bound to remain absolutely futile and unproductive without the co-operation of manlabor. In fact, Mr. Mallock's own definition of "ability" as the farmity of directing manual labor, implies the addon that manual labor is indispensable in the process of industrial production.

Under our present social system, the class of "mental" laborers, the possessors of directive powers and "ability", are the men who alone have had the advantages of a higher education, and who come from the "better" or pos-Their greater usefulness and superior ssing classes. claims are, therefore, taken for granted, and it never occurs to Mr. Mallock that this may be a mere assumption, a class prejudice like many others. Mr. Mallock repeats the statement as an axiom without troubling himself about the

But if Mr. Mallock's assertion that "ability" is the prime factor in the production of wealth is unproven, his second and more important inference, that our contemporary capitalists have the monopoly of ability, and owe their superior station in life to that ability, files directly in the face of all known facts.

### The Function of the Capitalist.

Time was when the capitalist class as such, actually directed the process of industry. This was at the period when the modern capitalist system was young, and in the process of development. New methods of work were to be established, new markets explored, new commodities invented, and new relations created. The founders of the great manufacturing and commercial institutions, the pioof industry, of generations ago, had an active and useful task in directing, managing and forming the new industries. But these times have passed. The modern methods of production have developed a certain routine in the organization of industry: Our industries still grow and develop, but they do so largely thru their own momentum, sided and regulated by the collective efforts of the masses actively participating in the process

The individual ploneer capitalist, the true captain of industry, has been succeeded by the impersonal corporation and the trust. The typical capitalist to-day is not the man in shirt sleeves and with a begrimed face, who stands in his factory, directing the movements of his employees and watching the work of his machines, but the man in frock cont or evening dress, reclining in the easy chair in his office in Wall Street or in his residence in the exclusive portion of the metropolis, and who draws dividends on his stock or interest on his bonds in railroad, mining, banking, or other enterprises located in all parts of the United States, or perhaps in England or China. As a rule, es not and cannot have the slightest idea about the operations of the various enterprises represented by his stocks or bonds. He may sell his stocks and bonds one day. and exchange them for stocks or bonds of altogether different concerns on the next. He is not concerned with the question of the management or workings of any industrial enterprises. He is merely interested in the rate of divior interest declared or paid on certain securities, which he ascertains from the market quotations. Of course, this does not exclude the frequent cases in which capitalists still take an active part in the management of certain industries, but inasmuch as they do, they perform the duties ordinarily performed by a hired manager or supertendent, and draw the same salaries for such services

The dividends declared and interest paid represent the profit of a concern over and above the payment of all wages and salaries, including the salaries of superinten-These profits are paid to the active and passive shareholders nike: They represent the "return on the investment"-they are the incidents of stock ownerand the stock represents the ownership of the teels of production. In other words, the dividends of modern capitalists are the undisguised surplus value extracted by the capitalists from the workers, manual and mental, skilled and unskilled, by virtue of their ownership of the tools of production.

### Profits Not the Reward of Ability.

The profits produced in many American mills, facto says Mr. Algernon Lce\* mines and railway systems," "go in part to Englishmen, or Belgians, or Germans, who never set foot in America, and who obviously can have no share in even the mental labor of direction. A certificate of stock may belong to a child, to a maniac, to an imbecile. to a prisoner behind the bars, and it draws profits for its owner just the same. Stocks and bonds may lie for months or years in a safe deposit vault, while an estate is being disputed, before their ownership is determined; but whoever is declared to be the owner, gets the dividends and interest 'earned during all that time."

Thus it becomes painfully apparent that the "reward" of the capitalist is not due to the strenuous application of his "ability" to the process of industry,
"But," Mr. Mallock may say, "If the capitalists as a

rule enjoy a workless income to-day, their wealth represents the fruit of their past efforts."

The fault with the argument is that it is not borne out by the known tacts of history. Capital was not accumulated by the exertion of ability, but most generally by a cold-blooded process of exploitation, land steals, franchis grabs, legislative grants, stock lobbery, protective tariff,

And furthermore the bulk of wealth in the hands of modern capitalists is not acquired but inherited wealth. Wealth is to-day as much a privilege of accidental birth as nobility was in an earlier epoch

### Econemic Equality Under Socialism.

Mr. Mallock's intense aversion to the labor theory of value has yet another reason. He fears the inferences which, he thinks, may be drawn from it.

"The practical outcome of the scientific economies of Marx," says he, "is summed up in the formula which is the watchword of popular Socialism: 'All wealth is due to labor, therefore, all wealth ought to go to the laborer."

"Wealth," says Marx, "not only ought to be, but actually can be distributed among a certain class of persons, namely, the laborers; and why can it be? Because the laborers comprise in the acts of labor everything that is involved in the production of it."

And following his usual custom, Mr. Mallock proceeds

to obscure als idea by a practical illustration;
"In other words," he explains, "wealth is like water
pumped up into a reservoir, and thence conducted by pipes

innumerable private houses.
"If the men who draw it off at the taps have nothing to do with the quantity that is pumped up—if, for example, the whole is pumped up by angels, who can pump up as much or as little as they please—it is evident that the

\*Quoted in Spargo's "Socialism", p. 209.

amount which the men consume, and the manner in which they apportion it, will depend in the last resort not on the men, but on the angels; for if the angels disapprove of the men's use of the water they would simply cut If the men themselves are to determine the distribu tion, without reference to the will of any one else, can do so only because, as a matter of fact, they do all the pumping themselves without external assistance. Such, in an expanded form, being the application which Marx makes of his doctrine that labor alone produces all eco nomic wealth.

### Some Dire Apprehensions.

The skeptic attitude of Socialism towards Mr. Mailock's pumping angels is clearly implied by him in this

"The original argument of Socialism-and it still remains the only popular argument-is that the majority, or the manual laborers, ought to possess all wealth, and possess it in equal quantities, because they alone produce it, and each laborer produces the same amount."

This attitude of Socialism naturally leads them to all

sorts of absurdities. Quoth be: "The meaning of this doctrine is very vividly illustrated by the proposal to substitute for ordinary money Socialists call labor certificates, by means of which the product of an hour of any kind of laborwhiskey making-will exchange for the product of an hour other kind of labor-say, a hundred copies of a tract which demands that whiskey making be prohibited."

But worse disasters are yet to come. Since in a Socialist system of society all wealth is to be distributed equally among all citizens, all citizens will be compelled to do equal This will result in a condition of slavery for the workingmen and in a general state of inefficiency and social retrogression. The Socialist society will prescribe the work and occupation of every citizen, and will give equal remun eration for all work. The result will be that the men with great inherent genius for art, science or popular leadership will be forced to do menial work, and their genius will never have the opportunity to develop, and if by chance it will, the lucky individual will keep his genius to himself since it will not be worth his while to waste it on the pub-

lie for the uniform wage paid to a street cleaner.

These dire apprehensions seem to worry Mr. Mallock above everything else, and again and again he recurs to them in the course of his lectures.

As a matter of pure charity, if for no other reason, we hasten to allay Mr. Mailockis apprehensions.

### As to Equal Distribution.

It may be interesting to the astute critic of Marx to earn that Marx never dreamed of saying that because all wealth is produced by labor, manual or otherwise, wealth should be divided among the laborers equally. The famous "Marxian formula"—To each man according to his products, and the products of all laborers are equal-which Mr. Mallock quotes, as usual, from his inner consciousness has never been countenanced by Marx or any of his follow ers or any rational or irrational Socialist.

In fact Marx occupied himself just as little with the distribution of wealth in a future Socialist state of society as Darwin occupied himself with the ultimate physical type of man. As a true man of science, he limited his researches to the past developments and existing facts and tendencies. In formulating the labor theory of value, which, by the way, is the accepted theory of all classical political economy, and was expressed by Smith and Ricardo earlier, the with less clearness than by Marx, Marx simply stated a fact, a law applicable to the present system of pro ducing wealth-nothing else.

### Value in the Present and Future.

"Marx," says Frederick Engels, his foremost inter "deals only with the determination of the value of COMMODITIES, that is to say, with the value of articles which are produced in a society consisting of private pro ducers, by such private producer for his individual account and for the purpose of exchange. This value in its definite historic meaning is created and measured by human labor embodied in the separate commodities. • • It is this simple fact, daily enacted before our own eyes in the mod-ern capitalist society which Marx states. • • Whatever other values may be mentioned, that much is certain that Marx is not concerned with these things, but only with the value of commodities; and that in the whole chapter on Value in his "Capital" there is not the slightest whether and to what extent THIS THEORY OF VALUE IS APPLICABLE TO OTHER FORMS OF SOCIETY."

And Karl Kautsky, probably the most competent liv-

ing exponent of Marxian Socialism, adds: There could be no greater error than to consider that one of the tasks of a Socialist society is to see to it that the law of value is brought into perfect operation and that only equivalent values are exchanged. The law of value rather a law peculiar to a society of producers for ex-

## Socialism and Distribution.

But what then, may be asked, is the Socialist plan of distribution of wealth?

The answer to this may be somewhat startling to Mr Mallock: The Socialists do not offer a cut and dried plan of future wealth distribution.

As a proposition of abstract justice and Inirness there is no reason why any discrimination at all should be made in the distribution of the necessaries and material comforts of life between the members of the community. The incrensed productivity of labor and the consequent augmentafields of endeavor, physical and mental, in generations as well as present, and the precise share of each individual in the general wealth of the nations is altogether insuscep tible of measurement.

It must be granted that some individuals are stronger, wiser, more gifted and skillful than others. But what of that? Is there any moral ground for punishing the cripple, the invalid, the decrepit, the imbecile, the unfortunate step-children of nature, by reducing their rations of food or clothing? Is there any moral sanction for rewarding the man of physical strength or mental gifts, by special allowances from the storehouse of human society? Do humane parents discriminate in that manner between their strong and weak, their fortunate and unfortunate children? Is the title of the stronger and "abler" to greater material reward based on equity, or is it rather a survival of the barbaric fist right of the dark ages?

To the Socialists the old communistic motto: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs," generally appears as the ideal rule of distribution

in an enlightened human society.

And no doubt the time will come when that high standard will be generally adopted by civilized communi-

### A. Not impossible ideal.

The productivity of labor is increasing with such phe nomenal rapidity that we may well foresee a time when society will with comparative ease produce enough to afford to all its members without distinction, all necessaries and even luxuries of life, and when there will be just as little justification for a quarrel over the method of distribution of material wealth as there is to-day for a quarrel over the use of air or water. To the wise skeptics tho cannot see farther ahead of them than their own noses the statement may seem extravagant, but when we comwealth and productivity of modern countries today and half a century ago, we will easily realize that we are by no means dealing with pure utopian dreams.

But just and feasible as this ideal method of distribube, it is to-day nevertheless a mere ideal, a hope to be realized in the more or less distant future. It is not a part of the present program of the Socialist movement.

Modern Socialists do not expect the realization of the

\*Frederick Engels: "Herr Eugen Dühring's, Umwalzung der Wissenschaft", Third Edition, pp. 200-210.
 \*Karl Kautsky: "The Social Revolution", p. 129.

Socialist commonwealth thru a sudden and cataclysmica social change. Mere than any other school of thinkers they appreciate the gradual and systematic nature of social evo-lution. What is called the "Socialist State" is nothing but sent order of things modified in the introduction of the principle of collective ownership in the material means

The "Co-operative Commonwealth" must evolve from the present competitive system, and the methods of distribution under the new order of things must take for their starting point the present methods, and modify them in with the new economic conditions and true principles of justice, gradually and progressively.

### . The Economic Motive.

Anton Menger,\* the famous Austrian jurist and Socialist, after treating of the communistic and ideal state of the more distant future, sums up the Socialist position on the methods of distribution to be advocated at present, in the following language:

"Much more closely related to the present conditions is the ideal of a state which may be called the Socialist system in a more restricted sense. Here the consumable products are assigned to each individual according to his position in the hierarchy of labor and the services re by him, in unequal quantities. With the limitation of prirate property to consumable articles, only such inequalities will disappear as are caused by ownership of land and capital and the right of inheritance indissolubly connected with it, inequalities which, it is true, excel in our present system all others in importance and are capable of infinite growth. The striving of men for an amelioration of their conomic conditions, which is to-day considered as the strongest incentive of industrial progress, would continue to exercise its influence under such a social system.

And to prove that he is not alone in this position. Menger cites the following authorities, all of whom are in accord with his general views: Saint-Simon, Fourier and Louis Blanc, of the early period of the Socialist movement, and Engels, Lassalle, Kautsky, and Vandervelde of the new or Marxian school of Socialism. To the latter we may add the scholarly leader of Marxian Socialism in Italy, Enrico Ferri.\*

### What Will be the Incentive?

This disposes of Mr. Mallock's apprehensions as to the absence of an economic motive under a system of Socialism, at least in its earlier stages. But what about the more advanced and ideal phases of such a society? What will induce men to work under a system of equal distribution of wealth? The question introduces a distinct feature of present conditions into a state of society based on an entirely different order. To-day industries are managed by private capitalists for their private profit and without the slightest regard for the health, comfort or needs of the employees; work is exhausting, monotonous, repulsive and often dangerous. In a system of co-operative labor, the workingman will be considered above everything else; His hours of labor will be very materially shortened, his occupation will be varied, the dangers of employment will be eliminated, the workshop will be clean, bright and hygienic in a word, will be made attractive. There is no reason to suppose that human beings are constitutionally and naturally lazy, and that the people whose collective welfare will depend upon their collective work, will under such conditions shirk their duties. But let us assume that there will be individuals who will suffer from an abnormal and morbid disinclination to work. Society may be forced in such cases to resort to methods of coercion-the lazy individuals will be made to work.

### The "Slavery of Socialism." Ah, but here is Mr. Mallock's chance:

"Such then." he exclaims, "is the alternative to the wage system put forward as the last word of the most intelligent Socialists of to-day, and an escape from the wage system, beyond a doubt, it is; but an escape what? It is neither more nor less than an escape into one se systems which I have just mentioned. That is to say, it is an escape into economic slavery. For the very essence of the position of the slave, as contrasted with the wage-paid laborer, in so far as the direction of his indus trial actions is concerned, is that he has not to work as he is bidden in order to gaip a livelihood, but that his livelihood being assured to him, no matter how he behaves himself, he is obliged to work as he is bidden in order to avoid the lash, or some similar form of punishment.

Not so fast, Mr. Mallock. You seem to have over looked another rather essential element of slavery. stave has no say in the choice of his work or the manner of its performance, and no share in the product of "He has got to work as he is bidden"-by his maslabor. ter, who is the sole and autocratic arbiter of his destinies, and who appropriates the entire product of his labor. A Socialist commonwealth, on the contrary, presuppose lemocratic organization of the industries coupled with the collective ownership and enjoyment of the product of the common labor. In such a system of society each work-

\*Auton Menger, "Neue Staatslehre", p. 26. \*Enrico Ferri: "Socialism and Modern Science", pp. 24-25.

ingman is a partner in the social process of production and

as an equal voice in the distribution of the work and the Mr. Mallock's solicitude for the freedom of the

under Socialism is very touching indeed. The Socialists propose to rob the workingmen of their present industrial liberty, and Mr. Mallock is here to protect the poor workingmen from the wicked Socialists.

### The Present 'Industrial Liberty.

The present industrial liberty of the workingmen

Let Mr. Mallock consult the millions of workingmen attached to the iron monster-machine, and performing the ame monotonous, benumbing and repulsive task day in. day out, year in, year out, in return for a precarious liv ing; let him censult the millions of workingwomen forced to abandon their families and firesides, to break up their much vaunted "homes" in order to augment the insufficient wages of their husbands; let him consult the millions of joyless working children driven from their playgrounds and schools to the factory and mill in order to maintain sheer life in their frall bodies; let him consult the legions of the victims and slaves of the merciless capitalist system of today, and even the valiant Mr. Mallock may lose the courage to speak of their liberty under capitalism and their slavery under Socialism.

Nor is there any good reason for Mr. Mallock to worry about the fate of genius and ability under a Socialist

### Genius Under Capitalism.

Capitalistic society does all in its power to suppress genius and ability, but does not entirely succeed. Capitalism reduces one part of the population to the condition of uncultured, exhausted wage slaves, and forces the other into a wild, enervating, all absorbing race for material wealth, still the exceptional gifts of some break thru these formidable obstacles. Capitalism subverts all art and science to the worship of the golden calf; it subordinate the beautiful to the practical, the true to the profitable, and strips life of all poetry and noble inspiration, still art is not entirely dead. The capitalist manufacturer cheats the inventor, the capitalist publisher robs the author, the capitalist art dealer exploits the painter-the inventor dies in the poorhouse, the author and artist five in beggary, but the inventor continues inventing, the artist continues creat-

### Genius Under Socialism.

Why then should a Socialist society, a society in which education and culture will be accessible to all, in which every citizen will have ample leisure to cultivate his gifts, and from which sordid mercantilism will be banished, why should such a society check the development of genius or prevent its full application? The golden age of Athens knew nothing of immense capitals or heavy money rewards, but it produced a sculpture, literature and architecture never surpassed in the history of our age. class of people recognize this more fully than the artists and men of genius themselves, the best and most renowned of whom turn to the Socialist movement in ever increasing

But Mr. Mallock draws a sharp line of distinction be tween the works of artists, scientists, statesmen, soldiers, and preachers and those of the industrial leaders and directors. He admits that the former may be actuated by idealistic motives, but maintains that the only incentive for the latter is material gain. It is naturally so to-day, when inquistries are conducted for private gain, and accumulated individual wealth is the only measure of efficiency and success. But when the industrial organization passes hands of society and becomes part of the general administration, the distinction between service in that branch of the government and any other branch of it censes, the director of industries becomes a "statesman" just as any other public functionary, and is just as much moved by motives of an ideal nature as the latter. Witness our Postmaster-General, or even our Secretary of Commerce and Labor or Secretary of Agriculture.

### Exit Mr. Mallock.

These then are the "arguments and reasonings" of Mr. Mallock against the "assumptions and sophistries" of Socialism. Mr. Mallock has indeed demonstrated that he has equipped bimself for the task of combatting Socialism by "arduous and qualifying study". It matters not that his "arduous and qualifying study". It matters not that his study is limited to a hasty perusal of a single Socialist tract an unpublished utterance of an unknown "Italian Socialist", Giovanni Bossi. Mr. Mallock's ideas about study and knowledge are different from those of ordinary mor-The Kingdom of Knowledge", declares he, "is like the Kingdom of Heaven. From generation to generation the violent take it by force; and it is only the violent-or the men of exceptional capacity-who are able in any comprehensive way, to take possession of it at all."

Whatever this remarkable sentence may mean, and however well or ill it may accord with the spirit of the meek Nazarene, it is clear that in the case of Mr. Mallock the Kingdom of Knowledge refused to yield to May the Kingdom of Heaven be more merciful to him!

ANNUAL

WANHOPE TO CLEWS. Continued from page 1. the same knowledge of the movement.

West Side Agitation Committee, Socialist Party as is evident from Mr. Clews' remarks, that they were not taking much notice It seems to me that Mr. Clews' fears

of Socialism are exceedingly strange. He believes that here it is uncalled for, that it can take no root in our society that it is un-American if you please, that it not only cannot gain a foothold here, but it can be wiped out; that it may grow in Europe but it cannot advance in this country. But at the same time he thinks there is some excuse for it in Europe because the European political and social conditions are so vastly interior to those that we have here, that to him Socialism appears as something natural in such countries as Germany, Russia, England, Austria and others that have not attained to the republican form of government

### As to Bankers.

Now Mr. Clews is a banker-and one of the greatest bankers I believe in New York, and as such he himself conducts to some extent an international business. I would like to ask Mr. Clews if the Socialism that is justified in Russia and Germany and Austria but not here were to grow in those countries until they established a co-operative system of society, what would become of his business? How long would the bankers remain in business, before the capitalist class in America would be succeeded by those who were getting the entire product of their labor?

No. Mr. Clews, if Europe shows the way, if Germany and Austria and Russia and the Central States of Europe first announce the great co-operative commonwealth, your occupation will not be worth six months lease in

But stilf it is very natural for Mr. Clews to antagonize Socialism. Every man looks at these matters thru the

spectacles of his particular material interests. It is very natural for him, looking into the future, simply for Socialism to be inconceivable. You see, that is the attitude on the part of capitalists and bankers who seem to think they are indispensable, and yet if Mr. Clews knows anything of history-and I presume he does-he will remember that the world for ages somehow managed to exist without the aid of bankers. Indeed the banker's position in the past was a very humble one.

### An Old Remedy.

You remember the story of King John of England who wanted a sum of money from a money-lender, and this gentleman wasn't quite satisfied about the security, so to persuade him that he shouldn't be so exorbitant King John ordered a tooth to be extracted every day from the banker's jaw until he had surrendered the sum. Of course we don't do things that way nowadays, but what I want to point out is that there is absolutely no guarantee that society is going to continue going along in this way and never get rid of bankers and capitalists.

I don't mean to say that these men are not useful; I don't mean to say that they have not filled a part in society and a very valuable and prominent part, but what Socialists contend is that the necessity for them is day by day becoming less, and that these occupations which merely consist in the control of property and wealth that others produce—that these are simply transient forms thru which society passes and that when a system of distribution comes, in which every man will get the entire social value of his abor, there is absolutely no use for the banker and the capitalist; they become unthinkable and meaningless.

### A Sign of Progress.

We may congratulate ourselves that the appearance of Mr. Clews upon this platform to-night does mean that Socialism is leaving the first stage in which it was presented to the American people and that we are attaining second. Some writer once said that any new movement always goes thru three stages: First, the stage of ridicule; second, the stage of hostility, and the third the stage of gradual acceptance. Mr. Mallock represented the first stage. The second stage that Socialism is a menace, means it is something of a reality; and that the next stage is going to be the stage of acceptance, which you can see today in the admissions, even by Mr. Clews, that there are some things good about Socialism, that there are some beautiful ideas in the principle.

It is a serious thing that after there is a menace with this movement. But the menace comes from the man who wilfully misinterprets and misrepresents Socialism and keeps the people ignor-ant of what it really is. The name of Russell Sage has just been mentioned. Russell Sage was a busy man, a business man, and Russell Sage said a few months before he died-and I would call the attention of Mr. Clews to itthat there was going to be a revolution in this country, a bloody revolution, and that he would not be surprised to see the heads of such men as Morgau, Rockefeller, Gould, Hill, and others carried on pikes up Broadway.

Let me say that the men who are making such statements as that have been either misled or are too mentally indolent to study Socialism and understand what it is, so that the people may know what to do. The daily press have over and over again misrepre sented our statements; they cry out about revolution and confiscation and bloodshed and make these appear the moving factors in our cause. They are the people (the press) that bringing a menace to this country by misrepresentations.

### A Peaceful Revolution.

So far as we Socialists are concerned, the age of physical revolution of the pike and the barricade and the musket has passed. We in this country know that we have a more powerful weapon than that-a weapon that can make this change peacefully and easily and tranquilly—the Socialist Ballot. We don't want to see the heads of capitalists carried upon pikes down Broadway or anything like it. We don't want to set up a guillotine in Madison Square—we don't want to drench the world with the bloody revolutions of previous ages. We recognize that some capitalists have play-ed a certain and necessary part in society but we also recognize the changes that are taking place that makes the capitalist superfluous. And so our entire influence is for peace.

### STEVE ADAMS.

Continued from page 1.

Richardson's language was very strong. He dwelt at length on the arrest of Adams and his being thrown into jail with Harry Orchard, whom he described as a viper whose breath ought to have been choked off long ago. He described the six days' solitary confinement with Orchard as the administration of the first degree. He referred to Warden Whitney of the penitentiary as a "big fat punk" war-den and described his calls on Adams to see how he was feeling and his giv-ing advice to the defendant as the administration of the second degree. Mc-Parland he referred to as a mission-ary to the heathen, as king and chief mugwuud of the gum-shoe sleuths. The steps by which McParland ob-tained his confession were described as the administration of the third de-

-Push the sale of Hillquit's "Reply to Mallock." See advertisement on the fourth

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## MEETING AT HACKENSACK.

A protest meeting of the unions and Socialist Party of Bergen County, N. J., will be held at National Hall, 45 Main street, near the Court House, Hackensack, Saturday, Mar. 9, at 8 p. m. William Mailly and others will

COMMENCING AT 7:30 PROMPT.

-The labor problem will always remain a "problem" to those who are not anxious for a solution.

### MEETING AT ANSONIA. The Moyer-Haywood Conference of Ansonia, Derby, and Shelton, Conn.,

HAT CHECK, 10 CENTS EXTRA.

will hold a protest meeting at Ger-mania Hall. Maple street. Ansonia, Sunday, Mar. 10, at 7 p. m. William Mailly will be the English speaker, -Unfortunately for him the ability

of the capitalist expounded by Mr. Mallock, consists more often in petting poodles.