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NEW YORK, MARCH, 16. 1907

TRIAL MAY BE ON APRIL 15.

Defense Presses for Hearing and Prosecution Can Belay No Longer.

BOISE, Ida., Mar. 12.—It was defi-nitely decided to-day by the attorneys for the prosecution in the Moyer-Hay-wood-Pettibone cases to try the de-fendants separately. It was known that the defense would ask for a sep-aration of the cases if the state manifested a disposition to try the defend-

ants jointly.

It is not yet determined which of the prisoners will be first tried, but it can be authoratively stated that it will be either Haywood or Pettibone. The reason for this is said to be that the state attorneys believe they have stronger cases against them than against Moyer. It is predicted here that unless the state succeeds in con victing Haywood and Pettibone the case against Moyer will be dropped.

How Prisoners Fare.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are in fine health and spirits, tho they naturally chafe at restraint. They are allowed out of door exercise daily in morning and afternoon. Mrs. Moyer and Mrs. Pettibone spend an hour or two walking about the jail yard with their husbands. They are not annoyed by curious spectators, and the only surveillance kept upon them is the presence of a deputy sheriff in the jail

The defendants occupy during the day a large room adjoining the Sheriff's office, where they attend to voluminous correspondence and receive such visitors as they wish to see. At night they are locked in a steel cage in another part of the jail.

"These miners are the best behaved men I have met in years," said Sheriff Hodgkins to-day. "They have asked no special privileges and they have never abused those they receive."

The Sheriff and his subordinates speak highly of the prisoners' deportment. The defendants in turn praise the Sheriff for his uniformly considerate treatment of them.

"We want to be tried," Moyer and Haywood said this afternoon. "The sooner the case is closed and the testimony put in the sooner we will be out

Their Tune Has Changed.

Attorney James Hawley and United States Senator W. E. Borah, the special prosecutor for the state of Idaho. also declare they desire an early trial.

"We hope the preliminaries will be closed by to-morrow," Prosecutor Hawley said, "and then we can get down to the trial, and I want this to be said to the public at this time: All the state desires is a fair trial of these men. There is no persecution of the defendants and there will be none. A murder was committed, and Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are accused of

"If they are guilty they should be punished; if they are innocent they will be set free. It is an important case. Probably the most important murder case in the annals of American courts and the defendants will get a

fair trial in the courts of Idaho. The defense promises to riddle the Orchard confession and Detective Mc-Parland's testimony, which are the sole reliance of the prosecution.

Judge Bryan Retires.

Judge E. T. Bryan, of the district court of Canyon County, has an-nounced at Caldwell that he considmself disqualified to try the cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, because previous to his election last fall he acted as attorney for Harry Orchard, the self-confessed assassin of ex-Governor Steunenberg. No other judge has been named by Judge Bryan to try the cases, but it is generally be lieved Judge Freemant Wood, of this city, will be asked to preside at the trials. No objection to Judge Bryan's hearing the cases was made by the state; and he acted solely on his own

sponsibility. Because of this action the hearing of the arguments on the motion to dismiss and a change of venue, has been continued until Mar. 13. Meantime a judge to hear the cases will be named

May Be April 15.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be taken to Caldwell Mar. 18, the prosecution insisting on their presence in court at every move in the case. They will be brought back immediately after the preliminary moves are completed.

The understanding is that April 15 is

likely to be the date for the trials to begin. There is an understanding or understanding between the at-that that shall be the time if it is satisfactory to the court.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The large attendance at the last meeting of the New York Moyer-Haywood Conference and the discus-sions which took place showed that,, in spite of reported continued post-ponements of the trial, interest is con-

stantly increasing. Every meeting brings new delegates, while the old ones are becoming more and more imbued with that spirit of self-sacrifice often witnessed at Socialist meetings The deliberate silence of most of the capitalist papers and the misrepresentations on the part of those which occasionally say something about this case are bringing home the dark aspects of the conspiracy and stimulate even the more conservative delegates to unusual activity. Money is no consideration, as the Conference is able to raise large funds; practical work which brings results is all that the delegates ask, and in this respect they have been amply provided. The 100,000 copies of the Wentworth speech have all been distributed and arrangements are being made to print new literature. From the reports of the delegates it appears that the overwhelming majority of the organiza-tions will probably decide for the holding of a monster parade on or about May 1. Since the trial will probably not begin until April 15 a demoutration on May Day offers a good opportunity to arouse the working people of this city and compel the capitalist papers to take notice of our agitation.

Comrade Abrahams presided at the last meting, and in the absence of Recording Secretary Meyer, Delegate Schwartz acted in his place. gates were seated from the following organizations: Chasers' League of North America; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Br. 1; 13th and 15th A. D., Socialist Party; Brother-hood of Painters, No. 848; Metallic Lathers' Union; Central Committee of the Social Democratic Women's So-The 25,000 announcement cards for

the Cooper Union meeting were eagery taken by the delegates for distribution in the organizations. Arrangements were made for the printing of literature in Polish. A communication was read from the Philadelphia Conference submitting the following quesons: 1. Whether we consider advisable the holding of a national conference of all labor bodies interested in the defense of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone: 2. Whether we would participate should such a national conference be called; 3. Whether we know of any specific line of work a national conference could accomplish at this time which could not be prop-erly accomplished without. These questions brought forth a lively dis-Secretary should answer: 1. That we do not favor a national conference unless the Philadelphia Conference has reason to expect that it will be a success, as in our judgment an unsuccess ful conference will do more harm than good; 2. That we will participate in such a national conference, provided the expenses involved are not above our limited income: 3. That we do not know of any work that a national conference could accomplish at this time which could not be accomplished by the local conferences.

It was reported that Comrade Sinclair will probably not attend the trial that the Executive Committee will try to make arrangements with Hermon F. Titus to supply daily reports of the progress of the trial.

The holding of open-air meetings were considered inadvisable at this time on account of the bad weather; as soon, however, as sufficient volunteers are enlisted for the necessary work and the weather gets milder, such meetings will be arranged all

The Auditing Committee submitted report, signed by Delegates Martin Sand of Bricklayers' No. 35, Z. Sabinson of the Silver Workers, and S. Goldbarth of the Socialist Party; it found the books in perfect order; the contributions for the Defense Fund were kept distinct from those for the Agitation Fund; all contributions re-ceived were acknowledged in The Worker and vouchers were presented in justification of every expenditure. The total receipts amount to \$9,804.20, of which \$6,813.65 was for the Defense Fund and \$2,985.55 for the Agitation Fund; of the former, \$6.400 has been forwarded to the Western Federat on of Miners, leaving a balance of \$418.65; of the receipts for the Agitation Fund, \$2,595.48 has been spent, leaving a balance of \$390.07. The items of expenditure for agitation grouped as follows: Meetings, halls, and speakers, \$945.20; literature and printing, \$1,178.65; advertisements, distribution of literature \$87.10; banners and signs, \$31.50; music, \$13.50; postage (Mar. 3, 1906, to Mar. 7, 1907), \$111.50; telegrams, \$30.88; expressage, \$19.59; transla tions, \$15; stationery, \$74.55; clerical help and typewriter supplies, \$42; sundries, \$15.21. The complete financial report will be printed and copies sent to all affiliated or contributing organi-

Delegates made encouraging reports Most of the organizations are willing to make additional donations. Some on participation in the parade. The delegates from the following organizations reported in favor of a parade: Bricklayers' Nos. 11, 19, and 35; Ma-chinists' No. 402; Silk Wesvers' Nos. 176 and 147; Engineers No. 1; Brewery

Continued on page 6.

ADAMS' JURY FAILS TO AGREE.

Should Have Been Acquitted-Second Trial May Never Be Held.

WALLACE, Ida., Mar. 7 .- The jury in the trial of Steve Adams for the murder of Fred Tyler, after being in deliberation thirty-two hours, evening announced through the fore-man, George Ellers, that it was impossible to agree upon a verdict, and

was discharged by Judge Woods..

The jury for many hours stood at seven for conviction and five for acquittal, and it was only on the last ballot that the jurymen stood evenly divided-six for conviction and six for acquittal.

In the courtroom were all the attorneys for both sides and a few spectators. All interested vitally in the case were present except Mr. Hawley for the state.

The disagreement was productive of no surprise. The prosecution long before the case went to the jury did not hope for a favorable verdict. It was so stated and the state's counsel seem gratified that the verdict was not ac-

Verdict a Victory.

Darrow said this evening: "We got even of the twelve votes after thirtysix hours of deliberation of the jury, and while we think we should have had them all and got an acquittal, considering the influence that was brought to bear, and the efforts made to convict, we feel that we have won a vic-

In the courtroom, when the crucial moment came, Adams appeared some what disappointed, as he evidently expected an acquittal. However, his appearance changed little.

The prosecution declares Adams will he tried again for the murder of Tyler, but not sooner than the next term of court, which begins in October. Attorneys for the defense openly state here that Adams will never be tried again. They point to the expense to the county of Shoshone, estimated to reach \$25,000 for this trial alone, and say that the prosecution will, in their opinion, ultimately announce that the case is dropped.

EVEN IN HOMESTEAD.

Pastor Speaks Out Boldly On Moyer Haywood Case,

Rev. A. J. Collison, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Homestead, Pa., preached a sermon recently which was out of the ordinary and on which he took advanced ground on Social

His theme was, "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." He claimed that at present the power of wealth controlled both in the church and among the masses of the people generally. He gave the history of the labor troubles in colorado and Idaho resulting in the arrest of Federation officials charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, and the denial to them by the Supreme Court of the United States of their constitutional right of habeas corpus and claimed that the effect of this decision demonstrated that our present government and all its institutions were based upon property rights as over against the rights of the in-dividual and that the decision removes the last pretense of any guarantee of personal rights in our government

He held that there are many kinds of slavery and that that which exists to-day is the property interests which have enslaved the masses. He closed the discourse by quoting his text, "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

LUELLA TWINING

TO VISIT BOSTON.

Miss Luella Twining, representing the Western Federation of Miners, will go from the northern part of New York state to Boston in time to address, by special invitation, a meeting of the Central Labor Union of that city on Sunday, Mar. 17, at 3 p. m. In evening she will speak on "The Idaho Outrage." at a public meeting in the Labor Lyceum, Pilgrim Hall, 694 Washington street. Admission free.

Comrade Twining will stay in Massachusetts for some time and help organize the Moyer-Haywood agitation in the cities. She can be addressed care of George G. Cutting, 609 Washington street, Boston.

HILLOUIT TO SPEAK ON MOYER-HAYWOOD OUTRAGE.

Morris Hillquit will speak on the Moyer-Haywood case for the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street, on Friday, Mar. 15, at 8 p. m. The club has set apart this evening tion and selected Comrade Hillquit to make the principal speech

-Locals and clubs maintaining reading uld note the premium offer ou our fourth page.

ROYALTY GETS WARM REBUKE.

Socialists in British Columbia Parliament Go on Record Against Sense-

less Mummeries. VICTORIA, B. C., Mar. 9.-The first sensation of the session of the British Columbia Parliament has been provided by the members of the Socialist party, who deliberately, after consultation, declined to rise in accordance with the custom during the presence of Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir, as the representative of King Edward.

Leader Hawthornethwaite subse quently explained the course of his party as consistent with the declaration during the campaign, that they recognized no flag but the red banner of Socialism. They did not purpose longer to participate in "the mere mummeries of Parliament," be added.

Teronto Socialists Pleased.

TORONTO, Ont., Mar. 10.-Local Toronto, of the Socialist Party of Can ada, expressed strong approval of the action of the British Columbia Socialists as reported from Victoria. In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that "King Edward's representative" in British Columbia was a no toriously arbitrary and tyrannical employer and a bitter and uncompromis ing enemy of labor organizations. The following resolution was unanimously

"Resolved, that we heartily approve of the course of our brave comrades the Socialist members of the British Columbia legislature in refusing to risin honor of the Lieut.Governor as being the only consistent attitude for any Socialist in view of the fact that all government authorities are simply the agents for promoting the interests and maintaining the ascendancy of the capitalist class; and we commend their example to all Socialists."

FOR "DAILY CALL."

Association Perfecting Plans to 'n sure Appearance on Date Named.

At the last meeting of the Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association (the association for the publishing of The Daily Call), a recommendation from the Board of Management was submitted which was later referred back to be worked out in detail, that would permit the association to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000, to pear interest at the rate of 5 per cent; the issue to be redeemed within fifteen years; the denomination of bonds to e \$10 each, and one-tenth of a bond to be accepted for subscription for advertising within one year.

Meetings of the association will be held regularly, the next one on Wednesday, Mar. 20, at 8 p. m., at 585 Eighth Ave. The interest shown by the comrades in the publication of a daily is becoming great, and particularly among the comrades of Local Kings County, who were by far the

most numerous at the last meeting. Now that the date has been set for May 1, 1908, or before, if possible, it is hoped that every comrade will see the necessity for increased activity upon his part in the effort to raise money. This date cannot be changed there is not another cent raised be tween this and the day of publication.

The publication of a daily paper in New York will mean much for the Socialist movement: far more than can be conceived at present. It is sur-prising that the Socialist movement nas reached the point it has in the United States with only a few weekly papers and three or four daily papers printed in foreign languages. The establishment of a few daily papers in the larger cities since the reform wave that has swept the country has spent itself is an absolute necessity for the welfare of Socialism.

It is now up to the comrades them selves to do the raising of the money that will be needed. Pay up on old pledges. Get new ones. It is the duty of every party member to join the as sociation, which costs but \$5, payable \$1 at the time, thereby giving you a voice and a vote in the managemen of the paper. Now is the time to hustle. Pledges can be made payable to Julius Gerber, 461 Bushwick Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHOWS CONTEMPT FOR

U. S. SUPREME COURT

Dover, Del., is excited over the kidnapping of a boy and the state legis-lature has offered a reward of \$2,000 for the kidnappers. It is apparent that Delaware people are living in the past or they would understand that kidnapping is a respectable vocation endorsed by the Supreme Court and the President of the United States However on second thought, we for got to mention that it is legal only when workingmen are the sufferers We now understand the indignation of Delaware citize s. It was the son of n professional man that was kid-

TO CELEBRATE THE COMMUNE.

Socialists of New York Will Honor Memory of Parisian Proletariat.

On Sunday next, Mar. 17, an event vill take place which will have a twofold interest for the Socialists of New York City and vicinity-as an artistic celebration of the heroic struggles of the French proletariat and also as a means to advance the cause of Socialism. On that day Local New York of the Socialist Party will commemorate the Paris Commune and again demonstrate the international solidarity of Labor

This will take place at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street and will consist of a meeting, concert and dance, beginning at 3 p. m., and lasting until midnight. The speakers on the Commune will be Jos. Wanhope in English and Alexander Jonas in German. Both are eloquent Socialist orators and will undoubtedly make the occasion a most enthusiastic demonstration. The musical program will be rendered by the well known Carl Sahm Orchestra. In addition, the following have been engaged: Mme. Rose St. George, a well known contralto. who will render a few numbers, the Finnish Socialist Mixed Chorus, the Socialist Liedertafel, Free German Children's School Chorus of Yorkville, and the Dramatic Section of the Workingmen's Educational Association for the Living Tableaux, representing Rouget De L'Isle singing "The Marseilhaise" for the first time.

The proceeds of the festival will go to replenish the funds of Local New York, which has a great task of or ganization and agitation demanding its attention. With all the fine attractions on the program, the celebration should be the most successful of all events held under the auspices of Local New York. It remains for the comrades to push the sale of the tickets, which are 25 cents each, and sucress will be unquestioned.

The full program of the festival is as follows:

Doors open at 2:30 p. m. 1. Remarks by the chairman of the festirat, Miss F. M. GIII.

2. Two selections by the Carl Sahm Or-

3. Three songs by Mme. St. George.
4. Speech by Jos. Wanhope.
5. Living Tableaux by the Dramatic Sec-

ion of the W. E. A.
6. Musical Concert by the Carl Sahm Or-

7. German speech by Comrade Alexander

S. Children's Chorus by the Free German

Schools of Yorkville.
9. Presentation of Party Banner to the

10. Finnish Socialist Chorus.

 Socialist Liedertafel.
 "The Marseillaise". Intermission.

the largest halls in the city.

13. Grand Dance. Comrades, see to it that the hall is packed as this is the first Commune Celebration in many years. ,Make this affair such a success that next year we shall be compelled to hire one of

TO THE PATRONS OF THE ERIE

iA circular containing the following has been distributed by Socialists again. The paper will be published if among the cummuters on the Eric rail-

> We hear much chattering about the Erie pust now. It is just as useless as the chattering of monkeydom when stranger appears.

You voted the Republican or Democratic ticket last fall. They both stand for private ownership of public utili-They both advocate operating railroads for profit. That means if it s more profitable to move freight than passengers, why passengers can wait and you are getting what you voted for: that's all right. The Socialist party offered you a chance to vote for public ownership of public utilities. That means that the railroads would be operated for the service of men. Remember one of these two ideals, profit or service, controls all industries The ideal of a government industry is service, the ideal of a private industry is profit. We never rise higher than our ideals. In this country everything is decided by votes. When you get what you ask for don't play the baby. You can get something better when you vote for it so

SOCIALISTS BEAT DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS AT WAVERLY.

A correspondent in the "Union Sentinel" reports that at Waverly, N. Y. the Socialists in Athens Township carried the Fourth District, polling more votes than the Democrats and Republicans combined. Three years ago but two votes out of a total of sixty were cast for Socialist candi-

The daily papers are experts at proposing every sort of remedy for railroad wrecks, except the one that would take profits out of the railroad business.

DEBS REVIEWS FAMOUS CASE.

Shows Kidnapping of Western Federation of Miners' Officials to Be Attack On Organized Labor-Trial Pregnant With Great Possibilities for American Labor Movement.

[Thru the American Press Association, which furnishes matter to hundreds of labor papers in North Amerien, Eugene V. Debs has presented the fear and succinct account of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, which fel-

The trial of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George H. Pettibone, national officials of the Western Federation of Miners, on the grave charge of complicity in murder is pregnant with great possibilities for the labor movement.

That three men so high in official station and so widely and favorably known in labor circles should be accused of the crime of murder is in tself sufficiently extraordinary, but when to this are added the sensational kidnapping of these men by armed force and their secret abduction by the governors of two sovereign states it can be readily understood why the whole world of organized labor is aroused as never before in all its history and why the trial promises to mark distinctly an important epoch in the labor movement.

It is to present this case briefly to the labor unions of the country and to show them that there is in this conspiracy an insidious and dangerous attack upon organized labor that this article is written

Mine Owners Are the Law Breakers

It is well understood that there has ong been a state of active warfare between the organized mine owners and the organized mine workers of Colorado and other western states. This warfare has been marked by a long series of outrages and crimes most of which the mine owners have sought to fasten upon the mine work ers, but not one of which has ever been successfully proved in the courts or otherwise against the unions or their leaders.

On the other hand, a number of crimes against labor have been proved against the organized mine and smelter owners, the western allies of the Standard Oil Company, chief of which was their bold and bodily purchase of the Legislature of Colorado, which has been comanded by a popular majority of almost 47,000 votes to enact a law providing an eight-hour workday for men employed in and about mines and smelters. This law had been enacted by a previous Legislature, but declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court at the behest of the mine owners. It was then submitted to the people of the state in the form of a constitutional amendment, and the election returns show that it was carried by an overwhelming majority, but in spite of this the following Legislature, instead of giving heed to the voice of the people, basely betrayed its trust, and it is a matter of common notoriety that the cause of their apostasy was their cash purchase at so much per vote by the mine and smelt-

To Discredit Unionism.

This corruption of the Legislature and defiance of the people's expressed will was the starting point of most of troubles, including the strikes. which have occurred in Colorado during the past few years, one of the in cidents of which was the kidnapping of the officials of the Western Federation. of Miners not because they were guilty of crime, but to fasten infamy upon their names, discredit their union and thus destroy organized labor.

These men have been charged with complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho in Pe-cember, 1965. As a matter of fact. they could have had no possible motive in the commission of such a crime, and they were almost a thousand miles from the scene of its execution.

Notwithstanding this fact an affidavit charging them with being on the ground when the crime was committed was made by the prosecuting attorney as a basis for a secret requistion for the extradition of the defendants from their homes in Denver to the place where the crime was committed and where the greatest prejudice had been aroused against the Western Federation and its officers by the public officials, including the governor of the state, who were well known to be in

sympathetic alliance with the Mine Owners' Association.

The Kidnapping.

The requisition thus issued was honored in secret by Governor McDonald of Colorado, himself a mine owner and intensely hostile to organized labor, and, awaiting a favorable opportunity. the secret service men of the two governors pounced upon the three labor officials in the dead hours of night, and without giving them a chance to ask a question, utter a protest, consult a lawyer or even send word to their families they were secretly locked in eparate cells of the county jall, and at o'clock in the morning a Union Pathe special train which had been provided by the railroad company rushed them at a righ rate of speed to Boise, Ida., where they were placed in the separate cells of the state penitentiary under a heavy guard.

This is the story in a very brief form, but every word of it is absolutely true and can be easily verified. Indeed, there has been no attempt to deny it, even by the kidnapping governors themselves or any of their numerous mercenaries.

The constitution of the United States was flagrantly violated when these men were selzed and deported by armed force and denied all the privileges guaranteed to citizens under the law of the land.

Why They Were Kidnapped.

The simple reason for this is that hey could not be lawfully connected with the crime with which they had been charged, for had they been guilty or believed guilty they could and would have been proceeded against in the usual manner provided

As the basis of this whole infamous persecution conducted in the name of prosecution there is a false affidavit, an infamous lie, and this is clearly set forth in the magnificent and patriotic dissenting opinion rendered by Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court of the United States, which should be read by every workingman and indeed by every good citizen of the nation.

The secret of this whole affair lies in the malign purpose of the western mine owners and their corporate allies, the Standard Oil Company, to crush organized labor, and this is why the peals directly to the whole body of labor uniquists thruout the land.

Workers Opposed to Crime.

It is not that we object to the law ful punishment of crime; not at all. The precise contrary is true. We are opposed to the commission of crime, especially in the name and under the

forms of law. Kidnapping is kidnapping whether the criminal happens to be Pat Crowe, of Nebraska, Governor Gooding, of idalio, or Governor McDonald, of Colorado. Indeed, when the kidnapper is lothed with high official authority he pecomes not only infamous, but monstrons and execrable.

We protest against the kidnapping of our fellow workers in the name of organized labor, in the name of law and

in the name of justice and humanity. We are quite sure that if these three citizens had been prominent capitalists instead of mere workingmen and had been thus seized by force and violently deported from their homes all the powers of government, the army and navy included, would at once have been set in motion to effect their reease.

There is in this very point food in plenty for meditation.

No Packed Jury This Time.

It apears quite plainly even to the nost unthinking that this government s donificated by the great capitalists in their own interest and without the slightest regard to the interests of the working class or the welfare of the

The trial of Mover, Haywood and Pettibone will be watched as no trial has ever been before by the working class in the history of this country. It s a safe prediction that no packed jury will be allowed to send innocent men to the gallows, as was done the victims of the Haymarket two decades

The labor giant has slept long, but is now awakening. EUGENE V. DEBS.

SOUTHERN LUMBER COMBINE.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 12.-More than 20 firms engaged in the cypress number business have united to form the Cypress Selling Company, which was incorporated yesterday with a capital of \$1,000,000.

-Well to note that the only person mixed up in that Thaw case who might be cited as belonging to the working class was corrupted by the rich, people, whose society she entered

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP MERGER. PROVIDENCE, Mar. 12.-The New Haven and Hartford Railroad Com-

pany has acquired a half interest in the Merchants' and Miners' Steamship Company and has transferred to it the ownership of the Winsor Line, commonly known as the Boston and Philadelphia.

-It is easier for a congressman to raise his salary than for you to raise yours, because you give him a vote in the matter and deny yourself one.

lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 4414 Beekman.

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Address all business communications, and make makey orders, checks and drafts parable to 'Fee Worker. Communications operating the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Volkszeitung" should be separately addressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one ride of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should be to be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be but in as fewering as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not compre with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will be the returned unless stamms are enclosed.

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not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.
One of the editors may be seen at the
office every Taesday and Wednesday befreen 7 and 8 p. m.

Becepts are not sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by
changing the number of the wrapper, the
week following recept of money.

As The Worker goes to bress on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should
mail their communications in time to reach
his office by Monday, whenever possible.
Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paner should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist
Co-operative Publishing Association, 15
Sprace street, New York.

New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 96.961 (Presidential) 96.9 (Einte and Congressional) 229.7



TWO ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Among the various suggestions which interested friends have made for the improvement of The Worker one which has often been urged upon us is the inclusion of a good serial story. This suggestion seems to us a good one and we are glad to be able to put it into effect. By the kind consent of Mr. Leroy Scott, we shall begin with our issue of April 6 the serial publication of his novel "The Walking Delegate".

"The Walking Delegate" is a story of the labor movement, and a very good one one of the three or four, at most, of books of the sort in the English language which deserve such praise. As a story, it is well written and full of human interest. As a picture of certain phases of the labor movement it has the rare merit of truthfulness, picturing men and women of the working class very much as they are, not inventing an unreal hero and a lot of incredible villains and carrying them thru impossible adventures.

We give three weeks' notice of the introduction of this new feature in order that those who are now only occasional readers of The Worker may have time to become regular subscribers and not miss the opening chapters.

We may announce, also, that in the issue of March 30 The Worker will present to its readers a partial translation and complete summary of Maxim Gorky's new labor play, "The Enemies", prepared by Mr. Archibald J. Wolfe. Of this work Leonard D. Abbott writes:

"The Enemies' is the first play (as 'Mother' is the first novel in which Gorky writes in the definitely Socialist spirit. It is as true as Charles Klein's 'Daughters of Men' is false. It is not a 'pretty' play. It is blunt and ugly, and Gorky has purposely made it so; but it is great."

The judgment is a sound one. "The Enemies" is a great play-too true and too full of life to be put upon the American stage or even to be printed in any but a Socialist periodical. The Worker is proud to present it for the arst time in the English language.

Our comment on the London County elections, which we promised for this issue, is deferred until next week, when we shall have had the benefit of election reports in our Socialist and labor exchanges from England

FAMINE WHERE THERE IS PLENTY.

What is alleged to be an important question for statesmen and economists to solve, is the condition of the wheat market in Russia. The question is being asked how that country can continue to be an important factor in the exportation of wheat when it is confronted with a famine at home.

If this situation is honestly viewed

little knowledge of history, and especially the history of India, would set at rest any fears as to its solution. From the point of view of the dealers in grain a famine in the home country does not affect its export only insofar as it influences its price. In the absence of government purchase of grain for the famine sufferers at the market price, or by charitable organizations, grain will be exported to other countries where the price can be realized. The production and exchange of foodstuffs like other commodities is carried on in all countries regardless of its effect on the producers or those in need of it.

During the period of the great famines that bave disgraced British rule in India, it was the usual thing for millions of bushels of grain to be exported while the natives starved by millions. Capitalist production of foodstuffs demands its tribute of economic gain even the it drains a population of its sustenance and leaves the bones of its victims to blench in the wheat fields.

The Russian government having exhausted the resources of the peasants and left them in a state of chronic starvation, it requires no special knowledge of the market to state that Russia will continue to export wheat the the peasants die, unless aid from other sources comes to the latter's relief.

That economic gain is of chief importance in determining the question of Russia's export of grain is also confirmed by the importance attached to the loss of Russia's position in the world's wheat market. The loss of this important position is regarded as Yet some American papers, professing a calamity scarcely less to be de- sympathy with the aspirations of the plored than the death of millions of Russian people for liberty, assume to peasants. This view held by the advise the Duma to adopt a concilia-"statesmen" who are discussing it shows how lightly human life is held when pitted against the balance account of the capitalist's ledger.

Readers of The Worker situated where Mr. Mallock, the imported Socialist slayer, is announced to lecture, cannot do better work than anticipate the publication of his addresses in the local press by having on hand a supply of Morris Hillquit's "Reply to Mr. Mallock," which is now ready in handy and neat pamphlet form. See advertisement on page four.

WHEN BREAKING THE LAW IS NOT CRIMINAL.

As the United States Supreme Court has decided that kidnapping by statesacting as agents of capitalists is no crime, so the New York Court of Appeals has decided that theft-common, vulgar theft-when committed by capitalists, is not criminal.

The Court of Appeals, by a divided bench, decided that in taking funds of the policyholders of the New York Life and giving them to the Republican National Committee, George W. Perkins committed no breach of the law. It is not denied that the funds he appropriated were the property of others. It is not contended that the transaction was an honest one. The learned judges merely decided that Perkins was immune from the application of the criminal code.

Having escaped jail, Mr. Perkins has, however recognized a "moral obligation" to those from whom he stole by paying back to the policy- it? \$54,019.19, small part of the \$150,000 taken for the purpose of electing Republican candidates in 1896, 1900 and 1904.

President Roosevelt, whose "enthusiasm over the discovery of the ten commandments", elicited the admiration of the late Tom Reed, has advanced Cortelyou to the Treasury Department, the same Cortelyou who received the stolen goods from the New York Life. Mr. Roosevelt may well address the United States Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and Messrs, Perkins, Cortelyou, Bliss, Gooding, McParland, et al. with his repeated statement that "in the long run WE all must rise or fall together."

IN THE AMERICAN SPIRIT OF INDIVIDUALISM

If reports are correct the Southern Pacific Railroad has issued a general order that every employee shall be measured by the Bertillion system. This is not a novelty but mercly an extension of a system that prevails to a more or less extent in many industries as well as penal institutions. Workingmen are tagged and numbered like merchandise ready for shipment, and the rule is becoming general for them to fill out applications for employment, describing their physical make-up, their age, family, previous employment, etc. This information is in turn classified and filed for the purpose of blacklisting the wretch

who strikes with his fellows. More care and system is employed in industry to identify the workers to-day than ever obtained under any previous form of servitude. With the introduction of the Bertillion system of measurement it only requires the lock-step to complete the analogy between capitalist employment and the rigid discip line of the penitentlary.

David M. Parry did not draw on his imagination in order to portray the slavery and suppression of individuality in his "Scarlet Empire". The regimen and bureaucratic supervision of the workers which he forecasts for the future is here and now a grim reality. He erred in not giving credit to capitalist ownership for his "inspiration". Prof. Albion W. Small of Chicago University was not far wrong when in 1897 he declared that "we are getting into the thralls of one of the most relentless systems of economic oligarchy that history has thus far recorded. The march of human progress is getting reduced to marking time in the lock-step of capital's chain gang". That he told the truth was proven a few days later when he apologized for that part of his address which we agote.

How little the new Duma amounts to or can amount to unless it follows the lead of the Social Democrats and defies the Government is snown by the police having orders to arrest any members who speak at street meetings and also to watch the houses of all the meetings or conferences are held there to make a raid and arrest all present. tory attitude toward the Government.

AS TO MR. HARRIMAN.

Amid all the nelse about what Mr. E. H. Harriman, railromi magnate, has done or intends to do, what he says or doesn't say, what he thinks or doesn't think, whether he goes hither or meanders thither, this much should be kept firmly in mind: That the question of bow, by what means and in what manner, Mr. Harriman obtainel possession of his present holdings, is of minor consequence. The main, undedging, incontrovertible point is that he has this property and that thru that he controls an immense public transportation system and threatens to increase his ownership and control to the utmost of his opportunities and

Whatever means Mr. Harriman may use are no more dishonest or disreputable than those used by his competitors. He has played up to the rules of the game. They lost, he won. All is fair under commercialism. But Mr. Harriman was bolder, shrewder, more farseeing than those who would now destroy him. The whole governmental investigation, with its devious and, to the lay mind, almost wholly mysterious and befogging quizzing and cross quizzing, doesn't amount to more than that in the end.

The principal thing for concern is: Now that Mr. Harriman has this property and with it gigantic power, and since the logic of sacred private ownership says he is entitled to hold what he has, what is going to be done about

That's the question which all the investigations this side of Socialism will not be able to eliminate.

Mr. Hearst's papers are offering \$1,000 reward for the arrest of the kidnappers of a child. We presume that Mr. Hearst is perfectly certain of the "legal aspect" of this case, the the kidnapping took place only last week. He has had more than a year to determine the "legal aspect" of the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but it is not sufficiently clear to him yet that workingmen have any complaint to make. While the Central Federated Union is waiting for Mr. Hearst to make up his mind they should remember that the "legal aspect" of the governorship does not disturb him at present. When Mr. Hearst is running for office again he will be just as liberal with promises as he ever was. When you come to think of it that too is all that workingmen ever get from the "plunderbund" What more should they want?

President Roosevelt has written a letter to the Russian Famine Relief Committee commending their efforts to assist the starving millions in Russia. This is the utmost that can be expected from the President, if one excepts his message of sympathy over the execution of Grand Duke Sergius. The Roosevelt administration can join the allied powers in the conquest and plundering of China for capitalist exas a "proble;"-which we doubt-a who dares to resent petty tyranny or ploitation, but no such concerted inter-

fernce with the criminal Russian autocracy can be expected because in this case the lives of millions of workers are all that is involved. The "square deal" in the Roosevelt code consists in squaring his policy with autocracy and capitalist supremacy everywhere.

Mr. Cortelyou's last act as Postmaster General consisted in cutting off some of the rich graft of the railroads in hauling the mails. This was not due to a desire to abolish graft. Had that been the motive it would have been done long ago. The attempt to restrict the second class privileges of periodicals forced the latter to expose the railroad graft which was known to them for years. Mr. Cortelyou therefore decided that the best way to economize was to reduce the graft instead of restricting postal privileges. The capitalist press will join in a muck rake crusade when its own interests are at stake as well as defend graft when the taking of graft does not affect its interests.

"Shall we make a holocaust of maidens, wives, and mothers on the brazen altar of party?" asks Marie Corelli, in an outburst of indignation against the proposal to let women share equally with men in making the inws by which both are governed. Mrs. Humphrey Ward is equally emphatic, the her phrases are somewhat less picturesque. With the author of The Sorrows of Satan", and the author of "Lady Rose's Daughter" united in opposition, what can the equal-suffrage advocates reasonably do but hide their diminished heads and keep silence? But they won'twe are happy to say.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER. Even in the Socialist movement, one

is sorry to have to admit, there are men whose minds have been so warped and narrowed by the capitalist environment that they can see only the personal aspects of any matter and. when others disagree with them, cannot imagine that they are actuated by any but sordia motives of greed or jealousy. In this department, two weeks ago, we expressed our disapproval of the action of the "Appeal to Reason" in offering a reward to any one who would succeed in kidnapping former Governor Taylor from his present refuge in Indiana and handing him over to the authorities in Kentucky. who are eager to hang him, guilty or innocent, as are the Idaho authorities hang the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. We stated our reasons very clearly; we'showed that the offer might result in luring some rash persons to death or imprisonment, in the event of their failure to get away with Taylor; that in the event of their success, it might result in the commission of a judicial murder in Kentucky; that in either case it could do no good to the men whose ives are at stake in Idaho, but would rather distract interest from their cause and confuse the public mind; that, without the slightest likelihood of its doing any good, it might very probably do much harm, for which the Socialist movement would be held morally responsible because the "Appeal to Reason" is supposed by many persons to speak in its name. We felt it our duty, therefore, in so far as we partially represent that movement, and as we have its interests at beart, to protest, to call attention to the fact that the "Appeal" is responsible for this kidnapping proposition. which has never received the approval of the party, and is certainly disapproved by very many of its members and adherents. We did not seek a quarrel with the "Appeal" and, so far as we know, we have none. We take it for granted that the publisher of the "Appeal" is willing to take full responsibility and does not resent our protest on behalf of the party. Not so, however, some of his readers, who seem to think that it is impossible for any Socialist to criticize the "Appeal except from the most contemptible motives. A few of them who happen ed to be also subscribers for Worker, have written wrathful letters telling us to drop their names from our list because of our "malicious attack". That there is any difference between criticism and attack, that Socialists may honestly disagree some times, that criticism can be anything but malicious, seems never to have entered their heads. Here is the best, or worst, of the lot:

I have just read your attack on the "Appeal," and I wonder why it is that you can't go on and sell your papers and let and others alone. Jealous; will never build up The Worker. If the time yen spend in studying out how to harpoon the other Socialist papers were devoted to making the best of your unity, the Socialist comrades would boost The Worker.

Now what we find disheartening in that is not the disapproval of our conduct which it expresses; we have stood a good deal of criticism, and often profited by it; and we are always ready to welcome Socialist criticism. What grieves us in that letter is its absolutely capitalistic tone. The writer really supposes our chief purpose is to "sell our papers". He can not suppose that we have any other im in view. He probably means it kindly when he gives us his advice as to how to make The Worker a business success, how to "sell our papers" He would probably be quite incredulous if he were told that the comrades

who support The Worker care much more for its editorial independence than for its financial success, that they consider the selling of papers only as a means to extend its editorial influence, not as an end in itself; if he could be made to believe that, he would just conclude that we are great fools-for what higher aim could there be than that of selling a lot of paper and getting a lot of money for them? No, he takes it for granted that we are publishing The Worker for busipurposes; he thinks we are following a bad business policy; we are allowing our "jealousy" and bad temper to hurt our business; so he gives us some good practical advice-which, to his regret, we shall not follow. It might be better business always to avoid every chance of making an enemy, to keep silent on every question upon which there may be differ ence of opinion, to shut our eyes to every false teaching or mistaken policy which is offered under the name of cialism, to say only pleasant things, to try to make friends at whatever That might be good business; cost. but if we are going to let business principles run the editorial office, it would be both honester and wiser to give up all claim to being a Socialist paper, to turn The Worker into a nice, veet; family story paper and be done with it. We are not going to do any thing of the sort. We are going to go on in our old unbusinesslike way of giving praise where we think praise and blame where we think blame is deserved, repudiating misstatements of Socialist principle even when made by men who call themselves Socialists and who may honestly think that they are such, advocating those policies which, according to our knowledge of Socialist theory and practise, are for the good of the cause, opposing those which, however, alluring and however popular, threaten its stability, and raising our voice in protest every time we think the best interests of the party are endangered by the conduct of any of its adherence. And we shall go on hoping that the educating and softening influence of Socialist comradeship will gradually permeate these intolerant preachers of tolerance, these vituperative counsellors of indiscriminate harmony, and teach the the difference between

At the risk of inviting another lesson in business methods, we must go on with another criticism and protest which seems just now to be timely In the Los Angeles Socialist paper Common Sense", for March 2 we find a copy of resolutions reported to have been adopted by a mass meeting held there on behalf of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. The last of these reso-

criticism and "harpooning" and the

possibility of uniting sincerity with

comradely courtesy.

lutions is as follows: Resolved. That we desire peace but will buy peace with chains We have not acted hastily. We have walt ed long and in patience. We have sub-mitted humbly to outrage and insult. We have petitioned and pleaded and prayed our patience is exhausted and we shall petition and plead and pray no The capitalist class seem determined to goad us on to violence. If they want violence they can have it. If they hang our three innocent brothers we will exact emplicalist life for every drop of their blood, for every hair of their heads. hanging of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will sound the tocsin for a campaign of Russian terrorism in America-a campaign that can have but one end, the death of capitalist rule on this continent. The capi teliar in his madness is putting the torch to der he will cause to be relighted th watch-fires of liberty all over America and call to action millions of Twentieth Cen

tury Minute Men. If it were a less serious matter, we should find this very funny. should perhaps confine our comment to the remark that the composition falls under the head of the two figures of speech known as rigmarole and bombast. We could hardly hope to do justice to the subject on its humorous side. We should refer it to Mr. Dunne. Indeed, we should find that he had already covered the case in "Mr. Dooley on a Plot".

Tynan figured out that th' thrue way to free Ireland was to go over an' blow th windows in Winzer Palace, an' incidentally to hist th' queen an' th' Roosbian Cza-a without th' aid iv th' elevator. . Well, th' first thing th' la'ads done to go to Madison Square Garden an' he secret meetin', in which thim that was to hand th' package to th' queen and thim that was to toss a piece iv gas pipe to his cza-ars was told off. Thin a committee t around to th' newspaper to tell thim th' expedition was about to start. Th' conspirators, heavily disgecsion. First come Tynan ridin' on a wagon-load iv nithroglycerine; thin th' oth conspirators, with gas-pipe bombs an' picks an' chuvvels f'r tunnelin' under Winzer Castle; thin th' Ah-o-haltches; thin th' ray poorters; thin a brigade iv Scotland Ya ard spies in th' garb ly polismen. An' so off they wint on their secret mission, with th' band playin' "Th' Wearin' iv th' Green," an' Tynan standin' on th' quar-ther deck, smilin' an' bowin' an' wavin' a bag iv lint powdher over his head. No had th' conspirators landed thin th' British gover'mint began to grow suspicious iv thim. Tynan was shadowed be detictives in citizens' clothes; an', whin he was seen out in his back yard practisin' blowin' up a bar'l that he'd dhressed in a shaw an' a little lace cap, th' suspicions growe

. . . They continted thimselves with thrackin' him through th' sthreets an' "Anny wan that wants mementoes ly th neen has on'y to be around this neighbor ket," an' "Onless ye want ye'er clothes to be spoiled be th' czar ye'd best carry um-brelias." . Th' polis, now thur'ly aroused, acted with commendable promptess. They arrested Tynan in Bo th' murdher iv Cavendish. Thus is th' vengeance f'r which our beloved country has awaited so long delayed by th' hanl of onscrupulious tyranny. must have been a spy in th' ranks," said

Mr. Hennessy, "Sure thing,"
Dooley, "Sure thing, Hinnissy, "Sure thing," said Mr. Dooley. "Sure thing, Hinnissy. Aye that or th' accomplished detictives Scotland Ya-ard keep a close watch iv the newspapers. Or it may be—who knows? that Tynan was indiscreet. He may have dhropped a hint iv his intintions.

But, after all, funny as it is, this Los Angeles business is a little too serious for joking-especially as this sort of thing is not altogether confined to that town. This sort:of verbal skyrocketing and stage thunder seems to appeal to the dramatic-or melodramatic-instincts of some of the comrades, especially in places where, as shown by sad experience in Los Angeles, the movement is opportunistic and undisciplined. The men who indulge in this reckless resoluting have not, of course, the slightest sober in-tention of killing any capitalists themselves. If they had, they wouldn't talk so cheerfully about it. They don't really mean, either, to set anyone else on to do anything foolish. simply, as Disraell said of Gladstone, "rhetoricians intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity". We do not know whether our comrades of the so-called terrorist wing in Russia would be more amused or shocked by this Californian rhodomontade amused by its extravagance or shocked by its brutality. We do know, however, that the authors of the resolution show about as much knowledge of the methods of Russian terrorism as of human physiology-and judge their knowledge of this science by the fact that their bloodand-hair proposition would call for the slaughter of two or three times as many capitalists as there are capitalists to be slaughtered. We know that such utterances, put forth in the name of the Socialist movement and on behalf of our imprisoned brothers in Idaho, injure the movement and endanger the success of the splendid effort which is being made to save the lives of those three men. We know that McParland could not devise any thing better just now for the purposes of the prosecution than to get such resolutions adopted at protest meetings and published. We know that the worst enemies of the labor movement could not wish for anything better than that some hot-headed enthusiasts should try to put the spirit of those resolutions into practise. We protest against such a libelous caricaturing of the Socialist movement by men who assume to speak for it. We can have some sort of respect for a Czolgosz who at least acts and faces the consequences; we have none for men who get up on the public platform and wax eloquent in advising other men to put their necks into the hangman's noose If there are any more in our party who wish to counsel assassination, let them get out quickly and line up along with Emma Goldman, where they be long.

"Tom Selby is good-another Walace Irwin. Wish we had the daily for him to contribute to." So writes one of our old subscribers. We join in both the appreciation and the wish.

Comrade Willert, has begun his administration with the issuance of a monthly state bulletin which, so far as we are aware, is the neatest and most useful thing of the kind gotten out by any state organization. The bulletin is confined solely to affairs of the state organization, viz., correspondence from ocals, report of national committee men, list of available speakers, notes of activity among the locals, official roster of Ohio (state executive committee, national committeemen, state committee), instructions to locals, price list of literature and supplies and secretary's financial report-this last including a tabulated report of seceipts for dues, supplies, etc., by locals, with addresses of local secretaries, showing the number of new members and standing of membership of each local. Comrade Willert is to be congratulated upon his enterprise. The state organization will undoubtedly show results om this in a short time. This is the kind of thoro and systematic work needed everywhere in the party. A one-cent stamp to John G. Willert, 3469 Fifty-fourth street, S. W., Cleveland, will bring a copy to anyone requesting it-for we presume Comrade Willert has some copies to spare.

A study of the tabulated report of the National Executive election shows some interesting and perhaps suggestive facts. The total number of votes cast for all the candidates was 64,201 excluding, of course, the vote from California, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, which arrived too jate to be counted. This means that 9,171 comrades voted-about one-third of the party membership. No candidate got the votes of a majority of the cor rades participating. Hanford had 45.7 per cent; Berger, 45.6 per cent; A. M. Simons, 37.1 per cent; Hillquit, 36.9 per cent; Patterson, 33.7 per cent; Untermann, 25.5 per cent; and Work, 24.5 per cent-these being the seven elected. Of the 127 candidates, only 31 received as much as 5 per cent and 23 (ominous number!) did not get more than one per cent each. We submit the facts. Our readers may find them significant.

WHAT'S THE USE OF DIVIDING UP. Education is a good thing. It is dignified, public-spirited, responsive enterprise in which to invest. And Mr. Rockefeller has never been suspected of being thoughtless or over hasty in his benefactions. But we hear no rumors of his distributing another thirty-two millions among the men he is reported to have ruined and driven out of business during his absortent career.—Life.

The Worker, 50c a year. Subscribe,

**************** RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY.

************ OUR WORKINGMAN'S GOVERN-MENT.

"It is indeed strange that persons who clamor for 'equality' should in its name demand the abolition of popular government and the substitution for it of class government-should demand the substitution of government by a class of workingmen for the REAL WORKINGMAN'S GOVERN-MENT WE HAVE."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Oh, what a mistake you Socialists make In stirring up discontent, How stupid to not realize we have got A workingman's government;

How selfish, in fact, how ungrateful you In constantly raising a row,

How blind not to see that "equality" Is prevalent here and now.

Oh, why should you men hate the House

and the Senate When, penned in those grimy walls, The me bers are folling the system of tolling

In jumpers and overalls? Why, look at poor Spooner, he might have And made better pay right along.

And yet he was true to such ingrates as And worked for a pittance a song!

There's Platt and Depew-say, what would

you do If these honest workers should quit? Why, Wall street would futten on helpless

Manhattan If they didn't watch over it!
And a similar fate would befall every State

Except for these statesmen. Ah, yes, They've made this great nation (see Canon's oration),

"A bell of a howling success!"

A TRAGIC TRANSFORMATION. See the Man.

Perceive his Pomposity. He taketh the paper. That Contor tion of his Countenance is a supercliious Snigger.

He readeth, and behold, a Change creepeth over his mobile Map.

He scratcheth his Shingle in surprise. His Peepers protude in perplexity. A Frown furroweth his fatuous Front. His Stature shrinketh and shriveleth. Verily, he appeareth as one that hath

landed a large, lovely and luscious Lemon

Come, let us not Gloat over his great Grief.

Yea, my son; thou hast guessed it aright. It is Mallock reading Hillquit's Reply!

HOW THEY LOVE US. Mallock's solicitude for the working class is touching. Socialism would be nie slavery"—and his great affection for the toilers prompts him to warn them of their danger.

He's like the rich coal dealer who said to his weigh-clerk during a blis-

"Jim, make that ton of coal for Mrs. Smith 250 pounds short. She's a poor, delicate widow, and she will have to carry it up two steep flights of stairs. I don't want her to overtax

her strength!" IN LIEU OF YARSITY FOOTBALL If you want your child to be a civic model

Let him go to work as soon as he can toddle Make him struggle and compete For the grub he gets to est-

And he won't grow up to be a Mollycoddie!

"THE NINETY AND NINE".

A beautiful and inspiring instance of the dignity of labor is to be found in the following item, culled from a New York dgily. It would, indeed, serve as a fitting motif for an epic on the 'Compensations of Honest Toll":

"Mrs. Betsy Coons of Winstead Conn., is ninety-nine years old. She earns her living by doing general housework, washing, ironing and go-ing out by the day to work. She is

Imagine that! Ninety-nine years old and still able to "go out by the day." Glorious!

Beyond question, the fine old dame has saved up à nice, comfortable fortune to provide for her old age, but (commendable ambition!) she clearly prefers the ennobling joy of washing other people's dirty duds and scrub-bing their kitchen floors!

And here is another little clipping from the same issue of that paper

William Reilly, 9 years old of 541 W. Twenty-ninth street, was caught in the belt of a cutting machine in the kindling wood factory of Clark & Wilkins at Eleventh avenue and Twentyfourth street last night and instantly killed."

His kind employers are to be commiserated with, not only on having the machinery cluttered up, but on losing so excellent a source of profit. And how keenly his poor parents must miss his weekly wages!

Poer Willy! What a life of long es he might have led! What a cheerful career of uplifting toil might have been his. A useful citizen spoiled in the making. Surely such landable ambition deserved a better reward!

. . . THE COMING DAWN.

Just as surely as the goddess of the mora-Scatters pearls of rosy light upon the

Even so the promised, universal dawning Of the world's emancipation is at hand; hien shall learn to know each other. In the guise of friend and brother, And, beneath one common banner of fra-ternity unturied.

Every race and every nation

Shall take up an equal station the mighty federation of the workers of

"THE NEW INTERNATIONALISM."

Exponent of Capitalism Depicts the World Process Which Is Destroying National Boundaries and Knitting Humanity Together.

tional character, is a truism that has begn emphasized by Socialists for years. In proportion as the economic development knits ...e various nations into a network of international relations, so does the dependence of each on the others become more marked. Joseph Leiter may corner the world's supply of wheat and bread riots follow in Italian cities. A war occurs or a panic is precipitated in one country and all the others are more or less involved. This of course is the capitalist side of internationalism which is not dwelt on or emphasized much by its votaries. They are more interested in cultivating national "patriotism" and racial prejudices so as to keep the workers divided and exploit

In the January "Appleton's Magazine" this "New Internationalism" is enlogized by Mr. Harold Bolce. shows that an insular position is impossible and that the economic development breaks down tariff walls and draws each nation into a yortex of world relations whether they will or

Profits and Peace.

eaking of the forces making for this development Mr. Bolce says:

The New Internationalism, rapidly welding the world into an economic unit, is not Utopian. It is nothing less than a financial and commercial amalgamation of the na tions. There is nothing anaemic in the program, nor is there anything altruistic. The men who are inaugurating it are not poets. They carry their favorite book in an inside pocket, and the quotations with which they are most familiar trip thru the ticker. Plato to most of them would be of far less consequence than a company's prospectus.

These leaderrs, so long as they can con-trol the pockets of mankind, are indifferent as to who writes its economic pampaners. These men are generals who with mighty armies to do their biddings have laid no cities waste, but on the contrary, have made the waste places bloom. They have no captives in their train, but they can look behind them upon a world-wide procession of cities and farms and factories, quicken ed into new life within the past few years by the touch of reciprocal trade and inter-national investment. * * * True, their international ventures are yielding vast re-turns. That is the secret of the inevitable triumph of the new economic era. The important thing is that the new finance, the new commerce, the new spirit in the operation of continental railways and ocean fleets, are all a pledge to peace and to the promotion of the selling and purchasing power of the world.

That is to say, peace between na-tions ruled by capitalists but more widespread war between the capitalists and laborers of all nations, for while the rulers may decide on peace for the sake of profits, the ruled are less willing to submit to being plun-

A Sign of New Power.

The recent battle in Manchuria between the Russians and the Japanese symbolized in a sense the new power in the world; not that the new economic program deals implements of war, but that its most effecthat neutral Chinese province were slain without getting a glimpse of the foc. The red artillery finshes farther to-day than when the Frank first grappled with the fery Hun. In these saugulary Asiatic campaigns, topographic maps to guide the sighting and the mathematical precision of shooting from a distance did the deadly work. The powder was smokeless. The shouting was reduced to a minimum. A Japanese army of haif a million men, stretched along a line of fifty miles, was closely connected by the flying telephone, and commanded as a unit. The whole context which led to additive victors was man. test which led to abiding victory was man ged in virtual silence.

To this extent, that the New Internation

alism moves mysteriously and does not advertise, and that its "coups" are intercontinental in scope, is it similar to the ations of the Battle of Mukden.

An Eternal Law.

It is a truism that change is the eternal law of progress. Formerly every man wore a helmet in war; now four hundred get un-der one, expanded into the armor sheathing of a lattle ship. Every thing tends toward concentration of power. The old-time helmets are now exhibited as curiosities in ns. If that giant shepard were alive museums. If that giant snepart were in Trace to day he would soon be traveling with a circus. The mediseval heroes who strode about under their comic headpleces, were confident that they had thought out were confident that they had thought out the most perfect system of protection. They wore it not for revenue—purely for defense, So, too, no doubt, the people of Rome

That the capitalist mode of produc-tion ever tends to develop an interna-physical giant they had given a new security to the state.

Mr. Boice then shows that the capitalist cares not under what flag he invests his capital and the investments thus made makes him interested in other countries.

And if we project our minds beyond our own boundaries and remember that associ-ated capital knows no political frontiers. that American gold, upward of a billion dollars in the aggregate, is invested in Mexico, that another billion of European capital is developing the resources of the southern half of our hemisphere, that we have factories in Great Britain and the flowing into American industries, we get a glimpse of the coming world power. • • • •

The Socialist and Syndicate.

And the further fact that capital no less than trade has become a migrant, has so merged the interests of the money lenders fits them all, and whatever in the way of tariff wars and the more sullen conflict to which they lead, disturbs one nation's trade, likewise injures the traffic of many Moreover, such violence to commerce con tracts confidence, brings down the value of securities, and dwindles the dividends of the world.

In a way the Socialist and the syndicate are working to the same end. The strong al character. If it were possible to over-turn the present system, sever our financial alliances with the nations, and attempt to work out an ideal condition at home regardless of the relation we bore to the rest of the world, panic would inflict, less and desolating paralysis upon all industry. The only way, however, for So-cialism to combine the nations into any-thing like the unity which money has already wrought would be by an international parliament, an international fleet of po lice patrol of the seven seas, and an international constabulary. That is the dream of a remote Arcady.

Mr. Bolce perhaps does not under

stand that the economic reasons for police power now necessary would be absent in production for use, nor that the international character of Social ism forecasts its coming triumph instead of relegating it to "the dream of a remote Arcady.'

Destroying National Lines.

In concluding, Mr. Bolce shows that it makes little difference to the capitalist class as to the form of govern ment under which they exploit the workers so long as that class rules. The "prosperity" he speaks of is the prosperity of that class. He says: Because of the international complexity

of trade, the constantly increasing aggre gations of capital, and the instantant communication of economic changes in all parts of the world, not only are the nations advancing as one, but every nation is in-fluenced by depression in any other nation. Even if a country has foreign commerce and seeks none, it is vitally concerned i the financial stability and progress of distant countries. This is perhaps the most graphic fact in the New Internationalism. It makes every nation its brothers' keeper. Inasmuch as all nations are progressing together, it is obvious that no one nation

has a monopoly of the economic secret of success. There is prosperity behind high tariff walls, and prosperity behind low walls; there is prosperity in countries that have established reciprocity and countries that have not; there is prosperity under monarchies and democracles; there is perity in countries with continental re-sources, and there is prosperity in a country like Japan, for example, whose arable area is equal to one-third the size of the State of Illinois

Two Internationalisms.

Latter-day prosperity is a world phenom enon. It is the result of the many-handed strength of mechanics, and as finance has become international, the dollar-mark and the German mark look alike to the man seeking profits, when these are reduced to the terms of sterling, the world's clearing house money.

The facts which Mr. Boice presents

that a world wide Brotherhood of Man is impossible of attainment without there being first an international economic development, such as he de clares is now proceeding. Not ethical appeals nor religious propaganda, but a material basis for international relations must precede any real bond of

And while Mr. Bolce exalts the praises of the new internationalism of capitalism, the Socialists will continue to promote the New Internationalism of Labor which will mean solidarity and freedom for the whole working

TWO WOLVES.

By Arthur Goodenough. There came a wolf to a poor man's

wolf that was fierce and wild, And mad with hunger and loss of

He slew the poor man's child.

And arms and tarshes the neighbors

With heated and vengeful breath. And they came no more 'till the evil

Was bloody and stark in death. There came a wolf to a poor man's

door, A wolf the in human guise; His pouch was heavy with guilty gold And lustfully keen his eyes;

And he broke the heart of the poor inan's son.

And shamed his daughter and wife,

Yet the wolf walks harmless in For men took not his life!

BEBEL WILL CALL

LIARS TO ACCOUNT

A story has gone the round of the with a third companion, had been seen late at night in one of the most fashionable Berlin restaurants drinking champagne. The third was hopelessly drunk. The story is from beginning to end entirely imaginary, and is only given here as showing the weapons employed by our opponents. Bebel says that he will go for the organizers of the so-called Imperial Association of Liars for blackguarding the Social Democracy, who started the story in question, in the Reichstag, and show up their methods of attack. Luckily the principal organizer of this association has been elected, so that he will be forced to answer. Public meetings can be arranged for themselves by these gentlemen so that awkward questions can be avoided, and a large section of the public hear only their side of the case; but in the Reichstag that ceases.—London Justice.

-Subscribe for The Worker.

AT YALE.

[This contribution from a student at Yale throws an interesting light on the active conditions prevailing in that heavily endowed educational institution.1

As a student I can testify that nowhere, to the best of my knowledge, has the ruling class of to-day a better incubator for the development of intellect along conservative and capitalistic lines than right here at Yale.

The instruction given in economics is based on President Hadley's work Its aim is expressly stated to be that of studying conditions "as they are and not as they ought to be". But despite this verbal concession, not only do we study business methods "a they are" but the instructors feel called upon to justify them, going so far as to laud stock speculation. But no doubt this is to be expected of a college, so many of whose prominent and liberal alumni are Wall Street opera-

Not only is the instruction in an eco nomic way conservative but it is also. and consequently, reactionary in matters of social reform. For instance, in a recent lecture upon the English government, the instructor took occasion to deplore the presence of labor members in the House of Commons, saying that it was class representation, and did not represent the interests of the whole people. The same gentleman, in speaking of the proposed abolition of the House of Lords, stated that the great majority of the English people believed it an exceedingly useful body and thought that national calamity would follow upon such a step. As to the royal family. no words were high enough with which to extol their part in public life. To-day in discussing Gladstone's sec-ond Home Rule Bill, he gave vent to the remark that upon the threatened passage of the bill Irish securities dropped twenty points, and stated that the effect of any measure upon the tock market was a pretty certain indication of its value. Distrust of and contempt for the working classes pervaded this as it does all the utterances of our professors.

After this it is somewhat refreshing to find, in the department of anthropology a man with the frankness to state that the Spanish-American war was instigated more by the greed of the sugar interests than by disinterested patriotism; and that the cru sades in like manner were prompted at bottom more by the desires of the west to obtain the trade of the east than by religious fervor, which is the orthodox version. But this gentleman is a firm supporter of the time-honored doctrine of the survival of the "fittest", the as to who the fittest are

he vouchsafed no opinion. Turning to the students, there are broadly speaking, two classes of students here; first, the children of the rich and the upper middle classes, and, secondly, the children of the poor. Of these the latter class composes not more than 5 per cent. The wealthier fellows view their course as a disagreeable necessity, and I doubt, could scarcely be induced to come. As may be surmised from this something more powerful than a microscope is required to discover an itching for knowledge among these. They have little respect for their professors, viewing them somewhat as they would a riding or a dancing master under whom they were receiving instruction.

This irreverent attitude contrasts strongly with the slavish toll and humility of the poor students who exist by the grace of the college on scholarships. Every word of the professors is gospel truth to them, and they have certainly as a class reached that sad state where, as Professor Veblen says, "conviction replaces enquiry". There seems to be little hope of arousing personal egotism and independence among these burners of the midnight oil. They are the victims of learning and do not seem to

Such efforts as have been made to fosterthe study of Socialism here have proved failures. A passing flurry of interest followed Jack London's ture here last year, but despite effort could not be kept going. The professors with peculiarly judicial air assert that Socialism is "unpracticable" and "utopian" and scarcely deign to mention it and the fellows seem to prefer their way of thinking, no doubt following the line of least resistance.

In short, Yale is an institution to which the fond fathers of our upper classes can send their sons without danger of inoculation from radical or "unbusinesslike" views. The pretense of a high standard of scholarship is maintained almost solely thru the work of the poor students aforementioned who are dependent upon the aid of the college which is withdrawn if their standing falls below a certain

figure. There is no breadth of view sufficient to include the disinherited and little consideration of social problems, for that would necessarily embrace sharp criticism of the capitalist sys tem which is beyond the bounds of what is permitted, you know.

CAPITALISM.

Such is present-day Yale.

Capitalism is the most terrible scourge to humanity; it fattens on the misery of the poor, the degradaworker, and the brutalizing tion of the toil of his wife and children. Just as capitalism grows, so grows also pauperism, that millstone round the neck of civilization, the revolting cruelties of our factory system, the squalor of great cities, and the presence of deepseated poverty hard by the gate of enormous wealth,—Karl Mark

"WHAT RUSSIA **REALLY WANTS"**

New York "Times" is Told the People Have Declared Their Wishes.

The following letter to the New York "Times" was sent by a local Socialist. The "Times" published the letter but not in full, as all that part of the ond paragraph stating the demands in the address presented to the Tsar on Bloody Sunday, was omitted. We presume this rather important statement was in the opinion of the "Times" deemed not fit to print-for reasons which Socialists will not find it diffi-

New York, Mar. 5, 1907.

To the Editor of the New York 'Times'':--In your editorial columns to-day you say: "The one hope of a peaceful solution of the chronic troubles of the Russian Empire is that the Duma itself may develop a leader, . . . If there be a member of the nev Duma who really knows what Russia really wants, 'who has the enlargenent to comprehend, the spirit to urge, and the eloquence to support' a measure or a series of measures which will give Russia what she really wants, then, indeed, there will be a good hope that the inevitable transition may be peaceable and gradual. and not by the way of fire and blood.'

Perhaps it is not so intended, but the practical effect of this utterance is to place the responsibility in adupon the Duma, in case a peace ful solution is not reached.

It needs no great leader to "know what Russia really wants." In the address which a great mass of working people went to offer to the Tsar on January 22, 1905, what Russia really wants was very clearly stated. A copy of that address lies before me as I write. The program of demands is as follows: 1. Liberty of the conscience. speech, press, and public assemblage, and freedom from arbitrary arrest; 2. Universal and compulsory public ducation; 3. Responsibility of the ministry and guaranty of legal adminstration: 4. Equality of all before the law; 5. Immediate release of all held in prison or exile for political or religious causes; 6. Abolition of indirect taxes and substitution of a progressive income tax; 7. Abrogation of the intolerable annuities to the landlords with which the peasants have been burdened ever since the frauduent Emancipation Decree of 1863, and the use of the public credit for the gradual return of the land to the peo-Legislation to protect the lives and health of workmen at their em-ployment; 9. Liberty of workingmen to form trade unions and co-operative societies; 10. A legal workday of eight nours and regulation of overtime; 11. Liberty to use the strike: 12. Participation of representatives of the workng class in the preparation of a law for public insurance for workingmen; A legal minimum wage. And, as preliminary to this, as the sole condition upon which anyone could hope that this or any program of ameliors tion could be intelligently and honestly put into effect-a constituent assembly, based upon universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage.

"What Russia really wants" is plain nough. The Tsar and the Grand Dukes and Stolypin understand it very well. If the petition of Jan. 22 was answered with sabres and grapeshot, if the October Manifesto was sealed as a gigantic lie by the bloody hand of Trepoff, if the first Duma was dissolved and most of its members thrown into prison or driven into exile, while the organizers of pogroms were rewarded with pensions and fat obs-it was not because the government did not know what Russia really wants; it was just because the government did know that Russia wants to get rid of a government which is the implacable foe of all progress, which is, indeed, the monster enemy of mankind. And if the new Duma likewise goes out of existence amid the roar of cannon in the city streets, amid the shricks of outraged women and tortured children, the blame will not be upon the populace or its spokes-men, but upon Nicholas and his ministers and courtiers and upon every man who, by word or deed, with pen of steel or gold, thru greed of gain or thru timid conservatism, gives aid and comfort to the autocracy. I had almost said, the blame will be upon every enlightened man, the world over who even stands neutral, who does not raise his voice and give of his means to help those who bear the toil and the danger of the struggle for freedom in Russia.

The Russian people know what they want. They have not to wait for a Mirabeau, a ci-devant aristocrat turn ed popular statesman and playing a double game of intrigue, publicly posing as the champion of liberty and secretly selling his services to the court. The Russian revolution has better men than Mirabeau to speak for it. It produces leaders from its own ranks: if some of them prove false, it quickly casts them off: if many of them fall in the battle, quickly produces others to fill their place. It is not leaders that the Russian people lack. What they need is arms and ammunition. What they ask of America, what they have a right to expect, is not sage warning and counel, all interspersed with "ifs" and "buts"; it is outspoken sympathy. backed by material aid.

-However small may be the hole at Panama made by American shovels. it has proved deep enough to be the final resting place of several big reputations.—Evening Post-

SWEATING THE MILLINERS.

How Helpless Girls Are Exploited by Fashionable Contractors.

That the girls who work in the mil linery trade are subjected to the petty forms of injustice that are typical of the sweating trades, is apparent from recent communication in the York "Times". To counteract these evils and secure more humane conditions for the girls, the writer and others are endeavoring to organize them. From the following account we judge that organization cannot be undertaken too soon:

At present the Millinery Committee of the Women's Trade Union League is busy with an investigation. We find that, owing to a change of fashion, the occupation has rapidly altered from a handleraft to a highly specialized industry, with short and definitely defined sensons. The hand-made "creation" has given place to the machine made hat. This, together with an influx of unorganized foreign labor, has made mil linery a precarious field for the worker and a happy hunting ground for sharp employ ers and unscrupulous contractors.

Much of the work is carried on in small

factories where every sanitary regulation s disobeyed. Floors are littered with rags. artificial light is the rule, a few nails the walls of the workroom offer the only place for hanging outdoor garments, and lavatories are found again and again with out any ventilation except into the work

The girls also suffer much injustice through the slipshod. If not dishonest, methods used in paying for piecework. They have not the advantage of belos given any definite schedule, and are often led to suppose that they are working at one rate of pay, only to find at the end of a day of strenuous effort that the rate is

quite different. In the larger factories and in depart ment stores the milliners amount of time through the dilatory man ner in which their time cards are punched. Insufficient dressing-room space also causes great delay, and it is the invariable cus tom to count such loss of time against the

The schedules we have already collected form a pathetic record of overwork and un derpay in the "busy season," followed by 'dull season," made up of an anxious search for a job

We may think of this month (March) as he "rush time." Our Spring bonnets are being made in close, dirty rooms with tired eyes and weary hands. Next will come the sinck weeks, when the hats are offered to the buyers. What can we do? Help to or can protect themselves.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION BASED ON PROPERTY.

Americans have so long been accustomed to think of their scheme of constitutional government, adopted more than a century ago, as a perfect work of political wisdom that they make slow progress with those improve-ments which experience has shown to be necessary if we are to have a genuinely democratic state, and which have

been developed in a practical fashion by other countries.

Nothwithstanding the Declaration of Independence, our forefathers did not create a democratic body politic. Their republic was as thoroly aristocratic as the patrician republic of Rome, and the Federal Constitution was an expression of class power based upon property. This fact was revealed with out attempt at disguise in the Consti tutional Convention over the basis of representation, and the decision to count slaves as three-fifths for repreentation in the Southern states. The Senate and the Electoral College were devices intended to keep political control in the hands of the "best families", as well as to satisfy the local patriotism of states unequal in popu lation. Nowhere was manhood accepted as the sufficient ground of suffrage. Property qualifications for voting were

accepted without question. Above all, the Federal Suprem Court, with its Constitution-interpreting function, was an invention nothing less than brilliant as a federalistic, anti-democratic device, and it has worked with precision and power as the most effective instrumentality of class privilege ever contrived by man. We say this not as those say it who, joining with Populists and Hearstites, would destroy the Supreme Court altogether, but as those who are ready to face the fact that privilege based on property has had altogether too good a chance in this country during the slavery conflict, during the great railroad-building period, and now during the period when such fundamental questions as an income-tax, the right to fight capital, the right of the community to limit the labor of children, and the use of the injunction have gripped the interest and the conscience of the people.-Times Magazine.

DELUDED

The boy who does not begin to earn his living before he is sixteen is not the boy who is most likely to become a captain of industry or to make a great name in any seld of effort.—Hartford Times.

Oh, go 'long! In most of the more attractive fields of effort a broad and thoro preliminary education continuing long past the age of sixteen is so great an advantage that it is almost indispensable to distinguished success Premature wage-earning, involving a dwarfed and restricted the careers of a thousand promising boys where it has helped one.-Life.

-Some of our newspapers and magazines get wonderfully wrought up over the minor swindles of the capitalist regime, but are just as wonderfully quiet about the greater swindles. The fact that swindle is part and parcel of the present system seems entirely to escape their notice,-Socialist

THEY DIED FOR ME "I SHALL BE PITILESS".

By Ben Hanford.

More than a third of a century since the workingmen of Paris captured that city. They held it a few weeks, but long enough to show their own capacity to carry on industry and government better than ever before since the birth of capitalism. Under the Commune the "toughest" streets in Paris were safe for all at every hour of the night or day for the only time in the history of the city. Under the Commune every thief and thug who wished to remain a thief or thug left the city. Every confidence man and divekeeper who wished to continue his infamous calling left the Paris of the workingmen. Every robber who loved his "profession", every exploiter of labor who loved his "business", every whore who wished to continue her wretched "industry", deserted the Paris that belonged to the working class. And went-whither? Where should crime and vice and sin and shame go? Where, but to their father's house? Every one of them that had passed the point of human shame, every one of them that had passed the haven of hope, every one of them that had reached the depths where crime takes pride in its infamy, left the Paris of the Commune and went-whither? To Versaillesto the capital of the "respectable" classes—people who always eat and never work. To Versailles—to the center of "society"—people who are always clothed, yet never weave. To Versailles—the headquarters of French capitalism, the seat of its government during the Commune -thither went every thief in quest of swag, every gamester in search of velvet, every business man looking for profits, every harlot with an eye for trade, every traitor to his country and humanity went to Versallies to find his thirty pieces of silver. Bismarck was already there. He had overpowered Bonaparte-but he now stood ready to fight for and with anybody and everybody to overpower French working-men. So came on the clash-a fight between modern capitalism and the proletariat. On the part of the capitalist army every brutality known to savagery and-more. They massacred prisoners and they murdered suspects. The Communards fought with heroic valor and sublime devotion. To no avail. They were shot down like mad dogs and stamped out like vermin. The capttalist beast spared not youth, nor age, nor sex. Men, women, children-alldestroyed that capitalism and cannibalism might be maintained. The Communards fed the wives and children of its enemies as bountifully as their own. The forces of "law and order" butchered those even suspected of relationship to active workingmen. The Communards left more than two billions of francs in the Bank of France-the forces of the capitalist government robbed its victims to their very rags. The Communards begged the soldiers of Versailles to fraternize with them-they were butchered like sheep in the shambles and after their death, capitalist, priest, prince and President of the Republic all combined to assassinate their character. "I shall be pittless", was the cry of the head of the victorious capitalist state. Workingmen of the world, remember that he kept his word. Workingmen of the world, remember that ever in the past and always in the future the capitalist victor will only cry, "I shall be pitiless". Workingmen of the world, never, never, never forget, that victorious capitalists always say, "I shall be pitiless". And in that they always keep their word with you. Look back at the capitalist century. Where in man's fight did he ever leave such a crimson trail as that left by the workingmen in capitalist industry? Mangled in the mill, smothered in the mine, crushed on the rail, butchered in regimentals, shot on the highway, starved in the tenement, his women ravished, his daughters debauched, his children food for the machine, his champions fruit for the gallows tree, hiraself robbed of all life's blessings and robbed of half his life beside. All that capitalism may be maintained, all that caunibalism may continue, all that profit may be good, all that vampires may drain our veins of blood. Workingmen of the world, never forget that phrase of the victorious capitalist, "I shall be pitiless". It was carried into effect when the capitalist government overcame the Commune of Paris. That was a generation ago. Nover thirty thousand of my brothers and sisters laid down their lives there in those streets for the great cause. They died for me. Where on this old earth is there a clod of stone that has not been hallowed by some workingman's blood. He dled for me. Be it in Russia or Paris, yesterday or to-morrow, be it in Latimer or Idaho, last night or this morning; every crag's a cross where died and every soil's a sepuichre where lies a workingman who gave his life for the Great Cause. And if they died for me and the Great Cause, shall I not live for them and the Great Cause? Perhaps even I, and you, comrade, may be found worthy of a cell or gallows and a place in the tomb of that grand company that has gone before. "I shall be pittless". So, some day, Mr. Capitalist, the working class will believe you. Some day, maybe not for off, the working class may find victory on their banner, and they may say, "We shall be pittless". It is fearful to contemplate, but it may be that the measureless folly and remorseless brutality of the capitalist class is to bring about a day when hate shall be the only virtue, and revenge the only justice. Good comrades of the Commune, to-day there are millions more of you than in the days of '71. You died for the Cause when it was but a child. But the Cause has lived, and it is nearing manhood. Your bones are in France, but your spirit is abroad and walks the whole wide world both night and day. You died for human brotherhood, and in your death have found life in the hearts of the working class.-The Socialist, Toledo, March. 1906. MURDER NOT MURDER. | A GOOD REASON

When Capitalists Take Life for Profits They Are Fined-Sometimes.

Justice with her impartial scales has again acquitted herself in the usual manner in the case of Joseph Leiter, the wealthy mine owner of Illinois. That state has a law providing that mine examiners shall hold a certificate attesting to their efficiency from the State Mining Board. It is made unlaw

sixty lives, was brought before the guilty, and with the rigid application it noted, is it again affirmed that murder is not murder when committed by capitalists in quest of dividends.

fine it will be at the rate of eight dollars for each man he killed. But the mine owner considers this rate excessive and is not inclined to pay it Experience has taught bim that workingmen are cheaper than that when estimated in terms of capitalist income. So an appeal will be taken to the Appellate Court to secure an acquittal.

Murder is not always murder; sometimes it is business but all the time it requires delicate discrimination and choice of methods to make one legal and the other not. Joseph Leiter is a careful and conscientious business

PERKINS' "RESTITUTION"

-Literature agents of locals should watch the advertisement of books and pamphlets on our fourth page.

FOR RADICAL ACTION.

ful for any others to be employed. But Joseph Leiter did not allow

little thing like that law to stand in his way. He employed an examiner and the saving in salary was transmuted into the death of sixty miners who were asphyxiated in the mine.

Joseph Lelter, capitalist and mine owner, who saved money and took Franklin County Court to face the 'majesty of the law". He was found for which the law is noted he was sentenced to pay a fine of from \$200 to \$500! So in Illinois, and elsewhere be If Joseph Leiter pays the maximum

Mr. Perkins is not the only man whose former Christian virtues and noble impulses have been transformed into qualifications for the penitentiary. There are, unfortunately, many others upon whom his thought-less course cannot fail to reflect in the most embarrassing manner, and who, besides, have not at their disposal the means of relief so happily enjoyed by hlm.-The Sun.

A peculiarly brutal story is that reported in "L'Humanité" form Warsaw. We are glad to say that the brute in question has met with his just fatehe fell recently under a very well-aimed bomb. This fiend, in order to extract confessions from a young girl, put her one day in the cell next to one where her brother was being in-

humanly flogged-i. e., till he could cry no more. That occurred one night, then, as she declined to say anything, her lover was flogged the next night in the adjoining cell; and as that also failed to produce the effect she was flogged, four men being there to hold ner, with sticks till she swooned away; she was then brought to, interrogated, and as she refused continually she was flogged still worse, and finally thrown on the floor and stamped on till she spat blood. She was then taken halfdend into the hospital, where every care was taken that she should be seen by no one-however, she got transferred to another prison and the truth came out. It is something that this fiend is prevented from repeating his unnameable atrocities. In face of such

be sent to join him.-London Justice. LIFE VS. DIVIDENDS.

normities as that how absurd are the

moralisings of a hypocritical capitalist

press when a manaic like this or a nin-

compoon like Nicholas, in whose name

these frightful things are done, meets

with his doom. It makes one wish

that a few more of the brutes could

State Mine Inspector George Harris of Ohio has issued a report in which he roasts operators in strong language, saying among other things: breaking down of the physical system. premature old age, asthma and miners consumption, so common among miners, are the direct result of being boxed up in working places long distances from a pure current of air, compelled to breathe the poisonous fumes of fithy oil mixed with powder smoke and deadly blackdamp. There are always a number who prefer to heap up wealth rather than safeguard their men."-Cleveland Citizen.

San Francisco, who raised a draft of eight dollars to eight thousand is a refutation of the statement that the Chinese cannot adapt themselves to American ways.-Cleveland Leader.

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PAMPHLETS

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These five 5 cents each; 12 for 45 cents: 100 for \$3.

A TALE OF WOE.

"Independent" Business

Man's Appeal—The Pow-

er of Large Capital Shown

That the centralization of capital is

conquering the smaller firms in almost

every branch of industry, is attested

to by many whose faith in private

capital still remains unshaken. The

forecast of this tendency by Socialists

fifty years ago when industry was

still largely individual and competitive.

has been stamped with scientific ac-

curacy by the development that has

The experience of an independent (?)

cigar firm in Harlem, told by the pro-

prietor himself, is one of many that

proves the conquering power of the

The Cigar Hog.

of how the "Cigar Trust, the largest

commercial hog in the world", is try-

ing to ruin him and take away the

livelihood of his wife and four chil-

dren. That he should think this par-

ticular trust is the "largest hog" is

ing experience, the there are others of

his class engaged in other business

whose experience would make them

challenge the claim. To this business

man all problems would be solved if

the cigar hog was slain. This too

would be disputed by other "independ-

ent" proprietors who know that it is

their particular hog that must be throt-

tled before peace comes to the rest of

The Harlem man tells of his being

in business for twelve years when his

peaceful occupation of scooping profits

was interrupted by the appearance of

the hog three years ago. The voraci-

ous animal leased the ground and

bought the building over his head,

compelling him to place his stock and

Having not the wish and power to

stay in that vicinity he moved to an-

other and again established an "inde-

pendent" business. But the hog like

a remorseless Nemesis, followed hun

and established another sty next door.

paying \$3,000 more rent for the place

than the former occupant. The "in-

dependent" man is now making a last

stand to assist him in trying to pre-

serve his business, he has littered his

display window with circulars, car-

toons and other pathetic appeals call-

ing attention to the bog's presence next

End of the Struggle.

The end of this struggle is not hard

fixtures in storage.

or in view of the harrow-

In a circular to his patrons be tells

in Harlem.

since taken place.

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"I can't stand this slavery any longer!" Snook told-his sweetheart a few days ago. Then he told her mother and brother of the nerve-racking dark nights, spent in the tower; of his abso lute loss of ambition; of his love and its hopelessness. They tried to console him, but failed. They had no ar-

orked day and night in the watchtower. There was nothing to ease his loneliness but the incessant rattle of switching appliances and the whistles of locomotives to relieve him from the monotony of a continuous tour of duty for four years. In all that time he had no day or night off. All of this he gave of his life for \$35 a month .-Brewers' Journal.

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

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that the modern tendency towards ab-

less as the tides. Politically these sufferers will see in that party that promises destruction of large capital, the sum total of all that is good in political philosophy. If public powers are only used in an attempt to preserve their small and outgrown forms of business, they are satisfied with it. The great mass of the workingclass does not enter into consideration except to provide votes

sorption of small business is as resist-

by which their parasitic incomes may be guaranteed. That the economy and saving of waste and labor employed by large capital should be organized and socialized so as to minister to the welfare of all, is inconcievable to the average small business man. This would be "confiscation" of his little business. He prefers to exhaust his efforts in the

futile attempt to preserve his business only to have it confiscated in the end by large capital. So far as the laterests of the small trader as such are concerned his extinction is of little concern to the workers whose mission it is to secure common ownership of industry and abolish profit taking large and small. For the process of concentration leads

to that in the end.

TEACHING THE PUBLIC.

Railroads Getting Evan for the Reduced Rate Legislation. The railroad companies with lines entering Nebraska are confirming the report sent out of Chicago two weeks ago regarding the tactics they will use in fighting two cent fare legislation. Decrease in fares offer nothing of permanent benefit to workingmen, but the fight of the railroads against it is interesting as showing the power they have in retaliating against an entire state and how unscrupulous their own-

ers are in the use of their power. Immediately on the two cent fare law going into effect the railroads issued a circular to their agents with instructions as follows:

Agents must not honor clergy permits. reduced rate orders, orders or instructions for rates for disabled volunteer soldiers, orders for charitable rates, or any other form of reduced rate order, whether for a Scate or interstate journey, in any portion of Nebraska.
All excursion rates, one way or round trip, whether on excursion or certificate plan, at present authorized for conventions.

assemblies, events, etc., home seekers' ex cursion rates, one way settlers' rate, re-duced theatrical or party rates, commutaquired to buy new tickets and re-check

tion rates or any other special rates, either one way or round trip, applying between two points, both of which are in the State of Nebraska, are hereby cancelled. In addition to this many trains have been taken off and passengers are re-

baggage at the state line. The inconof the great power of large capital will dividends first, not for convenience, as many seem to believe.

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General Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays in the month 8 p. m. at Lacor Temple. 243 E. 84th St. Executive Committee meets every Mon-day, 8 p. m. at Headquarters. AGITATION COMMITTEES.

AGITATION COMMITTEES.

First Agitation Committee, composed of 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th A. D. meets every Tuesday evening at Headquarters of 8th A. D. 106 Luddow St. Second, composed of 3d, 10th, 12th, 14th, and East Side of 25th A. D., meets first and third Wednesdays at Elmauer's Hall, 238 E. 19th St. Secretary, C. Dannenberg, 238 E. Ninth St.

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Yorkville, couposed of 16th, 18th, 20th,
22d, 24th and 29th A. D., meets first and
third Saturdays at 243 E. 84th St. Sec.,
Thomas Crimmins, 444 E. 87th St.
West Side, composed of 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th,
6th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 25th A. D., meets
first Thursday in month at 585 8th Ave.
Organizer, Jos W. Reifel, 628 16th Ave.
Harlem, composed of 17th, 19th, 21st,
23d, 26th, 28th, South Side of 30th, and
18tt A. D., meets first and third Monadays
at 236 W. 125th St. Organizer, R. Wienecke,
2446 8th Ave.

Bronx, composed of all party organiza-tions in Bronx Boro meets first and third Wednesdays at 2000 Third Ave. Sec., Otto Altenburg, 2803 Third Ave. BRANCHES.

1st, 3d. and 25th A. D., English, meets second Thesday in the month at the Residence of E. Eberlein, 46 Greenwich St. Secretary, Otto W. Toennies, 246 W. B. Way, 1st 3d. and 25th A. D., German, meets second and fourth Fridays at 112 Christopher St. Sec., Chas. Moltman, 20 Jane St. 2d, A. D., meets every Thursday at 237 E. Broadway. Sec., M. N. Splegelgiass, care Literary Society, 237 E. Broadway.

3d and 10th A. D., meets first and third Thursdays at 55 E. 4th St. Sec., S. Solomon. 316 E. 13th St. 4th A. B. Br. 1, meets first and third Fridays at 55 Columbia St. Sec., H. Greenstein, 84 Sheriff St.

5th and 7th A. D., meets second and fourth Fridays at 255 W. 27th St. Organizer, Emil Spindler, 255 W. 27th St. Organizer, Emil Spindler, 255 W. 27th St. Gth A. D., meets first and third Fridays at 255 E. 4th St. Sec., Morris Scheer, 255 E. 4th St. BRANCHES.

6th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 235 E. 4th St. Sec., Morris Scheer, 255 E. 4th St. Sec., Morris Scheer, 255 Sth A. D. meets every Friday at 106 Ludlew St. Org., J. Berkowitz, 40 Delancey St.

9th A. D., meets second and fourth Fridays at 585 8th Ave. Sec., E. J. Dutton, 21f W. 33d St.

11th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 585 8th Ave. Sec., Wm. Meler, 437 W. 50th St.

12th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 246 First Ave. Sec., Fred. Meyer, 200 Ave. A.

13th and 15th A. D. meets first and third 230 Ave. A.
13th and 15th A. D. meets first and third
Fridays at 555 8th Ave. Sec., Chag. L.
Biocker, 122 W. 84th St.
14th A. D. meets ist and 3d Thursdays
at 24i E. 42d St. Org., John Herold, 61

at 241 E. 426 St. Org., John Herold, 61
Prospect Place.

16th and 18th A. D. meets first and third
Pridays at 1632 First Ave. Org., Louis C.
Egerter, 202 3d Ave.

18th A. D., Bohemian Br. 1, meets first
and third Saturdays at 312 E. 71st St. Sec.,
John Donda, 429 E. 60th St.

18th A. D., Bohemian Br. 2. (Ladies),
meets second and fourth Fridays at 312 E.
71st St. Sec., Mrs. Duba, 394 E. 72s St.

17th A. D. meets second and fourth
Thursdays at 52 Columbus Ave. Sec., A.
Rodman, 852 Columbus Ave.

19th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 525 W. 125th St. Sec., W. S. Groesbeck, 193 St. Nicholas Ave.

20th A. D., Br. 1, meets first and third
Thursdays at 1517 Ave. A. Org., Wm. Kohn,
415 E. 75th St.

20th A. D., Br. 2, Bohemian, meets second Thursdays at 1517 Ave. A. Org., Wn. Kohn, 415 E. 75th St.
20th A. D., Br. 2. Bohemian, meets second and fourth Fridays at 312 E 71st St. Sec., Frank Skrivaneck, 537 E. 72d St.
21st A. D. meets second and fourth Mondays at 250 W. 125th St. Org., R. Weinecke, 2456 Sth Ave.
21st and 23d A. D., German, meets first and third Fridays at Morris Hell, 19 Manhattan St. Sec., Phil. Bauer, 501 W. 141st St.

battan St. Sec., Phil. Baner. 501 W. 141st St. Sec., Phil. Sec., Phil. Baner. 501 W. 141st St. Sec., Phil. Baner. 501 W. 141st St. Sec., Phil. Sec., P

fourth Thursdays at 1533 Madison Ave.
Org., R. Raphael, 188 E. 198th.St.
31st A. D. meets second and fourth
Tnesdays at 250 W. 125th St. Sec., John
Wilkins, 2068 7th Ave.
32d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 2600 3d Ave. Sec., Aug. Hansen,
389 E. 144th St.
32d A. D., Br. Williamsbridge, meets first
and third Saturdays at Weiss Hotel, White
Plains Ave., and 232d St. Sec., Chas. Moder,
711 E. 218th St.
32d A. D., Br. Van Nest, meets second
Thursday at Lahrman's Hall, Morris Park
Ave., and Unionport Road. Org., Richard
Hoppe, 192 Leland Ave., Unionport.
33d A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 3309 Third Ave. Org., G. B. Starlng. 600 E. 160th St.
35th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 3309 Third Ave. Sec., Sam. Crystal,
S3d E. 160th St.
35th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 3309 Third Ave. Org., Ellsabeth
Hausen, 705 E. 170th St.
33d A. D., Br. German,
meets first and third Fridays at 3309 Third
Ave. Sec., Robert Menzel, 1426 Franklin
Ave.
Finnish Branch meets first and third Sun-

Ave.
Finnish Branch meets first and third Sundays at Groll's Hall, 147 E. 53d St. Org.,
J. H. Merila, 316 E. 20th St.
Russian Branch, 4th A. D., meets every
sunday at 255 E. 4th St. Sec., Solomon
Present, 231 E. 24th St.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR KINGS COUNTY Following is a list of the branches of the Socialist Party of Brooklyn. For further information. address Fred Schaefer, Organizer, Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Av County Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays. Executive Committee meets arst and third Wedhesdays, same place. arst and third wednesdays, same place.

Ist and 2d A. D. meets fourth Thursday
at home of Comrade Markwalter, 411 Gold
St. Org. H. Seiden, 207 Pacific St.
2d A. D. meets at 550 Hicks St., barber
shop, first and third Thursday. Org., Gus
Petrit, 132 Dykman St. St. Ore.. 6th

3d A. D. meets at Eo Hicks St., barber shop, first and third Thursday. Org., Gus Perrit, 132 Dykman St.

4th A. D. meets at home of J. C. Lipes, 580 Bedford Av. Org., St. Second and fourth Outstand French St. Second and fourth Thursday. Org., Geo. Hruckner, 64 Ellery St.

6th A. D. Br. 2 (Jewish branch), meets at 222 Stockton St. Second and fourth Wednesday. Org., Max Marshingberg, 17 Delmonice Pl.

7th A. D. meets at 520 Third Av., corner Twelfth St., second and fourth Friday. Org., Frank Fisk, 120 Fourteenth St.

1th A. D., Br. 2 (Scandinavian), meets second and fourth Study at Thirty-linth St. Asid New Utrecht Av. Org., Art. Waara, 252 Ninth Av.

8th A. D. meets third Friday at home of Print, 256 Court St.

9th A. D. meets second and fourth Wednesday at 441 Fifty-ninth St., Org., Sam'l Hartillus, 310 Fifty-second St.

10th A. D. meets inst and third Friday at 25 Frospect Av. Org., Art. Cheatle, 17 Sterling Fl.

13th and 21st A. D. meets second and fourth Friday at 132 Frospect Av. Org., Art. Cheatle, 17 Sterling Fl.

14th and 15th A. D. meets second and fourth Friday at 132 Tahiry-ainth St. Org., W. J. F. Hannemann, 61 Ten Eyek St.

14th and 15th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursday, Org., Will Tahirty-sinth St. Org., W. Therbst, 3506 Twelfth Av.

15th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 1072 Tahiry-ainth St. Org., N. T. Herbst, 3506 Twelfth Av.

17th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 1072 Tahiry-ainth St. Org., N. T. Herbst, 3506 Twelfth Av.

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17th A. D. me hursday. Org., Emil Miller, 3:38 Knick-rlockic Av. D. meets at 242 Hamburg Av. 23th A.D. meets at 242 Hamburg Av. rat and third Thursday. Org., Harry Noeal, 204 Harmon St.; Asst. Org., Jac. O'Neal, 204 Harmon St.; Asst. Org., Jac. Shalk.
21st and 13th A. D. meets becond and fourth Rridays at 187 Montrose Ave. Org., W. J. F. Hanneman, 61 Ten Eyek St.
22dA. D., Br. 1, meets at Wohlrab's Hall, corner Glenmore and Arhord Sts. Org., John Lutz, 285 Patchon Av.
22d A. D., Br. 22, meets at 700 Evergreen Av. first and third Friday. Org., Charles Meyer, 520 Central Av.
22d A. D., Br. 3 (German), meets at Weblrab's Hall, 615 Glenmore Av.
23d and 5th A. D. meets at 1838 Fulm. St. second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m. Org., Peter Flanagan, 36 Somers St.
23d A. D., Br. 2 meets at 43 Thatford Av. first and third Saturday. Org., Barnett Wolff, 1831 Prospect Pl.

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guments to quiet his despondency. For four years Charles Snook had

The Pennsylvania legislature is entaged in probing the charges of graft made in connection with the construction of the Capitol building at Harrisburg. The building itself cost \$4,000, 000, but it required \$9,000,000 to furnish the interior.

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III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. V—3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—2050 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—4308 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-10N), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 248-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 89th street.

in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, New-ark, Ellisabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chi-cago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City.

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PARTY NEWS.

Mational

Saganing Grange No. 1080, Patron of Husbandry, of Standish, Mich., veted \$5 to the national office for the Western Federation of Miners' Defense

Maurice E. Eldridge, editor of "The Public Servant," 264 E. Kinzle St., Chicago, Ill., has gathered complete the location of every military fort in the United States, and the strength and distribution of the militia forces of the several states. Comrades erested in this subject, and desirous distributing Socialist literature should address as above.

A state charter has been granted to Maryland by the National Committee Date for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are. E. E. Carr:-Mar. 19, Wayeross, Ga.: Mar. 20, Augusta; Mar. 21, Greenville

8. C.; Mar. 22, 23, Asheville, N. C. J. L. Fitts:-West Virginia, under direction of State Committee.

George H. Goebel:-Oregon, under direction of State Committee. Arthur Morrow Lewis:-Mar. 19. South Bend, Ind.; Mar. 20, Fort

Wayne; Mar. 21, Warren, Ohio; Mar.

22, Akron; Mar. 23, Cleveland. J. E. Snyder:-Mar. 17, 18, Joilet Ill.; Mar. 19, 20, Chicago; Mar. 21, 22,

East Chicago, Ind.; Mar. 23, Michigan

Connecticut. The State Committee met Mar. 10 with E. D. Hull in the chair. Present: Comrades Toomey, Langlois, Kratz, Applegate, and Maass of New Haven and Cooney of Bridgeport. The com mittees on constitutional revision and on the moving picture machine report ed progress. Comrade Hull was elected a committee of one to confer with Matt. E. O'Brien, the Prohibitionist candidate for governor in the last election, to see what joint action might be taken by the minor parties to prevent the passage of the disfranchising direct primary law. A copy of this law was ordered to be sent to Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, to see what notice or action they might take of this matter. As the State Committee's next meeting on Mar. 4 will fall on the day of the Commune commemoration in New Haven, at which George R. Kirkpatrick will speak, it was voted that the State Committee attend this meeting in a body and postpone the business meeting until it is over. It was voted that the perpetual campaign coupons and books be called in and the ac counts on the same be settled up with all the local and individuals in the state. Decided to notify M. W. Wilkins that, owing to the present financondition and burdens of the party, his propositions in regard to organizing work be laid over for the present, until the party machinery had got into better working order. A protest meeting against the proposed direct primary law was held in Bridge-port, at which Matt. E. O'Brien, the Prohibitionist candidate for governor, and in which he declared his convic tion that the law would not be passed. The State Committee has decided not to take any such assurances for granted, no matter how convincing they might be and determined to leave no stone unturned until they had seen this act to disfranchise the working class buried forever out of sight, and

ous hand in seeing that this result is

urges every local and comrade in Con-

ecticut to take an active and strenu

The Essex County Socialist Federation reports meeting with success in having John D. MacLean, of Haverhill, continually on the road as literature agent-organizer. He began work Aug. 11, 1906, and from then until Mar. om then until Mar. 1 1907, sold \$528.71 worth of Socialist books and subs.; wages and expenses were \$296.55; profits were \$220.23, leaving an average deficit of \$3.31 per ek, which was made up by donations and monthly pledges from clubs and individuals. Fifteen comrades loaned \$5 each for from three to six hs to give the executive committee a start. The organization is prac-tically out of debt, as the assets equal the liabilities. Comrade MacLean visits factories, homes, stores, etc., selling its ractories, aomes, stores, etc., seining literature and impressing upon sympathizers the necessity of studying socialism and joining the party. Three clubs were organized: Beverly, Danvers and Marblehead. New members have been added to other clubs. Ten ousand pieces of free literature have en distributed and much other good complished. Essex County Socialists are satisfied that their plan of having an organizer come in personal contact with sympathizers and earn the greater part of the cost by sales has proven successful and they would desire to see this plan adopted everywhere. The

smallest weekly deficit was 96 cents per week, during January, and the largest weekly deficit was \$4. Treasurer Morrill's report shows receipts of \$466.07 during 1906, as compared with \$77.48 in 1905, all but \$11 of the \$466,07 was received July 29 or after. The expenses up to Jan. 1 were \$441. 62; leaving \$3.95 in cash and \$20.50 worth of stock on hand at cost price Everything has been equally success

ful in 1907 up to date. The Central Socialist club, of Haver hill, will hold its monthly musical entertainment at beadquarters on Tues day, Mar. 19, at 8 p. m. Mrs. Merrifield, of Boston, will speak. Tickets. including ice cream and cake, 10 cents

An Italian Socialist cinb was formed in Haverhill last fall and it held a public dance Monday, Mar. 11, to raise money for the Moyer-Haywood-Pettlbone defense fund. The press commit tee of the Central Club secured the insertion of a long news item in the "Evening Gazette," giving a full and condensed explanation of this case and an announcement of the case.

BOSTON.

A number of Socialists met Sunday and took the necessary steps to incorporate a Socialist newspaper for New England. The stock is to be issued at \$1 per share and it is the intention to ommence publication by June 1, Over \$500 was subscribed at the first meet Next Sunday, Mar. 17, at twelve ing. o'clock noon the next meeting will be held at 600 Washington St., Boston,

Branch 6, of Orange, meets every first and third Tuesday of the month in Temple of Honor Hall, - Park St., Orange. The comrades have started circulating library. Literature is being distributed in the shops and factories.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the Paris Commune will be celebrated in Camden on Sunday evening, Mar. 17. at the hall of the Socialistic Liedertafel, 1415, Haddon Ave.

Sam Clark, of Philadelphia, will deliver the oration. In addition to this a good entertainment has been arranged.

Readers of The Worker in Camden are invited to attend. The proceeds to go to the campaign fund of Local Camden.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

Regarding the issuance of Socialist party watcher certificates to city party men as previously mentioned, the organizer called on the chief clerk of the County Commissioner in order to see the latter authorizing the County Commissioner to issue these certificates, but that worthy gentleman has gone to Jamaica for the benefit of his health ind the much-wanted proof was not forthcoming. It is a strange coincidence that no one in the office knows anything about it. He is due back April 1. He will be called upon on that day but the Socialists will not be April-fooled as some people think they will. The matter will be pushed to the end; and officials will realize that this is not a sewing circle but a militant political organization.

The annual canvass of Socialist paper readers will take place the latter part of this month. The ward organizers will meet at headquarters Sunday afternoon at 3, when all their equipment ,including ward books, will be ready.

For three years the weather man has not been kind- to Secialists on the night of Commune celebration. If he will but relent for once. Saturday evening, Mar. 23, will be the greatest celebration in honor of the workingnen of Paris ever held. A fine entertainment has been arranged in addi-tion to Izrelen Saniel, who was himself a Communard, delivering the oration. Over 5,000 tickets have been sent out and judging from requests for tickets the Labor Lyceum should be packed to its doors.

Campaign Committee organized by electing Simon Libros corresponding secretary; J. C. Young, recording sec-M. Wait, treasurer. Comrade McKelvey will take care of sympathizers; Comrade Walt, trade unions; Comrade Johnson, nominations and watchers;

Jos. E. Cohen, publicity.

Lena M. Lewis will be here a few weeks for the open-air season. Robt. Ellis Thompson, president of the Cen-tral High School, has been asked to participate in a joint debate. ' ALLEGHENY.

Twenty-two members were admitted

during February.

Arrangements have been made to run an excursion on Labor Day to Woodland Beach, Ashtabula, Ohio.

J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes will lecture in Calls' Auditorium, Sixth St. and Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Thursday, April 11, 8 p. m., and in the Auditorium, Wilmerding, Friday, April 12, 8 p. m. Admission will be 25 cents. Comrade Kirkpatrick's meetings have been fairly successful thus far, especially the one at Turner Hall last Sunday, at which between 600 and 700 people were present.

Lena Morrow Lewis' dates are as signed as follows: April 17, Wilmerding; 19, Turtle Creek; 21, Pittsburg (Jewish Branch): 22 McKeesport: 23. Wilkinsburg; 24, Pittsburg (23d Ward Branch); 25, Swissvale; 26, Duquesne; 27, Pittsburg (26th Ward Branch). Al-

The campaign committee will meet at headquarters Friday Mar. 15, 8 p. m. The special general meeting will be held Sunday, Mar. 17, 230 p. m., purpose of the meeting being the election

Here and There.

of an organizer.

Local Newport, Ky., mourns the loss of one of its most devoted members, William H. Lanferslek, who was act ive for years in the Socialist movement and highly respected by his com-

The first conference of unions and progressive societies of Montreal for the purpose of holding a May Day demonstration was well attended and the prospects are for a most successful affair. The conference organized with Otto John, Secretary; Mrs. J. Hershman, Treasurer, and H. Reich, chairman. 'It was decided to arrange meetings in St. Joseph's Hall, 182 atherine street, for every Sunday until May. The speakers will be Bardoff Reich, in English; St. Martin, in French, and Saly of the Italian So cialists, in Italian. Leaflets in English and French will be distributed. It was decided to engage Ben Hanford or some other New York comrade for the monster meeting on May 1. The local in Montreal is progressing finely, and has regular place for meetings at 31, St. Christopher street, the home of

Comrade St. Martin. New York State. The State Executive Committee met on Mar. 5, with Solomon, Lewis, Pauey, Malkiel, Schnepf, Koenig and Lichtschein present, and Koenig in the chair. John G. Kirby, of Clinton, was seated, as State Committeeman from Oneida county. In reply to a letter from National Secretary Barnes stating that he had received \$22.60 and 53 due stamps from the Long Island Educational Club, and asking for information as to the disposition of the stamps, the Secretary was instructed to inform him that both the money and the stamps belong to the State Committee, as they represent the property of the suspended Local Long Island City, which should have been sent to the State Committee instead of the National Secretary; also to request the Queens County Committee to invesigate about the disposition of other property formerly belonging to the suspended Local. Secretary was instructed to write Local Randallsville that it is entitled to the charter of Local Earlyffle since that Local has decided to meet hereafter in Randallsville. Local Patchogue reporting the placing of a ticket in the field for the vil-Tage election and submitted Its platform for approval. Numerous other ommunications were received from Locals and comrades concerning matters of organization, propaganda, etc. The Acting Secretary was given in structions in the matter of a disagreement with the manager of The Work er about bills for paper and subscription cards. A letter was received from M. W. Wilkins in reference to under taking an organization tour in the state, action on which was postponed. The Secretary reported that the dis tribution of first leaflet was very satisfactory and that another leaflet dealing with railroad accidents will be ready next week. J. E. Dickert, of New York, has volunteered to make the drawing for the new charters without charge. The charters will soon be printed and sent to Locals. Circular letters have been sent to all delinquent Locals. The bulletin issued by the State Committee will contain a report of stamps bought during the three months by Locals. The next bulletin will be sent out by Mar. 20. The inancial report for February showed receipts \$774.27; expenses, \$322.80; balance, \$451.57; the itemized report will be included in the bulletin. An application for a charter for Local Illon, signed by eleven persons, was granted. Communications were read from Organizer Chase, reporting on his work; Locals have taken up distribution of literature very enthusiastically; his efforts are primarily directed towards instructing those Locals lacking in proper knowledge of systematic organiza tion work; in many places Local meetings were well attended comrades being determined to carry out instructions from the State Committee; all Locals are active in the Moyer-Hay-wood agitation and wherever possible labor organizations were visited with good results; for the first time the cooperation of Locals was enlisted in a more systematic effort to advance the circulation of The Worker; locals will distribute bundles of twenty-five or more each week, and recipients will be visited afterwards and induced to subscribe. During the last week Comrade Chase visited Rochester and Buffalo. Af Rochester he addressed a well attended public meeting, and also a neeting of the Local, where it was decided to distribute monthly 3,000 leaf-lets and the 25 copies of The Worker offered by the S. E. C. Local Rochester has not been up to the standard of former years, but the comrades are

determined to regain their prestige by

working hard to build up a better or-

ganization. Local Buffalo is in better

condition now than it ever was. The

Local publishes weekly a paper called

the Buffalo "Herald." editions of 1,000

tion and agitation; it will distribute 3,000 leaflets monthly and will help in crease the circulation of The Worker. Next week Comrade Chase will spend in Niagara Falls, Dunkirk and James town, where the movement needs at tention.

Frank Fozard, of Yonkers, has been elected State Committeeman for Westchester County, and F. T. Williams, of amestown, for Chautauqua County.

Local Corning has expelled Anthony Kellar for having supported the Demo cratic candidate for governor.

Local Corning holds a social at headquarters the last Thursday of each month, the women having charge of the arrangements. The socials have een a financial and social success, attendance being larger each month. The Local will move into larger headquarters during March, in the finest office building in the city. A large propaganda meeting will be held in the City Hall on April 17, with G. R. Kirkpatrick as speaker.

New York City.

City Executive Committee met Mar. 11, E. Wolf, chairman. Ten applica tions for membership referred to General Committee, Request of shire's Magazine" for list of party members referred to General Commit tee. First Agitation District reported no meeting because of Moyer-Haywood Conference on East Side, but had held general meeting to reorganize district, with about 60 present, and decided on re-election of delegates, outside organizations to send delegates who are party members, and will also only receive representatives from or ganizations that agree to tactics and program of the party. Second District reported meeting; present delegates from 6th, 10th, and 12th A. D. and the Sick and Death Benefit Society: 14th A. D. did not send delegates and have had no meetings for some time; decided that secretaries and treasurers of districts; should belong to Agitation District and be members thereof; West Side reported affair at Lyric Hall a success: Comrade Reifel had resigned as organizer and Comrade Dutton substituted: suggested that Organizer organize Lecture Bureau for distribution of speakers during lecture season, as it was difficult to get speakers especially when courses were opened late in season: Action was laid over until second meeting in July. Harlem District reported same matter discussed at last meeting; that a party meeting will be held Mar. 19. Bronx reported no meeting; also that upper Bronx were having same difficulty in getting lecturers. Organizer reported on leaflets and that he expected word about party headquarters during the even that all arrangements were made for the Commune Celebration; William Kohn was elected floor manager. A parade for the celebration of May Day was discussed and delegates to the Moyer-Haywood Conference were instructed to vote for it.

At the meeting of the General Comnittee Saturday evening, Mar. 9, thirty-six applications for membership were accepted. It was decided to issue a new leastet on the subject of railroad accidents, for monthly distribution, and printed also in Jewish and Bohemian. Tickets for a bazaar to aid the "Chicago Daily Socialist," were received and the Organizer was instructed to remit for them. The remainder of the session was devoted to discussion of the by-laws

In view of the poorly attended meetings of the 23rd A. D., due, it was thought, to the dryness of business meetings it has been decided to have discussion after each business meeting. The Constitution of the United States will be the subject on Friday. Mar. 22, at the Harlem Socialist Club rooms, 250 W. 125th St. Readers of

The Worker are invited to attend. Regular meeting of the Yorkville Agitation Committee was held Mar. 6. A general meeting of party members siding in the Yorkville district will be held Sunday, Mar. 24, at 8 p. m., in room 7 of the Labor Temple. Agitation Committee will submit a report of work done so far and also outand 18th A. D.'s reported they will hold a picnic at Astoria Schuetzen Park, July 28. Ten dollars was received from the Social Democratic Turn Verein No. 2.

Rev. Madison C. Peters writes The Worker: "I wish to say that my People's meetings which are held Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock in the Majestic Theatre are intended for all the people. My addresses deal mainly with social problems, and it gives me pleasure to extend a cordial invitation to all your readers as my services are primarily for such."

The 8th A. D. will hold a general meeting Friday, Mar. 15, at the clubrooms, 106 Ludlow St. The Socialist class, taught by J. T. Britt Gearity. meets every Friday evening at the clubrooms and all are welcome to attend.

The Rand Debating Club will debate at its next meeting. Mar. 17, the question, "Resolved, that environment ex ercises on the individual a stronger influence than heredity." All invited.

KINGS COUNTY. Regular meeting of Local Kings County was held Mar. 9, with F. Martin in the chair. Delegates from 14th and 15th A. D.'s; Jfl Wissman, from 7th A. D.; J. Hemje and F. Fisk, were seated. Executive Committee reported about agitation in the 14th A. D.'s special election, having sent out literature by mail to registered voters. Speakers' class committee reported the work of the class to be very useful and regretted that the attendance is not larger. but those attending the class will prove of which are distributed broadcast; well attended public fectures are given to be efficient speakers, and hopes that as many more as possible will avail every week; the Local is discussing themselves of the opportunity of learn-the discontinuance of the paper so as ing the art of speaking for Socialism. to devote its energy to better organiza- All expenses of the class being paid in all undertakings.

by the local there should be no reason thy more comrades should not join the class. The lecture committee re ported having challenged Prof. Wy-koff, of Princeton University, to debate on Socialism, but had received no reply up to that date. Delegates reports about distribution of monthly leaflets showed same in most districts to be satisfactory; 6th A. D. has captains for election districts to visit enrolled Socialist voters; 7th A. D. is canvassing enroller voters; 9th and 16th A. D.'s meeting with good success in visiting enrolled Socialist voters, gained nine nembers through this work and expect many more. 'Ed Dawson and other comrades are carrying on a lively agitation by systematic distribution of The Worker and other literature: 18th A. D. visiting enrolled voters with good success, gaining many new members; 20th A. D. is living up to the decision of opening business meetings at 8 o'clock and two meetings held under this plan have proven a success, meetngs closed at 9, and thereafter interesting discussions took place: 22d A. D, will have a mass meeting on April ; 23d A. D. has well-attended lectures and distributes literature at the puble lectures of the Board of Education, will have a May day demonstration in conjunction with the Workmen's Circle and other progressive labor organiza tions. Ten new members were admitted: Decided that all financial secretaries be instructed to send postals to newly admitted members, notifying them of being accepted, and inviting them to attend their respective district meetings. A motion by the 18th A. D. to submit the question of electing a committee to discuss unity with the S. L. P. to a referendum vote was ruled out of order on the ground that it requires five subdivisions to ask for a referendum vote. One dollar was do nated to Local Passaic County, New Jersey. Tickets for the benefit of the Chicago "Dally Socialist" were ordered paid for. Decided to invite all members of the dissolved Young People's Socialist Club to join the party. committee, consisting of Comrades Schaefer and McKenzie, was appointed to see the board of managers of the Socialist Publishing Association to try to get a column each week for Brook

lyn party news. At its meeting on Mar. 19, the 5th and Branch 1 of the 28d A. D. passed resolutions of sympathy with the family of Comrade Steinhardt, who was burned to death on Mar. 4. The branch also decided to have pamphlets distributed monthly to the pupils of the Boys' High and Commercial High

QUEENS.

The Socialist Club of Queens County at its second meeting received and acted upon the report of its ways and means committee. The club will hold a fair beginning with Saturday after noon, Aug. 31, and closing with the evening of Labor Day, Sept. 2. vays and means committee will have charge of arrangements and will be augmented later. Comrades Schnepf. Scubert, Baer, and Gerlach were chosen as a committee to get hall and music. The future of the club depends largely upon the success of the fair. and party members and sympathizers are asked to do all they can to help establish a permanent home for the Socialist organization of the county. Queens led all counties of the state in percentage of Socialist votes last fall and nowhere is there a wider or a more fertile field for the Socialist agitation; hence the necessity of county

headquarters. William Hennessey and Henry Steeer were appointed to appear before the Local Executive Committee and request that body to donate half of the profits of the next festival to the club. Circular letters will be sent to Socialist organizations thruout the asking for aid. It was voted that all males eighteen years of age who are socialistically inclined are eligible to membership.

Christof Beisele, George Froelich, Stefan Wenzell, Martin Kramer, Julius Hass, and Paul Hass were admitted. The next meeting will be held in Kreucher's Hall, Cypress and Myrtle avenue, Evergreen, Sunday, Mar. 17, at 3 p. m. All party members in the county are requested to be present. The initiation fee is 25 cents; monthly dues, 10 cents.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES.

In this column The Worker will publish notes and announcements of the Rand School, and short articles. written by the students, of a character likely to be of general interest. Members of the school are invited to contribute short articles on timely subtects, which should be addressed to Tilden Sempers, at the school.

The class on rhetoric is planning another social evening, probably on Saturday. Mar. 30, when there will be some themes, music, refreshments, etc. Sunday, Mar. 17, at 11 a. m., Morris Hillquit will speak on "The Ability of Mr. Mallock.

One of the pleasant things to note about this time of the year after the strain of autumn and winter work is the fine sentiment of loyalty to the school, the feeling of personal responsibility for its success which antmates our best students. In a school where attendance is voluntary much more depends on the students than in other schools, where degrees and diplomas and parental approval are very real incentives to regular attendance and some measure of industry. Study, after all, is work. The time comes when the novelty and enthusiasm of the opening days must be supplanted by serious persistent purpose. Some of our comrades are setting an example in this regard worthy of imitation. T. S.

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New York City.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCI-ENCE, 112 E. Nineteenth St.-Morris Hillquit. "The 'Ability' of Mr. Mal-

lock". 11 a. m. PEOPLE'S FORUM, Flood's Hall, Keating's Block, White Plains Ave. and Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth St .- John Davidson. "Can the Applieation of Socialism be Successful Under its Existing Ideals?" 3 p. m LYRIC HALL CONGREGATION.

Sixth Ave., near Forty-second St. John Russell Coryell, "The Chil "The Child versus Civilization". 11 a. m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB. German Masonic Temple, 220 E. Fifteenth St.-Morris Hillquit, Mov r-Haywood Conspiracy." 8 p. m. M...JESTIC THEATER. Broadway and Fifty-ninth St.-Madison Peters. 11 a. m.

HARLEM LIBERAL ALLIANCE, 100 W. One Hundred and Sixteenth St.-"Wagner and Strauss." Platon Brounoff. 8 p. m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

STH A. D. CLUBROOMS, 106 Ludlow St.-Jacob Panken. "Labor Laws in New York." 8 p. m.

Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16. ORTNER'S HALL, 574 Broadway.

Prof. Charles Beard. "The Labor Movement in England." 8 p. m. SILVER HALL FORUM, 315 Washington St .- Timothy Patrick Murphy. "What Socialism Will Do to the In-dustrial Snakes," 8 p. m. HART'S HALL FORUM, Gates

Ave. and Broadway.—Debate: vidualism versus Socialism." "Indi-James R. Brown, Individualist; Adolph Benevy, Socialist. 8 p. m.

Rochester, N. Y. SUNDAY, MARCH 17.

LABOR LYCEUM, Common Council Chamber, City Hall. Prof. Herman L. Fairchild. "Monroe County Geology."

Newark, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 18. S. P. HEADQUARTERS, 230 Wash-

ington St.-Anna A. Maley.

Trenton, N. J. SUNDAY, MARCH 17.

S. P. OF MERCER COUNTY, Arcade, 15 E. State St.—George R. Kirk-patrick. "Socialism from a Lawyer's

Standpoint." 3 p. m. Philadelphia. SUNDAY, MARCH 17. LOGAN HALL, 1305 Arch St.-Rol-

and Morris. "The Philosophy of Hegel." 8 p. m. SOCIALIST STUDY CLASS, 2:30

UPHOLSTERY WEAVERS' HALL E. L. Higgins. "Why Workers Should Be Socialists." 2:30 p. m.

Boston, Mass.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17. LABOR LYCEUM, Pilgrim Hall, 694 Washington St.-Luella Twining. "The Idaho Outrage." S p. m.

Allegheny County.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17.

McKEESPORT, 32 Fifth Ave.-David S. Connors. S p. m. ALLEGHENY, 526 Federal St.-George Kunkle. "Marxism and Capi-talist Economics." 8 p. m.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm of the Russiaa Social Demo cratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution:

A few loyal comrades, Local Keene, S. P., N. H., \$2: Local S. P., Brato, N. Y., \$2;

do., Outlook, Wash., \$1.25; Wm. Werner, Branscomb, Cal., \$1; Br. 3, S. P., Van Nest, 32d A. D., N. Y., \$3; cell. by Hoquaim, Syomalainen, S. P., Hoquain, Wash, \$12.20; Local Gosben, S. P., Indiana, \$2.75. 9th Ward, Br. S. P., Milwaukee, Wis., \$2: Ricomingdale Turnverein, N. Y., \$15.30; Socialer Turnverein, Chicago, Ill., \$17; Julius Vahlteich, \$3; coll. in 2d Ward, Br. Jersey City, \$8; Local S. P., Marcellne, Mo., \$1.25: 5 members Local S. P., St. Clair, Mo., \$1.25: Deutscher Arbeiterturn-verein. Boston, Mass., \$14: "Für eine gute Kugel", from bowling party, \$1.05; "Extra Tagelohm from Washington's Birthday". Vm. Mever, \$3; Munterer Seifeusieder, \$5 "Wenäjän vallankumonksellisten hyvaksi. Twilight Speets, Pa., \$54.89; coll. in 1st and 2d A. D., Local Kings Co., Brooklyn. N. Y., \$2.65; Br. Staunton, Ill., S. P., \$48.15; Br. Mt. Olive, Ill., S. P., \$5; Emil Hubert, Mt. Olive, Ill., \$5; Local S. P., Olean, N. Y., \$1; per "Volkertg", \$9.20; S. P. office of National Secretary, \$172.50; "Aamurusko", the Flubish Soc. Br., Pawtucket, R. I., \$14.21; coll. in 82d A. D., 1. S. P., \$4.60; Finnish Br., S. P., Ishpeming, Mich., \$53.50; Wentign Wallanku monk-selalsten, Mulian, Idaho, \$16.50; 6, P. Local Bald Knot. Ark. \$1; W. S. & D. B., Rr. 149, California, Pa., \$3; S. P. Local I, Providence, R. I. \$5; previously acknowl-

edged, \$13,756.90; total, \$14,248.24. Contributions should be sent and checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York City.

WOES OF THE PRESS.

Our capitalist press was fired with more indignation over the darkness of Paris for one night than it ever has been over the suffocation of miners here. Workingmen have a way of distressing these cultured souls in these times of stress that suggests little regard for the feelings of the "better classes".

Current # # # Literature

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-

CLASS STRUGGLES IN AMERICA. By A. Simons. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. Cloth, pp. 120. Price, 50 Cents.

The gerin of this book was a litte pamphlet published four or five years ago, which we reviewed at that thne, noting our disagreement with some of the opinions expressed, but welcoming it as a contribution to an important and hitherto much neglected department of our literature. Last year the 5,000 copies printed of this pamphlet having been exhausted, the author revised and reissued it; in this secand edition its size was about doubled and many points which had been but hastily treated before were treated with some degree of thoroness." present third edition, issued as a book in the Standard Socialist Series (Kerr. Chicago, differs but little from the second, except in one important respect-the addition of foot notes, indicating the authorities upon which the author bases his statements of fact. That addition is of immense value. The student can now take up the book with satisfaction, knowing that, when any statement or expression of opinion raises a doubt in his mind, he can go back to the sources and work the point out for himself. The purpose of the book, as its title

and authorship alone would assure us. is to apply the Marxian conception of history to the political and constitutional development of States, to show that the history of this country like that of other countries, is not, as commonly taught, the story of "a continuous and conscious endenvor of an unbroken series of highminded men to embody the highest spirited perfection in forms of law." but that it is the record of the conflicting tendencies of different and changing social classes, whose actions have been influenced by their economic interests and whose ideals and habits of thought have been dominated by their economic conditions.

"Darwinism and Socialism" is a little pamphlet written by Laurence Small, B. Sc., and published by the British Independent Labor Party. While by no means a thoro treatment of the subject-which, indeed, would require a large book for full exposition -it can be of considerable use. It often happens at our public lectures and discussions that someone with but a superficial knowledge of Darwinism objects to Socialism on the ground that it "violates the law of natural selection", or something of the sort. Mr. Small's pamphlet is algood Inni to put into the hands of such persons. The literature agent of every local should keep a few copies on hand. The Socialist Literature Company can supply them; ten copies for 30 cents.

From the World Press in Oakland we receive a pamphlet (price, 10 cents) on "The Church and Socialism" by Austin Lewis. Comrade Lewis is well known as a writer to all who keep abreast of the Socialist literature of this country. In the present pamphlet, beginning with the declaration that Socialism does not concern itself with religion" and declining to be drawn into any theological discussion, he shows that the church is not a purely religious institution; that it concerns itself with economic, political, and social movements; that it is, moreover, dominated to a greater or less extent by economic interests and conditions; and he concludes with the words: "The Christian believer could only find in the triumph of the Socialist movement a greater liberty for his church, a more splendid opportunity for the proclamation of his faith. The churchman who believes in the destiny of the church must find in the death of the church as a political and capitalistic institution the insurrection of the church as a preacher of the gospel."

In "Woman, the Communist" (pamphlet, 5 cents), T. D. Benson says good deal that is true along with a good deal else that seems to us quite untrue. Very rightly he contrasts the generally accepted theory or ideal of marriage with the generally prevailing practise, showing that the economic dependence of women upon men perverts the relations of the sexes and is morally as well as physically injurious to men, women, and children. His theorizing about woman's higher communistic instinct retained from a supposed "golden age" in the past is, we think, unsound and confusing.

Manrice E. Eldridge of Chicago bas started "The Public Servant", a monthly Socialist paper specially adapted for circulation among public employees. Matters of particuar interest to members of the militia and army and navy, postal service and other branches of government service are presented in a way that should further the cause and understanding of Socialism among them. "The Public Servant" is being taken up by Socialists favorably situated for the dissemination of copies where they are likely to do the most good. Comrade Eldridge states that he is publishing this paper solely to cover a field which Socialists have not previously worked to any great extent but which he believes needs attention, Those desiring copies and other information can address Mancice E. Eldridge, 264 E. Kinzie street, Chicago.

The Worker, 50c a year. Subscribe,

SEE THE OTHER SIDE.

By William Mailly.

Dr. Henry Trench Mr. Henry Kolker A Porter......Mr. Harold Williams Lickcheese....Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk The Parlor Maid...Miss Adelyn Wesley George Bernard Shaw never did a

more brilliant piece of work than his "Widowers' Houses", and it is doubtful if it was ever so well played as it is now being done at the Herald Square. As a keen, mérciless satire upon the vulgar, rent-drawing bourgeols it is a masterplece and the present performance is absolutely daw-

Mr. Shaw did well in not including 'Widowers' Houses" among his Plays for Puritans. It is really an unpleasant play-for those whose own calloused selfishness and veneered hypocrisy are laid bare with a master hand, But to those who are alive shams and shallowness of the smug self-centered propertied classes, and who are sick of their cheap phrases and false pretensions, the play cannot help but afford unalloyed pleasure and intellectual stimulus. Those whom it hits the hardest will not like it, of course, but those who want to see them hit and hit hard

will revel in it. "Widowers' Houses" is one Shaw's most uncompromising produc-All the power of his untrammelled wit and his profound contempt for those who profit by unjust social conditions, are put into this play without mercy and with evident enjoyment of the task. If the characters he presents are unwholesome and unasant ones he is not to be blamed. They are true to modern life and they must be accepted, whether we will or not. New York can furnish their duplicates any day of the week

Indeed, while the action of the play takes place in London, it could have been set in New York or Chicago without incongruity. For there are Robbins Rows in these cities as well as in London, only over here they are called Houston and South Clark streets. That's the only difference.

Dr. Henry Trench meets the daughter of Mr. Sartorius while on an European trip and falls in love with her. A match is made, but later on Trench learns that the income of his fiance's father, whose money is to help support the married pair, is derived from the rents of the worst slums in London. His better instincts aroused in an impulsive but sane moment he breaks off the engagement Later, however, he is informed that his own income is derived from the same source, that he is a mortgagee of the very property over which Mr. Sartorius exercises supervision, and incidentally piles up dowry for his future son-in-law. This puts a very different aspect upon the case for Mr. Trench, and he is easily led to see that "business business" and that the "wretched working classes" must have these homes, for "they can't afford any better, don't you know". He is recon-clied to accepting Mr. Sartorius' money, with the daughter thrown in and all ends happily for the precious

group.

This brief synopsis necessarily gives but a faint idea of the wealth of wit and truth contained in the play. Mr. Shaw's fertility of resource was never so clearly displayed. Not one of the characters, with the exception of a bulldozed, frightened parlor maid, attracts a shred of human sympathy. but the fault is not with the dramatist. The Socialist will see that it is the fault of the social conditions which make such distorted beings possible. And it is the Socialists and other progressive thinkers who will get th most out of the play.

just to dismiss the acting with a few words of general and unqualified approval, special mention must be made only redeeming thought is of his daughter and her social advancement, Mr. Hawtrey's work calls for very high praise indeed. The facial expres sion was admirable, and the sight of the flexible, cruel and bloodless lips was as faithful as it is unforgettable. Mr. Hawtrey, by the way, is the brother of Charles Hawtrey, who will be remembered as playing the principal character in "A Message from Mars", but he is entitled to fame on his good account.

Ferdinand Gottschalk again stamps himself as one of the best character actors in America by his playing of Lickcheese-a name whose appropriateness is worthy of Dickens Lickcheese is rent collector for Sartorius until the latter discharges him for spending a few shillings on repairs on ome rotten stairs in a filthy tenement, and it is then that Lickcheese informs Trench of the source of Sartorius' income. Later, Lickcheese uses the knowledge he has acquired as rent collector to do a little land speculating on his own account, becomes wealthy and interests his former employer in a scheme to erect "model dwellings" for the poor, where municipal improvements will shortly be made, and thus increase the value of the property.

There is a delicious scene in the last act when a conference is held for the this proposition, and in this Gottschalk is inimitable. The disgust of Sartorius. Trench and Cokane at having to consort with the cunning little upstart whom they formerly despised, is illy concealed beneath their polite demeanor, but he knows them too well to be offended and their mercenary motives compel them to tolerate him.

Herbert Kelcey does a fine piece of work as Cokane, the hanger-on, the parasite on parasites, an authority on tact but ready to excuse and endorse anything to hold his vile place. Effie Shannon shows again that she is an accomplished actress with a sense for the finer subtleties of the part of the selfish, hot-tempered and thoroly spoiled Blanche. One realizes how misplaced both Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon were in "The Daughters of Men" after seeing this performance.

It is rather unfortunate that "Widowers' Houses" is only played at matinees on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. This will prevent many people from seeing it who ought to see it. It is to be hoped that the management, who deserve eyery encouragement for this producon in the evening, so that it can be enjoyed as it should be. Those who are in a position to attend matinees should take in "Widowers' Houses". even if it costs them inconvenience to do so. We have been calling for the social drama. Well, here it is; let us help'it along all we can.

ALLA NAZIMOVA IN "HEDDA GABLER."

The production of "Hedda Gabler" by Alla Nazimova and her company, running at the Bijou this week should command the attention of those of our readers who know or who wish to know something of Henrik Ibsen's work. As a realistic study in the perversion of human character by social environment-in this case not by poverty, but by the traditions and perhaps the physical inheritance of a parasitic class-"Hedda Gabler" is a work of unquestionable power. Madame Nazimova's playing of the title rôle there may be various opinions; our own judgment is that thru the first half she leaves much to be fourth acts she more than strikes a balance. She is supported by an exro the success of this play)-William While it would be easier and quite | B. Mack as George Tesman, John Blair as Eilert Lovberg, Mrs. Jacques Martin as Juliana Tesman. Florence Kahn as Mrs. Elvsted, Guy Standing of Mr. Hawtrey's vivid characteriza- as Judge Brack, and Gertrude Norman tion of Sartorius, the grasping, vulgar, as Bertha. Mr. Mack and Miss Kahn domineering parvenu landlord, whose especially deserve hearty praise. especially deserve hearty praise

IN WISCONSIN.

Mayor Becker Rebuked by Milwaukee Common Council-One Socialist Re-

solution Adopted in Legislature. MILWAUKEE, Mar. 7. - Mayor Sherburn M. Becker got a severe rebuke at the last meeting of the Common Council. Mayor Becker, it will be the bill for limiting the working day remembered, in his appointment of members of the Metropolitan Park Board, not only ignored Social Democrats suggested for the position who were admirably fitted for the work, but made use of his appointing power to pay his political debts. Among his appointees was one recognized enemy of labor. The Federated Trades Council passed vigorous resolutions deneing this appointment. Other proposed members were very unfit. Last Monday the Mayor's nominations came before the Council. "Without a single syllable said in his defense." says the Dally News, "the Common Council, by a vote of 37 to 9, which means that every Alderman was present, administered to Mayor Becker the most severe chastisement to which an official of the city of Milwaukee bas ever been subjected by the municipal legislature." Not only did the Council refuse to con-

firm the appointments, but it decided,

Mayor the power of appointing Park Commissioners in future.

The resolutions introduced by the Social Democrats in the Wisconsin Legislature, asking Congress to make an investigation of child labor through the United States Labor Bureau, were almost unanimously adopted by the Assembly. But the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association is fighting for children to nine hours. Until the Socialists have at least a large minority in the Legislature they cannot do much more than create agitation, but this they are now doing with the best

"FROZEN SEWAGE" AGAIN.

That was an illuminating utterance of Mr. Oler of the Ice Trust, who stated that it would be a hardship to deprive this city of his "frozen sewage" because of the increased cost of harvesting pure ice elsewhere. To re-lieve this "hardship" the generous capitalists have decided to spread in-fections disease and death. Perhaps the application of the criminal code to acts of this kind would make the solicitude of these gentlemen take a different form than that which pre-

---High speed trains seem to be filling the useful function of speeding the by the rote given, to take from the coming of Socialism,

THE PARIS STRIKE. SOCIALISTS IN

cians Frightens .Capitalist Press-An Example for American Workers.

The strike of Paris electricians last week was an inspiration to workingmen and created dismay among the employing class and their spokesmen. there as well as here. The dailies here have given special attention to the strike and, as might be expected, expressed their opposition.

One electric station in Paris is owned by the city. The employees work eight hours, have a weekly day of rest, two months vacation each year, another month's absence with pay in case of sickness and enjoy a pension fund. In view of this the workmen at the other stations naturally desired the city government to take possession of the other plants, as the various franchises and concessions will soon expire. The Municipal Council decided to refuse this request and to grant concessions to a new com-

The workingmen, having exhausted their power of petition and appeal. without notice called a strike in all the plants, involving some 2,000 cm-This feft the city in darkness. Public places were deserted and candles and lanterns had to be substituted for the electric light. The men have since returned to work, havwon nearly everything contended for. They are to rank as municipal employees and a pension fund of \$800,000 is provided for by the city.

Didn't Take Enemy's Advice.

The press opinions here indicate the interest taken in the strike in capitalist circles. It is referred to as a "labor secession". "a reversion to savagery", etc. The one thing which cannot be forgiven in the Paris strikers is expressed by one in stating that the men struck at an hour "when it would be impossible to replace them," a very silly precaution indeed-from the capitalist point of view! Perhaps the union men of Paris would have redeemed themselves in the eyes of their bourgeois friends here had they requested an injunction or a few cannons in the streets. Their failure to inform the authorities of the time they were to strike, is a fairly sure sign that the workers of Paris have emancipated themselves from just such advice as capitalist journals give them.

They View with Ala: m

One point the press here are all igreed on is that the Paris strike is a warning against municipal ownership because as an example of better con-ditions it creates inequalities that gives rise to discontent". This is assuming too much as an examination of public ownership with capitalist parties in control will demonstrate. Municipal ownership with capitalist administration has shown that the city and state can and, too often, is as bad an exploiter as the private capitalist. There is not a city in the United States that owns public enterprises that can show the humane conditions the Paris electricians enjoy.

In this country capitalist politicians control. In the government service the workers are not even conceded the right to organize, to say nothing of striking. A dispatch from Washington, D. C., Monday, states that a postal employee of San Francisco is to be discharged for attempting to organize the Railway Postal Clerks, while President Roosevelt has already de creed the "open shop" at Washington.

What Socialists Can Do.

The difference between the two countries lies in the kind of city administration the workers of each consent to, and the Paris strike by contrast contains a much needed lesson for workingmen here. The electricians desired, but that in the third and and other workers of Paris saw to it on election day that Socialist work-ingmen were elected to the city couna majority in either body, it is true, but a sufficient number in both to in sure them a voice in forming a policy in the city council that would be favorable to them and to defend their in terests at large.

The threat of the French Premier e employ military engineers to break the strike was met by the opposition of the Socialist Deputies in Parliament. In this way municipal ownership of the lighting plants of Paris has been of some benefit to the workers there, and mainly thru lack of Socialist strength in city councils and Congress has resulted in the unfavorable contrast here.

When workingmen in the United States follow the example of their French brothers there will be less of the "open shop" and less employment of legal means and militiary power to suppress their efforts to win more humane conditions for their class.

CHANGES HIS JOB BUT NOT MASTER.

John C. Spooner's resignation from the United States Senate has evoke universal regret from the press and much is said of his commanding ability as a constitutional lawyer. Even the "Sun", that never commends any man not entirely in accord with th most advanced capitalism? extolls his

Whatever may be said of Spooner, it is certain that no one ever ascribed to him a single word in or out of the Senate that could not be reconciled with the worst features of the high finance that rules to-day. Spooner and his kind reflect the misuse of ballots by workingmen to their own undoing. I the agitation: Out of the Senate the Spooners serve the same interests they do withln.

DUMA UNSHAKEN.

Stand Alone in Demanding Amnesty for Victims of Tsar's Brutal Rule.

The opening of the Russian Duma last week contained little of interest aside from the demonstrations in St. Petersburg and the grouping of the Deputies in the lower house. The first bullot on the election of a president showed that the parties comprising the Left are in a clear majority. Feeder Golovine, Constitutional Demo crat, was elected.

In the balloting for all the minor offices the Left was in each case victo rious. This group is composed of the Social Democrats that represent the workers in the cities; Social Revolutionaries representing the rural population and the Group of Toll voicing the demands of the peasants. These represent the opposition to the government and have a voting strength of 192. Some of the Constitutional Democrats who constitute the main strength of the Center, may on occaions vote with the Left. They have 116 votes, and on most questions will he supported by the Poles-about sixty

The extreme Right, representing the government, has 102 men, composed of the Octobrists, Party of Peaceful Regeneration and the Monarchists. Some fifteen others are not attached to any party.

The first session was opened by the Vice-President of the Council of the Empire. The Social Democrats did not enter till after the ceremonies were over, thus expressing their contempt for the autocracy.

The question of amnesty for political prisoners brought up by the Social Democrats, caused a heated controversy among the parties of the Left. The Social Democrats asked that following the election of officers, consideration be given to the following resolution:

"The Dume cannot refrain from expressing gratitude at the solidarity of the fighters for political liberty, now risoners in the hands of the enemy, thanks to whom the Duma exists. We refrain from demanding amnesty, realizing that no other force than the people in revolution is able to release

The Social Revolutionists, Group of Toil and Constitutional Democrats united against the resolution. The Social Democrats finally withdrew it. The alliance formed by these sections of the Left against the resolution. shows that the Social Democrats form the only reliable representatives of the working class and the revolution in the Duma.

Mass meetings arranged by the Social Democrats to be held last Sunday to demand amnesty for political prisoners were called off on account of the threatened forcible interference by the police, but the important agitation for amnesty for the thousands of suffering victims of autocracy will con-

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Continued from page 1.

Workers' No. 1; Stone Masons' No. 66; Polish Socialist Alliance. Cigar Makers No. 90 is taking a referendum on the subject.

The necessity for a workingmen's daily paper in English was again emphasized. This time it came from the conservative delegates. The failure of the Hearst papers to give any reports and the desire of delegates who read only English for more frequent news than the Socialist weekly press can give made it necessary for the Confer ence to adopt a resolution asking the Western Federation of Miners to sup ply it from time to time with informs tion concerning the status of the case That the need for the "Daily Call" time was never more opportune for starting it than just now, was the keynote of the remarks made by many delegates.

The Conference will continue to meet every Saturday.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon ac knowledges the receipt of the follow ing additional contributions:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Alice M. Burnham, \$1; Cristobal, Canal Zone, Lodge 699, I. A. of M., \$13.50; Phinters, No. 848, \$25; Novosibkover Rev. Society, \$3; Franklin Pressmen No. 23, \$10; E. McCullough, 25c.; Wo men's Socialist League, \$5; Stone Ma sons. No. 66, \$25; Journeymen Tailors, No. 390, \$25; Metallic Lathers, \$10; Chasers' League, \$25; previously acknowledged, \$6,804.15; total to date, \$6,946.90.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: Novosibkover Rev. Society, \$1; Crema tion Society, Br. 19, \$5; German Engineers, No. 110, \$15; Stepe Masons, No. 66, \$25; Joanneymen Tailors, No. 390. \$25; previously acknowledged, \$2,985.55; total to date, \$3,056.55.

IN NEW JERSEY

Good work is being done in Bergen County by the Socialists, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund and the unions. A successful meeting was held last Saturday, at which William Mailly was the speaker. Donations were reported as follows: From delegates of branches, \$4.71; Comrade Weis, \$5; Comrade West, \$2; W. S. & D. F. Branch 201, \$15; do, Branch 217, \$5; do, Branch 178, \$15; 40, Branch 159 \$15; collection at meeting, \$16.32; total, \$78.03. The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit branches are leading in

A Money. Haywood and Pettibone protest conference has been formed in | One block from Hanover Sq. Station. | top of column 7.

Camden, with the following organizations: Both branches of Local Camden. S. P.: Workmen's Sick and Death Grand Commune Celebration of Commune Celebration of Commune Celebration of Commune Celebration of Celebratic of Celebration of Celebration of Celebration of Celebration of Benefit Fund, branch 80; Socialistic Liedertafel; Branch 23, Women's Social Democratic Society, two delegates and the Central Labor Union of Camden. Arrangements are being made to

hold a large protest meeting and pos

sibly a street parade.

At the last weekly meeting of the Union County, N. J., Moyer and Hay-wood Conference, delegates were admitted from several organizations. One hundred and fifty dollars was sent to the Western Federation of Miners as first installment from the citizens of Union county. The next protest mass meeting will be held in Saenger Hall,

day evening, April 5. MEETINGS HELD.

Fourth St. and Elizabeth Ave., on Fri-

Springfield, Mass., Socialists and trade unionists held a successful protest meeting on Feb 27, at which George R. Kirkpatrica, Franklin H. Wentworth and Rev. Robert E. Bisbee were the speakers. Samuel Roberts presided. A collection of \$50.52 was taken up. The "Springfield Republican" gave a three-column report, which included a complete resume of the Moyer-Haywood case and the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

Canadian workingmen are also protesting. At a meeting in the Dominion Theatre, at Winnipeg, on Mar. 7, a largely attended meeting was held at which Wm. English was the principal

AUBURN CONFERENCE STARTS OUT WELL

A fine Mover-Haywood Conference has been organized at Auburn, N. Y. and within seven days had twenty unions represented. Delegates are visiting the unions every night and meet with an enthusiastic reception. The first mass meeting was held Monday, Mar. 4, at Music Hall, which was filled to the doors. The speakers were Gustay A. Strebel, of the garment workers, of Syracuse, and a delegate to the Trades Assembly, of that city, and Luella-Twining, of Denver. President Fieler, of the Auburn Central Labor Union, presided. The Auburn "Citizen" next day gave a two-column report of the meeting, quoting from the speakers' addresses very fully and fairly.

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OF COURSE THEY'RE RESPONSIBLE, BUT-

The coroner's jury in the matter of the Woodlawn wreck has placed the responsibility on the officials of the New York Central. The investigation disclosed that the operating officials were informed on the morning of the wreck that the track at the curve was out of order. No action was taken to repair it or notice given engineers to reduce their speed. The coroner holds the President. William H. Newman. and the directors of the road responsibile. Among the directors are Chauncey M. Depew, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, William and Frederick Vanderbilt. It is believed that these gentlemen will contest the legality of

the Coroner's action. It is possible some excuse will be found to select a workingman for a victim to satisfy the "demands of jus-

OPEN-AIR PROTEST MEETING.

The Citizens' Moyer and Haywood Protest League will hold a protest meeting in Seward Park, corner of E. Brondway and Jefferson street, Friday, 8 p. m. A number of speakers will address the meeting.

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