its triumphs can you triumph.—State Plat

Workers of the State of New York; the Socialist Party is your party; it adve your cause: It fights your bettles. Only in its victories can you be victorious, only in

THE REACTION IN RUSSIA.

Third Duma Makes Shameful Surrender of Rights.

Two Deputies to Be Prosecuted for "Treason" Because of Campaign Speeches-Facts Prove Falsity of Pretense that Government Is Trying to Improve Conditions.

ST. PETERSBUIG, March 3.-The mmittee of the Duma which has had e matter under consideration has ded to recommend the exclusion of M. Kolubiakin and M. Kosorotoff. M. Kolublakin is the Deputy from St. Petersburg whose surrender was demanded by the government because of the charge that he made a treasonable speech at Samara in 1906, while the Minister of Justice proposed that M. Kosorotoff be excluded on account of a post-election speech at Ufa. The first-named Deputy is a Constitutional Democrat and the second is a Social-

It is expected that the recommendation of the committee will be approved by the Duma—that is, by the Black Hundred and Octobrist majority. This will mean the complete surrender of the fundamental principle of parliamentary government-the right of embers of purliament to discuss public questions with absolute freedom from prosecution for their utterances In voting the exclusion of the two members and thus delivering them over to the police, the Dums will finally sign its own death warrant as a parliament.

The Duma has already sufficiently betrayed the cause of progress even according to the most moderate standards-in its mutilation of the habeas corpus bill. A bill was introduced to late judicial procedure by providing means, similar to the habens corpus procedure of the Western coun tries, by which persons arrested could compel speedy and regular trial, in-stead of being held at the arbitrary will of the police. The Duma adopted the measure as applying to ordinary criminals, but excepting political of fenses dangerous to the state. All that is necessary, then, is for the police to allege that the offense in question is one dangerous to the state, and pro-ceed at their own will.

How utterly false is the pretense made by the Russian government and ogists, that the autocracy is seriously trying to improve conditions and to lighten the burden of its yoke upon the Russian people, is sufficiently proved by the following figures, cited by Professor Milyukoff in his recent address in this city: During the last 25 years of the nineteenth century, 134 death sentences were pronounced in Russia. In the two years following the Tsar's Manifesto of October, 1905. the Tsar's Manifesto of October, 1905, the number sentenced to death was 2,717. Almost all of these were for political offenses. That is, under the regime of pretended "reform and progress", the Tsar's government hangs over a hundred persons a month for advocating real reform and progress, whereas it never found it necessary to hang more than ave or six a year for actual crimes.

An illustration of the attitude of the ssian government toward even the st helnous crimes, when they have political significance, was given in ecent press dispatch, which most of the New York papers did not print, A certain loyal monk, who had establish-ed bimself as a hermit in the forest and acquired a great reputation for holiness, ravished and murdered no than 20 young women who had be as pligrims to his shrine. Unckily for him, some of his later vic-ms were not altogether poor and lendless, so an investigation was ade and the horrible truth discovted; but, as he was not a revolu-tist, as his crimes did not endanger government, this monster was senenced only to 15 years' imprisonment, fith the probability of release by the ar's "mercy". At the same itime ores of men and women were being at to the gallows and hundreds to litary confinement or hard labor for "conspiracy" to win for the people the liberties which the solemnly promised them in her Manifesto and then had

7.700 Rubber Workers Laid Off. MALDEN, Mass., March 10.—The ston Rubber Shoe Co. yesterday we notice that one of its factories il close on March 18 and another on arch 21, for an indefinite time, throwout 4,500 "hands". On March 15 mills of the United States Rubber at Woomsorket R. J. Militule. Co. at Woonsocket, R. I., Millville, Mass., and Bristol, Conu., will shut en for several weeks, putting 3,200 re out of work.

rgyman lives on our sing on our diseases; ir troubles; and the toler and looked down up

SOCIALIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

218 Delegates Will Gather in Chicago on May 10.

Average Membership of the Party for Three Months Ending with January Was 37.500-Special Assessment to Cover Delegates' Railway Fares.

The National Secretary has announced the apportionment of dele-gates to the national convention of the Socialist Party, which will convene in Chicago on Sunday, May 10. The average membership during the month of December, 1907, and January and February, 1908, is taken as the basis, each state being entitled to one delegate and one additional for each 200 members in good standing.

If every state sends its full quota the convention will consist of 218 delegates, as follows: Alabama, 2; Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 6; California, 12; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 3; Illinois, 14; Indiana, 4; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 2; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 10; Michigan, 4; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 7; Montana, 7; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire. 2; New Jersey, 6; New Mexico, 1; New York, 19; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 9; Oklahoma, 12; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 13; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, ; Texas, 9; Utah, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 1; Washington, 8; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 10; Wyoming, 3.

The total average membership of the party during the three mouths in question was about 37,500.

An assessment of 35 cents per capita has been levied on the party members to pay the railway fares of the dele-gates to and from the convention city. Heretofore each state organization has paid the expenses of its own delegates. This method was found to be unsatisfactory, because it imposed a very burden on the more remote states in the East and especially in the Far West, where great distances and high passenger rates combined to it almost impossible in some cases for the states to send their full quota. It is important that this ent be paid fully and promptly, as it has been placed at the lowest possible figure to cover the estimated expense and the regular funds of the National Office will all be needed for other purposes.

FAYWOOD'S MOTHER DYING.

ine tour of William D. Haywood Pennsylvania was cut short at Reading, where he received a telegram stating that his mother was dying in Salt Lake City, Utah. He left immediately for that city and James Maurer of Reading and Lucila Twining will fill the remaining dates in that state. Comrade Haywood's mother's condition can be ascribed to the worry and trouble following the kidnapping of her son, just as the precarious condi-tion of Pettibone is due to the kidnapping governors of two states and their

Haywood spoke to 1,600 people in the Auditorium at Reading on March 5 and received a great ovation. The Reading "Herald" devoted more than two columns to a report of the speech Pottstown meeting on March 9 was addressed by Luella Twining and James Maurer and the local papers de voted considerable space to the meeting. It is expected that Haywood will return later and fill dates in all cities that have applied for dates.

St. Orchard to Trial. Harry Orchard, arch-criminal of the West, fond disciple of Gooding and McParland and regenerated "Christian gentlemen", was called for trial on Tuesday. He changed his plea from "Not guilty" to "Guilty" on the charge of murdering Steunenberg, and the judge will pass sentence on March 18. a further sifting of the evidence, which might possibly bring out the real facts as to the murder which the capitalists vainly tried to saddle on the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, also, Orchard avoids the possibility of a death sentence and will probably get the reward of his service to the mine

A Raid on Prosperity.

Chancellor Day of the Syracuse University has been charged in his church with having sold "his character and influence" to the Standard Oil Co. The Chancelor is naturally indignant that his "right" to dispose of his abilities is questioned. Under capitalism nearly everything that exists from children everything that exists from children to brains, is merchandise subject to barter and sale. To interfere with Day's privilege to sell his special commodity is therefore resented as an interference with his property rights. It is a "raid on prosperity", to quote the life of his latest book.

THE COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

Lucien Sanial to Be the Orator at Sunday's Commemoration.

Socialists and Sympathizers Will Gather in Labor Temple to Observe the Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the Revolt of the Paris Proletariat - Excellent Program Arranged.

Lucien Sanial will be the speaker at the Commune celebration to be held under the auspices of Local New York of the Socialist Party, in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, on Sunday afternoon, March 15. Comrade Sanial's familiarity with the French movement especially fits him to tell of the great struggle of 1871 and to point out its lessons for us in

An excellent musical program will be rendered by the Carl Sahm Orches-tra; Mrs. Caroline Van Name and Mrs. W. Gates, both talented singers; M. Moriarity, tenor; the German Free School Chorus; the Finnish Socialist Chorus; and the Musical Section of the Workmen's Educational Association. Mrs. Clara Ruge's one-act play, "On the Road", will be presented by good actors. There will be recitations in English by Mrs. Lightborn and in German by C. Vonder Heyden. And the program will close with tableaux by the Dramtic Section of the W. E. A. Thoms J. Lewis will preside.

The entertainment will begin at 2;30 p. m. After the program there will be dancing in the evening. Tickets cost 25 cents. The proceeds will go to replenish the funds of Local New York. Money is urgently needed to carry on our work and comrades should see to it that the hall is filled to the limit. As the expenses are small comrades may count that each ticket sold means very nearly 25 cents net for the cause.

Brooklyn Commune Festival.

Arrangements for the Commune Fes-tival to be held Sunday, March 15, afternoon and evening, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, are being com-pleted. An elaborate program, includ-ing speaking, acting, singing, turning and dancing, has been provided for, this being the only Socialist festival arranged in Brooklyn on a large scale this year, it affords an excellent chance to all comrades to enjoy a nice evening and to get acquainted with each other. The committee of arrangements has done all possible to assure a pleasant time. Admission, 10

Yonkers Marx Memorial

Meeting Postponed. Owing to the illness of John Spargo the Marx memorial meeting has been postponed from March 14 to March 21. The meeting will be held in the hall of the Public Library beginning at 8

Marx Memorial Meeting.

The East Side Socialist organizations will hold a Marx memorial meeting in New Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, Saturday, March 14, beginning at 8 p. m. The speakers will be Morris Hillquit, William Mailly, and B. Feigenbaum and Meyer London will pre-

The Cooper Union

Meeting a Great Success The mass meeting of protest agains the anti-labor decisions of the courts held in Cooper Union, March 14, was a big success. Edward Cassidy presided and in a short but clear and logical address reviewed some of the court decisions, showing that their enforcement meant disaster for the trade unions and that Socialist political action was necessary to counteract these decisions. Jos. Wanhope delivered masterly address in which he analyzed the general conditions in society which made the use of class power against the working class a necessity for the rule of the capitalist class. Sol Fieldman followed with a vigorous address showing how the workers were guiled into supporting Hearst and other aventurers preyed on the misery of the workers. The remarks of all the speakers were liberally applauded and resolutions were adopted urging independent political action by the working class.

The space of The Worker is not sufficient to give an adequate report of the meeting this week, but next week the speech of Comrade Wanhope will appear in full. The comrades are assured that it will make an excellent propaganda feature of the next issue and it is hoped that extra copies will be ordered by branches and locals for distribution.

Mrs. Stern to Speak in Newark.

On Friday evening, March 18, Mets Stern of New York will lecture in the Central Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., at Belmont and Madiie, on "What We Owe to Pos-

THE PARIS COMMUNE.

By John Spargo.

"How memory, thru the lapse of years, recalls the cannon's rattle-Brings back again the time so grandly dread; When Paris rose in Labor's name and the foeman battle, And sealed her fate with hecatombs of dead.

"The glorious dead. They left their flag and willed us to preserve it As red as when from their dead hands it fell: To keep it free from spot and stain, and loyally to serve it, As they did 'gainst the powers of earth and hell."

versary days observed by the whole International Socialist Movement. Thruout the world; wherever Socialists gather on that day, they retell the story of the Revolution of Paris in 1871-the story of "The Commune".

Many, even those within our own ranks, wonder why we should so faithfully and reverently celebrate the short-lived victory of the workingmen of Paris, especially since it was not in any sense of the word a Socialist triumph. For the Paris Commune of 1871 has nothing to do with Social-ism, or with communism, as many people suppose. The word "commune" is simply the French word for municipality, and when we speak of the Paris Commune of 1871, we do so because in that year, for the first time in history, the working class of a great city ruled it, and ruled it well.

This great event occurred just after the disastrous Franco-German war. To the northeast of Paris were still to be seen the gleaming white tents of the conquering army. Bismarck's terms of peace were still under discussion and Paris was stirred to resent ment. The National Assembly, composed of landlords and capitalists, de-cided in favor of the acceptance of Bismarck's terms. The delegates from Paris withdrew, and the people of Paris ratified their withdrawal by popular demonstration and acclaim.

It is not possible, however, that this act of the National Assembly alone would have caused an insurrection. More important that their humiliation and disgust at the acceptance of the peace terms of Bismarck was the deepseated conviction of the great mass of the people of Paris that the Na-tional Assembly was bent upon the creation of another empire. The empire of the traitor, Napoleon the Little, was a black memory, but there were still the royalist pretenders, the Orlean ists, the Bonapartists, and the legitimists. The war had left a vast burden of debt, which the capitalists and landlords of the assembly desired to impose upon the people. The evidences of a morarchical conspiracy were too numerous to be doubted.

Paris was the centre of aggressive republican faith, and, as a step toward their self-protection, the people de-manded the autonomy of the commune, or, as we should say, municipal home rule. This attitude of the Parisian populace alarmed the National Assembly. It was recalled that during the great seige the people, by popular subscription, had formed a National Guard, and that they were now well armed and drilled. Therefore, the assembly decided to at once disarm the people-knowing that an armed people cannot be easily oppressed. The government was removed to Versailles and an organized army sent to subju-gate the great, proud, freedom-loving

Such were the events that led up to the insurrection of Paris. On the morning of March 18, the red flag was raised above the Hotel de Ville; the peo-

March 18, is one of the great anni-, ple, under popularly chosen leaders took up arms for their independence. For a time the Commune was triumphant. On the 28th of March the Commune was officially proclaimed, with a regularly elected government. short months it flourished, and then, on May 21, the Versailles troops forced an entry into the city and began that fearful carnage of blood and lust and fire, the record of which appalls us even to-day. Thousands of men, women : id children - perished at the shambles; never in history has the wanton slaughter of a defeated people been so vast or so terrible.

The government of the Commune was not Socialist. There were some Socialists, some reformers, some Reactionaries. Men of all shades of political and social faith united upon one simple issue, the freedom of the Commune. Had it been otherwise-had there been a unity of fundamental principals-who can say what the result would have been?

Never in the history of modern times has a government been called to undertake a more trying task, than the government of the besieged city of Paris was, yet it is universally admitted that during that two months the city was governed more honestly and more efficiently than ever before or since. Let those superior persons who sneer at the working class and declare that the government of a great city should never be entrusted to it, think of that Commune. With an artizan. Theirz, at the head of the postoffice, working at ordinary artizan's wages, the postal system was reorganized, so that its beneficial results are still felt. Camelinat, the bronzeworker, took charge of the mint, and Jourde, a poorly paid clerk, headed the Commission of Finance with superb sagacity. There is nothing done for the workers which they could do better for themselves.

The importance of the Paris Commune, the reason for our celebration, lies not in the heroism of its brave fighters, or its colossal martyrdom. We do not forget these; we pay our tribute of loving memory to the noble dead, but, above all, we celebrate the triumph of the people in seizing the reigns of the government of a great city as a glorious prefiguring of a greater triumph, not in any one city

alone, but thruout the civilized world Comrades, as we celebrate the great deeds of the Paris Commune; the memory of the noble dead-Dombrowski, Varlin, Delesciuze, Milliere, Rigault, and of some of the nameless heroes in the great cemetary at Pere-ia-Chaise, whose deeds abide forever a glorious memory, let us remember that they have bequeathed to us a great and noble mission. Milliere's last words were, "Long Live Humanity!" and one of the nameless heroes, when asked what he was fighting for, cried with his dying breath, "For Human Solidarity!"

We, too, are fighting for human solidarity. May we be as brave and true as the heroes of the Commune .-The Socialist, March 17, 1906.

ALBION W. SMALL

GRILLS ROOSEVELT.

Prof Albion W. Small takes Roose velt to task in the January number of the "Journal of Sociology". Referring to a statement of Roosevelt that prog-ress is not secured by the strife of classes and that "all healthy minded patriots should insist that public optnion, if only sufficiently enlightened and aroused, is equal to the necessary regenerative tasks and can yet dominate the future," Small answers:

"The nature fakir is an innocuou innocent compared with the man who uses the prestige of eminence to con-fuse fundamental ideas of human relations. Precisely what judicious use of the Socratic method would prove our myriad-minded chief magistrate to have meant by the two sentences, it is impossible to say. That he wanted to count against the Socialists is plain enough, but no one is likely to do much toward correcting the errors of Social ism by denying the things in which they happen to have been the advance agents of truth. There is hardly more elementary social generalization than that struggle of contending interests is a perpetual factor in human progress. No competent sociologist any longer attempts to make a point against Socialism on this non-debatable proposition."

NO STRIPES FOR CAPITALISTS. After serving thirty-seven days of a

six months jail sentence for conspiracy in restraint of trade, R. C. Lemmon R. A. Beard, and Joseph Miller, con-victed members of the Toledo ice trust, were freed by Judge Grough. The prosecuting attorney's office prosecuting attorney's office

agreed to the dismissal of the men on the plea that the men's business was suffering and that their families required their presence.

Has such a plea ever released workingmen who were convicted, fairly or unfairly, of infraction of the law? On the contrary they are generally given sentences long enough to enable them to have the lock-step as a permanent acquirement so that their penitentiary shamble makes them marked men Stripes and the lock-step are not for capitalists but are specially provided for workers who have not learned to vote for Socialist control of public

A CASE OF CLASS BIAS.

A correspondent in the Philadelphia "North American" presents the fol-lowing contrast in the application of capitalist law in two cases that were

"When a mob of students took pos session of a business house on one of the most prominent streets of your city, fought each other and the police all over the place and destroyed many hundred dollars' worth of property how were they punished? By the un precedented severity (in the case o students) of requiring them to "pass the hat" to pay for some of the damage they had caused.

"When a number of poor working men, impelled by misery and hunger started to ask the authorities for a opportunity to earn their daily bread now were they met? Charged upon by the mounted police, clubbed into submission by them, arrested and given terms of five years, two years, one year in prison."

NOT ROOSEVELT AND NOT CLEVELAND, BUT CAPITALISM.

merely to Republican misrule. Just fifteen years ago we had exactly the same sufferings under a Democratic administration. If the conservative Cleveland were President to-day we should have hard times just the same. If the alleged "radical" Roosevelt had been President in 1893 we should have had hard times than just the same.

Hard times are due to capitalista. which both old parties suppport.

By capitalism we mean the system

of private ownership and control for profit of land, mines, railways, mills. and factories which are operated by the social labor of millions of propertiless wage-workers and which are necessary for the life of the people. In the olden times, when men worked individually it was reasonable that they should individually own the things they worked with. Now, when they work socially, with gigantic systems of machinery instead of simple tools, the private ownership of the things they work with means that society is divided into two classes—the capitalists and the wage-workers-the few who own without working and the many who work without owning-the few who grow richer by controlling industry and the many poor who grow poorer by carrying on industry under the control of the capitalists.

Under this system the capitalists keep more than half of the value the workers produce, paying back less than half in wages. The workers have to spend all their wages for a bare living. The capitalists spend part of their profits for luxuries. But a surplus of goods accumulates which the capitalists cannot sell at a profit. Every ten or fifteen years this "overproduction" reaches such a point that capitalists find it more profitable to shut down their works than to let the workers go on producing. Then we have hard times till the workers have spent all their savings and a large part

The present hard times are not due ; of the middle class has been bankrup

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ed and industry has been more tho trustified—and then we begin again.

There is only one way to put an end to this—abolish capitalism and bring in Socialism. Let the whole people become owners and let all the people become workers. eLt industry be carried on under democratic control for the public good, not, as now, und capitalist control for private profif.

Then, if we find we are producing more than we need, we will shorten

the hours of labor for all; whereas

now, in times of "prosperity", most of

us must work very long and very hard

for a bare living and, in hard times,

many of us must stand idle and starve. Roosevelt is just as much responsible as Cleveland, and no more. Republican and Democratic parties are equally responsible for supporting the capitalist system. The system is the thing at fault.

And the Socialist Party alone pro poses to change the system.

The Republican and Democratic papers are telling you all sorts of Hes just now. They are both saying that prosperity is returning, which is false. It will not return for many months perhaps not for two or three years, if either old party wins again next fall. Then some of the old-party papers are pretending that the hard times are due to Roosevelt's so-called radicalismconveniently forgetting the hard times under that hide-bound reactionary, Cleveland. And others are saying that the hard times are due to the workers getting too high wages and "hoarding them! Or else to their getting too high wages and spending them extrava-

Do not be taken in by such shallow talk. Face the facts. Consider the Socialist explanationi-he only explana tion that explains. Think. And then --join the Socialist Party and work for its success and the end of capital-

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE MEETS.

The Unemployed Conference at its ession Tuesday night seated the following new delegates: Brooklyn Federation of Labor, William Schovertfeger, John Reid, William Sorg; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 6, Carl Eddhauser; A. K & S. K., Br. 70, Chas. Reade; German Branch, 11th A. D., S. P., H. Sauer-braunn, Karl Stark.

The report of the executive committee called forth a lengthy discussion, the result being that the Conference decided as the permit to use Union Square for the demonstration had been revoked, that citizens' legal rights to assemble in the square be ascertained, and if the square cannot be used to se lect another place for the demonstration on March 28. Organizations wishing to carry transparencies must first submit inscriptions in writing to the executive committee. The executive committee will also demand police protection from the Mayor and the mands of the unemployed will be sub-mitted to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The demonstration will take place on March 28 at 2 p. m. The election of a chairman was left to the next meeting.

Unemployed Mass Meeting.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee has arranged for an unemployed mass Seventy-third street, Thursday, March 19, at 2 p. m. The speakers will be Robert Hunter, G. S. Gelder, Ludwig Loré, and Mrs. Meta Stern. It is hoped that comrades will do their utmost to make the hall tax its seating capacity and insure the meeting a great suc

Unemployed Conference of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Conference meets in the rooms of the Cloth Weavers' Union, Kensington avenue and G street, Sunday, March 15, at 2 p. m. Labor organizations are urged to send delegates. The capitalist papers are very antagonistic to the Conference with their misleading statements about its purposes, personnel and

Pittsburg Unemployed Demand Public Works

PITTSBURG, March 9.-Three thousand working people gathered in Old City Hall yesterday to consider the question of unemployment. Hundreds more were turned away. J. W. Slayton of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, J. C. Haggerty of the Iron Molders, J. F. Bogacius, J. S. Holmes, D. F. Gildchrist, and F. A. Silvis spoke. The meeting was called by the Socialist Party and a number of local labor unions. With enthusiastic applause the gathering adopted a resolution calling on the city, state, and national authorities to undertake useful public works in order to give employment to those now out of work and also to abolish child labor, thus giving more chances

The number now unemployed in burg is estimated at 60,000.

Never So Many Unemployed. The Bowery Mission states that it never had so many unemployed and

suffering workingmen to deal with as now. It is writing all over the country to find jobs for some of them.
Mission officials declare that it is false that these men are unwilling to work.
The effort to find employment for
them is not meeting with much success because similar conditions prevail in other places.

Wage Cut "Voluntarily Accepted."

BOSTON, March 9.—The employees of Boston & Maine Railway have "voluntarily accepted" a reduction of 5 per cent in their wages. This saves t capitalists \$16,000 a month. phrase "voluntary acceptance" means that the workers decided to submit to the imposition lest a worse thing be-fell them. There are so many out of work that there seemed little prospect of success in a strike.

Bread Line Started in Boston. BOSTON, March 4 .- For the first

time since 1893 a bread line has be time since 1893 a bread line has been started in Boston. The first station was opened in the West End this morning and 800 people were fed by evening. Two more stations will be opened to-morrow. In other sections of the city "soup houses" were opened to-day by private charity organizato-day by private charity orga-tions, where 500 people were fed.

Car Foundries Closing.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.-The Ame Car and Foundry Co. announced to-night that its large plant in South St. Louis will be closed next Tuesday, throwing out of employment indefinitely its remaining 3.000 workmen. In a few weeks most of its 15 plants, which year ago employed 30,000 men, will be idle.

Gould Operators' Wages Cut.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 6 .- The wages of the telegraph operators em-ployed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad have been reduced to \$60 month.

Erie Boilermakers' Wages Cut. ELMIRA, N. Y., March 7 .- The Eric Railroad has informed its bollerma ers and boilermakers' helpers that their wages will be cut 10 per cent, Telegraph operators who were put on a basis of eight hours a day are threat-ened with a corresponding wage reduc-

Nine Reading Collieries Suspend.
POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 7.—The
Reading Co., which operates more
than 30 collieries in this region, tonight suspended operations at nine of them for an indefinite period. The others will be worked four days

2.000 More Lose Jobs.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.-The Miss Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway system will lay off 2,000 shop em-ployees on March 10. During the last few months 5,500 have already b

Entered as second-class matter at the

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

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be additioned to the Relitor of The Worker 15-between Street. New York.

One of the editors may be seen at the office error, Turnday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.





TO OUR READERS.

The New York State Committee met conference with the editors of The Worker and others last Sunday to consider the situation of the paper and devise plans for improving its finanedal condition and also complying with the desire expressed by the recent refdum that it be made more of a propaganda paper. While no final decision was taken, it may be stated that in all probability The Worker will be reduced from six pages to four within a week or two. This measure is necessituted by the growth of the deficit, which has been caused by the increase of the cost of white paper, wages, and other expenses, without a sufficient increase of circulation to cover these additional expenses. This reduction of size will involve a number of changes in the contents of the paper. The aim of the State Committee and the editors will be to reduce the matter of a routine and official or semi-official character to a minimum, to condense other matter as much as possible, and, in general, to sacrifice as little as may be of the most valuable features of the paper in cutting down the size. According to estimates presented, the reduction to four pages will wipe out about two-thirds of the present deficit. The awakening of party activity which may be expected in about two months will undoubtedly bring an increase in circulation (as always happens at that time of the year; which, it is hoped, may do away with the deficit altogether. The State Committee recognizes that the reduction of size and of expenses does not itself solve the problem-that it only eases the burden until, with the co-operation of the comrades, the circulation can be increased to the necessary point. With the reduced expenses, the paper can be issued without any deficit at all if the unmber of paid subscribers is increased at the rate of 100 a week. The State Committee intends to do its best to comply with the wishes of the comper; and it counts upon the whole membership in the state to respond by bringing in at least the necessary hundred additional subscriptions each

WAR AND FAITH

A priest cutting out a man's heart or a layman firing bullets into the body of a "brother", would not inspire many people with the lofty ideals of either. The strange contradiction between act and belief would hardly fall to shock the average man. Still we fall to see much difference between this supposition and the act of a high church dignitary, who recently appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs in Congress, in support of a bill providing federal aid for military schools.

If press reports are correct. Archishop Ireland, felt the necessity of a said explanation for his defense of the bill and then glorified the military spirit in the following words:

"A good deal is said nowadays, perhaps too much, against the army and against the spirit of war. This idea of universal peace is very good, but to make it a gospel is a mistake. It is a had sign for the country when the army and navy are not really honored and reverenced. It is a had sign for the country when the uniform of the soldier does not prima facie secure honor for the wearer. If the wearer proves afterward that he is not generatly worthy let him be treated as one

uniform of a soldier ought to command respect."

If this position is correct then national throat cutting is an honored profession that should be encouraged and "Christian brothers" of two nations honor their faith when they spin each others brains on the battlefield. For encouragement of war and military ideals leads to that in the end. And if this is to be desired then the priest with the cross or the icon in one hand and the bayonet in the other, would acquire new glory for whatever faith he favors.

In contrast with this stimulation of the war spirit, the Socialist discourages militarism in all its forms, and war, which has devastated the world for centuries, would pass from the earth if his voice was heard and heeded. We want no connon or battle-ships beiching their hail of death and these instruments of murder will pass with the triumph of Socialism.

THE CLOWN IN POLITICS.

Mr. Hearst's paper affirms that "the Independence Party has them guessing." To those who have not followed the checkered career of Hearst politics, it is true that they will be kept guessing. With Hearst's papers endorsing prohibition and drunkenness, workers and capitalists, trusts and competition, bables and bucketshops, and Hearst himself endorsing supreme court decisions to-day, denouncing them to-morrow; locking out his own newsboys and supporting strikes that do not effect him: reducing his force of employees and denouncing others for doing so, who would not be kept guessing in the face of all this? What movement offers more of interest to the specialists on insanity than the mongrel hordes Hearst has conjured with his "lengue"?

To the Socialist the Hearst League is no guessing proposition. It is the clown in politics, with the clown leading an indiscriminate mob, no two of whom agree, yet all proud of their "independence". Each has his own particular fad to advertise and finds welcome shelter in the league of contradictions. In addition to the contradictory utterances of Hearst's papers may be included the leadership of Hearst himself. One year he is leading them to the polls for Tammany Hall, another year to the Republican politicians and now proposes to oppose both.

American politics has never before witnessed such a riot of the insane. It almost defies belief. That large groups of men could be found who are so devoid of wits as to follow such a course seems incredible. Yet Hearst has shown that the clown can be a success in politics and may even contest the presidential chair. So like the clown in the real circus Hearst may well boast of the fact that "the Independence party has them guessing." Why shouldn't it?

Just now the capitalist spokesme: say it is criminal for the unions to strike against reduction of wages, because that makes the hard times worse. A few years ago they said it was criminal for the unions to strike for increase of wages then, because that interfered with the enjoyment of prosperity. As a matter of fact, a strike for higher wages or against a reduction of wages or for shorter hours or against a lengthening of hours is always beneficial to the working masses if it succeeds. If it fails, it is sometimes (but not always) injurious to those who take part in it. If it succeeds, it is almost always inturious to the non-working profit-taking class. If it fails, it is often injurious to them. That is why they denounce and wish to punish strikers, either in good times or bad.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER

C. R. SULLIVAN.—For information about "The Harp" address James Connolly, 69 Cooper Square, New

A reader of The Worker who is himself an employee of the United Cigar Stores Co. writes us rather a warm letter in reply to one that appeared in The Worker of Feb. 29 in which it was alleged that the clerks of that company were well treated, at least as good treatment is measured under capitalism. In contradiction of the statements there made, our pres ent correspondent says that many o that \$12 to \$14 is the pay of most o those who have been in the service more than two years; that seven days a week and twelve hours a day is th rule; that large numbers of clerks have been discharged this winter and that applicants are being turned away by the hundred. Our own impression is that, while perhaps not altoge accurate, this statement is near truth than the other.

Current

THE IRON HEEL. By Jack London. Cloth, 354 pp. \$1.20, postpaid. Wilshire Book Co., 200 William street, New York.

Beyond all question this volume must be considered as the high-water mark of Jack London's literary effort. There have been many stories and forecasts of the approaching social revolution, but none, we venture to say, that can for a moment compare in power and intensity with the terrific narrative of struggle and defeat which the virile London portrays in the pages of this work. And we further assert that the tremendous power displayed in "The Iron Heel" will render abortive any studied attempt to limit its circulation. This is not the sort of book that can be suppres It will go far to create its own circle of readers, a circle which will not, by any means, be confined to Socialists. It can be and will be read by both Socialists and non-Socialists with much profit to their souls, and we may add, their bodies also.

The narrative is supposedly the work the wife of a revolutionist, one Ernest Everhard, who took part in the struggle between labor and capital, between the years 1912 and 1932, and lost his life in the latter year. Avis Everhard, wife of the revolutionist. details the part her husband took in the conflict, and concealed the manuscript in a hollow oak tree, where it was discovered several hundred years later, after the revolution had been accomplished. Her story, however, is one of defeat and disaster. The revolt of 1912 and the succeeding years is crushed with terrible ferocity by the Oligarchy of capitalism, who had prepared to meet the revolution with physical force. Several revolts are thus crushed, and the Oligarchy manages to maintain itself in power for three hundred years, until finally the revolution succeeds and wipes it out of

Everhard, the strong man of the story, is a Socianst with most pronounced views on the struggle of the classes. He accepts literally and unreservedly the doctrine of power-of physical combat-as necessary to finally decide the conflict, and warns his fellow Socialists of the folly of imagining that the capitalists will surrender peaceably to the vote of the majority, while they have the entire military force of the nation at their command. His opinion proves correct, and after a long period of terrorism, murder and massacre on both sides, the Oligarchy firmly establishes itself, and reduces the entire population, with the exception of the most powerful and ...ghly paid unions, who desert labor and make common cause with the capitalists, to a condition of slavery. These favored unions gradually crystallize into a caste, between whom and the mass of unskilled helots grows an ever increasing hostility and estrangement. The Oligarchy itself develops a new ethic, in which it sincerely velieves. Into the minds of its succeeding generations is instilled the idea that they are the guardians of civilization who must be ever on the watch against the wild beasts below who would destroy it. Its powers of offense are continually increased and improved in organization. Revolt after revolt is put down in blood, and millions of lives are sacrificed in defense and attack. The narrative breaks off after a description of the Chicago Commune, an appailing slaughter of the working classes of that city, who fight with the utmost vindictiveness. but are destroyed in thousands by the machine guns and weapons of precision in the hands of the highly organized forces of the Ollgarchy.

There is something in the book that reminds one of W. J. Ghent's wellknown forecast of the possibility of Benevolent Feudalisi qualifying adjective omitted. cialists of Everhard's time did not believe an Oligarchy possible; it had no place in the evolution of things; Soclalism was to succeed capitalism: theoretically there was no room for this period of autocracy, nevertheless it came. In the preface, London himself admits that there is no adequate theoretical explanation of this unlooked-for phenomenon, and it is probably fair to assume that his object in presenting to the Socialist reader this particular contingency, was that it might at least receive consideration. for even if one hundredth part of the terrors he depicts so vividly in this story, lie ahead of us, it is of the first importance that attention be given them as possibilities at least.

Probably there are few Socialists who believe that the social revolution can be consummated thru the ballo alone. In some countries we have little hesitation in declaring it impossible. Still the Socialist agitator can not be fairly charged with concealment of his views, for he lets it be plainly understood that the ballot can accomplish the desired change, ifand there is no need to conceal the proviso-the capitalists will abide by the rules of the game—the will of the majority, legally and peaceably expressed at the ballot box. And as no capitalist spokesman has as yet at least, unequivocably stated that capitalism will not do so, we are thoroly consistent in our advocacy of the balot to achieve Socialism. If the point is ever reached when the ruling class refuse to abide by this method, nothing remains for Socialists but armed revolution-conquest by physical force of the powers of government. But his simply means that the ruling have the choice of determining

MARX' INAUGURAL ADDRESS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL.

An Historical Document of the Socialist Movement, Now Printed in Commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Death of Karl Marx.

In commemoration of the twentyfifth anniversary of the death of Karl
Marx, which occurred on March 14,
1883, we here present the address delivered by Marx on the establishment
of the International Workingmen's Association, Sept. 28, 1864, which has
never before been printed in English
in the United States.

Fellow Working Men:-It is a great

fact that the misery of the working masses has not diminished from 1848

to 1864, and yet this period is unri-

valled for the development of its in-

dustry and the growth of its com-

the British middle-class, of more than

average information, predicted that if

the exports and imports of England

were to rise 50 per cent, English pau-

perism would sink to zero. Alas! on

April 7, 1864, the Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer delighted his Parliamentary

audience by the statement that the to-

tal import and export trade of England

In 1850, a moderate organ of

had grown in 1863 "to £443.955,000, that astonishing sum about three times the trade of the comparatively recent epoch of 1843." With all that he was eloquent upon "poverty." "Think", he exclaimed, "of those who are on the border of that region," upon "wagesnot increased"; upon human life-in nine cases out of ten, but a struggle of existence." He did not speak of the people of Ireland, gradually replaced machinery in the North, and by sheep-walks in the South, the even the sheep in that unhappy country are decreasing it is true not at so rapid a rate as the men. He did not repeat what then had been just betrayed by the highest representative of the upper ten thousand in a sudden fit of terror. When the garotte panic had reached a certain height, the House of Lords caused an inquiry to be made into, and a report to be published upon, transportation and penal servitude. Out came the murder in the bulky Blue Book of 1863, and proved it was, by official facts and figures, that the wors of the convicted criminals, the pena serfs of England and Scotland, tofled much less and fared far better than the agricultural laborers of England and Scotland. But this was not all. When, consequent upon the civil war in America, the operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire were thrown upo the streets, the same House of Lords sent to the manufacturing districts physician commissioned to investigate into the smallest possible amount of carbon and nitrogen, to be administered in the cheapest and plainest form which, on an average, might just suffice to "avert starvation diseases." Dr. Smith, the medical deputy, ascertained that 28,000 grains of carbon and 1,330 grains of nitrogen were the weekly allowance that would keep an average adult-inst over the level of starvation diseases, and he found furthermore that quanity pretty nearly to agree with the scanty nourishment to which the pressure of extreme distress had actually reduced the cotton operatives But now mark! The same learned doctor was later on again deputed by the medical officer of the Privy Council to inquire into the nourishment of the poorer laboring classes. The results of his researches are embodied in the "Sixth Report on Public Health." published by order of Parliament in the course of the present year. What did the Doctor discover? That the silk weavers, the needle women, the kid glovers, the stocking weavers, and so forth, received, on an average, not even the distressed pittance of the cotton operatives, not even the amount of carbon and nitrogen "just sufficient to

avert starvation diseases." "Moreover", we quote from the reilies of the agricultural population, it appeared that more than a fifth were with less than the estimated ficiency of carbonaceous food: that more than one-third were with less than the estimated sufficiency of nitrogenous food, and that in three coun-ties (Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Somersetshire), insufficiency of nitrogeno food was the average diet." "It must be remembered," adds the official report, "that privation of food is very reluctantly borne, and that, as a rule, great poorness of diet will only com when other privations have pre it ... Even cleanliness will have been found costly or difficult, and if there still be self-respectful endeavors to maintain it, every such endeavor will represent additional pangs of hunger These are painful reflections, especially when it is remembered that the pov erty to which they advert is not the

what form the revolution shall take, and forcing it upon the workers. In calling our attention to these con-

tingencies, Jack London has performed a valuable service for the Socialist movement as well as producing the most powerful and absorbing piece of Socialist literature that has appeared in many years

in many years.

We strongly advise every Socialist to procure this striking volume and give it a careful perusal. As for non-Socialists, the book itself will take care of them. It will force itself upon them—a portent that no thinking man or woman can avoid or fall to see. We should not be surprised to see this work, despite its extreme revolutionary character, become the most widely read book of the year, and once read it will not be easily forgotten.

JOS. WANHOPE.

deserved poverty of idleness: in all cases it is the poverty of working populations. Indeed, the work which obtains the scanty pittance of food is, for the most part, excessively prolonged." The report brings out the strange and rathaer unexpected fact, "That of the divisions of the United Kingdom," England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, "the agricultural population of England," the richest division, "is considerably the worst fed," but that even the agricultural laborers of Berkshire, for Oxfordshire, and Somersetshire, fare better than great numbers of skilled indoor operatives of the East of Lon-

Such are the official statements pub lished by order of Parliament in 1864, during the millenium of free trade, at a time when the Chancellor of the Exchequer told the House of Commons that "the average condition of the British laborer has improved in a degree we know to be extraordinary and unexampled in the history of any country or any age." Upon these official congratulations jars the dry remark of the official Public Health Report: "The public health of a country means the health of its masses, and the masses will scarcely be healthy unless, to their very base, they eb at least moderately prosperous."

Dazzled by the "Progress of the Nation," statistics dancing before his eyes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer exclaims in wild ecstacy: "From 1812 to 1852 the taxable income of the country increased by six per cent; in the eight years from 1853 to 1861, it has increased from the basis taken in 1853, 20 per cent, the fact is so astonishing as to be almost incredible. This intoxicating augmentation of wealth and

power," adds Mr. Gladstone, "Is entirely confined to classes of property." If you want to know under what conditions of broken health, tainted morals, and mental ruin, that "intoxicating augmentation of wealth and power en tirely confined to classes of property' was, and is being produced by the classes of labor, look to the picture hung up in the last "Public Health of the workshops of tailors, printers and dressmakers. Compare the "Report of the Children's Employment Commission," of 1863, where it is stated, for instance, that,-"The potters as a class, both men and women. repersent a much degenerated population, both physically and mentally," that the unhealthy child is an unhealthy parent in his turn," that a progressive deterioration of the race must go on and that "the degenerescence of the population of Stafford sire would be even greater were it not for the constant recruiting from the adjacent country, and the intermarriages with more bealthy races." Glance at M. Tremenheere's Blue Book on the "Grievances complained of by the Journeymen Bakers." And who has not shuddered at the paradoxical statement made by the inspectors of factories, and illustrated by the Regeratives, while put upon the distres pittance of food, were actually improving in health, because of their tem porary exclusion by the cotton famine from the cotton factory, and that the mortality of the children was decreas ing, because their mothers were now at last allowed to give them instead of

Godfrey's cordial their own breasts. Again reverse the medal. The In come and Property Tax Returns, laid before the House of Commons on July 20, 1864, teach us that the persons gatherer at £50,000 and upwards, had, from April 5, 1862, to April 5, 1863, been joined by a dozen and one, their number having increased in that single year from 67 to 80. The same returns disclose the fact that about 3,000 persons divide amongst themselves a yearly income of about £25,000,000 sterling, risher more than the total revenue doled out annually to the whole mass of the agricultural labor-ers of England and Wales. Open the Census of 1861, and you will find that the number of the male landed proprietors of England and Wales had creased from 16,934 in 1851, to 15,060 in 1861, so that the concentration of land had grown in ten years 11 per cent. If the concentration of the soil of the country in a few hands proceed at the same rate, the land question will become singularly simplified, as it had become in the Roman Empire. when Nero grinned at the discovery that half the province of Africa was

We have dwelt so long upon these "facts so astonishing as to be almost incredible." because England heads the Europe of commerce and industry. It will be remembered that some months ago one of the refugee sons of Louis Phillippe publicly congratulated the English agricultural laborer on the superiority of his lot over that of his less forld comrade on the other side of the Channel. Indeed, with local colors changed, and on a scale somewhat contracted, the English facts reproduce themselves in all the industrious and progressive countries of the continent. In all of them there has taken place, since 1848, an unheard-of development of industry, and an undreamed of expansion of imports and exports. In all of them "the augmentation of wealth and power entirely confined to classes of property" was truly "intoxicating." In all of them, as in England, a minority of the working classes got their real wages somewhat advanced; while in most cases the monetary rise of wages denoted no more real secess of

olitan poor-house or orphan asylum ed by his first necessaries costing £9 15s. 8d. in 1861 against £7 7s. 4d. in 1852. Everywhere the great mass of the working classes were sluking down to lower depth, at the same rate at least that those above them were ris-ing in the social scale. In all countries of Europe it has now become truth demonstrable to every unpreju-diced mind, and only denied by those whose interest it is to hedge other peo-ple in a fool's paradise, that no imovement of machinery, no appliance of science to production, no contriv ances of communication, no new colon les, no emigration, no opening of markes, no free trade, nor all these things put together, will do away with the miseries of the industrious masses; but that, on the present false base, every fresh development of the productive powers of labor must tend to deepen social contrasts and point social autagonisms. Death by starvation rose almost to the rank of an institution, during this intoxicating epoch of econ progress, in the metropolis of the British Empire. That epoch is marked in the annals of the world by the quickened return, the widening compass and the deadlier effects of the social pest called a commercial and industrial cri

After the failure of the revolution

of 1848, all party organizations and

party journals of the working classes

were, on the continent, crushed by the

oforts than the inmate of the m

iron hand of force, the most advanced sons of labor fled in despair to the Translantic republic, and the short-lived dreams of emancipation vanished before an epoch of Industrial fever. moral marasm, and political reaction The defeat of the continental working classes, partly owed to the diplomacy of the English Government, acting then as now in fraternal solidarity with the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh soon spread its contagious effects to this side of the channel. While the ront of their continental brethren unmanned the English working classes and broke their faith in their own cause, it restored to the landlord and the money lord their somewhat shaken confidence. They insolently withdrew concessions already advertised. The discoveries a new goldlands led to an mmense exodus, leaving an irreparable void in the ranks of the British proletariat., Others of its formerly netive members were caught by the temporary bribe of greater work and wages, and turned into "political blacks." All the efforts made at keeping up, or remodelling, the Chartist Movement, falled signally, the press or gans of the working class died one by one of the apathy of the masses, and, in point of fact, never before seeme the English working class so therely reconciled to a state of political null darity of action between the British and the continental working classes, there was, at all events, a sodidarity of defeat.

And yet the period passed since the revolutions of 1848, has not been without its compensating features. We shall here only point to two great

facts. After a thirty years' struggle, fought with most admirable perseverance, the English working classes, improv ing a momentaneous split between the andlords and money lords, succeeded in carrying the Ten-Hours' Bill. The immense physical, moral, and intellectial benefits hence accruing to the factory operatives, half yearly chronicled In the reports of the inspectors of factories, are now acknowledged on all sides. Most of the continental governments had to accept the English tory Act in more or less modified forms, and the English Parliament itself is every year compelled to enlarge its sphere of action. But be-sides its practical import, there was something else to exalt the marvellous success of this workingmen's measure. Thru their most nortorious organs of science, such as Dr. Ure, Professor Senior, and other sages of that stamp, the middle class had predicted, and to their hearts' content proved, that any legal restriction death knell of British industry, which vampire-like, could but live by sucking blood, and children's blood, too. In olden times, child murder as a mysterious rite of the religion of Moloch but it was practised on some ver solemn occasions only, once a year per haps, and then Moloch had no exclu sive bias for the children of the poor This struggle about the legal restric tion of the hours of labor raged the more fiercely since apart from fright-ened avarice, it told indeed upon the great contest between the blind rule of the supply and demand laws which form the political economy of the mid-dle class, and social production conthe political economy of the working class. Hence the Ten-Hour Bill was not only a great practical s was the victory of a principle; it was the first time that in broad daylight the political economy of the middle

But there was in store a still greater victory of the political economy of labor, over the political economy of property. We speak of the co-operative movement, especially the co-operative factories raised by the unassisted efforts of a few bold "hands." The value of these great social experiments cannot be over-rated. By deeds, instead of by argument, they have shown that production on a large scale, and in accord with the behests of modern science, may be carried on without the existence of a class of masters empleying a class of hands; that to bear fruit, the means of labor need not be monopolised as a means of dominston

boring man himself; and that like slave labor, like serf labor, hired labor is but a transitory and inferior form, destined to disappear before associated labor plying its toil with a willing hand, a ready mind, and a joyous heart. In England, the seeds of the co-operative system were sown by Robert Owen; the workingmen's experiments, tried on the continent, were in fact, the practical upshot of the theories, not invented, but loudly proclaimed in 1848.

At the same time, the experience of the period from 1848 to 1864, has prov-

ed beyond doubt that, however excel-

lent in principle, and however useful n practise, co-operative labor, if kept within the narrow circle of the casual efforts of private workmen, will never be able to arrest the growth in geometrical progression of monopoly, to free the masses, nor even to percepti-bly lighten the burden of their miseries. It is perhaps for this very rea-son that plausible noblemen, philanthropic middle class spouters, and even keen political economists, have all at once turned nauseously complimentary to the very co-operative labor system they have valuely tried to nip in the bud by deriding it as the utopia of the dreamer, or stigmatizing it as the sacrilege of the Socialist. To save the industrious masses, co-operative inbor ought to be developed to national dimensions, and, consequently, to be fostered by national means. Yet the lords of land and the lords of capital will always use their political privieges for the defense and perpetuation of the economical monopolies. So far from promoting, they will continue to lay every possible impediment in the way of the emancipation of labor, Remember the sneer with which, last session, Lord Palmerston put down the advocates of the Irish Tenants' Right Bill. The House of Commons, cried he, is a house of landed proprietors To conquer political power has therefore become the great duty of the working classes. They seem to have comprehended this for in England. Germany, Italy, and France there have taken place simultaneous revivals, and simultaneous efforts are being made at the political reorganization of the workingmen's party.

One element of success they possess—numbers: but numbers weigh only in the balance, if united by combination and led by knowledge. Past experience has shown how disregard of that bend of brotherhood which ought to exist betwen the workmen of different countries, and incite them to stand farmly by each other in all their struggles for emancipation, will be clastized by the common discomfiture of their incoherent efforts. This thought prompted the working men of different countries assembled on September 28, 1864, in public meeting at St. Martin's Hall, to found the International As-

Another conviction swayed that meeting.

If the emancipation of the working classes requires their fraternal concur ence, how are they to fulfill that great mission with a foreign policy in pur-suit of criminal designs, playing upon national prejudices, and squandering in piratical wars the people's blood and treasure? It was not the wisdom of the ruling classes, but the heroic re-sitance to their criminal folly by the working classes of Eugrand that saved the West of Europe from plunging headlong into an infamous crusade for the perpetuation and propagation of slavery on the other side of the At-lantic. The shameless approval, mock sympathy, or idiotic indifference, with which the upper classes of Europe bave witnessed the mountain fortress of the Caucasus falling prey to and heroic Poland being assassinated by Russia; the Immense and unresist ed encronchments of that barba power, whose head is at St. Peters-burg, and whose hands are in every Cabinet of Europe, have taught the working classes the duty to master themselves the mysteries of interna-tional politics; to watch the diplomatic acts of their respective Governments; to counteract them, if necessary, by all means in their power; when unable to prevent, to combine in simultaneous denunciations, and to vindicate the simple laws of morals and justice. which ought to govern the relations of private individuals, as the rules para-

mount of the intercourse of nations.

The fight for such a foreign policy forms part of the general struggle for the emancipation of the working

nsses. Proletarians of all tountries, Unite!

PROPOSE POSTAL CENSORSHIP.

The Congress of our great free Republic is seriously considering a bill to give the Third Assistant Postmaster General absolute power to grant or revoke the second-class mail permits of newspapers and other periodicals at his discretion and without appeal. That means that if the Administration chooses to do so it can practically suppress any paper it does not like; and the Administration will not even have to take responsibility for its action, because it will-appear as a part of the regular routine of a subordinate office. We very well understand the purpose of this bill. It is not intended to reduce the deficit of the Postoffice Department, for along with it comes a bill to saddle on that department a subsidy to the great ocean steemahly companies which will amount to far more than the present cost of carrying newspapers that are likely to be shut out. The aim of the Hig Stick Administration is simply to get power to desiroy Socialist papers and others that print unwelcome truth about the misgovernment of the country in the interest of the capitalist class.

Fifty cents will send The Work

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

Author of "The History of Tammany Hall", "History of Public Franchises in New York City", etc.

PART II.

The Great Land Fortunes. (Copyright by Gustavus Myers, 1907.)

CHAPTER IV .- (Continued.) III.

With this preliminary sketch, we can now proceed to a consideration of how Astor profited from the banking system. We see that constantly the bold spirits of the trading class, with a part of the money made or plundered in some direction or other, were bribing representative bodies to give them exceptional rights and privileges which, in turn, were made the fertile basis for further monumental spoliation. Astor was a stockholder in at least four banks the charters of which had been obtained or renewed by trickery, fraud or both. He owned 1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Manhattan Company; 1,000 of the Merchant's Bank; of the Bank of America; 1,604 of chanic's Bank. He also owned at one time considerable stock in the National Bank, the charter of which, it was strongly suspected, had been obtained by bribery.

A Policy of Exculpation.

ere is no evidence that he, himself, did the actual bribing or was in any way concerned in it. In all of the slative investigations following charges of bribery the invariable pracwas to throw the blame upon the wicked lobbyists, while professing the most naive astonishment that any imperfections should be cast upon any of the members of the honorable Legislature. As for the bribers behind the scenes, their names seldom or never were brought out or divulged. In brief ,these investigations were all of that rose-water order, colloquially termed whitewashing. But whether Astor personally bribed or not, he at any rate profited consciously from the results of bribery; and, moreover, it is not probable that his methods in the East were different, except in form, from the unscrupulous debauching and exploitation that he made a system of in the fur regions. It is not outside the realm of reasonable conjecture to uppose that he either helped to deof, legislatures just as in another way he debauched Indian tribes. Furthermore his relations with Burr

in one notorious transaction are suffi-cient to justify the conclusion that he held the closest business relations with that political adventurer. Burr lived next door to him at No. 221 Broadway. saction was one which was partially the outcome of the organizaon of the Manhattan Bank and was a source of millions of dollars of profit to Aster and to his descendants.

A century or more ago Trinity. Church owned three times the exten of even the vast real estate that it A considerable part of this was the gift of that royal governor who, as has been set forth, vas such a master-hand at taking ribes. There long existed a conten in upon the part of New York state, a contention which is embôdied in numerous archives, that the land held for centuries by Trinity Church is usurped; that Trinity's title is invalid and that the real title vests in the peo-ple of the city of New York. In 1854-55 the Land Commissioners of New York state, deeply impressed by the facts as marshalled by Rutger B. Miller, recommended that the State suit. But with the filing of Trinity's reply, mysterious influences in-tervened and the matter was dropped. influences are frequently re-to in aldermanic documents.

To go back, however: In 1797 Trinity Church leased to Abraham Mortier, for ninety-nine years, at a total annual rental of \$260 a year a stretch of land comprising 465 lots in what is now the vicinity bounded by Greenwich, Spring and Hudson streets. Mortier used it as a country place until 1787 when the New York Legislature, on the initiative of Burr, developed a con-suming curiosity as to how Trinity Church was expending its income. This was a very ticklish question with pious vestrymen of Trinity, as it generally suspected that they comminging business and piety way that might, if known, cause a some trouble. The law, at that restricted the annual income of dity Church from its property to the appear. A committee of integration was appointed; of this was made chairman.

How Astor Got a Lease

Burr never really made any inves-ation. Why? The reason soon me out, when Burr turned up with transfer of the Mortier lease to himif. He at once got from the Man-itan Bank a \$38,000 loan, pledging a lease as security. When his duel the Hamilton forced him to fee the satry, Aster promptly came along it took the lease off his hands. for it was said, paid him \$32,000 's mortgage. At any rate Astor held this extraordinarily valu-

able lease. He immediately re-lease it in lots; and as the city fast grew, covering the whole stretch with population and buildings, the lease was source of great revenue to him and to his heirs. As a Lutheran, Astor could not be a vestryman of Trinity Church. Anthony Lispenard, however, it may be passingly noted, was a vestryman, and, as such, mixed piety and business so well, that his heirs became possessed of millions of dollars by mere fact that in 1779, when a vestry nan, he got a lease for eighty-three vears, of eighty-one Trinity lots adjacent to the Astor leased land, at a total annual rental of \$177.50.

It was by the aid of the banking systeny that the trading class was greatly enabled to manipulate the existing, growing and inventive resources of the ountry and to extend invaluable favors to themselves. In this system Astor was a chief participant. For many years the banks, especially in New York State, were empowered by law to issue paper money to the extent of three times the amount of their capital. The actual specie was selzed old of by the shippers, and eithe hoarded, or exported in vast quantities to Asia or Europe which, of course, would not handle paper money. By 1819 the banks in New York had issued \$12,500,000, and the total amount of specie to redeem this fiat stuff amounted to only \$2,000,000. These banknotes were nothing more or les than irresponsible promises to pay. What became of them?

What the Worker Got as Wages. What, indeed, became of them? They

were imposed upon the working class as payment for labor. Altho these ites were subject to constant depreciation, the worker had to accept them as the they were full value. But when the worker went to buy provisions or pay rent, he was compelled to pay one-third and often one-half more again than the value represented by the banknotes that he got as wages. Sometimes, in crises, he could not get them cashed at all; they became pitiful souvenirs in his hands. This fact was faintly recognized by a New York Senate Committee when it reported in 1819 that every artifice in the man had been devised to find ways of putting these notes into circulation; that when the merchant got this de preciated paper, he "saddled it upon the departments of productive labor.' "The farmer and the mechanic alike," went on the report, "have been invited to make loans and have fallen victims to the avarice of the banker. The result has been the banishment of me tallic currency, the loss of commercial confidence, fictitious capital, increase of civil prosecutions and multiplication of crimes." 18 What the committee did not see was that by this proess those in control of the banks with no expenditure, possessed them-selves of a large part of the resources of the country and had made the worker yield up twice and three times as much of the produce of his labor as he had to give before the system was started.

The large amount of paper money without any basis of value whatever, which was loaned was put out at a heavy rate of interest. When the merup as extra cost on his wares; and when the worker came to buy these same wares which he or some fellow worker had made, he was charged a all thrown upon him: rent, interes The banks indirectly and profit. sucked in a large portion of these three factors. And so thoroly did the banks control legislation that they were not content with the power of issuing spurious paper money; they demanded and got thru an act exempting bank stock from taxation.

Banking and Beggary.

Thus year after year this system went on, beggaring great numbers of people, enriching the owners of the farmer and the floundering, struggling small business man alike. The laws were but slightly altered. "The great profits of the banks," reported a New York State Committee on banks and insurance in 1834, "arise from their issues. It is this privilege which en-ables them, in fact, to coin money, to substitute their evidences of debt for a metallic currency and to loan more than their actual capitals. A bank of \$100,000 capital is permitted to loan on twice and a half the amount actually invested." "

It cannot be said that the working nen of that time were apathetic or did

'In all of the official communications of Trinity Church up to 1867 this lease is referred to as the "Burr or Astor Lease."—"The Communication of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in the citr of New York in reply to a resolution of the House, passed March 4, 1854", Document No. 180, Assembly Docs. 1854, Also Document No. 48, Senate Docs. 1854, Charles the Communication of the House, passed March 4, 1854", Document No. 48, Senate Docs. 1854, Also Document No. 48, Senate Docs. 1854, Charles his lease to Astor, but the lease was o astutely drawn that the courts decided a Astor's favor.

The No. No. 1857 No 130, Assembly Docs, 1854 :

not see thru the gross fraud of the whole system. They had good reason for the deepest indignation and exasperation. The terrible injustices piled upon them from every quarter—the low wages that they were forced to accept, often in depreciated or worthless banknotes, the continually increasing exactions of the landlords, the high prices squeezed out of them by mon-opolies, the arbitrary discriminations of law-these were not without their effect. The Workingmen's Party, formed in 1829 in New York City, was the first and most ominous of these proletarian uprisings. Its resolutions read like a proletarian Declaration of I Independence, and would unquestionably have resulted in the most momentous agitation, had it not been that it was smothered by its leaders and obscured purely economic questions 'Resolved," ran its resolutions adopted at Military Hall, Oct. 19, 1820,

in the opinion of this meeting, that the first appropriation of the soil of the State to private and exclusive possession was eminently and barbarously unjust. That it was substantially feudal in its character inasmuch as those who received enormou and unequal possessions were LORDS and those who received little or nothing were VASSALS. That hereditary transmission of wealth on the one hand and poverty or the other, has brought down to the preent generation all the evils of the feudal system, and that, in our opinion, is the prime source of all our calamities.

After declaring that the Working men's Party would oppose all exclusive privileges, monopolies and exemptions, the resolutions proceeded:

We consider it an exclusive privilege for MEANS OF EDUCATION IN COLLEGES while another is restricted to common schools, or, perhaps, by extreme poverty, even deprived of the limited education to be acquired in those establishments. Our therefore, shall be raised in favor of a system of education which shall ly open to ALL, as in a real republic it

Finally the resoltulous told what the Workingmen's Party thought of the bankers and the banking system. The bankers were denounced as "the greatest knaves, impostors and paupers of the age." The resolutions went on:

As banking is now conducted, the owner of the banks receive annually of the people of the State not less than two millions of dollars in their paper money (and it taight as well be pewter money) for which there is and can be nothing provided for its redemption on demand.* *

Radicalism versus Respectability.

The mockery that went up from all that was held influential, respectable and stable when these resolutions were printed was echoed far and wide. They were looked upon first as a joke and then, when the Workingmen's Party began to reveal its earnestness and strength, as an insolent challenge to constituted authority, wealth and superiority and as a menace to Society. The Workingmen's Party understood the time-honored custom of the masters in laughing sneeringly at the demands of the subjugated, and when derision no longer stilled the force of the eruptive outbreak from below, to attempt the crushing of it by invoking the spectre of anarchy. The "Courier and Enquirer", owned by Webb and Nosh, those hirelings who were in the pay of the United States Bank, burst out into savage investee. It held the Workingmen's Party to approbrium as an infidel crowd, hostile to the morals, to the institutions of society the rights of property. Nevertheless the Workingmen's Party proceeded with an enthusiastic, almost ecstatic campaign and polled 6,000 votes, a very whole number of voters at the time.

By 1831, however, it had gone out of existence. The reason was that it allowed itself to be betrayed by the supineness, incompetence, and some asserted ,the treachery, of its leaders who were content to accept, from a Legislature controlled by the propertied class, some various mollifying sops which slightly altered certain raws, but which in no great degree redounded to the benefit of the workfelt, this splendid proletarian uprising. glowing with energy, enthusiasm and hope, allowed itself to be snuffed out of existence.

What a tragedy was there! And how futile and tragic must inevitably be the fate of any similar movement which depends not upon itself, not upon own intrinsic, collective strength and wisdom, but upon the say-so of leaders whom it sets up to represent it, but who represent only their own timidity of thought and cowardice of action, and who end by betraying the cause placed confidingly in their charge. That class which for these immemorial generations has done the world's work and as long has been plundered and oppressed and betrayed, thus had occasion to learn anew the bitter lesson taught by the wreckage of the past, that it is from itself that the emancipation must come; that it is itself which must essentially think, act and strike; that its forces, long torn asunder and dispersed, must be mar-shalled in invulnerable compactness and iron discipline; and so that its hosts may not again be routed by strategy, no man or set of men should be entrusted with the irrevocable power of executing its decrees, for, too offen has the courage, boldness and strength of the many been shackled or destroyed by the compromising weakness of the leaders.

(To be continued.)

-London "Justice" says the British people went down on their knees to the Kaiser. It surprises us to hear it, for it must be inferred therefrom that the British people were standing erect before they did it. When, then, did they get up from their knees?—

HOW TO BECOME

For the information of foreign-born eaders who wish to become citizens we reprint from the "Bulletin of the Clothing Trades" the following article by Dr. Paul Abelson:

WHO CAN BECOME A CITIZEN. All except Chinese may become citi-

ens of the United States. A woman, not a citizen who marries citizen becomes a citizen of the

United States. All the children who were less than 21 years of age at the time when the father or widowed mother became a

citizen, are considered citizens of the United States. WHEN ONE CAN BECOME A CITI-

ZEN. One can apply to the courts to be come a citizen any time during the year except on legal holidays.

The first papers can be taken out at my time after arrival in the United States.

The second papers can be taken out after one has lived five years in the country, but they cannot be taken out ess than two years nor more than seven years after the first papers were taken out.

HOW ONE CAN BECOME A CITI-ZEN.

To become a citizen of the United States one must first declare his intention; that is, he must first notify the government that he would like to become a citizen as soon as the law will allow him.

This is known in popular language as taking out the "first papers". Taking out the "first papers" means to give the court a declaration of intention signed by the applicant, but not necessarily filled out by him. The application blank is obtained from the court. It requires the applicant to in substance, (1) personal description, (2) past and previous residences, (3) time and place of arrival in the United States and (4) to repounce forever all allegiance to the country of which he has been a citi-

When one has had his first papers at least two years and has been in the country at least five years he makes another application to the court to be admitted to citizenship. This is known as the petition for naturalization, and in popular language is called taking out the "second papers". The application blank is obtained from the court It is signed by the petitioner and must be submitted to the court. At the same time the applicant must also submit an affidavit of two witnesses who must be citizens of the United States, certifying to the truth of the statements in the petition of naturali

This application and the affidavits of the witnesses are kept by the court for ninety days, at the end of which time the court examines the applicant and issues the full citizens' papers.

The judge cannot issue citizenship papers to any one who does not speak the English language.

One does not need to live five years in the same state to become a citizen but he must have lived at least one year in the state where he has applied for citizenship. In such a case he must get affidavits from witnesse the other states in which he has lived.

COST.

To take out the first papers costs \$1. To apply for the second papers costs \$2. To get the final papers, that is, the certificate of citizenship, costs

In making the application for the econd papers one must deposit some money to pay the expenses of the witnesses; about 50 cents apiece. If the witnesses do not ask for the money the applicant receives the witness back at the time when he gets his full papers.

CHANGE OF NAME.

At the time when the judge gives out the citizenship papers to the applicant changing his name. If the reason is a good one, the judge may order that man's name be changed, and in that case the rtificate of citizenship is made out with the new name of the citizen.

Any one who has taken out his first papers before Sept. 27, 1906, can take out second papers within two years of the time when he took out first papers, and is not obliged to be able to speak English. But if he neglects to take out the second papers during that time, he must be able to speak English if he wishes to get his second papers. No citizen papers are issued within thirty days before election. In New York state a man cannot vote unless

he has been a citizen at least ninety days before the election. No "anarchist", that is, a person opposed to organized government or who advocates the killing of officers be-cause of their official character, may become a citizen.

People who settle on United States land as farmers, by buying or receiv-ing land from the United States Government, according to the homestead laws, are not obliged to be able to speak English to become citizens.

If one who has received his citizen papers leaves the country within five ears of the time when he became a citizen his papers become void, unleshis leaving is only temporary and for some good reason.

States army can become a citizen at the time of his discharge, even tho he has not taken out his first papers.
IMPORTANT POINTS.

Persons wishing to become citizens of the United States must be careful 1. They must, in their application for the first papers, give the same name by which they were known at the time of their arrival in the United States.

2. They must remember the name of the ship on which they came, and the year, month and day on or about which they arrived.

3. Even those who came to America before they were eighteen years of age must take out "first papers".

4. They must learn to speak the English language.

5. The new law does no require the judge to examine the applicant on the Constitution of the United States, but there is no doubt that the judge will usually test an applicant's knowledge of English by asking him questions (in English) about the government and the laws of the United States.

A CLOSING WORD.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The letters of Comrades Gill, Oppenhelmer and Kohn printed in the last three issues The Worker, force me to say another w on the subject of the "Proletarian So

I am the last man in the party to object

to the formation of any organization with or without the party for the purpose of extending, encouraging, or facilitating the propaganda or work of Socialism. objected to the so-called "Proletarian So-clety" for the sole reason that it seemed to me to represent an organized effort to array one group of the party membership against another and, as such, an obstacle rather than a help to the progress of our movement. And I regret to say that the letters of the comrades mentioned only served to confirm my apprehensions. s true all three now assure us that the Troletarian Society" was organized for purely social and educational purposes, and that it is open to all party members without distinction of calling or occupation But that explanation accords but poorly with the express deciaration of the put ed announcements that 'the society will be therely proletarian in its direction and personnel", and that its object is "to create an internal propaganda for the preservation of the true principles of Social-

That the protestations of innocence and ence on the part of the founders of the Proletarian Society are not quite sincere is best shown by their own letters. those letters runs like an irreppressible undercurrent a note of rancor and suspicion and a determination to fight. Comrade Kohn's letter, the mildest of the three, is full of groundless insinuations and accusations: the bellicose Miss Gill relent. essly decrees that "They who have draw the sword must perish by the sword!" and Comrade Oppenhelmer's answer is veritable seething caldron of "interna propaganda".

erade Oppenheimer starts out with the very laudable determination not to fol low me "upon the field of personal allu sion" (altho my letter was absolutely free from allusions), be merely desires to make a few statements of fact. And these imersonal statements are as follows:

1. That Comrade Ghent is my Rand

School Secretary.

2. That Comrade Ghent and Lee are my

lieutenants . That the present dissensions within the party had their inception in the Ninth Congressional District Campaign.

4. That Comrade Mailly was my pers 5. That the mischlevous battle cry of

"Proletarians against Intellectuals" first raised by Comrade Ghent. I desire to make a few corrections to

these statements of fact just to keep the record straight.

record straight.

The Rand School is not mine and Comrade Ghent is not my secretary. The School is maintained by a trust fund be queathed by Mrs. Carrier Rand; its object is to serve the cause of our moveme. by advancing the study of theoretical Socialism: its affairs are managed by a society of which Comrade Oppenheimer is a member; Comrade Ghent was elected Secretary of the School by the Board of Directors of that Society; he assumed the rather

ber; Comrade Ghent was elected Secretary of the School by the Board of Directors of that School by the Board of the Common C

years; there was notaling in it to cause strife within the party, but its failure of immediate success was select upon as a pretext by certain courades who had been enzerly waiting for the opportunity. The dissensions themselves date back a little farther, and if my chronology does not deceive me, they colonide approximately with the time when Comrade Opponheimer came into the party, and immediately set out to reform, discipline, and purify us.

Comrade Mailly was not my personal manager, and the campaign in the Ninth District was not my personal campaign. Comrade Mailly was chosen manager of the campaign was chosen manager of the campaign and I was chosen as the candidate of the party, by the party members of the district, with the approval of the proper authorities of Local New York and neither of us accepted the office for the pleasure. Monor, or emoluments of it.

And finally, Comrade Ghent's much diseased letter in The Worker did not array the proletarians in our movement against the intellectuals or vice versa. What Conrade Ghent did in those letters was the exact opposite. He noted an attempt on the part of some ill advised comrades to third our movement by the silip cry Thown with the Intellectuals. and he protested against that attempt. The now famoes terms "chump" and yawp' were applied by him not to the proletarians in our ranks, but to those trouble makers who sought to create strife and to engender a low mob sentiment in our party. Comrade Ghent might have employed different terms for the expression of his disapproval, but that is a matter of style. As for the substance of his argument, I fully subscribe to it. And lest I be misunderstood or misinterpreted, I will said that I fully realize the important role of the proletarian in our movement, and that I have trill failth and condence in the brains and hearts of the working class. And it is just for that cases on that I protest against the demacegic abuse of the word "proletarian" comrades oppenheimer, fill, and Kepther my first letter on this subj

provocation.

The tendency represented by the Proletarian Society and its founders seemed and seems to me a mischlevous one, and I hought I my duty to oppose it publicly I am not satisfied that the discussion has not been fruitles, and I am glad that Conrades Oppenhelmer and Gli have given as a sample of the "facility of expression which they wish to develop in the "rank and file" of the party. That sample, I trust, will have a salutary effect on the party membership.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE HEARING AT ALBANY

By William Mailly.

[At the Editor's request Comrade | volved in political corruption. Whe Mailly wrote up for The Worker the recent woman-suffrage hearing at Albany. Exigencies of space have compelled us to crowd it out of the two intervening numbers. We now present the greater part of it, which is still "live".--Ed.1

It is just as well to state right at

the beginning that there were some features about the hearing that were not particularly pleasant to the Socialists. It was very evident that the leaders of the woman suffragists delegation would have been better pleased if the Socialists had not shown up at all, and if our representatives could have been kept from speaking before the committee the suffragists would have been relieved from some anxiety. But as the Socialists had come to speak on their own initiative, and irrespective of the wishes of the suffragists, the Socialists did speak-and spoke uncommonly well too, because, with possibly one exception, they were the only speakers for the resolution who attempted to present the position of the working women.

This is not written in any disre

spect for the delegation of the Woman Suffrage Association. They are sincere vomen, striving for what they believe is right, but their way is not our way, and their view of what the suffrage would mean to women is different from ours. Then their anxiety to keep their movement respectable, and not to prejudice it in the eyes of the legis lators, before whom they were pleading, came near being ridiculous. It was amusing and not a little exasperating to notice the depressed look of resignation and in some cases actual pain that settled down on the faces of the woman suffrage leaders when Hillquit was called up to speak. Even then Mrs. Craige, their chairman, could not help arising twice during Hillquit's speech as a sort of intimation to him that he had said enough, apparently Whatever her reason was, it was decidedly discourteous to him and those he represented. He certainly spoke no longer than a number of the suffragists and not as long as some.

Fortunately the Socialists had made separate arrangement with Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate com mittee, for representation on the floor and as they were restricted to two speakers, Comrades Stern and Hillguit were the two selected. If this separate arrangement had not been made it is probable the Socialists would not have been heard that day.

What the suffragists did not consider was that they had no monopoly on the advocacy of woman suffrage and that any organization or citizen has a right to speak at any public legislative hearing, for or against any measure. The Socialist party has always demanded equal and universal suffrage for men and women and !! any organization had a right to be heard at Albany, for the constitutional amendment, it was that one.

But to get back to the bearing itself. There were over one hundred woman suffragists crowded within the railing on the right of the Senate chamber and about fifty anti-suffragists on the left. These latter were a ch collection of representatives of the idle, parasitic bourgeols. With them oppos ing woman suffrage is probably a fad, something for them to gossip over in their clubs and offering an opportunity for notoriety. They were very decided in their opposition and there was a whole lot of fun in watching their display of mingled scorn and contempt and derision while the suffragists were speaking.

One of the anti's was so excited at what Hillquit said, especially when he told them they were following historical precedence in arguing to remain slaves, that she told the committee daughter of the America: Revolution" and she objected to "a Russian seeking to impose duties upon me and other American women which we didn't want"-for which she got

a round of hisses.

The arguments on both sides were very much along stereotyped lines. principal, and most effective. speech for the antis was made by Miss Adelene Knapp, an educational instructor of some note, who, as "a selfsupporting woman", contended that only thru economic action and co-operation could women benefit them- It is a question of a right due wo selves, making a general argument against political power as an aid to better social conditions. She pointed to the use of the ballot by working of a system of exploitation men generally as an flustration of its whole working class, men, women worthlessness, citing the labor party, in San Francisco as an example of basis that woman sufrage, equal set honest trade unionists becoming in- frage for all-should be demanded.

she was aware of it or not, Mis Knapp made an argument wh would be heartily endorsed by anarchists. The other antis rehashed the old phrases about woman's physi-unfitness, her general intellectual feriority, her "sacred mission of ch bearing." her proper "sphere" in

home, and so on.

It wasn't hard for the suffragists answer such arguments. Most of the speakers, however, dwelt upon the abstract justice-"simple justice" was pecial emphasis was laid upon the right of women taxpayers to particlpate in the government they helped pay for. This latter point was reiterpay for. This latter point was rel ated until it grew tiresome. It was plain that the suffragists are interested in votes for women as a sex ques-tion, as an abstract proposition, and from a property-owning standpoint, rather than as a social measure and one intended for the women workers in the workshops and factories. It was in this that they differed so radically from the Socialist speakers.

It remained for Mrs. Maud Nathan. President of the Consumers' League of New York to answer, for the suffragists. Miss Knapp's speech, and this she did sincerely and impressively. She was the only one among the suffragists who seemed to realize what working women could do for them-selves with the ballot. She said that in her work of alleviating con for working girls and women she was confronted on all sides by politics and that she had learned from experien that the chief obstruction to progre for working women lay in their ability to vote and use their political power in self defense and for aggree sive purposes.

The suffragists, as before stated, looked uncomfortable when Chair Davis introduced Hillquit and a little rustle of excitement ran around the rustle of excitement ran group of antis when he declared him-self a Socialist. Both he and Mrs. Stern spoke in a decidedly hostile environment. The antis looked out raged at Socialists daring to appear in such a place; the suffragists looked as if they would just as soon the So ists hadn't selected that particular time for appearing; and the politi present glared their disgust and resentment throont.

It was only by insistence that Mrs. Stern got the floor and then not by grace of the suffragist chairman. Mrs. Craige, for Senator Davis inter call her anyway. As it was, the su fragists pleaded with Comrade Stern not to "talk Socialism", but she frank ly announced herself at than ever proud of being a repretive of the Socialist Party as the or political party that dared to de for the political and economic emanci-

pation of women. After this, a Mrs. Mills, the last suffragist speaker, took pains to as the committee that the suffra "represented no party", "belonged to no party"and "were broader than any And the gentlemen sm party.

Two things are to be deduced fro this experience:

First, that the Socialist Party at First, that the forman frequently legislative hearings upon quest volving the fundamental princ volving the fundamental principles of the party. Old-party legislators may be given to understand that the cialist Party is a live party, with live questions and that wheever the political rights and econo freedom of the working class are c cerned it intends to place those in c the workers cannot fail to see a

Second, that working w a suffrage movement based upon working-class principles, de but upon the basis of a social r to be used as a weapon for a definite and distinct purpose—relief from existing conditions and emancipation

from wage slavery.

Woman suffrage is not a sex of tion, for all the workers au common: it is not a tax-paying question, for the great mass workers own no property; it is not a question of justice, for there can be no justice where economic slavery ob tains and there is a class-ruled a as the heritage of social advan to be used as a weapon for further of a system of exploitation of the

THE TOBACCO TRUST.

To the Editor of The Worker:--Permit me to reply to "A Worker" in your issue In my article on the American

trust as coming and clerks, sands of underpaid clerks, with the facts I to be in the facts I

store, who is responsible for the stock and cash, gets \$15.

Perhaps the wages are slightly higher in New York, where it costs more to five, has the only man who would be worth \$2.00 a year to the trust would be the local nunger, who has charge of all the stores in his town.

It would be profitable for the trust to offer an independent dealer a good job, at a fancy salary, for a short more of of thin and his small store, after that he fe at the fact, and the fact of the fact, and he fore a short will soon contest more, and store after the less than in business for its health, but that all capitalists, whether individual or corporate, are out for PROFIT.

HARVEY RUSSELL.

hiladelphia, Pa., March 7.

Child Labor in India. The evidence given before the Indian

Factory Labor Commission has revealed some scandalous facts in com with child labor in jute mills. president of the commission stated that, so far as the commission could see, half the children employed at jute mills were between six and nine years of age, and of that half a great many under fourteen were workin "full-timers". Mr. Walsh, an ins tor, when asked if the Factory Low had ever been enforced, made no reply.-London Labor Leader.

—In Japanese ports women with children on their backs can be often seen coaling steamships. Women, almost naked to the waist, forge chains in England, Same old capitalis ten of production in all countries alke.—Brisbane Worker.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

at strike took place in a small | of the failure of miners and operators tewn near Osaka, Japan, in January. in prents. Mine explosions are ed in one explosion and thirty in The government ed \$25 and 100 days wages to the smilles of those killed.

hen the hearing before the Interion of the nine-hour law was up, a road manager stated he had 1,400 rs from employees of his road that they did not want the law, Chair-Knapp interrupted with the as stating that the signers had forced under protest to sign the nent produced by the railroad Benevolent men are these

rious labor trouples still are d in the Lancashire cotton trade and among the engineers on the ast coast of England. Notices vere posted last week threatening a ut of twenty thousand cotton eratives in the Colne and Nelson cts, while the engineers who have en involved in the recent shipbuildstrike along the Tyne rejected by fected with the employers by David Liloyd-George, president of the Board of Trade.

Eight-Hour Day Won.

he International Typographical unhas won the eight-hour day after years of steady fighting. The ate set for the introduction of the ter workday was Jan. 1, 1906. At that time the members voted an asof their earnings, which meant that earning \$75 a month contribute \$7.50, those \$100 a month gave \$10 se getting \$150 a month gave sis. On Mar, 1, an assessment of one-half of one per cent was started to supply a fund for old age pensions.

More than 5,000 granite cutters quarrymen and others employed in the granite industry around Barre and Montpelier, Vt., and Westerly, R. I., are on strike owing to a failure to agree on a new scale. The cutters in Quincy reported for work having vot-ed to submit the matter to arbitration. Granife cutters in the bly quarry cen tres in Connecticut are also on strike At the Booth Brothers' quarries in Waterford and at the quarries at Millstone, fify men in each are out.

It is annomiced that the nine-hour law will be observed by the Northern Pacific Railway and the men wil work under much the same sch or rules as at the present except that some of them may have "split tricks will not have a meal hour. A patent stomach to digest wind would suit the

Authory Higgins, former United States Senator from Delaware, declares for Taft and states that the is the enforcement of greater principles in the management of our affairs, over the hostility of organized labor, tremendous to its power, overbearing in its purpose and deadly in its hate." Is that satisfactory to the union men who have voted the Re-

Following its victory in the United States Supreme Court in having the blacklist legalized, the Louisville & railway, which was complainant in the case, has followed up its advantage by reducing wages. Roosevelt has instructed the inter-state commerce commission to begin an investigation. Some of the L. & N. employees threaten a strike, whichmay spread to other lines.

The Spanish Federation of Labor (Union General da Trahajadores) had 31,558 members in October, 1903; 46,-485 members in October, 1905; and 36,-587 members in March, 1906. The loss in the six months from October, 1905. March, 1906, amounted to more than 20 per cent.

An amendment to the Sherman antitrust law exempting labor unions and agricultural associations from being held liable for damages, caused by strikes, boycotts, and the "unfair list" is demanded by the Chicago Federa-tion of Labor. The demand will be of little effect unless emphasized with Socialist ballots.

The unemployed question is facing ustralian workers also. The Sydney "Worker" prints the following telegram from Broken Hill:

"Warn men coming to Broken Hill in search of works that the labor market is glutted. There are approximate out of their back doors to support by 2,000 men unemployed on the Bar- their rich neighbor. Debs suggested

Britain and Ireland the number of Trade Unions at the end of 1905 was bage barrel was generally filled with 887,823. This membership shows an increase of 1.3 per cent compared with 1904, but a decrease of 2.7 per compared with the highest recorded (that for 1901).-

complete shutdown of the coal ers, is threatened March 31, because times. Think before you vote-

The members of the Workingmen's Association at Miklura, Australia, are on strike against sweater's wages. Un der the cloak of charity, a hypocritical Melbourne cleryman has turned scal purveyor for the employers, and is offering the places of those on strike to workmen at lower rates than the strikers were getting.

The New Zealand Department of Labor has issued an interesting history of its operations since its establishment sixteen years ago. During that period the Bureau found employment for 55,477 men, having 88,818 persons dependent on them. The history, which is issued under the inhas been neatly arranged and compiled by Mr. E. Tregear, the secretary of

Miners for Political Action.

The resolutions passed by the Illinois Mine Workers', at their recent convention, show that some progress is being made toward class conscious political action. The resolutions clearly affirm a struggle between the capitalist and working classes, that the former possess political power and use it against the workers and urges the necessity of a working class political organization to secure for the workers the wealth they produce. The reso lutions called forth an interesting debate and it was recognized by all that their adoption meant an endors

The Central Labor Union of Toledo, O., is arranging for a big mass meeting of protest against the anti-labor decisions of the courts. The Toledo "Union Leader" is advocating the meeting with much vigor. It is only fair to say also that the "Union Leader" is one of the best edited, progressive, and militant weekly labor journals in the United States. tablished a local standard that is only equalled by one other publication, the "Cleveland Citizen."

A story is running in serial form in "The Trackman" of Ft. Scott, Kas, which will later be published in book form and the proceeds will be used to build a home for that great body of railway laborers known as "section men". The story is a protest against that system of railway management that holds human life cheap as against the profits of the owners.

The wages of every telegraph operator employed by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has been reduced to \$60 a month, with 50 cents subtracted each month for hospital fees, making the net salary \$59.50. The re duction came in with the new nine hour law and is merely one way the roads have of defeating its purpose.

The federal troops were withdrawn from Goldfield, Nev., Mar. 7, as the arrival of the state police under the provisions of the "Cossack Bill" makes the troops unnecessary for the purposes of the mine owners.

John Burns, the Judge of the Puglish labor movement, is now suggested for the highest post in the Cabinet. namely the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, if Mr. Asquith becomes Premier and finds it necessary to resign the chancellorship. The capitalist class cares for its tools so long as they can be used.

St. Petersburg papers are warning Russian workmen against emigrating to Mexico. Work is not easily found there and wages are unsatisfactory, and one paper tells the experiences of parties from Vladivostok who were induced by steamship agents to go to Mexico, with unfortunate results.

The citizens of Newcastle, Pa., have rejected by a referendum vote the proposal to erect a Carnegie Library there. Homestead is not so far from Newcastle and the workers of the latter city have no use for the blood gift of the blow hole armor plate man,

The chief inspector of mines in India, states that the average number of miners working underground during the last year was 128,667. - This average was made up of males, 83,-053; females, 39,583, and children, 6,031.

DEBS FLAYS A PREACHER.

The pastor of the First Baptist Church at Terre Hante, Ind. was the victim of Comrade Eugene V. Debs' satire, at a recent Sunday meeting of Socialists in that city. Referring to Mr. Hemans' statement

that many poor people threw enough that the average poor person's back yard was generally paved with cus-tard ple, that the alley back of his In the United Kingdom of Grent house was generally piled full of strawberry shortcake and that his garroust chicken. He suggested that it might be well for the Rev. Mr. Hemans and some of the rich "neighbors" to save the money they were paying for food and make a canvass of the workers' back yards.

not declare it unconstitutional, as it -The Republican party stands for in lown, worked by 15,000 min-capitalism, and capitalism means hard -As yet there is no injunction against voting the Socialist ticket.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Russia.

The Bund or General Union of Jew ish Workingmen of the Russian Empire will soon hold its eighth general

The number of Social Democratic local organizations increased from 99 in 1904, to 177 in 1905 and to 937 in 1906; the figures for 1907 are not yet available. During the same period, the number of members grew from 16,610

The specialists who examined Nicholas Tschnikovsky at the Fortress St. Peter and St. Paul, report that the prisoner is in danger of a complete tinues. He is suffering from neurasthenia, his heart is weak, he is subjest to insomnia, and one lung has been affected as a result of his infinenza.

Germany.

It is expected that the elections to the Prussian Landtag (legislature) will be held in June so as to suit the convenience of the Agrarians and to em barrass the Socialists in their agitation against the unequal system of voting in Prussia. The Socialists will now work the harder to make the best use of the short time allowed them.

Holland.

At the beginning of last year the General Federation of Labor Unions of Holland , comprised 18 trade federations with a total membership of 26,227. On Oct. 1, the number of federations had increased to 24 and the membership to 30,208. Since that time four more trade federations, with 1,300 members, have affiliated. The trade federations are what we in the United States would call national unions. The total number of Dutch workingmen now organized in unions and affiliated with the general federation now exceeds 32,000-an increase of over 22 per cent in the last year, More than a fourth of these are diamond workers. Municipal employees come next, with about an eighth of the whole number.

France.

In a manifesto to the party membership unanimously voted by the National Council of the French Socialist Party at its last session, the follow-ing are indicated as the demands which the party should put forward as the basis for its activity in the impending municipal elections:

Proportional representation and municipal autonomy;

Extension of the right to organize to all persons of the municipalities: The insertion in the orders or con-

tracts for all public works of clauses regulating the conditions of labor as to hours of work, wages, hygiene, and suppression of extortion.

Municipal action for social insurance

in favor of children, mothers, aged

persons, the sick and disabled, and the unemployed. Free text books and school supplies: free meals for school children; establishment of trade schools and public

libraries. Abolition of the octrio (a tax upon foodstuffs brought into the city).

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Duchess Turns Socialist.

From London, England, it is reported that the Duchess of Manchester has

become a Socialist and will give ac

tive support to the movement, hav-

ing been converted thru the efforts

Duchess is an American by birth, the

Send one dellar and get a bundle of

of the Countess of Warwick.

daughter of Eugene Zimm "Big Four" railway king.

five for six months.

Will This Be Unconstitutional?

The law providing that no train dis-

patchers shall work more than 9 hours

out of the 24 went into effect Mar. 1.

If obeyed by the companies, it will

give employment to several thousand additional men. Of course, there is no

guaranty that the Supreme Court will

. . KIND EVER WRITTEN .

Return to the municipalities or to societies of the municipality of monopolies heretofore conceded to corpor ations, and extension of municipal

> ownership. The National Council urges that the comrades should see to it that a full ticket is put in the field independently by the Socialist Party, since all the other parties are either frankly opposed to the demands of the working have abandoned these demands when entrusted with power.

Italy.

Thru the insistent efforts of the So cialist deputies in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, former Minister of Instruction Nusl has been tried by the Senate and sentenced to imprison and fine for malfeasance in office. It took four years for the Socialists, over many obstructions, to secure a trial for the offender.

Great Britain.

The growth of Socialism among the British trade unions is shown by a recent issue of the "Rallway Clerk", in which are announced lectures and discussions on Socialism arranged by branches of the Rallway Clerks' ganization, which has hitherto been backward in assimilating Socialist ideas.

London "Justice" notes that "the growing interest displayed by all sections of the community in the attitude of Socialists to the questions of the day can be judged by the number of invitations being received to send speakers to state the Socialist position to all sorts of meetings and places."

The eight-hour bill for coal miners. introduced by the Liberal ministry in Parliament, provides only for an average, and not an actual, eight hours below ground for each man. Overtime to the extent of one hour is to be permitted on 60 days of the year, and the government will have the power to suspend the measure in case of great emergency.

The Young Socialist League is now in organization of young Socialists formed under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation. Membership is reserved to boys and girls from 13 or 14 to 18 years of age.

Canada.

The Granby corporation at Grand Forks is active against the Socialists and thru a local paper is conducting a fight against John McInnis, Socialis reperesentative in the Provincial Parliament for Grand Forks. It is expected that all the old parties will combine to defeat McInnis in the next election but the Socialists predict his re-election by a good majority. The corpor ation is a foreign one and its officer have no votes, yet they are trying to dictate, the politics of the Grand Forks' workers.

The propaganda of anti-militarism is on the increase in Japan. Comrade Osugi was sentenced to four months imprisonment for translating an antimilitarist pamphlet and other journalists have been prosecuted for their activity in the matter.

TAFT AND THE LABOR UNIONS.

By Fred. L. Schwartz.

Over in Connecticut, Bill Taft, cham pion heavyweight prospective canditicket, delivered a speech. It was one of the kind of speeches that politicians like Bill usually make when they need the votes of the workingmen.

Bill actually said he "believes in labor unions". Well, he's no fool, Like a wise man, he has changed his mind considerably, not because he really believes in labor unions, but because he thinks labor unionists are fools enough to believe what he really doesn't be

When Bill was a judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati before he went to the Philippines, he had a number of cases to decide pertaining to labor unions, which he so dearly loves, and their contests with employers.

. In one case-Moores & Co. vs. the Bricklayrs' Union-he sustained the lower courts in fining the union for "conspiracy" to injure the plaintiffs. He enforced an injunction compell

of Locomotive Engineers to abandon a sympathetic strike against the Tole do, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway.

In the great Pullman strike of 1894 he caused the arrest of J. W. Phelan. Phelan had organized a strike against the Cincinnati Southern Railway, Bill sentenced him to six months impris-

" The gigantic character of the conspiracy of the American Railway Unon staggers the imagination. Th railroads have become as necessary to the life and health and comfort of the people of this country, as are the arterles of the human body, and yet Debs and Phelan and their associates proposed, by inciting the employees of all rallways in the country to suddenly quit their service, without any disown employment, to paralyze utterly all the traffic by which the people live and in this way compel Pullman, for whose acts neither the public nor the railway companies are in the slightest degree responsible, and over whose acts they can lawfully exercise no control, to pay more wages to his employees. The purpose, shortly stated, was to starve the railroad companie and the public into compelling Pullman to do something which they had

no lawful right to compel him to do. Certainly the starvation of a nation cannot be a lawful purpose of combin whether the purpose is effected by means usually lawful or otherwise.

Wonderful Bill! "No lawful right" have labor unions to demand higher wages. Still Bill believes in labor un-Well, what's the use of labo unions, if they cannot effect their purpose "by means usually lawful or otherwise?" And if it is not a "lawful purpose of combination" to organize. why does Bill believe in labor unions now? and since the nation is being starved now by a handful of plutes; what has Bill to say? Well, "Goo knows"- and so does Bill and part of the working class know, that he may need their rotes.

Employers' Liability Bill.

An employers' liability bill has been introduced in Congress. Every common carrier is made liable to its employees who are injured when such njuries are due to the negligence or mismanagement of any officer or employee of such carrier or to defects or insufficiencies in equipment. This provision is made applicable to carriers in the territories, the District of Columbia and the Panama Canal zone and engaged in the transportation of the

The bill permits an employee cover damages if he has been guilty of contributory negligence, but says the jury shall diminish the damages in accordance with the amount of negligence they may find attributable to such employee. It is also provided that an injured employee shall not be held to be guilty of contributory negligence in any case where the violato such injury, also that questions of fact relating to negligence shall be for the jury to determine.

Berks County Nominates.

Local Berks County, Pa., met in Reading, March 1, and nominated the following county ticket: Congress, L. J. Neathery; State Senator, E. W. Leffler; Legislature (City), A. S. Blehl, John A. Aulenbach; (County), Iranec Miller, Irvin A. Bright, Caleb Harrison; County Commissioners, Paul C. Hanne, John W. Hess; Register of Wills, Charles F. Hoverter; County Treasurer, J. Harry Stump; Director of the Poor, John H. Larman; Prison Inspectors, William E. Roberston, C. W. Schlott, E. M. Keller.

A committee on the unemployed was elected and the lecture committee reported a large sale of tickets for the Haywood meeting on March 5.

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UNION No. 80—Office and Employment
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11 (German)—312 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
11 (German)—314 E. 74th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
11 (German)—116 E. 74th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
11 (Jerman)—116 E. 74th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
11 —Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.58 s.
m.; Dist. 11 — M42 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. 12 —300 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—2000 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—
255 E. 75th St., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARI. SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. Séth street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JUNERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 54th street, Pinancial Secretary, Joe Meetler, 542 E. 150th street, City: Record-ing Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 An-thony avenue, Bronx.

AROR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month. 8-p. m., at Labor Lycenm, 249 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month. 8-p. m., at the office, 250 Broadway, Telephone 2817 or 3818 Worth.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Branches in New York Brooklyn, Vpaterion, Newark, Elizabeth Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Losis Control, Committee meets second Thurs Control, Committee

BROOKLYN, 22d A. D., Br. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glenmore avenue; Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the mouth at 675 Glenmore avenue.

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Luserne, Philadeiphia, Allaghany, cona, Scranton, Erie, Allentown, Pa. Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal. Cleveland, O. Manchester, N. H. Baltimore, Md.

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and 3, so that expenses may be reduced.

the State Committee having to pay the rail-road fares to the state convention and

since Greater New York and the surround-ing counties will send more than two-thirds of the delegates, by holding the convention

in New York, the State Committee will not

have to cover a large expense. Applica-tions for Manager of The Worker were read

and action deferred until the next meeting

locals and comrades dealing mainly with

non reported on the condition of the party

organization, showing that total member-ship in the state of New York is between 3,800 and 4,000, with a total number of lo-

The special meeting of the State Com

mittee was beld Sunday afternoon, March 8. Present: Wm. Koenig, B. J. Rellly, H.

Sichostin B. Wolf. U. Solomon, the

Nagel. The various phases of The Worker were considered, such as the financial con-dition, the editorial changes, management.

etc. Comrade Lee read a statement con-taining suggestions as to what shall be done to assure the future of the paper, and

expressed his willingness to resign from his position any time the State Committee

finds it advisable to dispense with his cervices. The sentiment seemed to have been

ecessary to reduce the size to four pages.

also decided that all personal and centro-versial natter and as much of the parts news as are necessary be eliminated; that

nature and that the name be changed from The Worker to the New York Socialist

also that these recommendations to be final

The attention of the locals in the various

countles are called to the fact that it is optional with them to participate in the

spring printaries. Usually these primaries are held in the purpose of electing delegates to a state convention which elec s

delegates at large to the national conven-

Continued on page 6.

EDUCATIONAL.

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read and write CORRECTLY AND IDIOMATICALLY, Very liberal terms.

ISI CLINTON ST

the State Committee.

per be made more of a propaganda

unanimons that in view of the press

mously adopted by the meeting. It

cals, more or less active, of 42.

ications were read from the man

For this reason every Socialist should get The

"THE IRON HEEL

Socialist Sunday Schools are now in successful operation in several cities, and inquiries regarding their coaduct are being received. Until further notice such inquiries may be addressed to Miss Josephine foross, 776 N. Oakley avenue, Chicago, who is secretary of the Womans' Socialist Branch, and will be pleased to supply information. A new publication designed to reach the young folk, and supplement the work of the Socialist Sanday Schools, is about to be issued, entitled "The Little Socialist Magnaine". For further information, address Herman Kellett, Lawrence,

The motion of National Co Microtte of Calnornia, urging locals to ob-serve March 14, the twenty-fifth anniver-sary of the death of Karl Marx, by the ng of appropriate meetings, has been ted by a vote of 48 to 4, with 11 not

National Secretary's financial report for February shows receipts for dues of \$2,178.85 (Indicating a membership of 43,-212); for supplies, literature, and buttons of \$218.83; for the Campaign Fund of \$218.2); for transmission to the Western Federation of Miners, \$800; with other teams beinging the total up to \$8.47.46. ms bringing the total up to \$8,447.46.
e expenditures were \$2,952.96, leaving a sace of \$1,232.33, as against \$717.88 at the beginning of the month. The chief-items of expense were \$608.50 for office wares; \$604.10 for literature and printing; \$501.25 for speakers; \$251.37 for postage, express, freight, telegrams, and telephone; and \$801.65 transmitted to the W. F. of M. The amount received for dues is by far the

largest in the history of the party.

State conventions will be held as follows:
Oregon, at Portland, March 20 and 30; Kan-Oregon, at Portland, March 20 and 30; Kansas, in Representative Hall, Topeka, April 2, 3, 4; Iowa, in Socialist Hall, 605 E. Locust street, Des Moines, March 23. The membership of lown has more than doubled within the last eight months.

National Committee Motion No. 13 was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 45; no, 4; not voting, 11. The motion provides that March 16 be observed as a Marx Memorial Day by the Socialists of the United States.

The number of delegates to the national

The number of delegates to the national avention to which the several states and rritories are entitled is 218, 210 from or-nized states and 8 from unorganized ed states and 8 from unorganised s. The apportionment is based upon its for dues at the National Office for mber, 1907, January and February, The number of delegates shown by apportionment exceeds by 43 the number figured upon in the estimate made Oct. 31, 1907, and upon which the amount of the 31, 1907, and upon which the amount of the special assessment (35c.) was based. In yow of this and the further fact that a

reber of party members are now unemoved, and therefore unable to pay the assessment, unless every member whose mancial circumstances will allow of its ayment, responds the income for the payant of the railroad fare of delegates will all for each of the surpresents. ment of the railroad fare of delegates will fall far short of the sum necessary.

John M. Ray has resigned as State Sec-retary of Tennessee and H. G., Terlisner, 1085 Indians street, Memphis, has accepted the position for the mexpired term.

National Committeeman Mable of Mon-tang rankes the following motion, which will be submitted March 17:

mitted March 17:

That the National Secretary be instructed a have prepared a leaflet showing injunctions and court decisions against organized abor during the past two pears.

Dan Hogan of Huntington has been elected as member of the National Committee

Local San Diego, Cal., reports: "Memberhp Jan. 1, 138; new members received
uring January, 28; new members received
uring February, 38; four members removl from the city. Number of members last
ay of February, 230."

ocal Augusta, Ga., reports: "Received special assessment stamps a few days, and will no doubt dispose of them y ensily, as we find that even outsiders willing to purchase them. Expect to call for more shortly. The coming of the national convention sceme to have stirred new life in the comrades here." NATIONAL ORGANIZERS AND LEC-TURERS.

H. Brower: Oklahoms, under the n of the State Committee. C. Chass: March 15-10, Lead. S. D.: 18-21. Montana, under direction of

Committee.
State Committee.
State Committee.
Sh. Goebel: March 15. Hardwick;
15. Keene: March 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, husetts, under direction of State

Cirkpatrick: Pennsylvania, under-of State Committee.
M. Lewis: March 16. Louisville; Cincinnati: March 18. Covington, 16. Dayton. March 19, Dayton, O.
I. F. Heckenberg: Wyoming, under di-fien of State Committee.
I. W. Wilkins: Pennsylvania, under di-tion of State Committee.
ohn M. Work: Utah, under direction of

Boston Russian S. D. Society has rented a charter and will hereafter wn as the Russian Branch. A charter also granted to a club at Rock-The Fitchburg American Club, which en dormant for some time, has begun garssiatre campaign for members. All continues to lead in purchase of supe and is increasing its member. Cambridge and Norwood Finnish and East Weymouth and Gloucester van Clube are the first to pay the measurement, in each case paying for

native membership.

new General Committee met Saturiarch 7, and organized. It was voted abine the offices of State Secretary researce. The 10 delegates to naconvention will be elected by general the 10 receiving the highest number as to be declared elected, the 10 next to beyre as alternates. The followers elected as the Executive Commitman, Roswer, Jr., Hitchcock, Burke, as, Boberts, Wentworth, and Flynn, des McBride. Hall and Roswer, Jr., slected Auditing Committee. It was that secretary call a conference of the member from each club.

10 and in Fancuil Hall, Boston, 10.

Section Club meets every Thursday at 600 Washington street, at 8 The executive committee has for-a plan to distribute a great deal

OSTOR COMRADES! If you want to buy SHOES for your family, patronise a common 1219 Was been and Down a great.

PARTY NEWS of literature. A special fund is being raised to carry out the plan. Members who can contribute are urged to communicate with Ronry Steinman at hendquarters. Two thousand leaflets, "A Tip to the Jobless Wan" are at headquarters ready for dis-Man", are at headquarters ready for dis-

All Doston Socialists who were formerly members of the ward clubs, and have not joined since the reorganization, are urged to make themselves known. Sunday even-ing lectures are being held as usual at Pil-grim Hall, 694. Washington street. Cards advertising the lectures can be got at headquarters, 699 Washington street, Room 24.

SPRINGFIELD.

Karl Marx' birthday anniversary will be celebrated at the clubrooms, 469 Main street, Sunday, March Jo, at 3. m. Richard . Brooks will be the principal speaker National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel lecture in Grave's Hall, March 26. Admission, 10 cents. Ladies free.

New Jersey.

Bergen, Camden, Essex, Morris, and Passaic counties show a membership of 455; in arrears, 268; 46 new members admitted; 34 business and 11 public meetings 611 stamps sold and 463 on hand. Dues Stamp account, from last report, purchased, 1,000: total, 2,640; sold, balance, 1,876. National assessment stamps were apportioned among the 41 counties in which we have an assessable membership. Bills of \$21.08 were ordered paid. The Secretary will furnish to the "Dally Call" Conference the names of county secretaries. Fackert Oswald, and Kearns were elected a committee to draft a resolution condemnatory of the present unfair apportionment of delegates to the national convention, and to show why such method should be changed. They are further directed to request the publication in the party bulletin and offer it for publica-tion to the Socialist press. The National Committeemen were directed to submit a motion forbidding the payment of railway and denying a sent to all delegates from stress and territories in excess of the num-ber proceded for by the respective states

and territories and determined by the pay ment to the National Office of the sp assessment. In other words, if a state de tion, it must pay the special assessment ou the full membership entitling it to such delegation. It was decided that while there would be no interference with the plans adopted by counties for the collection of funds, the state would abide by the will of the majority and send 20 per cent to the National Office as required by notion covering collection lists. Individual report cards will be distributed with the xplanation that the plan is not mandatory. Deferate-elect Headley sunounced that he would not be able to attend the national convention. National platform submitted by Walker was returned to him for transmission to the National Platform Commit tee. Union County called attention to a violation of the constitution in the recen state election, and insisted that said elec-tion be declared tregular and void. Chao-

reigned for a brief period, but out of it came a motion for a reballoting, which was carried. On the ballot to be issued the secretary will have printed the constitu-tional requirements for balloting and final tabulation, that mistake may no again be made. Until the tangle is straight-ened out. Walker and Kenns, as National mitteemen, are restrained from any of ficial act save by direction of the State Committee. Motion 15 was submitted and

Committeemen were directed to rote no.

"""HEDSON COUNTY. Hudson County has elected the following officers: Organiser, F. Gilliar; Correspond-ing and Recording Secretary, M. Moser; Financial Secretary, E. Reilly; Treasurer, J. McCarthy; delegate to the County Committee, J. Clerkin; delegate to the County Campaign Committee, C. Eggers, Jr.; Lit-erature Agent, M. Moser; Auditing Com-mittee, J. Clerkin, G. Ederie, J. Lovell. The Secretary will send written reports to branches and The Worker and "Social

Local Hudson County will hold a special meeting Sunday, March 15, at 2:30 p. m., in Headquarters, 375 Central avenue, to consider questions which will come up at

The party will hold a smoker Tuesday evening, March 17, at Socialist Hall, 231 Washington street. A good program is promised. Admission, 25 ceuts. Refresh promised. Admission, 25 cents. Refreshments are free. Thirty-two red cards were issued by the County Committee Sunday. The Orchestra and Glee Club are now in full swing, and will hold forth at the

UNION COUNTY.

The Union County Committee met March Comrades Gelle and Marx were seated German lecture will be held as usual. A mass meeting will be held on March 25 or thereshouts and Comrades Walker, Buick-erood, Brotschneider, Congrove, and Luster were elected a committee for that purpose.
The lecture with Comrade Malliy will be postponed.

Comrade.

Comrades Marx, Horak, and Ess comrades Marx, Horas, and ross acreelected a committee to arrange for a May
Day Festival. A draft of a national pintform, submitted by Comrade Walker, was
read, indorsed and referred to the State
Committee. It was the unanimous opinion that the drafts submitted by Comrades
Work and Hulquit were "pink tea affairs"
and entirely out of place as platforms of a
working-class party. Five new members
were admitted, making a total membership
of 146. Receipts, \$22.15; expenditures,
\$29.50.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA. Arrangements are under way for a de-bate between Soi Fieldman and Prof. Per-rin, to be held April 5 in Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets.

The treasurer of the Campaign Commit-tee reports as follows for the February campaign, from Nov. 14 to Feb. 23, inclu-sive: Total receipts, \$506.35; expenses, \$447.74; balance on hand, \$58.59. The financial secretary reports receipts from Dec. 1 to Feb. 23 as follows: From meetings, subscription lists and miscellaneous, \$406.22; from donations, 885; total, \$494.22 Geo. R. Kirkpatrick filled three dates in Philadelphia last week, having good meetings.

Local Philadelphia met Sunday, March & und admitted 13 new members. The local undorsed the action of the Stuttgart Concress on the question of woman suffrage, and instructed its campaign committee to make the Women's Social Democratic Society in its propaganda for woman sufference.

wm. L. Sholdice was expelled from Lo-al Philadelphia for voting for Republican andidates at the winter primary election. A committee was elected to arrange for the state convention, which will be held a faril 35 and 26. The committee will

Comrades can buy good coffee in head-quarters at 20 and 25 cents per pound. The profits on sale of coffee will go to the local. A Socialist Literary Society has been or ganized for the study of literature from the Socialist viewpoint. Comrades desiring to join same should address the local sec-

The celebration of the Commune and the anniversary of the death of Karl Marx will be the occasion of a meeting in the Labor Liceum on Sunday, March 15, at 8 p. m. Lyceum on Sunday, March 15, at 8 p. m.
Comrades, settle for the Commune tickets as soon as possible with the financial
secretary of your branches.
L. R. Bunta, the Single Taxer, who was

allenged by the Campaign Committee to

debate, has declined. Campaign Committee is trying to arrange a debate between Sol Fleidman and Prof. Perrin for April 25, on account of the delegates to the state convention being in Philadelphia at that time. If this cannot be

lone, a mass meeting will be held. Local speakers will speak every Friday at 3 p. m. at Orthodox and Edgement streets, under the auspices of the 25th and

45th Ward Branch.

Local Phialedphia is trying to arrange for two dates for Leonard Abbott in Logan

Petitions for nominations on the April primary ballot will be sworn in at head-quarters on March 11 at 8 p. m. Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee reports receipts for the week ending March 8, 830.53.

Wisconsin.

The Socialist platform convention held in Milwaukee last Saturday was a harmonious and satisfactory assembly, 183 delegates being present. Addresses were made by Alderman Seidel, candidate for Mayor on the Socialist ticket, and the other Socialist nominees. The platform was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The present Milwaukee campaign pre-sents one new and noticeable feature. In former years the old party candidates spent most of their ammuniation against each other. Now they are training all their guns on the Socialists. Ex-Mayor Rose, candidate for Mayor on the Democratic ticket, opened fire with an attack on the "we'l-fed labor leaders" (he would probably like to see them all starved out). And now L. A. Dahlman, Republican candidate, is blaz-

ing away against us every evening.

The distribution of Socialist literature in the Milwaukee factories is now in full swing. Next week the speaking campaign at the factories will begin. Our speakers have the disadvantage of being obliged to speak before the factory gates, which in this climate is a serious inconvenience. The old-party candidates on the other hand are old-party candidates on the other hand are taken into the factories and address the workmen, while the employer and the full office force stand y to see that the men do not ask any tre blesome Socialist ques-

Here and There.

Local Beaumont, Tex., reports: "Things are getting in good shape here; from eight paid members in July, 1907, we rose to 38. There are only two city tickets in the field, Democratic and Socialist. This is the first time we have had a municipal ticket." The Socialists of South Dakota will hold

a mass state convention on April 7 at Pierre. The Indiana state convention will be held at Mauser Hall, Indianapolis, March 15.

Local Mesa, Colo., reports: "Our local cheerfully responded to the call for special 35c. assessment for convention expenses. There are 11 members in good standing. and every one paid up promptly, making \$4.00 that I forwarded to our State Secre tary this morning. Would suggest that the National Committee adopt this plan of specist monthly assessments for raising the

New York State.

Local Rochester has arranged for a de between George R. Kirkpatrick and J. M. E. O'Grady in Cook's Opera House for Sunday, March 15. Mr. O'Grady is a well known attorney and is expected to defend the side of capitalism with ability. A small admission fee will be charged to defray the expenses. After the debate the Socialist women will give a supper at headquarters, 40 State street.

The State Committee met Tuesday, March 3. Present, Slobodin, Hillquit, Solo-men, Paulitsch, Pelser, Wolf, Koenig, and Reilly. Additional members were scated as follows: B. Wolf B. J. Reilly, Wm. Koe Reilly. Additional m nig, from Kings County; Thomas Maguire from Westchester County; E. P. Clarke from Oneida County. New officers were elected as follows: Recording and Finan-cial Secretary, U. Solomon; Treasurer, Wm. Koenig. State Secretary Chase wrote his leave of absence will soon expire and since his present work is more congenial he offered his resignation to take effect as soon as the committee may desire; should soon as the committee may dealre; should the committee think, however, that his services are needed he would act. It was decided to postpone nominations for State Secretary and Organizer until the next meeting. A point of order was raised that the state constitution provides that the State Committee shall elect the State Or-ganizer, which implies that not only the resident members of the State Committee have a vote in the selection of the State Organiser, but all the accredited members of the State Committee representing the various counties in the state. The committee ruled that since five members consti-tute a quorum for the transaction of busi-ness only such members as attend the meetings of the State Committee can vote and that the members present alone can select the State Organizer. Financial Secretary Solomon reported a total income for February of \$1,005.49; expenses, \$847.70; balance, \$247.54. The Sustaining Fund of The Worker has been exhausted and the deficit during the last week in February was covered out of the regular funds of the State Committee. Manager Crimmins reported that while the circulation of the paper has increased, the increase in the cost of publication kept the deficit for the last nine weeks to about 288 weekly. The outstanding bills amount to \$427, which would somewhat reduce the actual weekly deficit; as the regular funds of the State Committee are not adequate to meet the deficit the only solution would be to reduce expenses. It was decided that a special meeting be called for Sunday afternoon, March 8, to which the Editors and Commrades Nagel, Jonas, and Cahan should be invited. The National Secretary wrote that the state is entitled to 19 delegates to the national convention. The State Committee had made provision for 17 delegates. Decided that the two extra delegates be apportioned, one each to Kings and New York counties, as both counties were entitled to one extra delegate. Owing to the Primary Election Law the state convention, which is to nominate state officers, cannot be convened until after the September primaries. At the same time we can have our regular state convention at such time as we desire and then held the official state and that the members present alone can select the State Organizer. Financial Sec

convention in October to ratify the nomina-WARNING! tions and so comply with the Primary Election Law. It was decided that a letter be sent to all locals suggesting that the state convention be held in New York on July 4

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LITTLETON DEBATE. debate between Franklin H.
worth and Martin W. Littleton
ant Socialism vs. Individualism" at
no Rochelle last Sunday brought
th an Immeuse audience and the ter was packed long before the ag opened. The People's Forum herge of the debate and Morris ed. The People's Forum

rade Wentworth, who opened he debate, outlined the Socialist philesophy and pointed out that only unlvidual be best conserved. wed that capitalism robs the indial of his toil and consequently his perty. Socialism comes to guarantee

Mr. Littleton, in his defense of capitalism, did not advance a single new nt but the stock-in-trade vari-He claimed that Socialism would a governmental tyranny, thwart individual, abolish initiative, and politician and orator, he was industrial chaos. Being an oldoquent than logical.

In the rebuttal, Comrade Wentworth cited the condition of the majority of the people to-day in a direct refuta-tion of Mr. Littleton's claims, that cap-Stalism is a fountain from whence all ssings flow. He also showed that people under Socialism will pro-t their individual interests because will serve each man and each nan will serve society.

Mr. Littleton's rebuttal was oratory etnning to end. It was an eftort to defend existing conditions, the ic, and the "great" captains of

rade Wentworth closed the de Comrate wentwerth dozen the test by showing the inevitability of Socialism. He recounted our strength and progress and declared that the utilions of Socialists all over the world will never rest until they achieve their aim.

"DAILY CALL" MEETING OF JOURNALISTS.

The following newspaper men were neld at the Labor Temple last Sunday call of the Board of Manage at of the Workingmen's Co-opera nger, Edwin S. Potter, J. B. Menz, John Nagel, James Oneal of New York City; Jos. Cohen and C. W. Irvin of Philadelphia; George H. Gordon and George Bauer of Brooklyn. ns were read from John rgo, Jos. Wanhope, Miss Alice M. nham, and Edmond Kelly.

following board members were Dr. L. Lichtschein, J. Chant

nt fully sanctioning the se etion and authorizing him to go to work at once and devote his full time to arranging details for the issuance of the long-looked for Socialist "Daily Call" on May 1.

rence decided that the pe per shall be an evening paper, six ses per week, eight pages, seven columns to the page, type name and headings after the plan of the New York "Globe". Subscription one cent opy and \$3 yearly by mail, "edito riel staff to be composed of men who are not only competent but have th ice in a special degree of the Socialist Party, and are not identified with factionalism in any of its phases, the editor-in-chief to have a splendid equipment of intellectual training united to a fund of proletaerience and feeling."

Philadelphia is making arrangeents to spend \$500 in putting news boys out to introduce the daily paper. General Manager Gordon will report his plans at the next regular meeting of the Board on March 18.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the conference Julius Hopp asked for co-opera-tion in his theatrical enterprise, the conference to receive 50 per cent on the tickets sold thru its efforts. J. Stein and S. Solomon were elected to confer with Manager Crimmins regarding the offer.

The delegate from the 34th A. D. re-

ported that his branch purchased \$10 worth of subscription cards M. Stel-zer reported that he had collected from ladies' Br. 164, A. R., \$5 for cards; J. Stein had collected \$15 of Br. 74, Workingmen's Circle.

After some discussion, a motion pre-alled that it is the sense of the conberence that it should discuss not only the finances, but also the general char acter of the paper. Simon Lipshitz and B. Lichtenberg were recorded as voting against the motion. The sec retary will inform all delegates of this

The next meeting will take place Wednesday evening. March 18, at the headquarters of the 26th A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street.

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNE!

Thirty-seven years have passed struggle for the Commune was drowned in blood. It was the first baptism of blood the workers of France received from the triumphant bourgeoisie. The cowardly Thiers trained cannon on the Paris workingmen that were bravely fighting the fan invader and thousands died ehind barricades or were ruthlessly urdered when disarmed. The atro-

of all countries, a costly lesson, but a

The thousands who sleep in the hastily dug trenches and in Pere-la-Chaise are this week remembered by the working class in all capitalist countries. They live and will live in

the memory of workingmen so long as class rule exists and there is need of warning against the blood lust of exploiters. The Commune is not dead so long as it serves the working class, as an example of heroic sacrifice in the struggle for emancipation. Long live the memory of the Paris Com-

THE 'SUN' PRAISES HEARST

mune, its martyrs and the lessons it

gave to the proletariat of the world.

We do not pretend to know just what it means, but we think it worth while to call to the attention and fix in the memory of all our readers the following extract from an editorial in

"If Mr. Taft were to secure the Republican nomination, he could not be elected. The Democratic candidate, whether Hearst or Bryan, would win. We mention Hearst because of that has inaugurated for his party a new national policy of conservatism and of mnation of the insane socialistic and lawless proclivities of Roosevelt and Bryan. Moreover, Mr. Hearst's denunciation of boycotting as criminal and un-American, the studied respect with which he receives the recent decisions of the Supreme Court and his apparent condemnation of privilege as the right or appanage of any spe orable attention through the country and are undoubtedly going to prove an important factor at Denver. Just at present he is the only figure in the field to divide discussion with Mr. Bryan, and the interest he inspires will increase rather than diminish from this time onward. Besides, it may be that Mr. Hearst's personal or moral character being superior to that of Mr. Bryan his association of himself with ideas of constitutional and conservative import may prove to have a widespread and far-reaching

"Speaking of our own state we record our conviction that no Republican candidate, and we particularly include Roosevelt himself, can carry it against Bryan, Hearst or any other Democrat that may be placed in nomination at Denver. There are mighty and revolutionary changes operating in the political landscape."

Hopp's New Theater.

The theatrical performance being arranged in the Socialist Theater at 15-17 Third street, on March 27-28, promises to be a good success. Arrangements have been made whereby per cent of all moneys paid for tickets on presentation of a coupon will go to The Worker Sustaining Fund. A committee to be elected by The Worker Conference will be in the box office and check all coupons pre

The two best stage children in New Yodk City, Ceryl Malvern and Maud Pulman, late with the "Prince Chap Company", will play children's parts in Julius Hopp's play, "The Dolls", Miss Muriel Hope, Mr. Ellis McClellan and Mr. John de Persia will also appear in the three plays to be given. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. On Saturday, March 28, at 10:30 a. m., a special performance for children will be Admission, 10 cents for children, 25 cents for adults. Those having received tickets by mall are reed to forward moneys at an early date as funds are needed.

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

to the national convention as far as the Socialist Party is concerned is not made at a state convention, it is unnecessary for the locals to participats in the spring pri-

New York City.

A regular meeting of the Women's Pro-gressive League will be held Saturday, March 14, 3-80 p. m., at 200 William street, The subject for discussion will be "The Evil Influence of Competition on the Unmarried Woman". Mrs. Oppenhetmer will read a paper and several others will fol-low with brief remarks on the subject. The society is doing splendid and earnestly de-sires all women interested in Socialism to attend the meetings and join the ranks of

The 9th A. D. is circulating lists amo members of the district and expects to raise \$15 for the "Daily Call".

The Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle has arranged a literary and memorial meeting in honor of Karl Marx on Sunday afternoon, March 15, in the clubrooms of the 8th A. D., 313 Grand street, at 1 p. m. Comrades in the district are urged to at-

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, March 14, at the Labor Temple, 243 F. Eighty-fourth street.

Kings County.

Kings County,

The attention of Brownsville and East
New York contrades and sympathizers is
called to the clubrooms maintained by the
comtades in Brownsville. The "Socialist
Labor Lyceum Association of Brownsville"
has been formed to support the existing
club, but its ultimate aim is to build a
Labor Lyceum. Those who appreciate the
importance of this work are urged to be
come members. The dues are 10 cents a
month. Meetings are held the first and
third Wednesday of each month at the Socialist Club, 177 Christopher avenue.

Br. 2, 25d A. D., has contributed \$40 to
the Western Federation of Miners: Litterature is ready for the enrolled voters. Dele-

ture is ready for the enrolled voters. Delegates were elected to the Shirt Makers' Conference of Brownsville and a picule committee was elected. The delegates to the County Committee were instructed to more for a meeting to discuss the questi of "unity".

- Send a dollar for five copie and

LECTURE CALENDAR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:20 p. m.—Anna A. Maley. "Some Current Fallacies".

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—George R. Kirkpatrick, "The Pedigree of Poverty" (or where did you

SUNDAY, MARCH 15. McKINLEY HALL (Bronx), One Hun-red and Sixty-ninth street and Boston load, 10:45 a. m.—Bartley J. Wright, Money Monopoly;

Money Monopoly",
WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585
Gighth avenue, 8:30 p. m.—Leonard D. Abott. "The Message of Ibsen"
RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth
treet, H. a. m.—Prof. Franklin H. Gidings, "Was Primitive Christianity Social-

RAND SCHOOL DEBATING SOCIETY, 2 E. Nincteenth street, 5 p. m.—Debate, ubject: "Resolved, That a Conservative endeucy is More Beneficial Than Radical-CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irtine. "Commonwealths of Bellamy and Morris".

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

COLONIAL HALL, 192 W. One Hundred nd First street, 8:30 p. m.—Anna Maley. TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

RUSSIAN WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIA-FION, 28-30 Avenue A, 8 p. m.—Alexander rvine. "Slavery in the South" Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, MARCH 15. LABOR LYCEUM, 949 Willoughby avenue. Evening, Commune Festival.
PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, nenr Flatbush avenue, 11 u. m. Rev. John D. Long, "The Perable of Swellen Wealth". UNITARIAN HALL, Fourth avenue and Fifty-third street, 8 p. m.—Rev. H. S. Baker. "The Burning of the Children".

Boston.

BUNDAY, MARCH 15. LABOR LYCEUM, 694 Washington treet, 8 p. m.—Theodore W. Curtis, "The coming National Convention".

Yonkers. SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

PUBLIC LIBRARY HALL, 8 p. m.—arx Memorial celebration. John Spargo. eaker. "Kari Marx; The Man and His

Rochester. SUNDAY, MARCH 15.

COOK'S OPERA HOUSE, 3 p. m.—De-bate. Ev-Senator J. M. E. O'Grady and George R. Kirkpatrick. "Resolved, That an American Workingman Cannot Be a So-delier"

Newark.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12. CONKLIN'S MISSION, Fifth street, near loomfield avenue, 8 p. m.—Socialist dis-FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

WEISMAN'S HALL, Hamburg and Ferry treets, 8 p. m.—Sol Fieldman. "The Mes MONDAY, MARCH 16.

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 230 Vashington street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. Lessons of the Paris Commune". Jersey City.

SUNDAY, MARCH 15. FISCHER'S HALL, 148 Newark avenue, p. m.-James M. Reilly. "Hard Times". Orange.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12. RAGLE'S HALL Cone street, near D. L. & W. R. R. 8 p. m.—Elizabeth G. Flynn. "The Need for an Ecoonmic Organization."

NEW JERSEY REBALLOT.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I desire o call the attention of the membership of the party in New Jersey to the care which must be exercised if they would not again have their work upset by an error. Your State Committee has properly declared your recent election irregular and has ordered

The ballot must be the same, so far as The ballot must be the same, so lar as mames and places are concerned, as the one first submitted to you or it will not be a reballoting; but a sew election, which would make it subject to declaration of the balloting and the ba Illegality; but there are names on the balelected, and if these names are again sub-mitted to you without this information, you will be restricted in your franchise. For example, Comrade Headley has noti ded the State Committee that he cannot go to the national convention. His vote was 270. It will probably be that on the next ballot and perhaps higher; but if he cannot perfern the dules of the office why abould those who yoted for him, not be ad-

cannot perform the duties of the office why should those who yoted for him, not be advised, so they may have an opportunity to yote for some one who CAN go to the convention and who may be almost. If not quite as acceptable, a representative.

I am fully convinced that the secretary would under the circumstances be justified in marking such names if understand there are several and adding to the ballot an explanatory note. Further, I am equally convinced that there is no intention of wrong doing; but it may be well to bear in milind that it would not be a fair election, if those who were in arrears at the time of last ballot, did not refrain from voting on this occasion, and I am constrained to add that we could not honestly count votes of members who have since been admitted to the party. That there may be no guess work as to the motive of this letter I will add that I am not bidding for the vote of Headley or any one else. I do not care anything about your vote or for whom you cast it. It is but a word or two on points that might be overlooked. Whether I am you this serve as loyally in the ranks.—Fraternally,

H. R. KEARNS.

Death of Clayton J. Lamb.

Comrade Tom Selby, writes The Worker of the death of Comrade Clayton J. Lamb, at Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 7: Comrade Lamb had for years been connected with the party in Michigan, and served it in a number of capacities. During the "trial" and of capacities. During the "trial" and judicial murder of the Haymarket martyrs, he devoted the columns of his paper—the "Independent"—to their cause and was hounded, physically assaulted and impoverished this entire plant being burned out) for his pains. Many comrades will regret to learn of his death.

An Expensive Bill.

That Kaiser Bill makes God a mere adjunct to his throne the world is well aware. Yet W. T. Stead, slobbering as usual over royal persons, says of him, "However cynics may scoff, no serious mind can fall to be touched with the profound sincerity of the Imperial evangelist." Sincerity, yes, but what kind of sincerity? The heaviest bill the people of Germany have to pay is Kaiser Bill. He is sincere in trying to impress them with the belief that he is a Bill backed by God.—Brisbane Worker.

************************************** BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

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TIME TO WAKE UP.

Comrades, it is time for you to wake up. The Worker needs your entire time and energy. You can do more than you have done during the two months past. Our receipts are entirely Inadequate to meet the current expenses, but if our renders will send a new subscription every week the Sustaining Fund would soon be unneces sary. Five hundred yearly subscriptions are needed every week. How many will volunteer to send one or more each week? There are a few comrades who never let a week go by without sending two or more. But w need five hundred of such faithful workers. Will you join The Worker army? You can enroll by sending in new subscription and pledging yourself to continue in this good work during the coming campaign.

The comrade imbued with the spir-

itual desire to hasten the coming of the Socialist Commonwealth overcomes all obstacles in the pathway. Defeat is unknown to him. He recognizes in the Socialist press the greatest weapon for use in the emancipation of the working class, and is untiring in his efforts to increase its influence. The comrades whose names are found in this column can well be proud of their record. Their work is fruitful of results. Let every render see that his name appears in our column next week. It is your duty, comrades, to interest your neighbors and shopmates in the cause of Socialism, and the best way is to get them to read The

Worker. See your neighbor to-day. Send in his subscription to-morrow It can be done, if you will it.

We have to batter down the existing prejudices of the people, and these are fostered by the capitalist press. To lessen its influence we must build up the press of the working class. William Liebknecht said: "The millions of subscribers and readers of the capitalist press are largely members of the working class, and it is they that give to the capitalist class the power to control the press with which they are kept in submission. The workingman who reads the organ of the enemy instead of a workingman's paper com mits mental suicide, a crime to his brothers and treason to his class. Control of the press by the workers will make it the most important weapon

Let us build up the circulation of The Worker and pave the way for the control of the press thruout the country by the Socialist Party.

What will you do? Our Workers.

new subs gathered by the wayside, August Sauter of Upper Nyack sends five yearlies.

J. Bornstein of Brockton sent a year

ly and six half-yearlies. H. C. Lewis of Baltimore sent three Charles Mench of East Mauch Chunk brought four half-yearlies. Birch Ellis of Auburn sent in eight

\$1.50 for new readers.

M. M. Schaenen of Brooklyn has three to his credit.

in four subs. Sol Feigen of New York renewed

N. L. Heartstone, Max Epstein and S. Lipkowitz of New York and F. Morse of Chicopee Falls renewed for

two years.

Three new subs were sent in thru the Chicago "Daily Socialist".

Get a Bunch of Cards.

Fred Arland of Albany sends \$7.50 and calls for 10 yearly and 10 half-

easy to dispose of cards for The Worker and sends a dollar for four half-yearlies.

he'll call for more next week.

Abe Litts of Ridgefield Park sent \$2

for sub cards.

Fred Cederholm of Bridgeport paid \$1.50 for cards.

\$5 for a batch of cards...

Hugo Hoyer had a few hours to spare the other day, so he canvassed the small stores on Third avenue and

Join the Bundle Brigade.

Local Oroville, Wash., sent in \$1.75 for a bundle subscription of five for a

scribed for five for six months.

Comrade Elliott of Los Angeles increased his bundle to 20 and sent in

Local Wilmington, Del., subscribed for a bundle of five for a year. You will need five copies every week during the coming campaign. It will cost only \$1.75 for a year; six months, \$1.

Haywood Buttons.

An excellent picture of Moyer, Hay-wood, and Pettibone on a button is having large sales. Samples, 10 cents; \$2 per 100 while they last. Order from The Worker.

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ART AND SCIENCE FOR THE WORKERS.

To the Editor of The Worker: Your pa-per la a very welcome guest every week in our house; only I do miss very much our house; only I do miss very much Mailly's dramatic articles, which were very much à propos. The Worker ought to give more articles illustrating the intellectual life, the artistic and scientific progress of the world. If it wants to be a live paper. The criticism of our adversaries is perfect. ly correct when they say most of our com-rades are too much one-sided economic fanatics. Even the it he true that economics are at the bottom of all other social phenomena, we cannot affort to let our adversaries monopolize the best sides of life science, literature, and art, as they do the material goods. I hope the time is not distant when our American comrades will agree to this truism, which is beyond question for most of our European com-rades. LUDWIG SCHROFTER. Buffalo, Feb. 13.

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Every one knows Sam Clark of Philadelphia. He's down in Virginia and to show he is still interested sends six

William Held of Philadelphia sent

William Edwards of Harlem brought

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Abe Sharp of the Philadelphia Jewish Branch sends \$3 for cards and says

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