NEW YORK, JANUARY 20, 1906,

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

s sending in subscriptions without resultiance must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agenta are personally charged and bald responsible for

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brutality," as "Justice" puts it.

Some Known in This Country

unpeld subscriptions sont in by thom. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XV.-NO. 48.

MASS MEETING

ber of new delegates were scated and the outlook for a successful parade was exceedingly encouraging. It remains for these delegates to a state of for these delegates to agitate in their for these delegates to agrate in their respective organizations for a full par-Selpation in the parade and to urge liberal donations to defray the ex-pca. Its of the conference. This con-ference has no funds whatsoever at its disposal and unless the organizations make Immediate contributions the making of the final arrangements will be somewhat hampered for lack of sufficient funds. It is therefore the duty of all those who sympathize with the martyrs of the Russian revolutionary movement to give their assistance and do it without further delay. It is very difficult to give an accurate esti-

letariat and one to be long remembered by New York Socialists.

Thirty-seven more organizations were scated at the last meeting of the conference.

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee of the Conference which had charge of all the details of the parade. A lengthy and often very heated discussion took place as to whether the parade should take as to whether the parade should take place in the afternoon or in the even-ing. The Executive Committee recom-mended that the parade be composed of two divisions, one to assemble in Rutgers Square at 6 p. m., and the other one at Second avenue and Fourth street at 7 p. m. A few of the delegates objected to this recomendation of the Executive Committee and urged the conference to start the parade either at 11 s. m. or some time in the either at 11 a. m. or some time in the afternoon. According to these dele-gates the Twenty-second of January should be observed as an injernational holiday and work should be stopped that day. They argued quite at length in favor of an afternoon parade and assured the conference that there are thousands of workingmen in this city willing to sacrifice a day's work for the martyrs of the Russian revolution. Several of the old and experienced delegates, on the contrary, spoke in favor of the recommendation of the Executive Committee and succeeded in convincing the larger number of delegates that an afternoon parade would gates that an afternoon parade would create a very poor impression for the reason that it could not be as big as the evening parade, it would also be a dis-tituctly East Side parade and thus de-feat the very purpose of the confer-ence, which was to arrange a monster demonstration and gives it as much an ustration and give it as much an international character as possible. By arranging the parade for the afternoon we would practically make it impossible for the German and other organi people of this city to stop work can only be decided by their respective or-ganizations and the conference as such has no right to issue such an order the Russian projetariat if those enthu-siastic comrades would work that day and contribute their day's wages to the discussion, an amendment to the report of the Executive Committee, to the efat Second avenue and Fourth street was adopted.

The following route recommended by the Executive Committee of the Con-ference was adopted: East Side divi-sion will assemble at 5 p. m. in Rutsion will assemble at 5 p. m. in Rutger's Square and will proceed to
Second avenue and Fourth street thru
East Broadway, Pike street, Henry
street, Clinton street, Grand street,
Eldridge street, Rivington street, Attorney street, Houston street to Avenue
A, Avenue A to Fourth street, to Second avenue, where it will join the
other division. The combined divisions
will start from Second avenue and
Fourth street for the Union Square
Park thru the following streets: Fourth
street and Second avenue to Seventh
street to Avenue A, Avenue A to Thirteenth street, Thirteenth street to Second avenue, Second avenue to Twentyfirst street, to Fourth avenue, Fourth
avenue to Union Square Park where
the speeches will be delivered. It was
decided to invite the following
speakers to address the meetings from speakers to address the meetings from the cottage and trucks: Ben Hanford, Algernon Lee, Morris Hillquit, J. C. Alexander Jonas in German: Abe Cahan, Dr. Gurewitz and B. Felgen-baum in Jewish; Dr. Schlitowsky in Russian; and Alexandra Polish. John C. Chase was elected grand

John C. Chase was elected grand marshall of the parade and S. Schapiro and H. Goldin as Sealstants in charge of the East Side division.

A roll call of the organizations was taken and most of the delegates reported that their organizations will participate in full force and that at their next meetings they will vote some financial contribution to defray the expenses of this conference. So far the following donations have been made: Russian Special Democratic Labor Party, 35; Arbeiter Ring Branch 1, \$10; Elavonic Free Thought Society, 35;

Educational Association of the Bronx, \$5: General Committee, Socialist Party,

The following comrades were elec-

limited funds at the disposal of the Conference it can not supply all the music, transparancies and torch lights

hendquarters and an unusually large number of police officers will be as-signed to keep order along the march of the parade. Three calcium lights were ordered and 1,500 red-light candles. It was also decided to have two trucks for speech-making. A col-lection will be taken up during the march and at Union Square Park and fifty lock-boxes will be secured for this purpose. Mrs. S. O. Pollock, Miss Marks and Miss Hochberg were appointed as a committee to have charge of these collection boxes and place them in the hands of reliable collectors. The following will be the formation

Grand Marshall of the parade, John C. Chase; headquarters, 64 E. Feurth-street. Marshalls for the East Side division, S. Schapiro and H. Goldin; headquarters, 24 Rutgers street.

Rutgers Square at 5 p. m., Progressive Young People of Kapule; Arbeiter Ring Br. 2, Ladies Br.; National Execu-Young People of Kapule; Arbeiter Ring Br. 2. Ladies Br.: National Executive Committee Arbeiter Ring; Defegates of the Hebrew Trailes: The Poward Association; Arbeiter Ring; Br. 1; Hat and Cap Trimmers Local No. 30; United Hat and Cap Makers Local No. 1; Rumanian Group Light and Truth; Polish Socialist Party Aid Association; Arbeiter Ring Branch 1* Sionimer Revolutionary Society; Austrian Working Circle Rr. 42: Krementschuger Radical Society; Mollver Revolutionary Society; Bironzine; Young Men's Ass.; Nikolaever Progressive Ass.; Lieder Rayoner Revolutionary Society; Stuchin-Zaludker Revolutionary Society; Stuchin-Zaludker Revolutionary Society; Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party; Vest Makers Union No. 16; Volkovisker Revolutionary Society; Dwinsker Revolutionary Aid Ass.; Homler Revolutionary Society; Dwinsker Revolutionary Society; Dwinsker Young Men's Aid. Ass.; Riga Revolutionary Aid Ass.; Homler Revolutionary Society; Planker Radical Society; Navaridicar and Vicinity Revolutionary Society; Polish Socialist Territorialist Organizations; Sbirt Makers' Union of Greater New York; Ladles Branch of Arbeiter Ring, Br. 1; Progressive Workingmen's Benevolutions; Skovener Bund organiza-

HANFORD IN NEWARK

N. J., Monday evening, Jan. 22, on behalf of the Russian revolution. The meeting will be held in Harmony Hall. 658 Broad street. All Socialists and roaders of The Worker in Essex County are called upon to be present and bring friends, so as to make it a creat demonstration.

PARADE IN BOSTON.

James F. Carey and Others Will Speek -Party and Bund Will Co-operate

significant series of workingmen in St. Petersburg will be commemorated here in an appropriate manner by a meeting during the afternoon and evening of Sunday, Jan. 21. Prominent speakers have been engaged, and the Russian Bund will co-operate in the arrangements.

OHICAGO.—Bloody Sunday will be observed here by a great meeting at North Side Turner Hall, 257 N. Clark street. Comrades Stedman, Morgan, Simons, Sissman, Smiley, and others

mill speak.

The West Side comrades will for der parade at Halsted and Randol and at 7.25 march in a body with b

pers to cerner of Randolph and Le Salle, where the procession will be solided by the South Bide comrades, thence north on Clark, where the North Side contingent will fall in at Clark and Kinzie. From that point the entire procession will march with hanners unfuried to the hall, singing revolutionary soings and keeping step to the martial tunes of militant Socialism.

Next Week.

Several other meetings will be held in outlying districts.

IN OTHER CITIES.

In accordance with the call of the National Committee of the Socialis Party of America, inspired by the In-ternational Socialist Bureau, meetings will be hell on Jan. 21 or 22 in nearly all considerable cities of the United States for the same great purpose. We

note the following: NEW HAVEN.—The local of the So-NEW HAVEN.—The local of the St-clalist Party, with the aid of the S. L. P. and progresive labor organizations, including the Hund and the Arbeiter Minerchor, will hold a demonstration on Sunday, beginning at 3 p. m., in the Music Hail, which will be preceded by a street parade, to start from Central Green at 2 p.m. The speakers will be H. W. Laidler of Wesleyan University, Chas. J. Mercer, Daniel De Leon, and Jas. T. Hunter. Eugene Toomey will

preside.
MYSTIC, Conn.—Tals local will observe the universary of the massares of workingmen in St. Petersburg by a meeting on Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7.30 p. m. Secialists of neighboring towns are invited to attend.

BRIDGEPORT. Conu.-The Socialist Party local, in conjunction with the Socialist Labor Party, and the Pollsh, Jewish, and Italian Socialist organizations, is arranging a meeting to be field in Madison Hall, the largest hall in the city, Sunday Jan. 21, at 2.30 p. m. Comrades and sympathizers of the various organizations are requested to meet at their respective headquarters so as to march at 2 p. m. to

the place of meeting.

PATERSON. N. J.-Local Passaic.
County, Socialist Party, has decided to
co-operate with the I. W. W., the S. L. co-operate with the L. W. W., the S. E. P., and other organizations in affirm-ing the solidarity of the workingmen of this country with those of Russia. A public meeting will be held in Helve tin Hall, 54 Van Flouten street, Pater son, Mouday erenius, Jan. 22. All comrades and sympathizers are re-

comrades and sympathizers are requested to be present.

ELIZABETH. N. J.—In co-operation with the S. L. P. we will hold a mass meeting on Jan. 21, 7:30 p. m. at Sanger strail, Fourth atpest and Elimbeth avenue. George Headley and Charles Chase will speak in English, John Frankenpold In German, Compande Baly in Hoheman, Compande Basky in Humarian, and Dr. Gordon in Tewisti.

n Jewish.
The local bas donated \$10 to the

The local line donated sit to the local line donated sit to the line of the li day will be held at the Labor Lycense, Sixth and Brown streets, on Sanday, Jan. 21. beginning at 2 p. m. sharp. Prominent speakers in English, Jew-1sh, German, Italian, and Lithuanian will address the inecting. All the proceeds of the meeting will go to help the Russian compades in their fight against autcorney. Philadelphia Socialists should do their utmost to make this meeting a rousing success.

this meeting a rousing success.

PITTSBURG - The Bloody Sunday demonstration will be held in Old City Hall, Sunday, Law. 21, at 2-30 p. m., W. T. Mills will speak in English and others in Jewish and German.

FINLEYVILLE Be Alex Wareh there in Jewish and German.

FINLEYVILLE, Pa.—Alex, Waugh
will speak on Sunday, Jan. 21. The
collection will go for the Russian revo-

BUFFALO.-On Sunday, Jan. 21, be-BUFFALO.—On Sunday, Jan. 21. be-ginning at 2:30 p. m., there will be a public demonstration in the Lyceum Theater, Washington street, near Broadway, arranged by a joint com-mittee of the Socialist Party, the Bund. the L. W., and the S. L. P. Philip Jackson, B. Reipstylis, and Thos. Jackson will speak in English, Robt. Stei-ner in German, and J. Shapiro in Jan-

Lists are being circulated to raise a und of \$500 for the Russian revalu-

cincinnati.—The Socialist Parts CINCINNATI.—The Socialist Parts, S. L. P., and I. W. W. locals will mile in holding a mass meeting in Westman's Hall on Jan. 22 in commenceration of Bloody Sunday. Good speakers will be there and a collection will be taken for the Russian movement.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Socialist Party and the L. W. W. will join in holding a mass meeting on Sunday, at 2 p. m., in Arbeiter Hall, on behalf of the Russian revolution.

ST. LOUIS.—A public mass meeting in behalf of the Russian Revolution and in commemoration of Bloody Sunday.

ST. LOUIS — A public mass meeting in behalf of the Russian Revolution and in commemoration of Bloody Sunday will be held Jan. 21, at 2:20 p. m., at Druid's Hall, Market and Ninth streets. Comrades Brandt, Slanket, and Hoehn will deliver addresses. A collection for the Russian revolution will be taker us.

Local St. Louis has so far raised about \$600 for the Russian Social Democratic Society—more than any other city except New York. And the St. Louis comrades show no signs of weariness in the 5004 work.

St. Louis "Labor" reports: "Carpentess in the 5004 work.

St. Louis "Labor" reports: "Carpentess in the 5004 work.

St. Louis "Labor" the last Monday night. There was considerable business to be transacted, which, howaver, did not prevent the union granting the floor to Courade Hoehn to speak in behalf of the Russian protestriat. No. 73, without any lengthy debate decided to dorate \$25 for the Russian strika and revolution."

In Lyttany well-known porth to be and seemed their off the seemed they are to be a seemed to be

cil and State Legislature Will Con-

this clause was illegal and void, as being "in restraint of competition." As another city election is near at

in state and city legislative bodies.

Russian Comrade Writes of the Sufforings Endorsed by the Strikers and of their Indomitable Spirit - Active Struggle Will Soon Be Renewed.

ter received by Comrade Ingerman from a prominent Russian comrade who has been sent by the Russian Social Democratic Party and the Workringmen's Council of St. Petersburg to visit the Socialist organizations of Western Europe and solicit funds for the aid of the Russian revolution. In the name of the two bodies by which he is commissioned, he appeals to the proletariat of the world. He says, in

stan projecturiat is prepared to sacrifice everything for illierty.

"Every contrade who has followed up recent events in Russia must know how great a responsibility in this conflict rests upon the workingmen of St. Petersburg. They have led so far, and they will have to lead in the final assault upon the autocracy. But to do this, they must have the support of their brothers all over the world.

"The condition of the workingmen is incredible and unimaginable to one who has not seen with his own eyes. After having gone thru three great strikes, lasting, with his own eyes. After having gone thru three great strikes, lasting, with hissignificant intervals, for several months, they are literally on the verge of starvation. Their wages are always very low, and it is impossible for them to save anything; a few months of unemployment, therefore, reduce them to actual misery.

"Their endurance is amazing, their devotion to the cause and their willing, ness to make," any sacrifice for it is astonishing. In the midst of the severe cold of a Russian winter, without proper food or ciotting for themselves and their wives and children, they yet voluntarily sacrifice their earnings for the sake of political liberty.

"Nothing but the absolute lack of resources prevented the success of the recent strike in 5t, Petersburg. With unarmed bands and ampty stomachs, the workingmen have neither means nor energy to carry on the struggle. I am fatty noufitive that we could have a content of the severe of the workingmen have neither means nor energy to carry on the struggle. I am fatty noufitive that we could have a content of the section of the recent strike in 5t, Petersburg. With unarmed bands and ampty stomachs, the workingmen have experience in the building trade, and afterwards found employment with ends of the same experience in the building trade, and afterwards found employment with the winter and brickyard work in the same works in the winter and brickyard work in the same works in the shout work at the South Metropolitan (as

enough?

When once our comrades in Russia have won a considerable victory—when they can selze a government arsenal or win great enough successes to bring two or three regiments actively over to their side—there will be less occasion for them to appeal to their brothers of this and other countries for help. It is the beginning that is for help. It is the beginning that is hard. Therefore, NOW is the time to

GET HEAVY SENTENCES

It will be remembered that Gustave Herve and several other of our French comrades were prosecuted by the government on acount of their propaganda against militarism. The trials have at last come to an end. All but two of the accused—Comrade Cipriani and a woman—have been condemned and given heavy sentences. Herve gets four years in prison, Gohrer two, and the others one-year terms. It is believed that the result will be to give a great stimulus to the antimilitarist movement; indeed, the prisoner's formally thanked the court for thus advancing their cause.

Court Holds Eight-Hour Clause Unconstitutional.

But Socialist Members of City Coun tinue the Fight for Shorter Work-

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 13 .- Two

Socialist members to vote for the clause, now feel that they dare not go back on it. Accordingly, the Coun-cil has voted to appeal to the Supreme Court. It is hardly likely that Judge Halsey's decision will be reversed, bu for the reduction of working-day in proportion to the increased productive-ness of labor, and also to teach them the necessity of putting Social Demo-crats on the judicial bench as well as

FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

rt: "The revolution is not ended; it is

just beginning. Dark clouds now hang over Russin. But the day for a final conflict is approaching, and the Rus-sian proletariat is prepared to sacrifice

nor energy to carry on the struggle. I am fairly positive that we could have gained a complete victory over the autocracy last mouth, had we had sufficient money to support the St. Peters-burg strike."

FIRST SOCIAL DEMOCRAT IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Will Thorne, Secretary of the Gas Workers' Union Elected From West Ham.

cial Democratic Federation Scores Its First Big Victory — British Working Cless Awaking — More than a content of the fight.

LONDON. Jan. 15.—Will Thorne, andidate of the Social Democratic dates nominated or undorsed by it, and vice versa. Among the labor candidates are to be counted those of the S. D. P., efficient.

The foregoing dispatch neralds the greatest victory yet achieved by the greatest victory yet achieved by the well as some independents. All of these are more or less clearly social, these are more or less clearly social, these are more or less clearly social, there are more or less clearly supports candidates nominated or undorsed by it, and vice versa. Among the labor candidates are to be counted those of the S. D. P., efficient.

In the general parliamentary elec-tions which are now going on, the S. D. F. nominated nine candidates in eight constituencies, as follows: Aber deen (N.), T. Kennedy; Accrington Dan Irving; Bradferd (E.), Councillor E. R. Hartley; Surnley, H. M. Hynd-man; Camborne, Councillor J. Jones; Northampton, John E. Williams and Councillor J. Gribble: Southampton, H.

istic in their views and purposes, althominor differences of theory or practice atill divide them.

In the present election 51 candidates have the support of the L. R. C. and there are several others who are counted as labor men. Some of these are endorsel by the Liberals (generally, in constituencies where the Liberals could not hope to win alone), but the majority are in a three-cornered fight, "against Liberal hypocrisy and Tory brutallty," as "Justice" puts it. Quelch; West Ham (8.), Councillor Will Thorne. So far, only the one has been heard from. Even if we elect no more, the result will be good, for we have never before had a clearly avowed Socialist

Who Is Will Thorne?

"Reynolds' Newspaper" gives the following biographical sketch of Comrade Thorne:

Congresses held in Brussels, Zurich, and London. In 1890 he was elected on the Town Council of West Ham, and has been

Town Council of West Ham, and has been a member ever since, and in 1868 he was the Deputy Mayor. Such is the life story of the man who is to contest South West Ham in the interests of labor at the next general election, and although he was beaten at the last election, there are great hopes he will wipe out the majority at the next. A man of sound common sense, everwidening experience, and full of seal and earnestness in the cause he has espoused. Will Thorne will make his mark in Parliament if the electors have the good sense to return him.

Comrade Schlueter, editor of the "Volkszeitung." who met Thorne fre-

"Volkszeitung," who met Thorne fre quently in Eugels' bouse at London in

1889, speaks very highly of him. Thorne was, from the time he became a Socialist, an intimate friend of

Eleanor Marx Aveling, and was in

Labor Forces Gaining.

the Associated Press it would appear that the Socialist forces have so far made a good showing in the elections.

which are not yet completed, but will run on yet for a week or two.

According to the dispatches of Jan. 15, out of 162 members so far chosen (there will be 670 in all), 93 are Liberals, 30 Conservatives (or Unionists), 21 Labor men, and 18 Trish National-

ists.

The last parliament included but six members definitely counted as labormen, of whom J. Kier Hardie, of the

I. L. P., was considered the leader. Many American Socialists will remem-ber Comrade Hardle from his tour of

From the imperfect reports given by

at Westminster.

Some Known in This Country

Of the 51 supported by the L. R. C., ten are I. L. P. candidates. Four of these are more or less known to our readers. Kler Hardle, candidate for re-election in Mcriner Tydril, made a tour of this country in 1805. Stanton Coit, candidate for Wakedield, will be remembered for his part in the unemployed agitation in New York in the winter of 1803-94. Pete Corran, candidate for Jarrow, and Ben Tliett, for Eccles, have been fraternal delegates to A. F. o. L. conventions and have made lecture tours for the Socialist, Party of America. Thorne is the only S. D. F. candidate supported by the "Will" has seen his full share of victsditude and hardships during the forty-seven years of his life. He was born at Birmingham in 1857. At the tender age of seven years he went to work on a ropeyard, h's employment being to turn the spinning wheel. After a year at this work he also went to work in a brickvard, where he rewent to work in a brickvard, where he re-mained for about two years. The indomit-able apirit of fair play and justices which rules the man was shown by the lad, for at the age of teu years he left his work because of the tyranny of his employer. About this time the father, was murdered by a horse dealer. (The charge was re-duced to manufaughter at the Warwick Assizes, and the horse dealer sentenced to a term of imprisonment.) There were four L. R. C. The "Labour Leader" (I. L. P. or gan), speaking of Thorne's candidacy, at West Ham, says that his Chamber-lainite opponent was carefully avoiding public meetings, but had the church and the liquor trade well or the church and the liquor trade well or the course that the course that the course the course that the cour ganized. It seems that even the comchildren left. Will being the only one able to work, and the task of the lad can be easily imagined. From the brickyard he went to work at some metal-rolling miles, now known as the Small Arms Factory, Birmingham. After four years' service, he was one of the leading spirits in a strike, and had to quit. He was afterwards employed for about two years at some wagon works, at which another strike occurred, and he then went to Everitt's rolling-mill to work. At this place, on refusing to work under price, he "got the sack." He then had some experience in the building trade, and afterwards found employment wheelers At the last general election also Thorne was our candidate in West Ham, and polled 4419 votes, as against 5,615 for the Tory. Reasons for Oor Gala. Three things have contributed to the Three things have contributed to in-great increase of the labor vote: First, Taff Vale law—the decisions of courts and of the House of Lords

of courts and of the House of Lords as a court of last resort, enabling employers to levy on the funds of trade unions to rebulurse them for losses caused by strikes;

Second, the disclosures in regard to the miserable condition of the children of the working class, and the agitation of S. D. F. for state maintenance of school children: school children; Third, the terrible increase in the

army of the unemployed, the demonstrations organized by various Socialist and labor organizations, and the discouraging replies given to deputations on their behalf alike by Tory Premier Balfour and Liberal Premier Campbell-Bannerman and his lackey, John Burns, renegade from the labor

The Englishmen are slow to move But it seems that they really are mov-ing, this time, after almost sixty years of quiet.

The result of the elections as a whole is an overwhelming defeat for the Conservatives—a landslide, we Americans call it. The Liberais will have a large clear majority, it appears, without counting on Labor or Iriah members. We could wish that their

victory were less complete. As to the significance of the vote, however, there can be no doubt. A

The more closely the returns from the constituencies are studied the more clearly stands out the fact that want is happening in the general election is in the nature of an uprising of the laboring people rather than a direct pronouncement on the questions placed before the country.

The London "Times" of Jan. 15 said. ditorially:

what we are now witnessing is really not an expression of admiration for Liberal statemanship or a wholesale condemnation of Mr. Balfour and his works. It is not a verdict upon the issues that the politicians imagined themselves prescribing for the electors. While they have been disputing about their issues, another issue has been shaping itself after the fashion of such things, quietly, stiently, without observation.

been shaping itself after the fashion of such things, quietly, sliently, without observation.

That issue is whether the working classes who form the bulk of the electrotate, are to decide the policy they desire, or go or contenting themselves with choosing between the policies offered to them by the traditional parties. They have decided for the first siternative. They have decided for the first siternative. They have done what some observers expected them to do long ago, but what they had so long abstained from doing that these observers had for gottes to go, on expecting it.

Where the workingmen run candidates of their own they have returned them with immense majorities. Where they have not had their own candidates, they have done the laberal candidate as the one most lavish of promise. In several cases where they have not been sure themselves, they have missed a seat they might have won. But their direct nominees are going to form a considerable section of the new House of Comons, and the Liberal from whom they have extorted promises and who owe to them their seats, are also very aumerous.

like its due place in the international of labor

Ella Reeve Cohen will lecture on The Revolution in Russia under the Representation Committee, to which bilding, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Sunday evening, Jan. The not affiliated with the L. E. C., program.

GREAT PARADE OF **NEW YORK WORKINGMEN**

Over One Hundred Socialist and Other Organizations Will Join in Monster Demonstration Next Mon day on Behalf of the Russian Revolution.

The second meeting of the Bloody
Sunday Parade Conference was held
on Wednesday, Jan. 10, in the Labor
Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. John C.
Chase and M. Gillis acted as chairman
and vice-chairman. The large hall of
the Labor Lyceum was packed to the
doors with delegates representing
about 110 organizations. A large number of new delegates were seated and

Cigar Makers' Union. No. 90, 25; Arbetter Ring Br. 8, 32; Volkovisker Revolutionary Society 25; 6th and 10th
A. D., \$5; Socialist Literary Society,
35; Corpenters and Joiners No. 90, 225;
Schwillewitzer Labor Bund, 25; 22nd
A. D., \$2; A. A. Heller, \$5; Workmen's
Educational Association of the Bronx,
ber of new delegates were seated and
35; General Committee, Societies Parks as a committee on resolutions: M. Hil-quit, Alexander Demsky, Moses Oppen-heimer, Dr. M. Romm, Abe Cahan, Dr. Schitlowsky, Mrs. S. O. Pollock, J. O. Chase, H. L. Slobodin and A. Reyseck. Several organisations have made ar-

rangements to bring their own musi and torch lights and transparance, while the Conference will have to look out for the small organizations which are financially unable to attend to these details. All the organizations are requested to have their own trans-parancies and if possible have a band parancies and if possible have a band of music and torch lights, as with the

mate of the size of the parade. From present indications it looks as if the present indications it looks as it the parade will be a great success and it will surprise many a comrade. No 67-The permit was secured from police forts have been spared to make this demonstration a real international demonstration of the New York pro-

of the two divisions:

List of organizations to assemble at

Br. 1; Progressive Workingmen's Benevolent Ass.; Kovener Bund organiza-tion, Arbeiter Ring Br. 35; Agitalon Committee of the Arbeiter Ring, Ladies: Arbeiter Ring Br. 38; Zetorner Group Socialist Revolutionists: Ka-doner-Raynor Benevolent Society; Jew-ish Ladies' Tailors, I. W. W., Local No.

Benevolent Ass.; Minaker Organization of the Bund; Arbeiter Ring Br. 2; United Cloth and Hat Makers' Local United Cloth and Hat Makers' Loca No. 3; Odessa Revolutionary Ben evolent Society; Propressive Lyceum Library; Suspenders' Makers' Union No. 2560; United Journeymen Tailors Hebrew Branch; Lining Makers' Union Hebrew Branch; Lining Makers' Union No. 23, U. H. & C. M.; Nikloserer Progressive Ass., Br. 30 Arbeiter Ring; So-kolover Young Mens' Benevolent Ass.; Br. 83 Arbeiter Ring; Board of Delegates of Russian Socialists; Harlem Progressive Educational Club; Kishinever Revolutionary Society; New York Branch of the Russian Bund; Homler Progressive Association, Branch 20 Arbeiter Ring.

List of organizations to assemble at Fourth street and Second avenue: So-cialist Band, all the Assembly District organizations of the Socialist Party; Turnverein Vorwaerts: Singing Socie-ties; Workmen's Sick and Death Rensties; Workmen's Sick and Death Renefit Societies; Carpenters' Unions; Russian Social Democratic Labor Party; J.Ithonian Socialist Society Zihns; Slavonic Free Thought Society; Cigar Makers' Union No. 90; Machinists Lodge No. 335; Passemanterie Union; Bricklayers' Unions; Architectural Iron Workers' No. 42; Polish Socialist Party; Finnish organizations of the Socialist Party, etc.

All organizations for the East Side All organizations for the East Side division are requested to assemble in Rutgers Square as near 5 p. m. as possible, and at 6 p. m. the division will march to Second avenue and

cialist Party, etc.

The organizations which are to form the division on Second avenue and Fourth street are requested to as-semble not later than 6.p. m. as this division will start at about 7p. m. as this di-vision will start at about 7p. m. when the other division is expected to arrive at Fourth street. For further infor-mation see either Secretary U. Solomon or Grand Marshall John C. Chass.

IN BROOKLYN.

Kings County Socialists to Observe Bloody Sunday.

harles L. Furman, Charles Vander porton, and Elia Reeve Cohon Wil Address Meeting to Labor Lacoum or Monday Evening - Whole Collection Will Go to Russian Pavalutianists

The Brooklyn comrades are not neg-lecting their duty to the Russian revo-lution. The Kings County Committee of the Socialist Party, at its last meeting unanimously endorsed the action of its Executive in organizing a public mass meeting to be held in the large hall of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby avenue, on Monday evening, Jan. 22, in commemoration of

Bloody Sunday.
Dr. Charles L. Furman will preside and Charles Vanderporten and Ella Reeve Cohen will deliver the principal

The entire collection will be sent to the National Office of the party to be forwarded to Europe for the benefit of the Russian revolutionary organizations. The expenses of the meeting will be paid by Local Kings County out of its own funds.

Every comrade is urged to do his itmost, during the few intervening days, to advertise thi. meeting. The hall should be filled to the doors. Cards and handbills can be had from Organizer Schnefer at the Labor Lyceum. and each party member should do his best to distribute them among his neighbors and shopmates.

BROWNSVILLE HOLDS SEPARATE MEETING.

The comrades of the Brownsville district of Brooklyn will hold a separate meeting. Branch 2 of the 21st A. D., S. P., is co-operating with the local organizations of the Russian Social Democratic Society and the Bund to fill Metropolitan Sänger Hall, Wat-kins and Pitkin avenues, to its fullest capacity on Monday evening. Ad-dresses will be made in English, Jewish and Russian. The Brownsville com-rades declare that they will raise \$500 to help give a new impetus to the Russian workingmen's fight for uni-

AND IN THE ISTH. The 15th A. D. will hold a mass meeting on the evening of Jan. 22 to commemorate the critical moment in the Russian revolution, at Capitol Hall, Manhattan avenue and Varet street. Comrades L. Goldberg, J. Oglentsky, F. Ljef, Oscar Pudson, Seligman, Bfon-bach and W. J. F. Hanneman are in

IN RICHMOND, TOO.

The States Island Comrades Join In Alding the Russian Struggle for

Freedom and Progress. Local Richmond of the Socialist Party will devote Sunday, Jan. 2:

observing the anniversary of the Tant's massacre of the workingmen who came to petition him for reform and to aiding them in their present effort to win by force what they could not get by peaceful means.

At 3 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, Stapleton, Courtenay Lemon will lecture on The Bloody Sunday in St. Petersburg. No Socialist or other lover of liberty, man or woman, living in Staten Island, abould fail to attend this meeting.

Ben Hanford will be the speaker at the meeting to be held in Newark, N. J., Monday evening, Jan. 22, on be-

For Meeting in Springfield.

BOSTON.—The Socialists of this city will observe the anniversary of Bloody Sunday with a parade, starting at Castle Square by 7.15 p. m., Jan. 22, and will march down Tremont street to Fancuil Hall, where James F. Carey and other well known Socialists will speak.

The Arbeiter Ring, the Kranken Kasse, the Bund, and the Polleh, Finnish, Lottish, Lithuanian, and Italian Socialist organizations are acting with the party in this matter.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The massacre of workingmen in St. Petersburg

CHICAGO COMRADES ALSO WILL PARADE

HELPS DAILY

Famous Writer Lectures in Carnegie Hall Next Week.

intion" is His Subject, and H Proceeds of the Lecture Will Ge to Fund for Starting & Dally Paper for the Revolutionary Mavement. "Revolution" is the theme upon

which Jack London, the well known author and Socialist agitator, will speak in Carnegie Hall on Thursday The lecture has been arranged as a henefit for the fund to establish a So-cialist daily paper in New York City. It should result in a good increase for that fund. vening, Jan. 25.

On the success of this meeting, we on the success of this meeting, we are informed, it will depend whether further active steps to establish the "Call" will be taken in the near future. The commades who have given so much of their time to the realization of our hope to possess a daily newspaper feel that they have not re-ceived the necessary support from the membership at large. Unless this meeting is made a tremendous success, showing them that the rank and the feels the necessity of a dally news feels the necessity of a daily news-paper as much as they do, they will be forced to the conclusion that the time is not ripe to publish the paper and that the comrades do not want it. The prominence of Jack London makes it easy to sell tickets every. makes it easy to sell tickets every-where. Fifty comrades are needed to take charge of the sale of "The War

of the Classes" among the audience Those willing to belp must report to L. A. Malkel at Carnegie Hall, at

7.30 p. m. on the date of the lecture

Comrades willing to distribute cards and posters will apply to John C. Chase, 64 E. Fourth street. All tickets

must be accounted for not later than

Jan. 23, to Comrade Chase. Tickets not returned by that date must be Tickets are for sale at 64 E. Pourth street, 200 E. Eighty-sixth street, 330 Third avenue: 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street: 585 Eighth avenue, and 184 William street, and at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949

AMERICAN AID FOR

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Recretary Friedland and Treasurer Romm of the Bussian Social Demo-eratic Society of New York acknowl-edge the receipt of the following con-tributions for the assistance of the

J. Word Mills, per Kerr. \$7; H. Hub-hard, \$1; Local Westfield, Br. 2. per H. Ofte, \$3; J. O'Shanghassay, \$t. Andrews, Can., \$1; Progressive Lodge No. 535. I. A. of M. \$50; Local 150d, United Mine Work-ers, \$3.25; Socialist Club, Bioomfield, \$5; coll. at mass meeting of Russian S. D. Soc., \$20.70; French contrades, Clintierd, Pa., \$20.44; L. A. Malkiel, bal on List 98, \$2.75; Local Confuncti. Words Br. \$5; 220.44; I. A. Malkiel, bal on List 10, 52.75; Local Cincinnati, Pourth Ward Br., 52; Greetham, Orlando, 55; McBehan, Clinton, Ia., 50c.; A. R. Kellar, do., 50c.; H. Tuttle, de., 81; R. Haifman, Camillus, N. Y., 26; 21st A. D., N. Y., per Greestek, 53; Mistic, Conn., 230.20; previously acknowledged (corrected), 25,172.53; total, 26,266.58. In last week's report W. Trefs should have been credited with 50c. Instead of 25.

Comrade Ingerman having resigned the treasurership, all contributions should henceforth be sent and drafts and orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 308 E. Fifteenth street, New York.

WHAT OTHER COUNTRIES ARE DOING The S. D. P. of Germany has so far contributed \$50,000 for the assistance of the Russian revolutionary movement. And the German comrades ire still putting in their penn

There is no country in the Caucasian There is no country in the Caucasian world in which the working people are poorer than in Spain. Yet the Spanish Socialists have raised 4,000 pesseas, or \$500, to help the Hussian comrades. Spain, be it remembered, has but-18,000,000 people, and the average wages are not half that of American workingmen. To keet even, we of the United States ought to have contrib-uted \$7,000, instead of \$6,000, so far.

SCOTTISH MINERS FOR SOCIALISM

Only Formally Endorses Socialist Principles, but Also Provides fo Active Propaganda.

innual Conference at Edinburgh No.

In London "Justice" for Jan. 6, J. B. McNab writes of the annual conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation, which was held in Edinburgh, with President Robert Smills in the chair. "He says: The deliberations and decisions of the conference were even more encouraging, from a Socialist point of view, than those of hast year. The Scottish miners have now acmore encouraging, 10th a Schlass, point of view, than those of inst year. The Scottish miners have now accepted the whole Socialist program with scelamation. As with the object of the program, so with the Socialist palliatives, all those which we have pushed to the front were accepted, special prominence being given to state maintenance for school children and provision for the unemployed.

Unlike so many other trade-union congresses that have passed Socialist resolutions as mere expressions of the opinions of the delegates assembled, the Mineral Conference has decided to educate the rank and file to the Socialist ideal, and the Exfective Council was charged with the duty of armaging regular meetings in the various districts for this purpose.

IN MILWAUKEE.

reeks ago The Worker gave an account of the fight of the Social Demo cratic Aldermen in this city to ensure the eight-hour day in the building of the new 20,000,000-gallon pumping en gine for the city waterworks. Our comrades got the clause in the con-tract, but it was violated and the mat-

and, the old-party members of the Council, who had been forced by the

We are allowed to quote from a let-

verything for liberty.
"Every comrade who has followed

Is it necessary to add anything to this appeal? Is not the need of prompt and generous action clear enough?

Herve and his colleagues in this trial went further in their utterances than the party generally thought justifiable, but they have the hearty support of the party now that they have been victimised. The head and front of their offending was the issuance of leafets addressed to the soldiers advising them, in case the officers should order them to fire upon the people in the service of the capitalists, to shoot the officers inatead, and to desert en masse in case the government should plunge the country into war. this country in 1895. The term "Labor candidates" needs explanation to our readers. Bosides the Social Democratic Federation, there exists in England the Independent there exists in England the Independent Labor Party, the Fabian Society, and several independent Socialist organizations. Also, there is the Labor Representation Committee, to which

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE e Socialist Party has passed through in general election. Its growing power dicated by the increase of its voice:



doing well," says the good old proverb. Our great business men accept the maxim with the change of a single word-"whoever" for "whatever."

"Truth," says Mark Twain, "is the it." The big property swners of New York-and perhaps a few other places-did not have to wait for Mark to give them the tip, when It comes to meeting the Assessor.

Next Sunday, young John D, is going to give his Fifth Avenue Bible class an authoritative answer to the long cussed question, Is it ever right to do wrong in order that right may come of it? "He has been consulting references," we are informed. We wonder whether the problem is treated in those Sybiline books which the Standard Oil Company bae so ofter falled to produce before inquisitive judges and juries. Anyhow, we are glad the point is going to be settled us, we should venture to suggest this answer: It is always right to do any thing so that profits may come.

ippose a common wörkingman brought into court as a witness in an employers' suit against a union, should display a tithe of the impudence which H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company has shown before Commissi Sanborn and Justice Gildersloeve, boy many minutes do you suppose it would take to vindicate the majesty of th law by packing him off to a prison cell? All are equal before the law-yes, in theory. That theory is a very conve plent one to use against the working man in matters of employers' liability and the like; but in practise, there is not one of the so-called civilized coun exception of Russia, where the courts are greater "respectors of persons n in this same free United States.

So already our good Governor Hig-"sounding a retreat in the re no movement at Albany," as one of his friends puts it. He got Boss Odell gloriously whipped, so we were as into their heads to do a little reforming on their own hook; they propose to it vestigate the Banking, Insurance, and Tax Departments, all manned by the ing Governor's friends-and be hold! Higgins runs up the flag of truce without delay. This same game has been played over and over again. It is staler than ever were Pattl's "farewell tours." And yet the guileless public the hippodrome to the end, goes away disgusted, and "bites" again the part We Socialists, who say that poexpected under capitalism; are set down as downatle theorists; and the la" go right on with their filess experiments, just as the ever he loses faith in an old one instead of resorting to hygiene to remove the cause of his disease

The New York Central Pederate last Sunday, aguinst the votes et delegates from the New York lytery. It seems to us that the of Delegates Brown, Abratech, and other Socialists

taken was ridiculous, if not dangerous. The C. F. U. is supposed to represent to be a mere "get together" of everybody who may be or pretend to be practically or theoretically interested in the labor movement. Following the why each religious denomination should not have its delegates on the floor of the C. F. U. to preach the one sided rule of brotherly love between underpaid workingmen and capitalist parasites. And if the organizations of the clergy are to be represented, why not also the Bar Association, the college faculties (including that of Colum bia, with its record of strike-breaking the Ethical Culture Society, the Salva tion Army, and the Charity Organization Society? Certainly the doings of the New York central body sometimes come perilously near to farce.

Professor George Frederick Wrigh of Oberlin College, whom the "Even ing Post" characterizes as "at once theologian and a scientist." is quoted by that paper as saying, upon his return from an eight weeks' sojourn in the Tsar's domain, that the Russian people "have more liberty than brains," that the real trouble is that there is "too much liberty at the bottom," that the Cossacks "do nothing more than their clear duty," and that lenient." He expresses the opiniou that more liberty would be very bad for the Russian people, because they are not prepared for it by education. How the Oberlin men of half a century ago would turn in their graves at such utterances as these from a spokesma of their brave little college. In the days before our Civil War, the professors in Oberlin were without exception active anti-slavery workers, public agitators as well as private teachers. ready to face hostile mobs in order to speak for abolition and ready to defy the law in order to belp a runaway slave. They had no patience with the cant of the "Doughfaces" who professed to love freedom but excustheir own pro-slavery votes by saying that the slaves were not yet ready for liberty. They held that the way to fit a man for freedom is to set him free and give him a chance to learn by experience. And they held that the way to eliminate the evils of slavery was to abolish slavery itself. But "they didn't know everything down in Judee." Oberlin has got endowments and beome respectable in the last fifty years. and its professors have learned to bear

WHY DO WE OBSERVE BLOODY BUNDAYP

other people's wrongs very patiently.

What was Bloody Sunday? And why should we workingmen and lovers of liberty in the United States observ the anniversary of an event that occurred in Russia? These questions will be asked by many who learn o Socialists all over the land on Sunday and Monday.

For years a demand for political and

sconomic liberty has been growing unand expressing itself in spite of the most cruel persecutions. Year by year thousands of Russian students, workingmen, and peasants have gone to prison, to exile, or to the gallows beause they dared to wish for Treedo and sought to rouse a like feeling among their fellows. Yet, year by year, discontent has spread wider and grown more intense and the ideas of A year ago-on Sunday, January 22, 1905-a vast concourse of the working men and women of St. Petersburg gathered in the great square before

gathered in the great square before the cards, Andrew Carnegie and the Tsar's palace to present him a Charles M. Schwab only were not living petition for partial redress of present. Mr. Corey occupied the place their grievances. They came unarmed of honor at the banquet table. Beside believing-for the last time believingin the "Little Father." They asked for a constitution, based on universa suffrage, for amnesty to political prisrelief for the wretchedly poor peasants and wage-workers. They had notified the government of their plans, and the

But the Tsar did not show him He shut himself up in his palace and his ministers transmitted his reply.

The reply was a plain one. It can not in words, written or spoken, but in cold steel and lead. Regiments of Confrom all sides, and with bullet and saber taught the tollers how the ruler

Bloody Sunday marked an epoch. Never again have the workers of Rus sia petitioned the Tear. He and all who stand with him were revealed from that day as the worst enemies the Russian people. From that day the people have resolved to win by

The history of the year has been a record of atrikes, of armed refults, of mutinies in army and navy. Again again. At this moment comparative quiet reigns. But hardly another

esenting various trade unious was dosmed. Russia will soon take her One was gather justified, and that the action place as one of the freest of antions. Intercentage intercentage to be acted that do

The only question is, How great i rice of blood must the people far?
All this is ten thousand miles away from us in America. Yes, but it con cerns us.

It concerns us because and women are our brothers and sisters in the human family. We owe them the aid that we would ask of them, were conditions reversed.

But it is not only our duty to give our interest as well. We also have our fight to make for freedom and progress. All over the world the tollers are struggling against oppression under various forms. The rulers and Rockefeller in America or crowned monarchs like William in Germany and Nicholas in Russia, stand together against the workers.

For a century, the Russian govern nent has been recognized as the greatest obstacle to progress, not in Russia alone, but in the whole civilized world. The fall of tsarism will weaken the forces of monarchy, of militarism, of capitalism, in every country of Europe, will inspire and strengthen the peoples will help them to improve their condition and to march on to new victories: and what it will do for the workers of Europe, it will do only in a slightly ess degree for us. All tyranny, polit cal and economic, stands together on one side; all liberty and progress on the other. Just now, Russia is the critical point in the world-wide battle. Therefore, we American Socialists seek to concentrate all possible aid for the

"OUR BETTER CLASSES."

Truth is not only stranger than fiction. Sometimes it is more foul and disgusting than any fiction that has come from the most daring of French pens. Zola's minute narratives of perverse debauchery and mallen intrigue but inadequately reflect the corrupt dramas that actually go on year in and year out among our ruling classes, but of which we get only chance hints when some of the participants are rendered momentarily indiscreet by pride or by bate. -

Only two or three weeks ago, a number of Mr. Corey's Steel Trust assodates were boiling over with righteon indignation at his domestic scandal and he was responding with a threat to tell similar tales about them-particularly to explain why a lot of these respectable gentlemen got together to pay the Cassle Chadwick notes which they alleged to be forgeries (and for which they had Mrs. Chadwick sent to prison) and to make public the details of a certain notorious millionaires' orgy at the Duquesne Club in Pittsburg a couple of years ago, which were suppressed at the time.

came back to Pittsburg to-night, and in triumph. He was the guest of bonor at a banquet tendered to him at the Duquesne Club by sixty-seven prominent residents of Pittsburg. prominent residents of Pittsburg, every one of them conected with the United States Street Corporation and most of them officials of the Cernegie

Steel Company.
"The room in which the banquet was held was the same in which Henry C. Frick gave his famous dis-ner to Anna Held. The menu cards ost \$100 each. The covers hore rep ductions in miniature of the oil por-trait of Andrew Carnegie, which hangs shipped here several days ago, and the miniatures were made in Pittsburg. They were set on the menu cards in a frame of solid gold, and the titles over

him sat his son, who had returned from the West with his mother. A. A.

quotation in raised letters of Of thee I'll speak the tenderest words that tougue e'er uttered or that art

"The guests smiled when they read it, and then looked at Mr. Corey, who beamed upon them in return. "Alva C. Dinkey, who succeeded Mr.

Corey as President of the Carnegie Steel Company, responded to the toast, Well Done, Thou Good and Faithful Swell Done, Thou Good and Faithful bia spitiafeather. servant, and again air. Corey beamed his satisfaction.

"'A Homestead, Not a Diocese,' formed the theme of remarks by A. R. Hunt. Es intimated, it is said, that Sunday school affairs played no part and 'cut no ice' with steel,"

Six thousand seven hundred dollars for menu cards alone—as much as the

men for a whole year! "Of thee I'll speak the tenderest

words"-yes, yes; that's much better for millionaires than telling the truth about each other.
"Sunday school affairs 'cut no ice'
with steel." True; honesty and de-

with steel." True; bonesty and de-And yet these men who can make jakes over their deserted wives and

Current # # # Literature

THE ABOLITIONISTS: Together with al Memories of the Struggle for Human Rights, 1830-1864. By John F. Hums. New York, G. P. Putusm's Sons, 1908. Cloth, pp. 224; index. Price, \$1.25, net.

We have to thank Theodore Roose

elt for the existence of this valuable look. In his "Life of Benton," that versatile dogmatist went out of his way to write down the Abolitionists as wrong-headed fanatics and their conduct as "a political crime." Mr. Hume, one of the survivors of the fight, felt moved to write an indignant reply. He prepared a magazine ar-ticle; but, on second thought, he with-held it from publication at the time, document, and proceeded to expand it into a book, half historical treatise, half personal reminiscence. We re-joice in the afterthought, as well as in the first impulse. The student of American history

cannot afford to overlook Mr. Hume's work. It is the work of a participant

and, admittedly, of a partizan, and has the peculiar value resulting from first-hand knowledge and sympathetic understanding, which the most conscien can hardly supply; at the same time, it has less than usual of the faults of such work, both because the author was a private in the ranks, and there ecause the lapse of years has given im time to weigh facts and feelings and to adjust his perspective. After the first chapter we find but little of controversy. The author feels that he need not further defend the Abolition ists from the assaults of the fair weather heroes and easy moralizers of the present day, that their record speaks for itself. He has not troubled himself much about literary unity, but gives us, in somewhat random order sketches of several of the prominent men and women of the Abolitionist novement, anecdotes illustrative of their methods and of the condition tailed account of the course of affairs in Missouri just before and during the cause he was on the spot and also be cause it is of especial importance), all intermingled with his own Spinions upon the persons and events that figure in his narrative, In a word, for ists" has the value of an "origina

document" as well as that of a re The active Socialist cannot fail to find in it an additional interest, be cause of the many points of likeness between the anti-slavery movement of half a century ago and the revolu-tionary labor movement of to-day Abolitionism, much more than modern Socialism, was consciously an ethica the fact more accurately, its pro-tagonists were much less conscious than we of the forces of economic class interest underlying and directing all social tendencies. Yet the parallel

rehension of the trials endured by th ways they were persecuted. In society they were taboard; in business shunned regarded as very black sheep, and some times excluded from the fold. And this

that was mostly made up of scriptural texts and his commentaries upon them slaveowner in the assembly, and yet a resolution commendatory of the tiews that had (P. 23.)

When Billish P. Lovefoy was shot down like a dog and William Lloyd Garrison was dragged half naked and half lifeness there

is tramp card, it was too late. The gam mes and women, few is number and weak in perse and worldly position as they were, who had enlisted years before in the cause of emancipation and had fought for it is Embery victory. Elevery, thru their ex-extions, had become impossible, both in the territories and in the free states of the North, the United States Supreme Court and all the forces of the slave power to the contrary notwithstanding. (P. 47.) Lundy and Garrison met by accident.

They were boarding at the same house in Dosion, and became acquainted. Lundy's mind was full of the subject of slavery, and the singular spectacle of two poo the domestic institutions of hair the coun-try. . . In the initial number the proprie-tor of the "Liberator" [Garrison] outlined his proposed policy in these words: "I will be as harsh as truth; as uncompromising as justice. I am is carnest. I will not excuse: I will not retreat a single inch! and I will be heard." . . . No man in this country was so cordially hated by the slave holders as Garrison. Of the big men up North—the leaders of politics and society they had no apprehension. They knew ho the the editor of the "Liberator" that gave them trouble. These men had no money, but they could not be bought. They had no fear of mobs. They cared nothing for the scoldings of the church and the press turn a hair's breadth in their course (Po. 54-56.)

peculiar set. Since the days of the prepagandists. They were both male and female. That they were, as a rule, finan chally poor, it is unnecessary to state. They lived largely on the country traversed. Sympathizers with their views, having reclaudestinely-after a public talk or two would carry them on to the next station a few dollars to their purses. It made no particular difference to them whether the air. Refore beginning their addresses their lack of courage or principle if they falled stant danger from mobs. They were stoned, clubbed, shot at, and rotten-egged, feathered; but they were never frightenes from their work. They were by no means policy-wise. . . They used no buttered phrases. They told the plainest truths in the plainest way. They, gave their audiences hard words, and often received hard knocks in return. They called the slave principles as "doughfaces." But their hardest and sharpest expletives were erved for those Northern clergymen wh were either proslavery or non-committal (Pp. 76, 77.)

At Canterbury, in the state of Connect! cut, lived a Quaker lady of the name Prudence Crandall. She conducted a school for young ladies. Among those she admitted was a colored girl. . . . A public seculing was called, and a resolution to proby the citizens. Nevertheless, the brave colored young women. . . . The school building was bombarded with clubs and young lady students were grossly insulted when they appeared upon the streets. Eyes obtained was polluted. Finding that there was no law in Connecticut upder which the instruction of colored people could be pro-hibited and punished, the enemies of Miss Crandall went to the Legislature and asked dignities were heaped upon this devoted and courageous lady. Physicians refused to attend the sick of her household, and nbers of her family were de

But we are yielding too far to the temptation to quote. We have given least to those who have been in the Socialist movement for more than three or four years, the parallel which

Our author does not prefend to write a history of the decline and fall of the slave power—not even a full markets history, to any nothing of an analysis of the social and economic forces at work. He but briefly essays colors at work. He out often easy's to applian the subservience to King Cotton of all the elements of so-called respectable society in the North as well as in the South-at first glance more puzzling to the student than the union of all such elements to-day accepted the labor marginari. His explanation is clear enough, however-the fact that the rich plantation owners constituted a large part of the owness constituted a large part of the market for northern manufacturers and merchants and, subsidiary to this, the matrimonial afflances, religious and political relations between the wealthy families of the two sections. For the gradual disappearance of that feeling and the gradual growth in the North of a sentiment hostile to slavery, se gives credit too exclusively, per-mps, to the efforts of the Abolitionists.

insted and enlisted in its service were essentially hostile to it; but as other industries, depending on wage other industries, depending on wage labor and sequiring for their rapid re-velopment a public policy (in the mat-ter of the tarin, for instance) different from that demanded by the slave-holders, attained equal or areas to holders, attained equal or greater mag nitude, the hostility between the two systems of pro on the political field and readily as sumed the aspect of a moral conflict But this is outside of our author's chosen field, and we are not dispe

he leaves unsaid.

Mr. Hume devotes an interesting chapter to "Anti-Slavery Women"— record most honorable to the weake and braver sex-and another to liberty-loving law-breaker. Even mor interesting, in a way, is the chapte on "Colonization," because here again we find a parallel to some presen

I have had a good deal to say about Anti the slavery situation. Whether it was pro slavery or antislavery was a questle the Colonization Society. A good many antistavery people believed in it for a time and gave it their support. "I am opposed to slavery, but I am not an Abolitionist that, when a boy, I heard many and many times, and from the lips of well intending

of the Abelitionist movement very long to ciety was as a shield for slavery. It kep a number of excellent people from joining in an aggressive movement against it, too their money, and made them believe the

The Colonization Society (found) its most zealous supporters among slaveholders. . . The principal service that the colonizatio novement was expected to do for the slave of free negroes. These were always re garded as a menace by slave-masters. The hood among their unfortunate brethren were object lessons to those in bond The slave-owners . . . locked to age. The slave-owners . . . Liberia as a safety-valve. . . .

Nevertheless, we have had some excellent passion for the black man or from preju

How vividly this calls to mind the methods and purposes of the Civic Federation, the Social Service Leagues, and similar organizations for ing" the wage-worker while keeping him under the capitalist yoke.

Five of the great Abolitionists re-

ceive somewhat extended notice at ou the heroic pioneer of the movement William Lloyd Garrison, his first notable convert, whose name is still a household word, the probably many will be surprised to learn that he never took part in the political movement for Abolition, but rather opposed it putting his faith in moral suasion James G. Birney, the first great leader on the political field; Salmon Portland Chase, his better known successor; and of petition forms one of the mos endid incidents in the history of picked out for abuse by the valiant historiographer of Oyster Bay. A host of others are given but passing meu-tion, not because there is little to say

of them, but for lack of space.

Two chapters treat of "Lincoln and Douglas" and "Lincoln and Emancipation." Mr. Hume by no means join so generally prevalls, and for this we congratulate his readers. The War President has been wrapped in a cloud of myth and invested with a halo of sentiment by patriotic orators and ill-informed school teachers to such an his own figure, could be return and listen to a Memorial Day address or bear a fourth-grade history class re-citing its lesson. The author of the Emancipation Proclamation has quite inveterate compromiser, the real Lin oln. No good end can be sul by distortion of historic facts, and Mr. Hume does well to recall attention to out of slavery; that even so much was

forced from the President by Greeley Beecher, Phillips, Chase, and other more radical men, and was not merely a war measure, but still more disfear of anti-slavery legislation did much to encourage them to secession, and as much to dishearten those in the and as much to dishearren those in the North who were most eager to uphold the Union; that he opposed and post-poned nearly every one of the partial steps toward freedom taken by Con-gress or by generals in the field during the war; that his policy of conciliating the proslavery Unionists in the Border States was disparents everywhere ex-States was disastrous everywhere ex-cept in Missouri, where the Abolition-ists disregarded it; and that, had he had his way, instead of the Thriteenth and Fourteenth Amendments, we should have had a scheme of gradual emancination extending down to the rear 1998, with compensation to the owners and deportation of free negroes to Liberia, Central America, or come other convenient dumping ground After all this is said. Lincoln remain

conflict between the Administration policy of union at the price of slavery and the "Charcon?" policy of union plus emencipation—are just full enough to make us wish them expanded into a separate book. It is interesting to read how the Badicals, without warrant of law, reised an army and saved the state for the Union in defiance of the President's appointess and friends. Especially is our interest rouset by the following:

The Missouri Germans . . have been particularly assailed. Means. Nicolay and

reprise guidle noting favorable to the more produce ruther than to the more particularly assailed. Means Mealy and flow was the larguet and most here of their Lincoln hispanghy, even go for more the larguet and most here of their religious, or ruther anti-rullylous, beliefs, calling them "materialist his-

"AN INQUEST WAS HELD."

forth the circumstances attending deaths caused by seeddent and bring ertainty of life in age. But by far the greater number deal with cases of self-destruction, and But by far the greater number afford glimpses into the grim tragedy of life, or what the poet Keats has "The giant agony of the their frequent recurrence an evidence to the cause, no one will deny that ervation, and accordingly the nat-answer of humanity to the ques-

iom "To be or spot to he?" to a de-

cided affirmative. There must, there-fore, be some weighty reason why so

nany answer in the negative, and suit

complacent, and prosperous men at-tribute all such cases to mental des not always attended by a disposition to suicide. The fact, moreover, often made clear at these so-called vestigations that there has appeared up to the fatal moment no trace of in-sanity in the life-sick person. It may, therefore, be safely assumed (the verdicts of sage jurors notwithstanding) that numbers of human beings free from any taint of insanity are every day flying from "the ills they have to they know not of." And what those ills from which they fly? Read that paragraph which begins

very soon see. A mother, a brother, a wife, or a sister depose that the deceased had been out of work for a lengthened period. Out of work! And did that lazy fellow actually prefer death be-fore work? Oh, no; his worst enemy would not say so, for he worked ter or fifteen or twenty years for one mas-ter, and merited a good character. Trade, however, declined, and his master, poor man, could not afford to min his services. And was he greatly attached to the old master that he would not work for any other? No to do work of any kind for anyone but he could not find any other ma ter who would employ him. They were all too poor to pay him wages. I can imagine a strang r on this planet ask-

eurlans," "Missouri agnostics," etc. .

in his colnion, there was no body of met

ment and country had cause to feel under

the city of St. Louis with its great govern

ponderance of the American-born citize of St. Louis were Rebels. The Union po

World. They had served under Sigel in the

truggle of 1848. They found themselves

under Sigel again. . . They were who ever hard fighting was to be done in the

part of the country. The writer believes he is correct in saying they furnished more

nen to the government's service than ar

ing for an adopted government makes their loyalty more conspicaous. What they did was not from a love of war, but because

they were Abolitionists. (Pp. 181-182.)

. We may add that what Mr. Hun

says of the Germans of St. Louis is equally true of the Germans of New York and other places. The explana-

tions is, not that these men were Germans, but that they were revolution-ists, largely under Socialist Influence.

The part played by the German So cialist exiles in the anti-slavery move

ment in this country and by the Inter

entional in England in preventing

lar spectacle of two poor mecahnics conspiring to revolutionize the institu-tions of half the country," away back

in the early thirtles; nor is it less sig-nificant that Wendell Phillips and other Abolitionists became "labor agi-tators" after the war, that Greeley's big heart was with the labor move-ment, that Marx was a regular corre-

spondent for the "Tribune" thru the fifties, that so many of the militant Socialists of to-day are sons and daughters of old Abelitionists—or, on

daughters of old Abalmonists. On the other hand, that August Belmont, of the Civic Federation and the Inter-borough Company, is the son of August Belmont who aided and abetted the sinveholder's rebellion forty years ago. But space forbids us here to do more

Let us, in closing, again heartily commend Mr. Hume's book to the at-

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows

for the last two weeks:

detail the circulation of The Worker

Peterted 13,000 13,000 19,500

 Single subs.
 .10,304
 9,861

 Bundles
 .76
 102

 Samples
 .312
 205

 Exchanges
 .403
 498

 Sold at office
 .905
 1,886

-- Iftx: "I don't believe half our

Week ending

12.09d 12.047 11.081

hope to revert at no distant time.

of equal numerical strength in this cou

How familiar are these words and the paragraphs of which they form the bars in this world who do no work, commencement. Some of them set forth, the circumstances attending far-from starving, have always more than they can eat; who have inex-haustible stores of this world's goods,

haustible stores of this world's goods, and whose bodily ailments are nearly always induced by over-eating."

Our temporarily insane and his fer-lows had labored while they had the opportunity, not only that they them-selves might eat, but also that those who worked not might eat, and in ad-dition garner up vast stores of the

fect to see in choicest entables.

But now there is no work for him, of the present and he is starving. So miserable is their view as he, that he prefers death to continuing

the struggle.

Let us follow the miserable wretch. Let us picture him as he stood for the last few moments of his wretched life on the bank of that cold, bleak river;

as hungry for human lives as he for the cruel world of men. There he stands, haggard, hunger-pinched, with bleared sunken eyes, with the wildness of despair in them. At the first glance of that mighty destroyer his resolve is shaken. His lean limbs fremble fallen o'er the scene. Lights gilmmer and flicker on the river and along its banks. He stands irresolute. Before his frenzied mind looms the tremendous alternative—the bitterness of life or the uncertainties of death. In that awful moment the world passes in panoramie fashion before him bitter contrasts of idle luxury and striving, toiling wretchedness, the ruthless march of the strong over the weak, the sickening scramble for filthy lucre, the triumph of vice over virtue. of cunning and craft over honesty and truth; and then he beholds hundreds of professed Christians who, with faces unturned to heaven condume nay, approve that spirit which has turned the fair face of creation into a reritable inferno of warring passions He sees thousands of stately churches with spires pointing heavenwards, pre sided over by ministers whose chief mission is to reconcile rapacity with religion; who act as apologists, nay, often as abettors of the avaricious, the envious, the covetous, the incarnations of human perfidy and wrong. He sees

the inexhaustible commissariat of abor. And scorn and hate regain dominion over his soul. The dark rolling river has lost its terrors. He plunges in. A dripping corpse is washed up to land. And the est is duly held.-London Lat

the pews occupied by men and women

clad in costly raiment fliched from

THE FATHER INVISIBLE.

Piercing winds swept the streets of Chicago. A cutting sleet, driven into the faces of pedestrians, sent them hurrying to their homes and the warmth of the genial fire.
Kindly hearts prayed for homeless

wanderers abroad on such a night, and prayers in their behalf ascended to

ment arsenal, and with the arms and am-munition thus secured would have overrun In a mission room, on Halsted street, . . Missouri and Kansas. A large prea young man was addressing a class of street grabs, a majority of them pay-ing but slight attention to his teachple, who saved the day, were principally the "Dutch." . . Many of the Germans of Missouri had seen service in the Old ings. They had been attracted by the warmth, and appreciated the physical comfort more than they did his inter est in their souls.

est in their souls.
"Not even a sparrow falleth to the ground but He kiloweth," he said. His carnest tones gave evidence of a great zeal in his Master's cause, and the expression of his face told of a great faith in the Father invisible. He told the arabs of a Father's love greatly ex-ceeding that of all earthly parents, and of how He had sent His son bu cartu to suffer and die for sinners like them.

Then he called Him the Redeeme of mankind and the friend of little children. "He is looking down on you now," he said, "and will see you when you leave this room. He is with you at all times; is giad when you co-right, and grieves when you do wrong." Their he added. "He knowth

all things, and careth for us always." ing attention, and as the wonderfu story was unfolded, gnaed at the teacher in astonishment. His little pinched face and prematurely withered frame gave evidence of a close ac-United States and in the history of frame gave evidence of a close ac-international Socialism too little known to the American people. It is from falling to pieces by portions

> When the words, "He knoweth all delivered in all sincerity by the teacher, the boy gasped, and then broke loose in a volley of denunciatica and unbelief. "Ah, wot are yes tryin' tu trow down our necks?" tu trow down our necks? he ex-claimed. "Dos dis gny know me? Poe dis high guy know dat dis kid snouzed in noospaper alley hast night? Dos he see dat big stiff. Cop Mulligan, wen he joits me an de oder kids wid de boot, and dos he know dat dis guy hasn't

"Did dis wise guy, wot knows all tings, git de tip dat Maggio, wat wolks in de tin can jint, was goin' tu git her finn cut off wid de 'chinery? If 'e did, woy didn't he bust the 'chinery 'fore busted her flan?

"Yer said dis guy, wot yer gasses erbout, liked us bett'rn our faders and meders. Dat's de wurst con, dat is. When me fader an muder wos livin' dis kid hed someting ter eat and er jint ter snooze in. Me fader an muder wos good ter me, dey wos.

"But wot does die high guy, dat y chins erbout, do fer us? Nuttin'! We lays in alleys, and if we gets stuck on our papers we gits nuttin ter chew. And dis kind guy-wot yes are nutty erbout lets dat blg stiff Mulligan, de cep, boost de kids out ov dere warm doses and gives dem de boot if dey sayses 'im. Wot duper tilk we are. Dis pipe ov yers is full ov dope."

The teacher received a shock that was never forgotten. He gazed in hor-ror at his scholars; then his lips moved in ellent prayer. The Pather invisible the class remained in dis

-- The address of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party is J. Maillon Barnes, 260 Dearborn street, Chicago.

RUSSIA'S - REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

A correspondent asks:

Is the present trouble in Russia me the usual race question between Jew and Gentile? That is, are the Jews merely using the Socialists as a catspaw to pull chestuats out of the fire? Or is it a

and misrepresentation on this point that it may be well to answer the ques-

There is so much misunderstanding tion at some length. The movement now going on in Russia is assuredly not a question of Jew against Gentile; it is a general revolt, involving practically all thinking persons of all the many nationalities in the Empire and of all classes except the nobles and great landholders and the bureaucracy (the government officials), against autocracy and for the extension of civil, political and economic liberties. We cannot say with strict correctness that it is a movement "of the whole people," because, unfor-tunately, great masses of the population are not yet awakened to a con-sciousness of their rights and their power; but the awakening goes on emidly. The revolutionary forces are not altogether homogeneous, not all not altogether homogeneous, not all stirred by the same discontents nor all inspired by the same ultimate ideals; but for the present, and until a large measure of political and civil liberty is achieved, it is possible and impera-tive for them to act together against the government. The great body of bourgeoisie (the business men and professional men) would be satisfied with such liberties as exist in the countries of Western Europe—more or less liberal political institutions, which would give a chance for the free development of capitalist interests: but in order to gain even this they are com pelled to co-operate with other ele ments whose aspirations go much further. The class-conscious prole-fariat (the wage-workers of the cities and industrial centers) demand a democratic republic, in which they would be able to wield an influence propor tionate to their growing numbers; this is the principal point in their immediate demands, but they make no secret of their ultimate goal—the So-cialist Commonwealth, the overthrow of capitalism as well as of monarchy for them, political liberty is a mean to an end, a means of attaining econ omic liberty. The same is to a great extent true of the class-conscious por-tion of the pensioners, the most nu-merous but least awakened class in different environment and habits of thought of course the measures' aspithe wage-workers, but they do not fundamentally conflict. As against tsarism, all these classes can act together. There are yet other elements of discontent. The Jews, who number between three and four millions, are under special legal disabilities, restricting their rights to own land, to follow certain occupations, to live in certain parts of the country, to attend forth; and the government and the state church systematically incite the lation to commit outrages upon them These special oppressions, to with the natural alertness and o with the natural alertness and energy of the Jewish race, account for the fact that Jews have been disproportionately numerous and active in the Socialist movement in Russia; and this fact, in turn, accounts for the government's But the Jews are not the only subject and specially oppressed race in Russia. The Finns, the Letts and other peoples of the Baltic Provinces, the Poles, Armeniaus, the Georgians and Cir sians, and other populations on the borders of the Empire formerly enjoyed national independence, were con-quered by force of arms, and still cherish their old languages and traditions; and in the attempt to crush their national aspirations, to "russify" them, the government has resorted to the most arbitrary and cruel measures; this, together with the fact that capi-talist industry and the projectorial are more highly developed among some of these peoples (especially in Poland and in the Caucasus) than in many parts of Russia proper, have made them par-ticularly susceptible to Socialist pro-paganda. For the present, as we have said, these dissimilar forces of disconopposition to the autocracy. They cannot permanently continue to do so. When a considerable measure of political liberty is established, the business men and professional men, as a class will become conservative, as in other countries; knowing this, the Socialist organizations, representing the wage-workers and the pensants, are carefully guarding their own autonomy and, so far as possible, compelling the bourgeois radicals to follow their lead and sup-

forth. But our Russian coincades know pretty well what they are about. As for the future, while it is to be expected that the hourgeons forces now aiding the proletarian revolution will turn against it as soon as a republic or a constitutional neutrons. regime, giving full opportunity for the development of each althoral regime, giving full opportunity for the development of capitalist industry (hitherto hampered by the autocracy) will thus increase the numbers and stimulate the class consciousness of the days when it must fight them alone. As Marx said, "what the bour-

heir program, in order that the ted classes may get as much as

'irresponsible agitators," and so

To some extent the same remarks apply to the various rucial and national aspirations of which we have spoken. nspirations of which we have spoken. Today, the discontents of the Jews. Poles. Fines. Letts, Armenisms and Georginas, as such, co-operate with the class movements of the projectarist and the peasantry. In proportion as the apecial grievances of these subject

of exceptional laws and the establish-ment of some degree of national autonomy, it may be expected that such changes will also give better op-portunities for the intellectual develop ment and the political and economic organization of the workingmen among

Russian government to represent the revolutionary agitation as being the work of the Jews and, at the same time, to blame the Jews for the poverty of which the workingmen and peasants complain. The two statements are in consistent, and both are false. Unfortunately, however, there is still enough of stupid and brutal antisemitic preudice among the Gentiles of Rus and of other countries to make many ignorant and thoughtless persons be-lieve both of the contradictory lies, and the Tsar's government has thus been able, thru its police spies and its priests, to incite peasants and even workingmen in many places (as well as the hoodlums and criminals) to horrible massacres of Jews. The object of this policy is twofold-to exterminate or intimidate the Jewish Socialists, and to divert the wrath of the suffering peasants and workingmen from their real enemy, the government, and expend it against their real friends, the Jewish revolutionists. With more or less suc cess it has tried the same policy against the Armenians and Georgians the Poles, and the people of the Raltic Provinces. Everywhere the Socialist organizations have combatted this nefarious plan, both by teaching with tongue and pen the principle of soli-darity of the workers against the rulers and by organizing armed bodies to light the government's "black-hun-dreds," Gentile and Jewish Socialists men and women, students and work ingmen, standing together in the ranks to protect the intended victims of

IN GERMAN TRADE UNIONS.

It can scarcely escape notice how much more revolutionary has become the tone in quarters which were hither to noted for a certain "statesmanlike prudence," writes a German corre spondent in London "Justice." The "Correspondenzblatt" had recently an article which compared very favorably with former utterances in its own columns and of prominent trade unionists, who in recent years have laid great stress on the neutrality of the unions, and had been inclined perhaps to neglect the work of enlighter ing their members in the principles the class war in order not to prejudice the gathering of the greatest ever, the organ of the General Com mission of the Trade Unions lays stress on the necessity of being organized politically as unions. It also says that if the S. D. P. were to proclaim a general strike in favor of the universal suffrage in Prussia, the trade unions and the whether it is worth while to apply the paralayzed they are in their develop ment by the present composition of the Prussian Chamber of Deputtes. It is a good sign that the General Comgives such a cordial suppor recent policy of the party

NO ROOM IN AUSTRALIA.

The Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Unio Congress, reports London "Justice has received a letter from the Lab Council of Sydney, New South Wales bearing on the proposed emigration schemes and the unemployed problem. The letter, which is dated Oct. 17, is in the following terms:

I am directed by resolution of member of the Sydney Labor Council, representing the Associated Unions of this city, to convey a warning to intending immigrant entrement of land by agriculturists in this state is a slow and costly process, oucumfor the many applicants that would really periods of drought render the lot of the former one of insecurity and bardship. In mechanical and skilled trades the supply is far in excess of the demand, and alto-gether the prospect of workmen coming to Australia to improve their position by findexploited classes may get as much as possible out of the present revolution and be strengthened for the conflict with the bourgeoiste itself which is sure to follow; they decline to let the upper-class reformers do the 'leading and call a half when it pleases them, and it is for this that the capitalist press of the United States blames them as "impracticable extremists," "cisionaries," "irresponsible agitators," and so

ILLINOIS CONSIDERING OLD-AGE PERSON PLAN.

The dispatches inform us that Gov. Deneen of Illinois has decided to ap-point Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago as chairman of a state commission of five persons, serving without compensation, to pre-pare a system of state industrial and

titude toward such legislation."

This may readily be understood as the first step toward some concessions to the working class, in response to the Socialist vote, which is larger in Illinois than in any other state and which showed a remarkable increase in the last general election.

Germany has a well established sys-tem of old-age peasions, which was de-signed to concluse the workingmen and check the growth of Social Democand check the growth of Social Democracy. The German workingmen fully appreciate the value of the pension system as a partial relief from the evils of capitalism; but the Socialist vote has continued to increase, never-

HOW BROWN GOT AND LOST A JOB.

IThe appearance is such a paper as the bloago "Tribvie" of such a stery as this, ritten by S. D. Cor. is significant of such. Parry and Madden ought to get the control of together and suppress the "Tribune" for thus exposing the lies of capitalist advecafes who claim that the "captains of in-dustry" do hard and useful work and that

for his age and position, else this could never have occurred. Brown never filled out any as he grew older, never got any gray hairs, and never allowed any lines of age and responsibility to creep into his face. He is the man-ager of the wholesale hardware house that bears his name, and he doesn't look much older now that he did when he came home from college, twenty years ago and his father put him in the direct line for promotion to chair of manager. He is a little m rotund as to visage, a little less in-clined to be long and lanky, but even now he would have no trouble in pass-ing for a man of 25 or thereabouts. In fact, he did pass for a man of 25 once, for a whole week, and in one of his own branch houses at that, and

his own branch houses at that, and thereby hangs the story.

It came that Brown having tried the meny conventional ways of spending a vacation and growing tired of them. He had been to the mountains, to Atlantic City, to Europe, to the nearby lakes, and the Far West. He had spent something like a score of va-cations in the conventional way, and he had grown tired of them all. As usual he listened to the talk at the ing was good or the women beautiful, the dozens, and cast them all aside with a juded air. He thought of the senshore, the mountains, and the lakes Everybody was going there. It would be the same old routing of pleasure pursuit over again, the same thing happening, the same painful return to work when the vacation was ended Brown sighed and wished that some genius would invent a new and enter taining way of spending a vacation. He placed his feet on his desk and coked lazily out of the open window Brown's place of business is on the water front, and across the river Brown, as he sat, saw the hig warehouse where the big shipments of his house were made up. A crowd of truckers were enjoying their noon rest in the shadow of the building, smoking. laughing, and joking, Brown wondered if any one of them was troubled as to where he should spend his vacation. Then the idea came to Brown.

The idea was so good and new that he chuckled at the thought of it. The bakes, and mountains, and seashore might be monotonous, but surely it would be a novelty and a change, at least, to spend a week as a laborer in the shipping warehouse across the river. Yes, it would be more than a novelty. It would be a pleasure, some thing to look back on for half a lifeclothes, secure work as a trucker, or packer, and see how his business looked from the standpoint of the man down at the bottom of the ladder. As he revolved the idea over in his mind to get an outside view of their busi-ness. Then he remembered his youth-ful appearance and chuckled. Most managers would be unable to pain themselves off as young, able bodied

The next Monday morning a sleepy and angry Brown was bolting a break-fast at 6.15. Seven o'clock was Brown's usual time for arising. At 8 he usually sat down to his breakfast. When he and down to his dreamast. When he made his resolve to spend a week in the warehouse he had given but little thought to the early rising problems. But now it loomed up before him in a way to overwhelm all other ideas. However Brown was game. He swallowed his breakfast by 6.30, and raced for a car. Of course he couldn't to work in a carriage, not when he on the pay rolls as a trucker at \$0 a week. Then Brown for the first tim-really discovered how tight a Chicago things; now he knew that what he had read was all true, and he sweated and prayed that the ride would end. for one lift. Thirty pounds multiplied by a broken wagon wheel Brown was five minutes late to work. He rank up has and bone in the untried body and the ride would end. There is one weapon which would stand firm and true for labor's rights, the good union man pays his hard earned money to papers which slap him in the face in each weight that oppresses every muscle and every issue. minutes late to work. He runk up has time, put his key on its hook, and was about to go on his way into the ware-bouse, but a rude, coarse person with a heavy voice stopped him.

"Bad way to start on a job, young

feller," said the person, stepping di-rectly in front of Brown. "When you work for Brown & Co., you've got to be on time, on the minute, or your pay don't go on, see? This is your first offense, because it's your great morning, and it'il only cost you 25 cents, but you've got to be more careful in the future, or get out of here."

"Shut I was delayed by a wagon

But I was delayed by a wagon breaking down," said Brown, angrity,
"I couldn't help it. I started early
enough. You can't fine a man for
something that is not his fault." The rude, coarse, person spit and held up a warning finger. "Aw, that'll be all of that," be said,

held up a warning finger.

"Aw, that'll be all of that," be said,

"What d' you spose we care about
how you didn't get here on time. Get
in before 7 o'clock, that's all, and don't
bother us about how you do it. You
get \$8.75 in your envelope next Sarurday, if you hold your job that long.
Now, get your truck there and get
busy with those bales. Step lively,
now, and don't lose any time!"

Brown swallowed hard, but the
rude, coarse person had a way with
him that compelled obedience. He was
a floor foreman whom Brown had
never seen. He had heard of him however. One of his superintendents said
that he was a "good man." Hrown
remembered this ap he grasped the
rough handles of a four-wheeled truck
and shoved it along the floor.

"Those bales over there?" faltered
flows, supsalled at the pile that reso
before him.

"These are these," said the foreman.

"When you gut these down let me
know and I'll have another jeb ready
for you."

"When going to help me set them

"When soing to help me set them

"The set them to help me set them

"The set the set them to help me set them

"The set the set them to h

riewed the big baies in dismay. It bardly seemed possible that shuman strength could be expected to take them down and put them on the truck. Yet he saw presently that men were doing it in other parts of the building.

It was evidently in the day's work. He started at once to imitate the others. Like them he clambered to the to his truck after the manner of the other men. But there was something wrong. The balo refused to act de-cently. It slipped suddenly, slue: over the edge of the pile and hun; suspended for an instant. Brown grabbed valuatly at it. Then the base fell off of the pile onto the floor, and Brown went with it. A red-headed sweeper laughed near by. Brown turned fercely upon him. He intended to discharge the man on the spot. Then he respendered he was only a trucker and subsided. He humbly asked the

"Guess you ain't used to this work, are you?" said the sweeper, as he threw the bale up alone. Brown looked at him and wondered. Brown was a golf player, a swimmer, a club athlete. Yet he could never have lifted that bald alone, not to win the finest prize cup that was ever made. He at-tacked the next bale carefully and succeeded in finally landing it safe on the truck. Two bales made a big truck load to Brown's eyes. He started for

the loading platform. The rude fore-man was upon him out of nowhere before he had moved a yard. "Here, where are you going with that empty truck?" he inquired. "Eight bales, that's what you put on here, young feller. What you trying to do. lay horse with me? Take that truck And hurry up, too; we can't have them

vagons waiting all day."

All through that first day Brown onded and wheeled his truck and unonded it at the platform. At noon be wanted much to die. There was a stiffness in his back that was unenfurable, almost, and his legs and arms ached as they never had before. He aid himself down with the rest of the men when lunch time came. A half hour's rest, he decided, would fit him he arose at the end of the half hour he had stiffened. It hurt him to move now. He honestly did not see how he could lift another bale that day. But he did it, somehow. The spirit that had made him a good business man pulled him thru. But that night when he went bone his back

proper apparel. The second day was a repetition of was gone. Joyfully Brown dropped his truck and made for the washroom. Again the foreman yelled "Here" at

and he never troubled about straight-

ening up, not even when he was safe

him. "It's G o'clock, isn't it?" asked Brown, defiantly.
"Never mind about that," said the foreman, decisively. "You just stick here and sweep up the dirt that your pile left and put it in those garbage

"Do I get overtime for that?" asked frown, curiously.
"Take you about an hour," was the

reply. "No overtime for anything less than two hours." Brown instantly re-membered that he himself had promul-gated such an order six months before. Silently he took a broom and began to sweep. The dust and dirt rose into a cloud about him and choked him. He was hungry and tired. The combina-tion was not good. When he was thru he felt more like crawling then walking. But he noticed that the other men had done the same thing, and regarded it as nothing extraordipary. That night be was too tired to eat, but his sleep was a thing of com-

heavy, in actual weight. Brown stood makes a man want to sink down under do wonders in educating the masses cach bundle. Brown sugged with each bundle that he took and passed on. each can be had by the result of the but somehow he managed to last egitation thru our weekly press. ceech bundle. Brown sagged with each bundle that he took and passed on but somehow he managed to lass thru the day. The fourth day he had the opportunity of earning some exfra money. He worked until 10 o'clock that night and earned 50 cents by it. The next morning he did not get up. The servant called him as aumit and used all his persuastive powers to force him to rise. Brown has still and cursed him away. He was willing to lose a day's pay for the pleasure of getting rested.

Next morning he made for the time office bright and early. It was his last day as a trucker, and he went to work with a light heart. The foreman stopped him before he reached the time clock.

"Needn't bother about ringing up this morning," he said. "You ain't on the pay roll any more."

"Why not?"

"Why not?"

"Why not?" Because you're fired, that's all. Fellow don't need to take and throw you out, soca he? You may's well take your time and go now. You get a full week's pay, anylow. That's one of the firm's rules."

"Toll me why I'm fired," begged Brown.

"Well, I noffeed how you've been shirking ever since you came, and particularly yesterday, 'was the surprising reply. Trying to soldier all the firm. Then yesterday, 'was the surprising reply. Trying to soldier all the firm. Then yesterday, 'was the surprising reply. Trying to soldier all the firm's rules."

"Toll me why I'm fired," begged Brown.

"Well, I noffeed how you've been shirking ever since you came, and particularly yesterday, 'was the surprising reply. Trying to soldier all the firm's rules."

"To be seen or the firm's rules."

"To be a full your edge your ween shirking for another job. That's enough for me. Here's your time."

Brown was too dazed to reply. The foreman hid a way with him.

"Well, how did you enjoy your vection. Brown?" said his frienda, later.

"I dikn't enjoy it, "and Brown. And hume, and woodeed. Jean afterwards have ween instituted arms exists and have a surprising reply control of the properior of pour condition, not to the pay to the pay to the pay to th

OUR WAR AND

OUR WEAPONS.

Our weapons! Why this sounds like war, and so it is; war between a class of men who are striving to get possess sion of what they are producing, and a class who by virtue of the ownership of the very tools of production are en-abled to confiscate the major part of the product of the unfortunate class which has nothing but their labor

to make the war a one-sided affair and when we speak of the rational use of weapons available to the tollers of the lend to get possession of the full prod-act of their toll we mean, of course, weapons with which to fight for the For labor to organize and to strive diate and vital importance and that or ganized labor in presenting a united front to organized c. !tal is in a better condition to assert , just claims for recognition than co. d be done individually is self-apparent and has proved in many respects to the lasting benefits

and label—have proven powerful me-diums in the struggle of labor for a recognition of its rights, but as long as the trade unionist is not clear as to is own rights in the premises he can not expect to achieve lasting success, nor even can be expect to enjoy the little be has and may accomplish at

ing a small increase of pay or a redu tion of hours of toll, he is confronted thing he is forced to buy for himsel and the use of his family. It goes without saying that the increase of the necessaries of life is beyond the in crease in pay. The reason for this is cimply the ownership of the means of production and distribution by the class against which labor has organ

The union man who does not realiz and is not conscious of the fact that as he is the maker of the tool and is its sole user he also should by right be the sole owner of the tool and the product made by its use, cannot use all the weapons which are available

He still acknowledges the right of some men to own other men, and al-tho he is daily gonsclous of being wronged he does not know exactly where and when, and he readily believes false lenders who tell him that labor must be conservative in orde He still believes that he must have

boss, and while he is angry at the boss for not giving him a better share of his product he seems perfectly willing to yield the major share to the boss. But even the most conservative trade unionist begins to awaken to the fact that the weapons employed by the trade unions are insufficient even to force capital to grant a pairry raise in wages, and he begins to look around

taught him at least.

It is therefore the sacred duty of those trade unionists who have made a study of the sconomic problem to

worker furnishes most of the ammuni-tion to the enemy in the fight on labor and its demands.

Instead of keeping and paying for

his own press and thereby building up a powerful daily press, which would not be purchasable for capitalists.

for the only party which stands for inbor's rights, a party which is the ex-pression of a principle based upon science, experience and justice. Use all your weapons and watch the

You are the master, the maker of

your destiny; go and do your duty. Robert Saltiel, in Chicago Socialist.

OUR MISREPRESENTATIVES.

at this time is the fact that this committee will hear and pass upon the anti-injunction bills which organized labor has had introduced into Congress. The manufacturers are interested in those bills and they want to know what the chances are. They needed worry. A clance over the composition of the committee elected by work ing-class voters forefells the finish of the anti-injunction bills.—Toledo Socialist.

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AUGUST F. WEGENER,

"American Industries," the organ of the National Association of Manufacturers. In its last issue gives the autobiographies of the House Committee on Judiciary of the Fifty-ainth Congress. Of the eighteen members twelve are Republicans and sx Democrats, but all are lawyers, and have been holding office of some kind or other for many years. The special reason for "American industries" giving these records at this time is the fact that this committee will hear and pass room the anti-injunction.

in history and as old as history itself.

The more ownership of the necessary means of production and distribution by a comparatively small class of mea is in itself the most powerful weapon

The weapons used-strike, boycott

for better weapons to fight; then fight se must; this much organization has unfalteringly point out the real wea-pons available to the toller to gain pos-session of the supreme weapons with which to end the war between man

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LABOR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; effice hours on week days, from 8 n. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' mosting every last Saturday of the month at 65 fs. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' moeding every first Monday of the month, at 220 Broadway, Room 701, Address all correspondence to the Labor Secretarist, 320 Broadway.

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iner dis Ver. Maaten von Amerika. WCRKMEN'S Sick and Death Banafit Fart &

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THE HOME OF JANE LEWIS.

Jane Lewis was sixty years old be-fore her life's ambition was fulfilled. But this was not so very bad. Many people live still longer and then lie down and die before their dreams come

Jane Lewis' ambition had not been wanted to own a home, to have the deed in her own name, so that nothing, not even adversity, could drive her out. She had married when only a little past twenty, and had planned and saved in her small way until the great event had come to pass. When she at last placed the deed safely in her bureau drawer she somehow felt that she was just beginning life.

ing had slipped so quietry away that she hardly knew that they had come and gone. And while her halr was white and her figure bent and her face wrinkled, still the years had stolen so softly upon her that she seemed to feel that she was once called Jennie, then Jane and now Aunt Jane, but the names had so gently blended together that she never knew when the last had been completely left behind.

She had married John Lewis in her young womanhood, and she leved him with the love of the commonplace with the love of the commonplace woman for the man who gives her the first caress. As the years praised by, her affection had grown recon love of habit. She had never even dreamed

habit. She had never even dreamed of the possibilities of any other person in the chair where her hashand sat.

John was almost a dummon laboring man; he had worked at the stockyards, in the railroad warehouse, in the shipping department of wholesale stores, and in the later years of his life had been a night watchman in a factory out on the West Side. Left to himself, he would never have saved even the amount. tory out on the West Side. Left to himself, he would mever have saved even the amount-necessary to buy a cottage, but he was industrious and frugsl and let his wife take charge of

nergin that was left above the neces margin that was left above the necessarities of life, and from time to time put her small accumulations into a savings bank to keep them for the longed-for home. Once the bank had failed and she was compelled to begin anew. Then she bought a small amount of stock in a louding association and stock in a juilding association, and month by month took her little savings to the office and waited with all the to the office and waited with all the inborn patience of the poor to see it grow. Findly she had enough. Then she bought a cheap lot out at the frayed edge of the fown, just where the city leaves off and the prairie begins. This cost four hyndred dollars. For two thousand more she built a little cottage with a parior, diningroom and kinchen below, and a half-story with three small bedrooms and two large closets above. She watched almost every brick as it was put in two large closets above. She watched almost every brick as it was put in place, until the cottage stood out before her eyes a real and living thing. In the front room was an oak maniel with a big square mirror on the top, and then she get a brand-new set of contents of the properties. and then she get a brand-new set or parlor furniture ectice, easy-chaft, rocking-chair and two lesser chairs with large, white oak frames and star-ing uphoistered seats and backs. But the pride of all the house were a real porcelain bathtub and a cement cellar floor, altho even those were

cellar floor, altho even these were forgotten in a pathetic little evergreen tres that she planted just in front of the large plate glass window which brightly from the street

Then she need John mayed in, thirty-eight years to a day from the time that the minister filled out the certificate which proved that they had a right to live as man and wife.

It was in the early fall that they

found themselves for the first time be-neath their own castle from which no man might drive them out.

But when the springtime came around John lay wearily down upon his new oak bed and died. So Aunt Jane picked out the cheapest lot in the cemetery, a little dot of yellow, ten feet square, and agreed to pay two hundred and fifty dollars in monthly instalments to the solemn, long-faced welf who managed the association that had bought the ground a year before for two hundred and lifty dollars an acre. Then she bought a coffin for eighty dollars that cost the undertaker eighty dollars that cost the uncertaker fifteen, and picked out a small head-stone, the largest the lot-would hold, for which she agreed to pay seventy-five dollars. The headstone was worth carriages and tearfully followed him to the great white yard and buried John's

a trip-hammer and the trilling of the yellow canary filled the whole house

yellow canary filled the whole house with its sharp, plercing notes. Well, this story is about a lawsuit, and John is dead and out of the way called at the house. He told Jane very kindly that he had heard of her hus-band's death and that he thought she might now like to sell her house. She sat with her hands hanging listlessly in her lap and looked up above the mirror over the mantel at a red and green yarn motto bordered with rustic mirror over the mantel at a red and groen yarn motto bordered with rustle black wainut frame, a motto which she had worked twenty years ago. In spite of all its elaborate decorations she could plainly read the words "God Bless Our Home." She read the words over slowly and mechanically and goked around the parlor at the grand furniture and said she did not wint to sell her house. He then told her that the railroad were coming and if she did not sell it they would take it, and it would be much chesper to settle without prouble and expense. Then he effect hundred, and family two thouseld fet the place. She refused these sells, the country of the sells of the sell

her widow's weeds, went down town thru the crowded streets into the great, bewildering building, where she found the lawer on the fifteenth floor. Aunit Jane told him that she did not want to the lawyer on the fireenth more. Aunit Jane told him that she did not want to sell her home, but the lawyer explained that this made no difference; they could take it, no matter whether she wished to sell or not. He explained that a railroad was supposed to be operated for the benefit of the public, and therefore private property could be taken for railroad purposes even against the owner's will. She did not see why this could be, but, of course, she did not argue it.

All her life she had taken the word of those who were better dressed and had more money than herself. So she told him to do what was necessary, asked him about his price, which he said would be fifty dollars a day for the time spent in court and twenty-five dollars a day for the time spent in preparation, and then she went away.

John used to work for forty dollars a month, and yet she did not seem so very much impressed at the difference in the wages of the man who works and the man who does not work. Some how poor people do not seem surprised at this.

Aunt Jane had always heard a grea deal about the law's delay, and she had no thought that there would be any hurry about giving up her home. But in ten days more she got a letter from her lawyer that she must come at once. When she went to the office he explained that when a railroad company wished to take a piece of property the courts put aside all other bust same way that every train on the road is sidetracked when the limited wants the right of way. The lawyer ex plained that she must "kire but the lawyer said that in case of this sort experts must be called to place a value on her home. So she again said all right; he must do all

property should be tried in one. Jane's hwyer protested. He told the judge that this would take so long that it would cost as much as the little home trouble of trying each case by itself. So ten defendants with as many lawwere brought into court at once. Aur ing clothes are always appropriate in

nearly a week to get a jury; then he called nine "expert" witnesses to prove a thousand dollars. It was in a poplace, it was only a factory district and if John had been wise he would never have built the house. All these witnesses had been engaged in the business of perjury for years. The lawyers knew it, the judge knew it, everyone knew it; but still they piled

apt to "split the difference."

Then Jane went feebly up to the stand. As she sat down she felt as nervous as a victim strapped in a death chair and waiting for the light-ning to be turned on. She did, however, manage to tell about the price of the lot and the cost of the house, about the porcelain bathtub, the oak mantel, the cement cellar floor, the sickly pin the big plate glass. Every time size tried to say something the lawyer stopped her and the judge seemed to get very angry, especially when size kept telling what "John said." Then

the lawyers began to talk, and this lasted three days more.
Finally, at the end of the thirtieth day, the jury went out. Jane waited nervously to hear her fate. They came in at last and decided that she was to get twenty-five hundred dollars. Of

get twenty-ave numered dollars. Or course she was disappointed—everyone is who "goes to law." But the lawyer said she had better take the money and drop the case. So she told him to figure up the expenses and she would move away.

The lawyer had spent thirty days in court, any nothing of preparation.

The lawyer had spent thirty days in court, to say nothing of preparation, but he could not bring himself to take funeral trappings—women are not shrewd dealers, especially women who are buying the burial equipments for the man with whem they have lived for nearly forty years. And then, too, she knew that his funeral was the last thing she could ever do for John.

After the funeral she went back to the grand, new cottage. It was not much changed, but it seemed large and empty and still and lonely, and the little round clock ticked as loudly as a trip-hammer and the trilling of the

A few days later Jane came down town again. Her lawyer noticed that she was a little paler than usual, but as quiet and uncomplaining as she had always been. He made out the miserably small check that was due her and placed it-in her hands. Then a lump rose in his throat as he looked at her, meek, straight, clean and uncomplaining.

"Yes," she answered: "I have been looking around. My husband's funeral expenses left me in debt, but I can pay for a place in the Old Ladles! Home with what is left, I think I can sell

with what is left, I think I can sell my furniture at auction for enough to bury me when I am done. You see, we have a lot in the gravayard and there is room enough for my name on John's headstone."

There was really nothing more to tell, and in a few minutes more she went away.

The next week the auction was over and aunt Jane had her small belongings packed in a trunk and a box and sent to the "Home." Then she took her birdeage and her old yarn motto. "God Blees Out Home." and sarted to a car. A little later she walled up the great waits stope uses of the red brief "Home." Above on the process, a number of old young was filled in their little dairs. They was filling in their little dairs. They was sarted to make the cold young a special manual to the leaking meetity down at

the double doors, went to the lee in the hall and gave he They seemed to be expecting

and went away. Aunt Jane stepped feebly in. The room was about the size of the little lot where she had size of the little lot where she had, bade John good-bye. She set the hird-cage on the painted washstand, laid the motto on the little chest of drawers, put her bonnet and black veil carefully on the straight-backed, canescated chair and softly closed the door. Then she staggered to the narrow iron to the staggered to the narrow iron to the staggered to the marrow iron. cot and sank down upon the smoot white spread and without any furthcried like a little child.-Clarence

PARTY NEWS.

C. C. McHugh has been re-elected the National Committee from Mon-tana. Wisconsin has elected Frederic Heath and re-elected Victor L. Berger. Joseph Gilbert has resigned as Na-tional Committeeman for Utah. On motion of Comrade Work it has

been decided that no further meetings of the present N. E. C. be Comrade Hanford has been re quested to prepare for the National organization a leaflet on the signifi-

cance of the Russian uprising.

Anent the call for National Referendum C., 1995, the Cook County (III.) resolutions, owing to the argumentative nature of the resolutions, and in consideration of Sec. 3, Art. II of the constitution, the National Secretary has submitted to the N. E. C. fore to be submitted to referendum Are they to be submitted in their entirety, that is, in the form in which they reached the National office, or, 3. Are the three resolves only to be

THE RUSSIAN FUND.

The National Society acknowledge the receipt of the following contribu tions for the Russian revolutionary organizations; Jan. 1 to 12; inclusive Local Nickel Hill, Texas, \$1; Harry Wi llanis, Waterford Works, N. J. \$1: Local Erie, Pa., \$17.70; A. Anderson, \$1: Chicago Heights, Ill., \$1.75 Duggani, Dubuque, Ia., \$1; John Kas marek, Richmond, Va., 50c.; M. Rubenstein. Richmond, Va. 50c.; Otto Biersch Ric Oc.; Harry Kahn, Richtoond, Va., 5)c.; Jon. Tatarsky, Richmond, Va., 50c.; S. Shats, \$1: Barney E. Myers, \$1; Local Camden, N. J., \$11.02. NATIONAL ORGANIZERS

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are.

South Wilmington, Ill.; Jan. 23, Daizell; Jan. 24, Ladd: Jan. 25, Spring Valler; Jan. 26, Daizell; Jan. 27, St. David.

John W. Slayton: Jan. 19 to 30, under the direction of Oregon State Committee.

Massachusetts The Haverhill Socialist Club is holding a fair in Lafayette Hall, Jan. 15 to 22, and expects to get a campaign fund in hand for the coming year. Comrade Flanders will attend to the tonic booth. Comrade Morrill is looking up members in arrears and is making. ing a successful campaign for rein be pleased with the results.

The next meeting of the Norfolk County Conference will be held in G. A. R. Hall, South Braintree on Jan.

A. R. Hall, South Braintree on Jan. 28, at 2,30 p. m.
Encouraging reports come from Springüeld. At the last meeting M. C. Frenier was elected organizer; W. E. King, Secretary; S. C. Roberts. Treasurer; F. A. Anderson, Literature Agent. Springüeld comrades maintain a rdeading room which is open every evening and meetings are held on Tuesday and Sunday evenings, and discussions. day and Sunday evenings, and discus-sion meetings on Sunday afternoons. The Springfield comrades have the finest equipped clubroom in the state and it is the means of interesting and

nothing new members. Max O. Frenier is the new organizer and is the agent for all Socialist papers.

The Dorchester Club meets at Field's corner every Monday evening. Discussions and entertainments of some character occur at every meeting.

At the semi-annual business meeting of Local Passaic County, held in Paterson, on Jan. 7, the following officers and committees were elected to serve for the ensuing six mouths: Organizer, Wm. Glanz; Assistant Organizers Rudolph Ullman and Frank Hubschmith; Recording Secretary, Walter Banfield; Financial Secretary, Charles Boother; Treasurer, George W. McCullough-Litérature Agent, Alexander Prins, Auditing Committee, Fritz Greuter, George Weiner, and Israel Taylor; Delegate to State Committee, Wibber De Mott. Branches were instructed to elect one delegate each to serve as a permanent committee will serve for a period of six menths. The present entertainment committee will serve for a period of six menths. The present entertainment committee was instructed to hold over until its successors were elected, and to make the preliminary arrangements for holding the Commune festival on or about March 18. New Jersey

Commune festival on or about March 18.

The semi-annual meeting of Local Union County was held on Jan. 7 with F. G. Cassens in the chair. The Organizer reported that during the last six months forty street meetings were held and plenty of literature distributed. Treasurer's report shows during that time: receipts, \$638.97; expenditures, \$204.91; 585 dues stamps were sold to the branches. The membership is 167, of which 124 are good standing. The following officers were elected: B. Breisters! Organizer's A. Breischneider, Recording Secretary; A. D. Oramer, Sinancial Secretary; B. Otto, Treasurer; Geo. Bulcherood, Delegate to fints Committee; P. G. Cassens, Literature Apart.

Corresponding Secretary; Frederick Marschall, Financial Secretary; F. W. West, Delegate to State Committee.
The Socialist Fife and Drum Corps

will bold its seventh annual masque and civic ball on Saturday evening Jan. 20, at Grand View Hall, Ogden avenue and Franklin street, Jersey City Heights. Tickets, 15 cents if pur Tickets may be had at 375 Central avenue or at Liberty Hall, West Ho-

Local Camden has elected the follow ing officers: Organizer, John D. Hen-derson; Secretary, Wm. P. Shourds; Treasurer, Frank M. Wittmann; Delegate to State Committee, Robert C. Thurston; Literature Agent, F. Hartnearly every meeting of their branch

The City Committee of Hoboken has ceum, 110 Grand street, Thursday evening, Jan. 18, 8 p. m., to devise ways and means for further propa-

"Proletarec," a new Socialist monthly Trocurree, a new socialist anomaly in the Slovenic language, appears from Chicago. The first number contains eight pages and is illustrated. The subscription price is 50 cents a year. State Secretary Coonrod of Idaho reports receipts for December of \$79.68 (of which \$13.90 was for dues); ex-

(of which \$13,90 was for dues); ex-penditures, \$20,30; balance, \$59,34. State Secretary Martin of Washington reports that three new locals were organized during the last week of 1905 - Pacific County, Blaine, and Stolla. The Finnish Branches at Seattle, Aberdeen, and Hoquism are doing good work. The state organization is now practically out of debt and has a larger membership than ever

fornia reports for the period from March to December, 1905. During this time he visited 43 unorganized this time he visited 48 unorganized places in 41 counties; organized eight locals; addressed 17 trade unious; and helped the comrades in Los Angeles and Ashland in their fight for the right to hold street meetings. In the latter place he was arrested eight times, along with Comrades Tuck, McDevitt, Lillenthal, and Philbrick; but our object was won. He spent 215 days on the road, traveling 5,110 miles. His salary ands expenses amounted to salary and expenses amounted to \$957.95, and his receipts to \$864.55— of which \$193 was from the State Committee, and \$93 from the National office: \$03.40 was due blin on Jan. 1.

se of a column of space in a local Sunday paper. Short articles may be sent to A. M. White, 439 Adams street. Three state speakers are afield this month in Montana.

Local Indianapolis has passe Local Indinapolis has passed resolutions commending the work of John Collins as an organizer, and recommending that his field of operation be extended by the National Committee.

Mother Jones will speak in Reading.
Pa., Jan. 22, in commemoration of Bioody Sunday: Baltimore, Jan. 23 to 26; in Washington, Jan. 27.

Local Evansville, Ind., reports that Chas. W. Newitt, one of the pioneers of the movement in that vicinity, has been lost track of, and his comrades and relatives are desirous of receiving information as to his whereabouts Comrade Newitt several vorm age. Comrade Newitt several years ago went to South Africa. During his absence he has kept in correspondence with the local. He started home vis New Zealand about Feb. 1905. He is known to have been in the hospital at Weilington, later went to Palmerston, and man lost head from at Baschy. Head, Grafton Road, Auckland, New Zealand, by a letter dated June 4: Comrade Newitt was known to have several thousand dollars with himany information should be addressed to Russell W. Wyttenbach, 828 W. Indiana street, Evansville, Ind., New Zealand papers please copy.

New York State.

New York State.

At the Youkers People's Forum on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, Tormer State Senator John Ford will speak on Municipal Ownership. Discussion will follow. The Forum meetings are held in the Public Library Hall, South Broadway, Admission is free.

Geo. R. Kirkpetrick of Minneapolis will lecture at international Hall, 249 Genease street, Buffulo, Friday evening, Jan. 12. On Feb. 2 Sol Fieldman will lecture at the same hall. Comrades should attend these meetings and bring their friends. The Sayenth and Eighth Ward Club, S. P., in conjunction with the Arbeiter Bing, has arranged for two plays to be given at the Lyceum Theater by the Theiladramatic company of New York, on Feb. 8 and 8. The proceeds will be equally divided between the fund for establishing a library and the general propaganda purposes of the organizations.

Matthew Kirsch of Nisgara Fulls

Jan. 21 at Ithacs where he will speak at a meeting in aid of the Russian revolution. On Monday, Jan. 22, he will speak at a file meeting in Corning, then, Jan. 28, Hornellaville; Jan. 24, Wellsville; Jan. 25, Olean; Jan. 27, Jamestown; Jan. 28 and 29, Dunkirk; Jan. 30 and 31, Brocton. Many calls are coming in for speakers in unorganized places and Comrade Fieldman's tour will be arranged so that he will visit these places and several new locals will undoubtedly result from his work. Every local that has been assigned a date should do everything possible to arrange meetings on the dates assigned. It is quite necessary that the State Committee have the co-operation of the locals already organized in order to carry on the work of organization in new territory. Full of organization in new territory. Full particulars of Comrade Fieldman's lec-tures, subjects, etc., will be sent to all

closes Feb. 5 and secretaries of locals should get their reports in promptly. Any comrade knowing of any So cialists in unorganized places should send their names to the State Secretary so that he may get in touch with them.

New York City. At the meeting of the General Cor At the meeting of the General Committee on Jan. 13, Jno. C. Chase and T. J. Lewis acted as chairman and vice-chairman. The committee on credentials recommended the seating of the delegates from the following district organizations: 2nd and 8th, 4 delegates; 4th, 4; 6th and 10th, 4; 7th, 9th and 25th, 8; 11th, 2; 12th, 6; 13th, 2; 1fth, 4; 15th and 17th, 3; 16th, 6; 18th and 20th, 3; 19th, 2; 21st, 4; 22nd, 5; 23d, 2; 20th, 8; 10th, 2; 21st, 4; 22nd, 5; 23d, 2; 24th, 4; 20th, Br. 1, 2; 28th, 7; 30th, 9; 31st, 4; 32d, 5; 84th, Br. 1, 4; 84th, Br. 2, 2; 35th, Br. 1, 6; 35th, Br. 2, 5; 35th, Br. 3, 1; Finnish Br., 7; and Italian Br. 4. It was decided that the delegate complete reports are received. Forty applications for membership were ac-cepted. The following were nominated officers for the ensuing term Organizer, U. Solomon, J. C. Frost Recording Secretary, Wm. Edwards, Thos. J. Lewis, E. P. Clarke, Miss Frances M. Gill, Moses Oppenheimer; Financial Secretary, U. Solomen, J. C. Frost; Treasurer, Henry Ortland; Conheimer, Thos. J. Lewis; Sergeant-at-Arms. M. Steltzer, Garry Kelly and Elias Wolf: Committee on Credentials, composed of three members, U. Solo-mon, R. Haphael, L. Lichtschein, Chas, Lane. E. Wolf. Thos. Potter. J. C. Frost: Executive Committee of seven members, Algernon Lee, J. G. Kanely, L. G. Chase, L. Lichtschein, Emp. J. C. Chase, L. Lichtschein, Emil Spindler, Fred Paulitsch, Fritz Lantz, S. Solomon, G. Kelly, R. Raphael, G. B. P. H. Donahue, L. Phillips, and Edw. P. Clarke; Grievance Committee of five members, L. Llehtschein, M. Oppen-helmer, S. Solomon, Thos. Potter, Sam Benaim, Hugo Pick, I. Phillips, Chas. Renaim, Hugo Pick, I. Phillips, Cast. A. Gall and F. Paulitsch: Auditing Committee of three members, R. Raphael, Gus. Dressler, I. Phillips, Wm. F. Ehret, E. Ramm, I. Sackin, Alb. Abrahams and D. Muller. As the All Advantages and D. Audier. As the delegates to the Bloody Sunday Parade Conference, reporting about the progress of the arrangements for the great parade in commemoration of the massacres of the working people in St. Petersburg, deplored the lack of sufficient funds, it was decided to donate the conference of the working people in St. to the conference the sum of \$25 and to urge the branches to make further contributions. U. Solomon, J. C. Chase and W. Cliemaides were elected as a comittee to confer with the inde-pendent Italian Socialist organization and induce them to affiliate with th

Socialist Party. It was further decided that hereafter one-third of the full membership of the Executive Committee constitutes a quorum of that committee. Julius Hopn appeared for the Progressive Stage Society and pro-posed that the General Committee ar-range a performance in conjunction range a performance in conjunction with the Progressive Stage Society on Feb. 5, the proceeds to go to Local New York. Frances M. Gill, Patrick H. Donahue and J. C. Frost were elected as a committee to act with the Progressive Stage Society. The delegate from the 32d A. D. reported that the Deleonites are agitating among the members of that district for unity and asked the General Committee for a rul-ing as to whether a branch of Local New York can entertain such a unity proposition without first having the consent of the General Committee. The

consent of the General Committee. The chair ruled that no branch of the local has any right to entertain such unity propositions without first having the consent of the General Committre.

The special committee in charge of the arrangement of the lecture course to be given this season by the local has almost completed its preparations. The lectures will be given at the West Side headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, and the course will consist of eighteen lectures as follows: Economics of Socialism, four lectures by Algernon Lee; Fundamental Principles of Socialism, three lectures by Morris Hillquit; Public Ownership, three lectures by H. L. Slobodin; The Government and Labor, and Industrial Disputes, one lecture each by W. J. Ghent; Education, and Housing and Sanifation, one lecture each by John Spargo; Socialism and Trade Unions, one lecture by Herman Schlueter; Socialism and Public Rellef, and Workingmen's, Insurance, one lecture each by Moses Oppenheimer. The charge for the whole course will be one dollar, payable either in advance or at any time before the close of the course. Moses Oppenheimer. 201 E. Sixty-eighth street, was elected secretary and is ready to receive applications.

The Social Science Study Club will meet at the Harlem Socialist Club, 220

ready to receive applications.

The Social Science Study Club will meet at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street on Sunday, Jan. 21, 3 p. m., when a course of study of scientific Socialism wil be begun with a lecture on The Mechanics of Capitalism by Lucien Sanial. Comredes are cordially invited to attend.

The Bronx Borough Agitation Committee will give the second of its series of lectures on Sunday evening. Jan. 21, at Metropolis Theatre Hall, One Hundred and Forty-third street and Third avenue. Coursales are cordially invited to bring friends. Subject will be selections from "Equality" by

The Rusian Revolution at the Harian Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, on Sunday svening, Jan. 21. Miss Maud Maloné will lecture on Equal Rights on Wedand Tw esday evening, Jan. 24.

585 Eighth avenue, on Sunday evening

erty at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street on Sunday morning, Jan. 21, 11 a. m., and on the two following Sundays Algernon Lee will lecture on Karl Marx's Theory of Surplus Value.

The subject of the discussion to be held in Surplus Value.

seld in Rev. Madison C. Peter's Epl phany Baptist Church on Sunday after-noon, Jan. 21, is A Working Girl's Wrengs. Some Socialists should be on hand to tell them something. At the last meeting of the 22d At D.

wenty-one members were present. The retary showed a balance of \$32.84 on hand. The following officers were elected: Organizer and Literature Agent, Wm. Hertle: Financial Secre-tary, G. Leist: Recording Secretary, G Miller: Delegates to General Cor tee, Comrades Hohl, Deiner, Homestead and Raman; to Murray Hill Ag tation District Committee, Comrades Hohl, Becker and Herold; to Dally Call, Comrades Classen and Hohl; to Volkszeitung Conference, Comrades Hoffmister and Reider.

20th A. D. officers were elected as fol-lows: Organizer, Patrick H. Donahue: Recording Secretary, Chas. Humbeutel; Financial Secretary, Comrade Kramer; Treasurer, John Wonderlie: Delegates to the General Committee, Fred Paul-itsch, Pat. H. Donahue, Chas. Humbentel; Delegates to the Murray Hill Agitation Committee, Comrade Kramer, Bussmann and McPartland; Delegate to the Volkszeltung and Pally Kipple.

The 28th A D has changed its headquaters to Schleuterman's Hall, 1517 Avenue A, where it will meet on the first and third Thursday evenings of

The latest additional talent that has colunteered for the ball and entertainment, to be held in Prospect Hall, Jan 31, is the German Socialist Liedertafe of South Brooklyn comprising 60 men The Finnish Socialist Branch of the 7th A. D., will also appear in country dances dressed in national costumes Everyone who can should attend this lyn. The ball will be both mason and civic, and after each dance the entertainment features will be given on the stage. Two large bal-conies encircle the hall, so that those who do not dance can find comfortable

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee ten new members were admitted. Officers were nominated for the ensuing term as follows Organizer, Fred Schnefer; Recording Secretary, Geo. L. Giefer: Financia Secretary, Wm. A. Schmidt; Treasure Thos. A. Hopkins: Additing Commit tee, Comrades Butscher, Guntz and Peiser; Credential Committee, Com-rades Well, Wolf and Pauley. Resolutions were adopted on the death of Francis J. Malloy, an exteemed com-rade, and faithful worker in the 6th At Central Hall, 410 Stone avenue

four lectures for the 21st A. D. Br. 2 the subject being The Politics of the Class Struggle. The course will be continued on Jan. 26 and Feb. 2. Dr. S. Berlin will lecture on Social-

ism and Art at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Brondway on Sunday even-ing, Jan. 21. The next Sunday Morris Hillquit will speak on The Revolution-

Meyer London will lecture on Labor Legislation in the Unifed States on Wednesday ovening, Jun. 24, at Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenues.
Saturday evening Jan. 27, there will be a debate at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 502 Fulton street, on the subject, Resolved that We Favor the Principle of the Open Shop, between

Because of the many other events to occur this month, the Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society has cancelled the arrangements made for its production on Jan. 26. Four short plays, two of them radical, are being rehearsed unand the society will give a good ac-count of itself in the future. It will put on one-act plays at the Commune Festival on March 18 and at the Pally

put on one-act plays at the Commune Festival on March 18 and at the Paily Call Fair in May.

At the semi-annual meeting of South Brooklyn Division, composed of 7 A. D. (four branches), 8 A. D., 9 A. D., 11 A. D., sud 12 A. D., Division Organizer Samuel rendered a report on the work of the term, showing that he had done much persistent hard work, appreciation of which was manifested on his renomination and unanimous election despite his objections. The energy of the comrades of this section was evident in the branch organizers' reports, two branches declaring their purpose of holding a course of Sunday evening lectures. Lively interest was manifested in the ball to be held at Prospect Hall, Jau. 31. A committee Prospect Hall, Jan. 31. A committee of three was appointed to conduct an English speaking Socialist singing so-

At the last meeting of the 15 A. D. one new member was admitted. L. Goldberg and Comrade Seligman volunteered to assist in raising funds for the "Daily Call." Comrades Pudson, Seligman, Lipschitz and Asbel volunteered to solicit presents for the "Daily Cail" fair in May. The following officers were elected: W. J. F. Hannemann. Organizer: Oscar Pudson, Financial Secretary; Fer. Niemann, Pressurer: W. J. F. Hannemann. Re-Financial Secretary; Fer. Niemann, Treasurer; W. J. F. Hannemann, Rocording Secretary; A. Asbel, L. Goldberg and W. J. F. Hanneman, delegates to Kings County Committée; O. Weber and A. Kurph, delegates to Daily Gail Conference; F. L. Walker and Julyan Siebert, delegates to the Volkazitten Conference; J. Schoeller, F. Nigaann, O. Pudson, J. Imhoff, J. Ogiautaky and F. L. Walker, on Fing Committee; J. Imhoff and F. L. Walser, Anditing Committee to the Hings Committee Committee to the Hings

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

32nd Assembly District of the Socialist Party

HARLEM TERRACE 210-212 East 104th Street-

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20

John Spargo will deliver the address of Welcome. A Grand Program of Entertainment has been arranged, headed by the Blind Pianist, Louis J. Furman.

FUTUREN.

MUSIC: CARL SAHM CLUB COMMERCING AT 8 O'GLOCK

TICKETS IS CENTS

SECOND GRAND ANNUAL - SECOND GRAND ANNUAL

MASQUERADE BALL OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, BROOKLYN

TO BE HELD ON

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1906, AT 8.30 P. M. AT SCHMIDT'S KLOSTER HALL

ADMISSION: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A PERSON Ladies' and gentlemen's prizes will be awarded to the most comic and

COMMEMORATION OF BLOODY SUNDAY IN ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA

AT POHLMANN'S HALL, JERSEY CITY

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1908

CARNECIE HALL

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1906, AT 8.15 P. M.

JACK LONDON

THE NOTED AUTHOR WILL LECTURE ON THE SUBJECT - REVOLUTION -

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DAILY CALL FUND HIS LAST LECTURE BEFORE GOING WEST, DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY

ADMISSION: Reserved seats 25-75 Cents Balcony IS Cents DMISSION: Reserved seats 2D-75 Cents Balcony 15 Cents
Tickets for sale at office of The Worker, 184 William street; Labor Ly
cenn, G. E. Fourth street; W. E. A. clubhouse, 200 E. Elghty-sixth street;
Harlem Socialist Club. 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; Bronx Harlem Socialist Cam. 250 W. One Problem Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby Hendquarters, 3309 Third avenue; Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby 1077

Grand Masquerade and Civic Ball PROSPECT HALL, Prospect Ave., near 5th Ave. The largest and finest Hall in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 8 P. M.

Under the anspices of the SOCIALIST PARTY

SOUTH BROOKLYN DIVISION.

Dances will be interspersed with the following falent:

Sketch "Out of Society." by George J. Shea and company; German Socialist Liedertafel of South Brooklys; Cornet Solo by Edward Mollander; Physich Country Dances, by Entire Finnish, Ernsch, in National Country Finnish Country Dances by Entire Finnish Branch in National Costum

Young People's Quartette and Chorus.

Jan. 12. Comrade Johanntges presided.

As Branch 2 could not be present it

of organizer until then. The follow-ing officers were elected: Recording

Secretary, A. Jann; Financial Secre

tary, C. Wagener; Trensurer, J. Brook; Literature Agent, O. Michalk; Auditing Committee, E. Boohme, J. Spengler; Delegates to County Committee, Win.

Coenig, Wm. Butscher, J. Lutz, C. W.

Durrant, J. Hinz, G. Skorsetz; Agita-tion Committee, E. Boehme, C. Velta,

J. Brook, A. Shardt, Wm. Koenig: Daily Call Conference, Fr. Harth, Pinal arrangements for masquerade ball were made and the following com-

Struempfler; Assistant Floor Manager, John Lutz; Floor Committee, John Brook, J. Hinz, H. August, C. Jehannt-

QUEENS.

first social evening will take place.

QUEENS.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on Jan. 12, Magnus Roquit presiding, Branches Glendale, Evergreen, Woodhaven, Jamaica and Wyckoff Heights reported progress, Long Island City, Maspeth and Corona were not represented. Officers were elected as follows: County Organiser, Wm. Goeller, Jr.; Recording Secretary, John A. Burgher; Financial Secretary, John A. Burgher; Treasurer, Comrade Unl; Auditing Committee, Courades Wenzel, Bessen, Petthold and Doeller. The Organizer was instructed to procure two primary lists for each branch. The secretary was instructed to ask the State Secretary why Local Queens is not asked to participate in making nominations for state and national officers and when and where the State Quorum holds its sessions. The entertainment committee reported having completed arrangements for the entertainment on Jan. 21, and that it had a program of afteen numbers of variegated entertainers, and recommended that owing to the extensive program it would be well for the entertainment to commence promptly at 4 p. m. Paul Kruger was chosen entertainment treasurer and \$30 turned over to him to meet all bills for music and talent.

For the Bally.

Mude by Schaef r's O.chestra comprising 13 pieces.

ADMISSION, including Hat-check, 25 CENTS. Russian revolution fund if they are working. It was decided that a ball and entertainment be held in February Lecture and Concert to raise funds for the coming cam neign. The following comrades were JACK LONDON elected on the Entertainment Con ee: P. Niemann, F. L. Walser, O. Pud-on, J. Imhoff, W. Shmidt, C. Weber, will areak under the auspices of the

N. Y. Socialist Literary Society Biernbach, A. Knoph, Seligman, J. Og-lentsky, N. Asbel and W. J. F. Hanne-EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

EFFERSON ST. A EAST BROADWAY. Subject: REVOLUTION cal on the first order of business at the AB. CAHAN will proside. At the meeting of the 21st A. D. on

The following Talent Will Appear:
Miss Weinstock Pinnist
Miss Dera Thomas Violinist
Mr. R. J. Richman Soprano Mr. Ph. Pisherman..... RESERVED SEATS, 35 CENTS Tickets sold at Katz's, 181 E. B-way.

ckets sold at Katzs, 101 Club Rooms, 237 E. Broadway. 1081 posed for membership; these comrad submitted their names at the recent borough meeting. Election of officers

A TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE. Seyinour Stedman, who was one off the attorneys, tells an litteresting and the attorneys, tells an interesting and

will also take place.

cialist." about the recent Gilbe ges, C. Velte, E. Boehme; Reception Committee, Fr. Harth, J. Topolski, C. Abbe, Wm. Harbers, C. Wagener. The case, the frial of which resulted in the the members of the Executive Board of Local No. 4 of the Carriage and Wagon Workers International Union Abbe. Wm. Harbers, C. Wagener, The semi-annual report of the agitation committee showed: receipts, \$211.04; expenditures, \$189.35; balance, \$30.69. Financial Secretary's semi-annual re-port: receipts, \$60.82; expenses, \$58.46; balance, \$2.36. Friday, Jan. 26, the first social evening will take place. to long terms of imprisonment, with fines. Stedman shows how the prose-cution was inspired by the Corporal tion Auxiliary and the Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers' Association, whose object is the destruction of the carriage workers' and all other unions in Chicago. The avowed object of the prosecution was the conviction of the Executive Board so as to discredit unionism among workingmen. In this the manufacturers were assisted by the press and everything was done to convict the men. A jury which was admittedly prejudiced in advance was selected. No union man was allowed to serve on the jury and to be an Irishman practically disqualified a juror. The stforneys for the defense were not allowed to introduce evidence which would have shown that the employers were behind the prosecution. The testimony of a deserter from the union was accepted against that of nine other men whose characters are unimpeachable. Stedman denounces unimpeachable. Stedman denounces the pilfering of the union's records in the attempt to get evidence against the men and says that the next thing that will be done will be to enter the workers' homes and search them without permission. It is becoming increasingly apparent, remarks the Toledo "Socialist," that the courts are merely the instruments of injustice in merely the instruments of injustice in the hands of the capitalist class to beat the hands of the capitalist class to beat down the working class and keep them enslaved. But that is what the capi-ticilists are in politics for and what the workers get for supporting the capi-talists in politics instead of joining and supporting a party of their own class.

—Judging from the contents of Gov. Pattison's inaugural message, all the workingmen that voted for him on Election Day seemed to have died in the interval. At any rate, nothing is said about them.—To-