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NEW YORK, JANUARY, 12. 1907

ORGANIZED WORKERSNITE IN COMM CAUSE.

New York Labor Organizations Put Dinces Aside to Work Together For Moyer, Haywood Pettibone -Preparations for Great Meet Brooklyn Unions Also Respond

eagerly taleay by the delegates

for distribut their respective or-ganizations additional quantity

of 50,000 + printed in the next

few days, lans will-be perfected to print a easiet as soon as pos-

sible. Ces and sympathizers willing to in the distribution of

leaflets ariested to communicate with Secr U. Solomon, who will

supply thath whatever quantity

The Coice will meet hereafter

every Sar evening at the Labor

Temple 248 E. Eighty-fourta

street, as delegates were of the

opinion the interest in the work

of the Conce will be decreased by

making terval between the mest-

ings long The next meeting will

take plat Saturday, Jan. 12, at

the Labemple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth , and the delegates are

requesteattend so that new work

may belertaken oy the Confer-

Deferind Agitation Funds.

Finar Secretary U. Solomon acknowled the receipt of the follow-

For Defense Fund: Tar. Felt

and W.Proof Workers' No. 4, \$10;

Lodge I. A. of M., \$10; Cremation Lodge I. A. of M., \$10; Cremation Society. 1, \$5; A. Tumbrink, \$1; J. Gent. 25c.; J. Forster, 50c.; Brickle Union No. 47, \$25; Type-graphiUnion No. 7, \$50; 33d-34th

A. D., man Br., Socialist Parry, \$5;

Younglends Literary Society, \$3;

Loyalige No. 406, I. A. of M., \$25;

Long ind Ass'n of Master Pilots,

\$15; C Makers' Union No. 141, \$10; Amaiated Leather Workers No.

54, \$7 Schlessinger, \$1; D.C. Milli-can, F. Bergman, 50c.; Moak, 50c.;

Waltil; Koeller, 25c.; Jacob Huff-

ner, 9; F. Holly, \$1.50; P. H. N. J., \$1; | England Turners' Council,

\$25; | Sahm Club, \$10; total for the

week09; previously acknowledged,

For Agitation Fund: Cremation

Soci Br. 1, \$5; Lodge 313, I. A. of

M., Harlem Socialist Club, \$4; Br. 24, L. & S. K., \$25; 82d A. D., So-

cialifarty, Br. Van Nest, \$10; Typo-

grajal Union No. 7, \$50; 33d-34th

A. Berman Br., Socialist Party, \$5;

You Friends Literary Society, \$2: Uni Brewery Workers' No. 1, \$100:

totar the week, \$206; previously ac-

knowdged, \$1,590.02; total to date,

A contributions to the Defense Fuor Agitation Fund from organi-zats in Manhattan and the Bronx shd be sent to the Financial Secre-

tarU. Solomon, 66 E. Fourth street. NeYork, stating the fund for which

BOOKLYN CONFERENCE

MAKING PROGRESS.

Moyer-Haywood Protest Confer-

of Brooklyn met Friday, Jan. 4.

e Labor Lyceum, and the indica-

etter supported this year than

dung the spring agitation, and there

very evidence of the delegates re-

The secretary reported sending out

three, with circular letters to the un-

ions and other working class organiza-tions, to be signed and sealed by

the organizations and forwarded by

them to President Roosevelt and the govenors of Colorado and Idaho. The resolutions recite the events of the persecution of Moyer,

constitution relating to the writ of

demn the principals in the conspiracy

ern Federation.

At

and Pettibone, quote the

rpus, review the United

reme Court decision, con-

with a pledge to stand by

meeting Carpenters and

No. 32 contributed \$125, the

of the evening being \$175,

their organizations had donated

sums to be delivered at the meeting of

Jan. 18 The secretary was instructed to send \$150 to the National Defense

Fund at once.

During the week committees will

same inserted in the Sunday papers.

and if this proves successful the en-

tire city will be covered systematical-

ly. All organizations not already rep-

the next meeting at the Labor Ly-

been rich perhaps your answer would have been quite different." She-"Per-

haps." He-"But poverty is no crime

She-"Oh, yes, it is-and the punishment is hard labor."-Chicago Daily

He (after the refusel)-"Had

resented should send their delegates

ceum, Friday, Jan. 18, 8.15 p. m.

thousand resolutions in sets of

onation is intended.

\$2,77; total to date, \$3,388.95.

Uniterewery Workers No. 1, \$400

of leaflets may desire.

The meeting of the New York | with the dng opinion of Judge Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference McKenna hen printed, and were on Saturday, Jan. 5, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who know how difficult it was in former years to interest the conservative labor organizations of this city in a ement like the present agitation in behalf of the imprisoned officers of the Western Federation of Miners. More than two hundred delegates were present and arrangements will be made to have a larger meeting place hereafter.

The delegates came to the Conference determined to forget for awhile their differences, and work only for the interest of their imprisoned brothers and for a vital issue af-fecting the whole labor movement. This accounts for the fact that while the Conference has among its mem-bers delegates from labor organizations contesting over jurisdiction and other questions among themselves on the economic field, the meetings are very harmonious. The last meeting was by far the best ever held.

Delegates increasing.

Delegates were seated from the fol-iowing additional organizations: Piano and Organ Workers' Local No. 15; Cremation Society, Br. 1; Typographia No. 7; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 1; Bill Posters and Ushers' Union; Musical Protective Alliance, Local No. 41, I. W. W.; Cigar Packers No. 251; Bro. of Carpenters, Local No. 497; Eccentric Association of Engineers, Local No. 308, I. W. W.; the Loyal Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M.; Workingmen's Circle Dwinsker, Br. 96; Baltic Revolutionary Society; Nowosidkower Revolutionary Society; Jerikower Benev-olent Society; Jewish "Daily Forward" Association; Executive Roard, Brick-layers' and Masons' Unions of Greater New York; New York Industrial Council, I. W. W.; House and Bridge Construction, Local Union No. 370, I. W. W.; Silk Weavers' Industrial Un-ion, No. 176; 2d, Sth, 13th, 15th, 26th, 33d and German branch of the Social-

The Executive Committee reported upon further work for the Conference during the next few weeks. Efforts will be made to secure Eugene V. Debs for the meeting on Jan. 20, and other meetings to be arranged by the Conference. Meetings will be held in all parts of the city as soon as definite information is received from the Western Federation of Miners as to the date when the trial is expected to take place.

Donations Also Increasing.

The financial report was very encournging, as nearly all the organiza-tions have made liberal donations, and altho few have delivered their dona-tions, the Defense Fund already amounts to \$8,500. The Agitation Fund is also progressing, and from present indications it may be assumed that enough contributions will come in to warrant a great aguation in this city, with good prospects of raising enough to obtain daily telegraphic reor the various labor pa New York and vicinity. The delegates to the

continue to bring good news from their respective organizations, showing that the rank and file have taken up the work with a determination to eep at it until our brothers are vindicated and their innocence established by the courts. Bricklayers' No. 35 reported a donation of \$25; Bakers' Union No. 1, \$10; I. W. W. Engineers, No. 308, \$50; Arbeiter Turnverein of the West Side, \$10; Wood Carvers' Union, \$25; I. W. W. Lecal No. 370, \$25; Bill Posters' Union, \$10; while several other organizations will act at special meetings so that larger donations may be voted.

A lengthy discussion took place on the recommendation of several delegates that efforts should be made by each delegate to induce his organiza-tion to bring pressure to bear upon their national and international presidents to take the case of the imprisoned officers in hand with a view of bringing about direct action on the part of all the national and interastional unions all over the country. The recommendation was unanimously adopted and the delegates were re quested to report accordingly to their respective organization.

The Jan. 20 Meeting.

The arrangements ror the big demonstration on Jan. 20 at the Grand Central Palace are well under way, and everything indicates that it will be a great success. Franklin H. Went-worth and John O'Neill, editor of the worth and John O'Neill, editor of the "Miners' Magazine", will be present, and Comrade Debs may also be with us at that meeting. Several other prominent speakers will be engaged for

The 50,000 special leaflets dealing

LABOR PRESS SPEAKS OUT

Official Journals of International Unions Protest Against Supreme Court Decision and Urge Action for Miners' Officials.

It is highly encouraging to note how the labor press of the entire country has taken up the agitation on behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and insisting that they be given a fair trial. This is particularly true of the official organs of some of the largest national organizations, and those with the greatest influence. Nothing more effective could be done at this time to arouse the workers of the country to the vital importance of this case and it is hoped that all other labor papers will join in the protest against the injustices already committed upon the imprisoned men, as well as placing the facts squarely before the members of the trades unions, so that they will understand the importance of the sitnation.

The Worker takes pleasure in quoting the editorial utterances of a number of labor papers, so that our readers can estimate the unanimity existing on the question.

The Firemen's Magazine.

The Locomotive Firemen and Engineers' Magazine, official organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, devotes two pages of its January issue to a discussion of the recent United States Supreme Court decision, and says:

"These cases are of such vital importance from the viewpoint of organized labor that were we to permit this decision to go unnoticed we should feel that we are guilty of dereliction of duty. We have always been taught to regard the laws governing communities with that respect which is due from law-abiding citizens. We have always been taught that the home of the American citizen is sacred; that shelter in that home should be as inviolate as that which was recognized in the protection afforded by Sanctuary' in the middle ages. If the courts are not to prevent irregularity in legal procedure and in protecting the rights of the citizen and his home, would it be impertinent to ask why, and what the proper function of the judiciary

Law Works One Way.

"While the major opinion seems to lend weight to the idea that the governors in question were entitled to the presumption that they proceeded thruout this affair with practically no evil purpose and with no other intention or motive than to see that the laws were enforced, we can only endeavor to conjure the presumption that a doctrine has been tortuously twisted in order that these men may be considered as having been properly extradited; but, of course, it may be that the laws of the working classes and their representatives are not the same as those for the employing classes; in other words, the law of extradition between states may possibly work only in one direction.

"Under our present form of government this action stands as a precedent governing the interpretation of the laws of extradition. such a decision of the Supreme Court it occurs to us that what has happened to the officials of the Western Federation of Miners may also happen to the Grand Officers of our own Brother-Should a difference occur between the employers of the mem-bers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Piremen and Enginemen or any other organization and its members, and should trouble occur in a neighboring state, what is there to prevent the removal, by stealth, of our own Grand Officers or those of sister organizations, throwing them into prison and upon flimsy technicalities holding them there until our forces should have become demoralized?

A Dangerous Precedent

"The matter of their extradition would be "immaterial," so far as the law is concerned, but the effect would be that we would be deprived of their generalship; consequently, the organization whose officers had been spirited away would practically be placed hors ously weakening the plans of campaign as had been determined upon by the labor leaders and nullifying their efforts. That which is the concern of one must be the concern of all-if we are to follow to a logical conclusion the teachings of strength thru organization and co-operation-and we are constrained to view the decision, as rendered, in the light of the establishment of a most dangerous precedent, so far as the welfare of the wage-carner is concerned.'

"United Mine Worker's Journal" The official organ of the United Mine Workers of America declares:

Sunrama Coust that Massra Havwood

and Moyer, who were kidnaped from Colorado, were not entitled to the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, is in distinct contradiction of every decision rendered upon the subject since this government was established. The Supreme Court, during the flerce animosities of the civil war, did not hesitate to antagonize President Lincoln and nullify his military orders and decree that the writ of habeas corpus was inviolable. * * * The facts in the Colorado case show a flagrant violation of every guaranteed right of American citizens. Haywood and Moyer were arrested on a warrant issued in Idaho. They were arrested at night in Colorado. They were denied counsel and hurried away on a train during the night, without a chance to inform friends, under military guard. There was no insurrection domestic violence obstructing the writs of the courts. Yet these men were and are denied the right of a speedy trial, to confront their accusers and give testimony. In the face of these facts, and many similar cases. is it any wonder that the great mass of the people view the courts with suspicion or contempt?"

The "Bricklayer and Mason"

The "Bricklayer and Mason," official journal of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America. discusses the Supreme Court decision

"If such a decision is to hold, what protection is the constitution of any state, or that of the nation, to the citizens generally? All of us are in danger of such damnable methods being practiced against us as have been used in connection with the arrest of these brothers. Evidently the conspiracy that started between the Colorado and Idaho officials is not ended. and it is time to throw off the apathy that has lately existed. We urge upon the individual members of our unions to write to the President and Vice-President of the United States, and to their senators and congressmen, demanding their interest and support in preventing a crime going further that has already prostituted and made a mockery of the law.

A National Movement.

"In the meantime, a concerted movenent will be made by the heads of the international unions of the country to demand that justice be given. Write the letter we ask at once. Don't put it off. And also go around your congres sional district and get others to write. A few words will suffice, simply demanding congressional action in seeing that these men are protected in all their legal rights, and not rallroaded to their death. That is all we ask, and we shall win out if you will only interest yourselves.

"Justice McKenna was the only dissenting judge. He characterized the kidnapping of these miners as a crime, pure and simple, and maintained that they had a right to invoke the aid of the Federal Courts, which the decision denied them, to correct the illegal practices under which they were arrested and taken from their homes and famfly in the dead of night to another state, without being given an opportunity to defend themselves."

The "Typographical Journal", representing the International Typographical Union, under the heading "Legalized Kidnapping." recites the details of the case and gives a large part of Justice McKenna's dissenting opinion. The "Brewers' Journal" and "Bakers' Journal" vigorously urge the members of their international unions to assist financially and morally in the agitation and defense.

The "Cleveland Citizen," "Labor Adrocate." Nashville, Tenn., the "Labor News," Eureka, Cal., the "Union," Minneapolis, Minn., are among the numerous local trades union papers that have commented on the case and urged support is getting a fair trial.

"CONTEMPT OF COURT".

Federal Judge in Milwaukee Helps to Create It by Sending Strikers to Jail.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Besides sen tencing five striking iron molders to jail for 15, 30, or 40 days on charges of assault or intimidation, Judge A. L. Sanborn of the United States District Court to-day declared Chairman Michael Hatzbaum and Treasurer John Lutz of the Strike Committee guilty of contempt of court for having vio lated some provisions of a sweeping injunction issued by him at the request of the Allis-Chaimers Company and sentenced them to 30 days' imprisonment. Thus one more exhibition of the subserviency of the courts to capitalist interests is given and so much the more contempt for capitalist law created among thinking working-

Judge Sanborn is one of President Roosevelt's appointees.

The new stock of the Factory Chil-DISQUISING THE LIE DIRECT.

dren Corporation Company, just listed The old label was, "Raspberry Jam." on the Exchange, started off with a but now it reads, "Compound Apple rush. Extra dividends are already be-Jelly, Raspberry Flavor," Another old label was "Vermont Maple Sirup, made ing declared, and with the abundant material on hand and the great genfrom choicest maple and cane sugar erosity of the Government in permitmixture." It's a new year and a new ting it to be used, it is thought that era in commercial honesty.-Springseveral melons will be cut shortly.

CANANEA

Mexico's Dictator Sheds Textile Workers' Blood to Enforce Settlement for Capitalists.

The Mexican government is using the same method to crush the textile workers' strike that it employed so effectively in the Cananea mining strike last summer. Dispatches from the City of Mexico report that on Tuesday last the troops killed thirty or more strikers and wounded eighty more in Rio Blanco and Orizaba, state of Vera Cruz. It is stated that rioting had taken place, but it is very probable that this is untrue, just as the re-ports of violence at Cananea were afterwards disproven.

Dictator Diaz does not hesitate to imploy drastic measures when the workers held out for better conditions. and he is especially watchful of the interests of foreign capitalists, whom he is encouraging to invest in Mexico. He hurried to Col. Greene's aid when the American's employees struck at Cananea and ruthlessly murdered the miners who had protested against the low wages and bad conditions. Now a French capitalist, Eduardo Garcin, is reported to be the one receiving the assistance of Diaz.

Diaz Intervenes.

The textile workers' strike began in the city of Puebla on Nov. 25 and spread rapidly over the country until 53 cities were involved and 28,000 workers were out. The strike was a peaceful one and attracted little attention. Last week, at the request of the mill owners, President Diaz and Secretary of the Interior Corralle intervened and arranged a settlement which it was reported the strikers would accept. They were to return to work on Monday, but the settlement seems to have been on the order of the Civic Federation treaties arranged in the United States and to have given dissatisfac-

It was probably because the strikers at Rio Blanco and Orizaba refused to return to work under the settlement that the strong arm of Diaz was invoked to carry out his decree. charge that violence by the strikers provoked the use of troops is not to be credited. - The strikers at Cananea were peaceful, and yet they were charged with violence in order to excuse their slaughter.

The government is improvising the agitators, and it may break the strike, but it cannot prevent the organization of the workers for better conditions and organization, is as inevitable in Mexico as industry develops as it is in other countries.

In a few weeks the truth will come out of Mexico about this outrage on the part of the government as it did about the Cananea strike.

WAS NOT A SOCIALIST.

Philadelphia Socialists Object to Bomb-Thrower Being Classed as Such.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.-The use of the term "Socialist" by the daily papers here in reporting the bomb-throwing in the Fourth National Back, caused the Socialist Party, at its regular meeting Sunday afternoon, to adopt the following resolution of pro-"Local Philadelphia, Socialist Party

protests against the linking of the word "Socialist" with the name of the fanatic who murdered Cashier W. Z. McLear. The time has passed when hair-brained lunatics driven to excess by the shallow backbiting indulged in by yellow organs at wealthy individunls can be classed as Socialists. The Socialist Party is the American arm of an international Socialist movement, having a social philosophy based upon a scientific and historical examination of society and recogniz-ing the impossibility of altering conditions without a fundamental change in our basis of wealth creation. We regard individuals, be they rich in this world's goods or clothed with official power, as the products of the system, no more to be held responsible for conditions than the unsuccessful. We, therefore, disavow the extremism of the individualistic thinkers as antagontistic to our philosophy and expect intelligent people to bear this distinction in mind in reading of such unfortunate affairs as occurred here Saturday." As a result of this resolution being

sent direct to the daily press, attempts to class the bomb-thrower as a Social-

FINANCIAL NOTE.

A BLOODY RECORD.

REPEATED. Private Ownership Causes Greater Sacrifice of Life Than War-What the Race for Profits

During the year ending March 31. Thirty-four people were killed and 1906, 9,703 people were killed and lifty-five injured by the wreck. 86,008 injured by the railroads of the United States.

At the battles of Gettysburg, Antietam and the seven days around Rich-

The railroads of the United States killed more persons last year than were slain on Napoleon's side in the

If the bodies of those killed on the railroads in one year were strewn along the 216,973 miles of operated track, they would lie twenty-one infles apart, and there would be a cripp! for every two and one-half miles of track.

For the year ending March 31, 1906, derailments on the American railroads. n total of 13,113 so-called accidents, or one to every sixteen and a half miles of operated track.

The railroads are killing men.women and children at the rate of 26 a day

In the three years 1903, 1904 and 1905, there were 28,337 people killed and

These figures are compiled from the

What Is the Cause?

slaughter?

They do not provide good rondbeds good rolling stock, safety and coupling officials are more interested in watered stock than in rolling stock, in slick

The block system, recognized all over the world as the most effective on roads with any number of tracks.

by the overworking of employees. One case reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission told of the engineer in one collision having been on

years old, who made the error which caused the wreck on the Rock Island in Kansas last week, had been on duty twenty-four straight hours at the time.

Leaves in Its Trail.

caused the wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio at Washington, last week,

mond; the total number of union soldiers killed was only 6,914.

battle of Waterloo.

There are more people killed and wounded on the railroads every year than the entire losses of the Boer war on both sides in three years.

there were 6,834 collisions and 6,279

and injuring 237 a day.

During the thirteen years ending June 30, 1900, there were 86,000 persons killed by the ratiroads and 470,-000 injured.

234.825 injured by the railroads of the United States.
One out of every 372 railroad em-

ployees in the United States were killed and one out of every 28 were injured in the year ending March 31,

Interstate Commerce Commission's report. They could be extended indefin-

What is the reason for all this human

In nearly every case the fault lies with the railroad corporations.

devices and grade crossings. They overwork their employees. They over tax the facilities of the roads. Their deals on Wall Street than in safery devices on the roads.

guarantee against collisions, is now operated on less than 60 out of more than 2,000 railroads in this country. altho the block system can be used But the greatest disasters are caused

duty 601/2 hours out of 861/2 mefore the collision occurred.

The telegraph operator, nineteen

had been at work 40 out of the 48 hours immediately preceding the Even the block system cannot pre-

The engineer of the train which

vall against that. This is the Cause. And all in order to keep down expenses, and increase the profits of the

The railroads are privately-owned and operated for profit. So are all the industries of the United States.

That's why Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute of Social Service, is able to say: "In 1904 there were 4.162 persons

killed in New York city through aceldent and negligence, as shown by the reports of the Department of Health, which are very incomplete.

"From the best statistics obtainable I may say there are 575,000 persons in the United States under sentence of death to be executed at an unknown moment during the next ten years--1,100 next week and the same number every week." The Rockefellers, Carnegies, Harri-

mans and Hills own and control the industries and derive the profits from The great capitalists do not op-

erate, they do not even direct the operation of their industries. Rockefelier and Carnegie have retired and use their time getting their pictures and names into the papers. Harriman and Hill are engaged in

stock market deals, in raiding and consolidating other properties. They do not pretend to direct their railroads, and the result is anarchy in management and wholesale slaughter of employees and passengers.

Two Systems.

The workers operate industry. They work long hours. They take all the risks. They create the wealth from which the profits come which increase the ever-increasing fortunes of the idle, capitalist owners. And in return the workers get only enough wages to live upon and to enable them to perpetuate

their kind. By vesting the ownership of indus try-the railroads, mines, workshops and all sources of wealth production and distribution in the whole people. industry would be operated and wealth would be produced for the benefit of all and not for the profit and aggrand-

izement of a few. And this is what Socialism proposes, This the only practical system.

The present system is impracticable. as well as destructive to human life and subversive of human happiness. Socialism will preserve human life and make possible human happiness.

Socialism will guarantee prosperity for all and make impossible a condition where a few prosper and revel in luxury and steep themselves in vice while the many toil in poverty, die slowly of preventable diseases and are sacrificed by thousands to make a cap-Italist holiday.

"HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Workers Get Gifts from Employers-President Baer Has Another Inspiration-Mill Workers Looked Out.

LEBANON, Pa., Jan. 3 .- Consternation has been created here by the action of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in laying off 225 men on the roadway division on the Lebanon Valley branch, and 125 in the Rutherford yard, near Harrisburg. In this city 75 men have also been dropped. It is also learned that the men at work on the roadway division have had their time cut from ten to nine hours a day, at the wage rate.

"Curtailment of expenses" is given by the company as the reason for these changes. The same reason is given for discontinuing the advertising of time tables in the newspapers, which are now howling at the loss of this privilege and hotly demanding action by the legislature to compel the publication of the time tables "in the public interest"

Last November the men on this division received a ten per cent increase in their wages and rejoiced exceedingly thereat. All of which would indicate that some things are not what they, seem, especially advances in wages made by corporations.

The laid-off workingmen are talking of petitioning President Roosevelt to send a message to Congress about the matter, as they nearly all voted the Republican ticket last November. They are also wondering whether President Reer of the Reading or his

New Year's gift.

GET REDUCTION OF HOURS.

ANDOVER, Mass., Jan. 6.-in order to keep pace with the "National Prosperity" surging thruout the country. Smith & Dove Company tarily reduced the hours of labor in its flax mills from 58 to 55 per week, beginning Monday, Dec. 31. Such spontaneous generosity inspired laudatory editorials in the local press and great regard for the company in the hearts of its employees.

But the rejoicing was short-lived, for on Jan. 2, the mill employees were coolly informed by the company that they would have to do the same amount of work in the 55 hours that they formerly did in 58. Those who worked machines compiled by "speeding up", but the hand workers could not comply, and as a result the flax dressers were locked out on Friday. Jan. 4.

Since the mill workers either voted for "Johnny" Moran and reform or Gov. Guild and prosperity last November, they are satisfied with what the New Year has brought them, so long as Socialism doesn't break up their

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD COMPLETE TRUSTIFICATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3,-Announcement is made that the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company have been merged into one company, and that the various properties and systems, reaching every part of the Pacific slope, will be taken over by a merger company called the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. The consolidated company has been capitalized at \$50,-000,000.

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communications should be written
ink and on one side of the paper;
is should not be sobreviated; every letshould bear the writer's name and ad;; and matter should be put in as few
as possible, consistently with clearwith thase requirements are likely to
isregarded. Rejected manuscripts will
be returned thiess stamps are enclosed,
ceipts are never sent to individual subera. Acknowledgment is made by
fing the number of the wrapper, the
following receipt of money. following receipt of money.
The Worker goes to pross on Wednesscorrespondents sending news should
their communications in time to reach agr communications in time to reach sice by Monday, whenever possible. Maints about the business or editor-nagement of the paper should be ad-to the Board of Directors, Socialist rative Publishing Association, 15 street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE Socialist Party has passed through its general election. Its growing power cated by the increase of its yote; Press/depties.



THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

The recent dissolution of the Reichstag, with the general election which will consequently be held within the month, may well be the beginning of a crisis in the history of the German Empire. The working constitution of that government is an anomalous one. On paper, it appears fairly liberal; in practise, it is a strange combination of democratic and autocratic cirments, with the latter hitnerto in the ascendant and the former steadily advancing toward an attack which, it now seems likely, cannot be much longer delayed.

The apparent liberality of the imconstitution consists in the broad basis of the suffrage. While many of the constituent states especially Prussia, far the largest and most powerful of all-still maintain property qualifications, plural voting. indirect election, and other semimedieval restrictions of the right of suffrage, the lower house of the imperial parliament is chosen by an electorate almost as broad as that which chooses our own House of Representatives. Every male German twenty-five years of age (with only the usual exceptions of perhaps, criminals, and idiots) has one vote in the election of the Reichstag; no voter has more than one; and the voting is direct and secret; and the provision (common in Continental countries) which allows a candidate to run in several districts simultaneously and, if elected in more than one, to choose which he will accept, together with the provision regarding an absolute majority to elect, a second ballot deciding between the two highest in case none has the majority at first ballot-these provisions. combined with the broad suffrage. make practicable a more accurate representation of the voters' intentions than in almost any other large country in the world except France. The one serious fault is that there has been no reapportionment to correspond with the shifting of population so that the cities and industrial districts have now somewhat less and the agricultural regions somewhat more than their proportionate share of members in the Reichstag -a condition which works to the advantage of the Conservatives and the Ciericals and to the disadvantage of the Libernis, the Radicals, and especially the Socialists. This, bowever, is a minor evil, and the fact remains that the German Reich-

sentative bodies in the world. But, despite this fact, it is also true that the government of Germany Is less democratic than that of several countries which has less representative parliaments. Not to mention the United Kingdom, France, and several of the smaller nations of Western and | tion from two to 81; since the last Northern Europe, it may be said that the governments of Italy and ever those of Austria and Hungary are more responsive to the will of the elec- the Reichstag, the extensive repre-

stag is one of the most truly repre-

they had an equally high level of popular education and of industrial develcoment, in each of these countries the Socialists would exercise a greater direct influence on the gove, ment than municipalities in so far as their less liberal constitutions permit the work they have yet been able to do in Gering class to participate in elections. It many. The explanation of this parahas been accompanied by an almost dox is found in the fact that the paruninterrupted growth of the tradeliament in Germany, while more truly union movement in numbers and in representative, is a less powerful facefficiency. And it has been accomtor in the government than in most panied by the development of a great other European countries; that the exsystem of propaganda and of organiecutive or administrative department is to a greater degree independent of zation which reaches out to the women, to the children, to the soldiers. the legislative; that the British instito the peasants, to the intellectuals, tution of ministerial responsibility has and which does not confine itself to taken less firm root here than elsepolitics and economics, but annexes where. In nearly all the other coun the domains of ethics, of art, of nattries west of Russia it has come about ural science, of bygiene, of amusewithin the last fifty years—as has ment, of household economy. The Sobeen the case in Britain for two cencial Democratic labor movement of turies-that the ministry considers Germany is not only large and growitself a sort of executive committee or ing, it is also intensely active; it is not agency of the popular branch of the only active, it is broad and many-sided parliament, bound to resign in a bedy whenever, on any important question, in its activity. To say that the party is "a state within a state" is not it cannot hold a majority in that body enough; it is a nation within a nation. In Germany, on the contrary, the ministers consider themselves as the agents of the Emperor, individually chosen and removable by him, but by no means dependent on the confidence of the Reichstag for their continuance in office. The German Empire, as it was constituted thirty-six years ago. was essentially a strong personal monarchy, modeled rather after that of Frederick the Great or of Louis XIV than after that of Victoria. In order. however, to strengthen the new central government against the opposition of some of the constituent states and of some sections of the noble and propertied classes, it was necessary to in-

corporate some feature which would

make it popular; by basing the Reich-

stag on equal, direct, and secret man-

hood suffrage, Bismarck, as someone

has put it, "took the people into part-

nership." The partnership was never

intended to be an equal one; the peo-

ple were to supply the capital, the

Emperor with the bureaucracy at his

service was to run the business. So

far the plan has worked pretty much

as was intended. The government has

remained essentially a strong personal

monarchy tempered only by a whole-

some and slowly growing fear of the

revolutionary capabilities of the Ger-

man proletariat. But it would be a

great mistake to conclude, as some

rashly do, that the suffrage has been

to the working people of Germany a

delusion and a snare. Far from that;

it has enabled them to extort from the

government many important conces-

sions in the way of social and indus-

trial reform; and, much more import-

ant, it has given them the occasion

and the means to train themselves in

political and economic knowledge and

in habits of organization and discip-

lined action, so that it is fairly sure

that, when the time comes to strike a

revolutionary blow, they can strike

swiftly, strongly, and accurately. That

The Social Democratic party in the

Reichstag has, from the beginning

been a party of opposition pure and

simple. Its spokesmen have seized

every opportunity alike to make pro-

paganda for Socialist theory and to

expose and attack particular abuses

either in the prevailing economic sys-

tem or in the policy of the administra-

tion. When the government, conced-

ing something to popular demands, has

introduced measures tending in any

way to improve the condition of the

working people, the Social Democrats

have voted for them; but they have

not in return moderated their attacks

upon the government at other points

and they have continued to vote solid-

ly against the military and naval ap-

propriations, the colonial a ppropria-

tions, and the budget as a whole. The

Social Democratic fraction has never

traded with the government, exchang-

ing votes for concessions, as has the

While the party has not set up this

unqualified opposition as a universal

circumstances existing. Events , have

the eleven general elections held since

Social Democracy has increased both

other (1887) its representation fell off

in the remaining one (1878) both were

1903; its popular vote has grown from

101,000 to 3,010,000 and its representa-

named year it stands as the strongest

party among the voters, with the Cen-

Catholic Center.

time may now be near at hand.

And now has come the unexpected dissolution of the Reichstag, with the consequence of an immediate general election, as a direct challenge to this body, already comprising one-third of the German people, whom the Emperor has repeatedly denounced as "pessimists", "malcontents", "domestic enemies", "fatherlandless fellows". and the like. The Government has been defeated on the question of an appropriation of 30,000,000 marks (\$7,500,000) for colonial purposes-a comparatively small matter in itself, but involving indirectly the whole policy of materialism and colonial expansion (and, incidentally, financial jobbery and personal maladministration) which the Social Democrats have been, attacking for years. It is hardly possible to doubt that the dissolution is the act of the Emperor himself, hardly possible to suppose that he was following the advice of Von Buelow and his other ministers-whom, indeed, it is known that he habitually treats in very cavaller fashion when their practical statesmanship goes counter to his personal vanity, his headstrong will, and his romantic conception of himself as War Lord and arbiter of the world's destinies.

The vote which defeated the proposed appropriation and brought on the dissolution included that of the 81 Social Democrats, the 102 Centrists, and the 16 Poles. The Polish fraction, like the Socialist, is in regular opposition, the on the quite different, grounds. While frankly disavowing any sympathy with nationalistic separatism-the tendency of which is aristocratic and reactionary-the Social Democracy has consistently opposed the arbitrary and cruel measures by which the government has sought (and sought in vain) to Germanize the Poles and other allen elements of the population-much as, years ago, in the days of the Kulturthe Catholic Center postively stood for, the Social Democracy helped to defend the Catholics against the oppressive measures of the Iron Chancellor, There is, however, no trace of an alliance of wit. among the three parties. Each separately, and each for different reasons, fights the powers that now prevail.

That the Emperor has made a mistake-unless, indeed, he is willing to precipitate a revolutionary crisis-is generally admitted. No doubt is anywhere expressed that the Social Democrats will poll more votes and conquer more seats than in 1903, the only question being as to the amount of their gain. The Poles are more likely to gain a few than to lose any. The Clericals are also confident, and probably with reason. Meanwhile, the parties on which the Emperor must rely are neither united nor enthusiastic.

Last week Chancellor Von Buelow issued the Government's electoral manifesto-and it has failen very flat. It is an appeal to the German people and infallible dogma, it has held to it to relieve their Emperor from the as a wise practical policy under the necessity of bargaining with the Clerical Center in order to save law and justified it in so doing. In eight of order, patriotism, religion, the family, and, above all, the sacred rights of the establishment of the Empire, the property from the destructive attacks of the Socialists. This they are to do its popular vote and its representation by returning enough Conservatives in the Reichstag; in one (1891) its popand National Liberals (now the third ular vote was diminished while its and fourth parties in strength in the representation was increased; in an-Reichstag and together ess than onethird of the whole) to give a majority despite a gain in its popular vote; and coalition on which the Government can depend. Neither of the parties reduced, on the whole, from 1871 to named seems much pleased with the efforts of the Kaiser as a political matchmaker. The Conservative party is dominated by large landowning interests and its dislike of Clericalism is less potent than its jealousy of the ter as second, and the second party in manufacturing and commercial inter- shown by the New York firemen com-

giving the Center a larger number of tricts the Conservatives will, as usual, This progress in the nation at support Centrist candidates. The Nalarge has been accompanied by a partional Liberals, on the other hand, find allel progress in the several states and in the Chancellor's program nothing to indicate that he will abandon the "hunger tariff" policy which they, in common with the Social Democrats. have opposed, and no promise of constitutional reform; they do not fancy the idea of being used as a cat's-paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the Conservative monkey; they would be very glad to support the Government. for a price, but the price is not offered.

In another month we shall know the

result. From all present indications it

seems safe to expect that the coalition

proposed by the Chancellor will be less practicable in the new Reichstag than in the old-that the Social Democrats, the Center, and the Poles will be stronger, and the Conservatives and National Liberals still at loggerheads, so that the Government will be confronted with three alternatives: To appeal to the country again and this time offer a program liberal enough to win support; to "go to Canossa" once more, begging and paying for Clerical aid; or to attempt to govern in the face of a hostile majority in parliament. The first would be very distasteful to the Emperor, and its success would be extremely doubtful at so late a stage in the game. The second would be difficult and humiliating. for the Center would not fail to exact its pound of flesh. The third would best suit William's temper, the even he might be made to see and fear its consequences-especially now that his good friend Nicholas has his bands so full at home.

The New York "Sun" has printed during the past week what purport to be dispatches from Boise about the approaching trial of Mover, Haywood and Pettibone. The reports read as if they were prepared in the "Sun" editorial rooms. As base distortions of fact they are quite up to the usual standard of mendacity for which the "Sun" is noted. We do not expect that they will have much effect, for that reason. Those who read the "Sun" because they believe in it, are not to be convinced by any contradictions that might be made to whatever it says, while those who read it because they enjoy its lurid lying, know the truth anyway. As the mouthplece of Standard Oil, its owners, the "Sun" ong ago lost the respect of thinking and discerning people. But that it prints such reports only confirms the existence of a conspiracy against our

ANOTHER POLICE OUTRAGE.

comrades.

Emma Goldman and her fellow anarchists ought to be grateful for the persistency with which they are advertised by their loving friends. If it were not for the police that group of propagandists would have long age passed out of the public mind. But the intelligent peace preservers con kampf, while frankly hostile to all that always be depended upon to be foolish, when they are not worse. They do not realize that the Goldman type of anarchist are as devoid of influence as they are themselves destitute

> This much is certain, however. The interference with the anarchist meeting last Sunday was a brutal outrage and deserving of the severest censure. is responsible for it, believes such unwarranted violations of free speech and free assemblage increase the prestige of the department they are singularly deluded. The people at large are more interested just now in what is to be done with the Harrimans and Perkinses and other anarchists higher up than in what Emma Goldman or Alexander Berkman says in the course of a philosophical discourse in a small hall to a little band

What will come of this latest escapade of the police, with all its seriocomic preparation it is difficult to conjecture. That whatever was said at the meeting comes within the law against anarchism we do not believe. the the quick-witted police officials may read some deeper meaning into the most abstruse utterances. It is probable that the prisoners will be freed with a warning, for the police would be in a quandary if they did not have the anarchists to use as a bogey and to advertise their own farsighted vigilance.

But when one views the reckless dis regard for law and order on the part of the rich and idle classes, and their immunity from arrest what a farce the whole system of administration and enforcement of the law is, to be sure!

The bravery and devotion to duty ests represented by Liberalism; it is mand admiration and profound respect torate than that of Germany-that, if sentation of the agricultural districts understood that in many doubtful dis- but there is another side to the terri-

ble havoc which is constantly made in their ranks. Too often the firemen are ordered into dangerous places for other reasons than for the good they might accomplish. It is sheer murder to send men into a building already past saving in an attempt to save the insurance or preserve property which should long ago have been destroyed, or which at best may be worth only a few paltry dollars. Then there are ambitious fire captains who want to make a record and care not how many lives are sacrificed to do it. In the fire department, even the a public institution, property counts for more than human life, and workingmen eager to become firemen are always available. But the city is run in the interest of the capitalists and the fire insurance companies must be protected and property interests kept sacred and intact.

THE INSANITY OF CAPITALISM.

If the United States was peopled by madmen such a situation as the one caused by the car shortage in the West might be understandable, but the people long ago learned to consider themselves very sane, superior and shrewd people, indeed, and any imputation of insanity is, therefore, not justified. It is doubtful, tho, if the inmates of a lunatic asylum could make a worse mess of operating the transportation system of the country than the present owners and directors are making

With practically half a continent suffering for fuel, grain rotting on the fields, thousands of farmers losing the result of their hard labor, thousands in other industries being ruined, and all thru the failure of the management of the railroads to provide the transportation facilities which were known months ago would be needed, nothing crazier could be imagined. Add to this, the increasing number of railroad wrecks occurring every day and try to estimate the cost in human life and energy of the whole infernal

business. Meanwhile, all the newspapers can do is to weave mysterious whys and wherefores, talk foggily, and call on the Interstate Commerce Commission to "do something". And the Commission makes a report to the President containing certain suggestions, which in turn will be submitted to congress. Then congress will wisely discuss them and, as the crisis will have probably passed by that time, drop them to avoid embarassing the railroads and "disturbing commerce".

The commission does, very gingerly. it is true insinuate that the existing situation may be the result of "the management of the road, or in the unfitness and incompetency of its operating officials. It may flow from an incomprehension on the part of the directors of the full duty imposed by law upon a common carrier. It may arise out of a policy in railroad operation which gives primary consideration to speculative stock operations."

Observe, the commission says "may" We say it is all of these and more It is the greed of profits which private ownership of industry breeds and which makes criminals and murderers of the profit grabbers. Every such situation as the present but serves to shake the faith of the people in the efficiency and rationality of private ownership and causes them to lend convincing argu ments for the better system of Social-

A Washington dispaten says that Attorney-General Bonaparte will probably endeavor to bring before the Supreme Court as soon as possible the appeals in the two cases in which, as reported last week, the United States District Courts at Louisville and Memphis declared the Railway Employers' Liability Act unconstitutional. "Probably" and "endeavor" and "as soon as possible" are three pretty noteworthy strings attached to this assurance. And even if the case is taken up within a reasonable time, the record of the august tribunal at Washington makes us doubt whether it will sustain a law favorable to workingmen as against capitalists.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER. A. M. KAPLAN.-1. We commented

on Mr. Call's figures last week. 2 You may find it worth while to consult Robert Hunter's "Poverty", Charles B. Spahr's "Distribution of Wealth", and Lucien Sanial's "Socialist Posters". You can get all from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. "Poverty" costs \$1.50. Spahr's book \$1.25 and the two "Socialist Posters" 10 cents each. 3. It need not be denied that in many respects the average American wage worker of to-day is better than the average American wage-worker of a century ago-not so much better off as would like to have us believe. but still, in some respects, materially better off. On the other hand, a much larger proportion of the people are

wage-workers now th then much easier for thrifty work ingman to get out to th frontier, take up land, and become independent farmer. Again, while he condition of the wage-workers has in some respec improved-in some respects, mind you, not in all-it has not proved in pro pertion to the lucrea in the produc tive power of labor If the average wage-worker to-day ge twice as muc the products of or as did his forefather of a centi g ago, he produces ten times as uch. greater share of the nefit from the increased productivity of labor (thru improvement of mach ry, division of labor, and systemizat of industry has gone to the capit. sts, large and small-especially the ge ones. wage-workers nally, in so far as th have got some small sh of the benefit it is because the we organize in trade unions and us the strike and the boycott and har organized in political parties of the wn class (at irst vague, but ever ... re clear and aggressive) and frighter 1 the capitalist rulers, and so compe d the grant-

ing of concessions.

For

B. JORDAN.-We have not been able to find out the audress you ask for. He does not seem to be a member of the party and the name is a very com-

L. HARTMANN, Bartow, Fla .- For information write to Herbert C. Davis Box 50, Gary, Fla.

C. F.-You ask us to say "how we feel" about the gold-mine proposition how being so vigorously "boomed" in "Wilshire's Magazine," and express your own serious doubts about it.

We do not know any ing about this particular venture, Our only source of information is the same that is before you-the statements of the We do not precend to be promoters. experts in such matters, and it is safe to say that most of our raders are in the same boat.

On general principles, we are dis-

trustful of all advertisements of min-

ing schemes; they seem to be just a little more uniformly delusive than any other sort of investment offers. On general principles, too, we are dis trustful of all advertisements that offer to the general public, at such very easy terms, an opportunity to make such enormously profitable investments. Our observation is that such at offer of "a good thing" to the small investors generally means, in the long run, that the small investors prove to be "a good thing" for the promoters. In the present stage of the game of capitalism, all the chances are heavily against the small investor. He is, in the first place, entirely at the mercy of the large investors in the same com is a small and a new one, it is at the mercy of larger and older corporations. Surely the insurance and other investigations of the last few years and the articles of Mr. Lawson, Miss Tarbell,

and other writers have made this clear As a rule, it is safe to say, the big capitalists do not allow extraordinarily rich opportunities for investment to escape them and to be offered to the the common herd. In most cases, when such offers are made, they are to be viewed with about the same amount of confidence that you would give, after reading the "Collier's" exposures, to a patent-medicine advertisement promising to cure every ill that flesh is heir to for one dollar a bottle. There may be exceptions. We don't know whether there are any: and, if so, we don't know which they are. If you think that you can "pick the winner"-well, just manfully rec ognize that you are taking a chance and don't blame anybody but yourself if you lose.

A year or two ago, a comrade who had saved a few hundred dollars out of the wages of many years of hard work asked our advice whether he should invest it in a certain resiestate company which was promising big dividends. Our reply was: There is a small chance that you may get what the advertisement promises, and there is a very large chance that you may not even get back what you put in: for ourselves, if we were fortunate enough to have any surplus on hand. we should deem it safest to put it into a savings bank, where it will draw but small rate of interest but will be fairly sure to be available when needed; and the next best thing to that, in our judgment, would be to buy a home, taking every precartion about the title-and we wouldn't be too hasty about buying a home, inasmuch as a vage-worker never knows how soon it may be necessary for sim to go across the continent in search of a new job; as to investment in capitaiist corporations, we don't know anything about the particular one you have in mind, but our general advice is-don't.

Those who lose by such investments. as most do who make then, may thank themselves. Socialists and readers of Socialist papers, of all people ought to know that capitalism is a dishonest game in which the most dis honest players have all the best of success. If some Socialist as an individual, thinks it worth while to try to climb out of the working class into the capitalist class by playing this game-well, it is his business. If he succeeds, we do not congratulate him-we only hope the chance success will not corrupt him; if he fails, we have no great sympathy for him; his position is exactly like that of the man who goes into an ordinary gambling house in the hope of getting other people's money without giving an equivalent and instead loses his own money without getting an equiv-alent; besides, we had often enough

As to the propriety of a Socialist

paper pushing such a scheme, it all depends upon what you call a Socialist paper: "Wilshire's Magazine" does not, we believe. claim to be an organ of the Socialist Party: it is frankly the organ of an individual who happens to be a Socialist. With his indiridual activity, including the gold mine, we have nothing to do. If his paper is anywhere regarded as repraenting the Socialist movement, the responsibility for that rests upon the comrades who give it that reputation.

The "Socialist Voice" of Oakland, Cal., gives publication, under the headline "Branch Oakland Opposes All Fusion Deals", to two resolutions signed by J. B. Osborne, Win. McDevitt, and H. C. Tuck on behalf of the branch, one calling upon the National Committee to "take prompt and vigorous action" in the Utah matter, "even the it be necessary to revoke the charter of the state", the other making certain allegations with regard to the recent campaign in the Nitnh Congressional District of New York and closing: "We voice a vigorous protest against this and all similar lustances of vote-hunting at the expense of principle and party integrity.'

The allegations on which this latter protest is based are:

The Professional League, organized for political purposes in the Ninth Congres-sional District of New York, printed and circulated literature in the interest of Mor-ris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Congress, in which voters were urged to vote for Hillquit, Socialist, for Congress, and Democrat, for Governor. Hughes, Republican, for Governor, entirely ignoring the Socialist candidate for Governor and by those acts implicating the Socialist candidate for Congress and compromising policy which leads direct to fusion

The methods employed by the said Professional League were not repudiated of Comrade Hillquit or the Congressional Campaign Committee at the

The General Committee of Local New York since the election has whitewashed the whole affair by exoperating the candidate and the Congressional Committee, thus setting a precedent which, if established, ment inevitably lead to the destruct the Socialist Party, as the party of the working class.

Now if our comrades in Oakland really believe these allegations to be true, they should have called for exactly the same action in the New York case as in that of Utah. That they contented themselves with a protes may indicate that they knew their statement of facts to be too partial or inaccurate to justify disciplinary action. But, if so, do they think it just to publish those allegations accompanied with a censure, thus creating an opinion among the party members in the Far West derogatory to Comrade Hillquit, to the comrades of the Ninth, and to Local New York?

As a matter of fact, their allegations are both partial and inaccurate. None of the literature issued by the Professional League urged anyone to vote for Hearst or Hughes; one of the pieces issued by that body showed how voters who wished to split the ticket how they should mark their ballots in order to do so; along with this were circulated numerous other cards and leaflets in which the principles of Socialism were set forth and in which the voters were urged to support the straight Socialist ticket. Further, it is not true that the General Committee "white washed" anybody or anything; the General Committee spent wo sessions in considering the matter and the result of its deliberations was the adoption of a resolution which, as stated in The Worker, clearly indicated disapproval of the issuance of that particular card and even went so far as to disapprove the participation of party members in such auxiliary bodies as the Professional League, believing that it involves the danger of tactical mistakes injurious to the cause; the General Committee did not condemir anybody for "trading" for the simple reason that it knew no trading had been done or intended; indeed, these who most severely criticized the campaign in the Ninth expressly stated that they did not make any

The Milwaukee version of this incident considerably exaggerates and distorts the facts. The Oakland version exaggerates and distorts the Milwaukee version. Now we await a pronunclamento from Cape Nome or Honothe Oakland version a little more. But we hope the mass of the camrades between here and Oakiand will not allow their zeal to overcome their sense of justice.

We close with a suggestion worth considering: In order to brand a man as a murderer it is not enough to prove that murder is a heinous crime; it is necessary also to prove that a certain murder has been committed and that this man committed it.

A SOCIALIST SCULPTOR.

Our readers will be glad to hear that Comrade Charles Haag, the noted Swedish sculptor, now residing in New Jersey, to whose work Comrade Sparge directed public attention thru the pages of the "Craftsman" magazine, has had one of his bronzes accepted by the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York. This is considered a high distinction for a sculptor and is much coveted. The group is entitled "Accord", and represents a Swedish peas-ant and his wife drawing a wooden plow. It is a gift to the museum from Comrade Spargo.

"Why don't you get somebody to endorse your policy?" asked the politi-cal ally. "My friend," answered Senacal ally. tor Sorghum, "so long as you can get all the endorsements you want on your notes, policies don't make such a lot of difference."-Washington Star.

comething strange and entirely new in

TWO SOCIAL PARIAI

By Alexander Irvine.

[From the January "Appleton's Magazine

A trip of canvas lashed from a beam to the wall in a big bare dormitory is the accommodation offered for seven cents in the big bunk house in Alley near Chatham Square hundred men lodge there nightly. It is the bottom rung of the social ladder. Men who slip thru at this point land in the Potter's Field or in the pentitentiary. It is a good place in which to get lost. It is a place for men with pasts and for those who have lost their way in the jungle of the underworld, and are not likely to find it again.

I was the missionary and sat with a group in a corner of the lounging room one winter's night many years ago. In the group were two soldiers who had fought in Egypt, India, and China. There was a disbarred lawyer, an unfrocked minister, an exmember of Parliament, and several hobos who were born that way. The ex-lawyer at this time was a panbandler, with pencils and shoe laces as a side line. He had a cracked cuiluloid collar with a string tie that had been white. His clothes were threadbare and shiny. He had three weeks' growth of beard and mustache, and his hair looked as if it had not been combed in years. He was a fine conversationalist and we always enjoyed his viewpoint in the settlement of world affairs, in that corner of the bunk house. An extra glass of beer had unlimbered him somewhat on this occasion and he told a story:

It happened in one of our northern counties of Connecticut, one of those primitive, backward places where religion is popular and morality at low ebb. Jim Farren was 11x feet two inches tall. He was well built, broadshouldered, with fine head and a handsome face. Whether well dressed or in rags, he was remarkably fine in his personal appearance. But he was a degenerate. The community said so, and the community knew. Jim got the name of being a desperado and lived up to his reputation.

"Hey, Jim," said a tough, by the stove in the grocery one morning as he was making a purchase, "Ah heerd ol" Barnes pay his respec's t' ye th' other

"So? What'd th' ol' skin got t' say?" "Said ye was a cross between Judas Iscarlot an' Jesse James.

"He did, ch? Waal, I'll git square." A few days later "ol' Barnes" found two of his best cows dead and mutilated in the pasture.

Farmer Davis at the four corners, mile from the village center, imported a bulldog, after losing some chickens, and one day he set the dog on Jim and watched the result thru e crack in the barn door. It cost Jim a pair of trousers and the farmer a dog. A year after the farmer's death the community was shocked when the Davis mound was scattered and the headstone smashed.

A man who east some aspersions on Jim's mother had his barns burned to the ground. Happenings like this struck fear into the hearts of men and there wasn't a man in the community brave enough to have him arrested The march of crime continued. A man's house was splashed with kerosene and set on fire while the family slept; the church had been broken into desecrated; whole crops of hay had been wantonly fired; and in time Jim Farren's name became a synonym for brutal lawlessness thruout the

One winter's morning a farmer made the discovery that six of his fine shoats had been killed and taken away in the night. It was a very awkward piece of work and the blood stains were easily traced over the rnow-covered road to the home of Farren. This was the last straw. The sheriff

was called. He organized a posse of desperate men and dispatched them on a desperate mission. Each man took his life in his hands. They played a strategic game, and, getting Jim sep-arated from his arsenal, pounced upon him. He fought life. him. He fought like a lion, but was overpowered, heavily chained, and landed in the county jail. A day was set for the trial, and the community breathed easier.

The jury was composed of men who were moved by a common motive, beset by a common fear. The judge was a man of stern timber, cold, pitiless, scrupulous. "He could sweat ice water in August," was what one farmer was what one farmer gleefully said of him. The district attorney was one of the lest criminal lawyers in the state, and a terror to the tough. The judge assigned several lawyers one after another to defend the accused, and one after another they respectfully declined. Finally at the end of the list came a young man whose declination the bench refused

"I refuse to accept your declina-on," the judge said, "and I appoint you the attorney for the defense." Sullenly and in silence was the charge

On the day of the trial, the court which was also fownhall and opera house, was crowded. The farmers had taken a day off. It looked like a fair. Quite a sprinkling of women were drawn to the scene.

- County had never known such erime nor such a criminal. Jim Far-ren hadn't a friend in the county-nor in the world. The New York and Hartford papers sent reporters and artists to report and illustrate the case. ople gazed at the artists' sketches of prisoner and saw pictured there baser element of themselves. "What is your name?" was asked the

"Jabes Heminwr

"You saw Farr night the shoats were stolen.

"I did." "Describe how." "Waal-I was inhtgown an' bout t' turn in. I ounds down the road. It wast moonlight night an' I cud sing ways. I saw th' white hora buckboard comin' an' I knew Farren."

"What did you "I tuk down m'

"What else?" "I sat down bylndow wi' th' run on m' knee.

"Did you open adow?" "I did."

"It was a cold wasn't it?"
"Y-e-s-but ye think of th' eather when Faround."

"What happen "He drove pasiouse—I watched him away up ad, then I went to bed."

"I traced the stains to his door," said the s"and found the shoats saited do a barrel." Men described cattle had been

mutilated and products stolen. Others told of and wanton destruction of pro "Are you not to cross-examine

these witnesses Judge asked the attorney for these."

"No. your He "Why not?

"It wouldn't the defense." The judge wdently of a different opinion. ditnesses were presuming heavilthe silence of the defense. There overanxious to tell all they hand all everybody else knew. Tot only testified on the six specipunts but on sixty counts that sunspecified. When the last man i procession had left the witness the district attorney opened the sing up for the state. When he sata he 'ooked over toward the atte for the defense and tried in vain tract his attention.

"The attorfor the defense will reply." the jeald snappishly. 'No. your or," was the answer.

"Why not "It would up the defense."

His elbowere on the table in front of his chin rested in his ands, and sazed abstractedly at the prisonerhe dock. The district attorney ar There was a look of triumph on face.

"Youh H," he said, "It did not surprise men my young friend, the attorney the defense, refused to cross-examwitnesses, nor did I expect him the any part in the sumtlemen of the jury." he continued, are is no defense in this case. JiFarren has been the scourge on community for a num-ber of yea Men good and bad have shunned has they would a leper. He is a indrel who stops at no bez Heminway taking down his and deliberately covering Farreom the moment he hove in sight u he disappeared over the hill, is a sure an epitomized conscience ous terrorized community. So immunas he been hitherto that the tellta ood on the spotless snow never boted him in the least. Men had fearedreaded him, and he prepeir fear and their cowardspurred him to greater ice. It depths o famy.

"Gentles of the jury, he is a ghoul his victims to the grave the mound beneath which and distr nd wreaks his vengeance es bearing their names. se enters the house of God Nay mo and desates the sacred altar. He defies thaw, virtue, religion, men, angels, a God. You know him, gend your minds are made up,

your vest all but rendered."

The weds were impassioned and stinging ith vehemence. All eyes were twel toward the accused. He

was wat ing his attorney, but his attorney ha nothing to say.

The jure delivered his charge. It was simple and brief. Evidence had covered all the counts. There was no defense—per duty was plain. They would reura a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

The jury retired and ten minutes later flied again into court, with a verdict of "Gulity on all the counts."
"Now, your Hotor," the district attorney said, "I sk that the accused be given the ful penalty of the law. Jim Farren is a menace to this town and to this courty. In some parts of the country theywould shoot this man like a dog or gring him to a lamppost. Personay, I feel that for a desperado of the type and for such crime as we've istened to here to-day crime as we've istened to here to-day this man shous forfelt his life. Our laws and custons in Connecticut, how-ever, will not permit us to dispose of him in that way.

"He is now twenty-eight years of age; the maximum penalty of thirty years on the six counts will rid the world of him until he is fifty-eight. It will relieve his community of a pest, a social pariab, a vulgar incendiary,

a social paran, a valgar incendiary, an insensate brute, and a vagabond who is rotten to the very core."

The prosecutor sat down-satisfied.
The crowd was weary of waiting. The twilight was past. The janitor lit the oil lamps overhead. It seemed to the waste of time; there was light enough to pronounce sentence surely.

"Has the defense anything to offer?" asked the judge. "Before you sentence the prisoner." said the attorney, "I would like to offer a few remarks."

Silence fell on the assembly. What could be said on behalf of the culprit?
"Jim Farren," he said, "was born in
this town. His father was a drunkard

and was killed in a drunken brawl. His mother was a poor characteriess creature who died a year after her maband, leaving Jim at the age of nine to push for himself. Jim was the last of his name in these parts, and the poor make no new friends.

"When the landlord took posses of the shack called a home. Jim just went out and began the battle of life. Began it as a little animal; not a domestic animal, for then he would have had care, but as a wild animal, without the ferocity or fleetness of the forest. When hungry he ate garbage -how many of you men and women in this court room remember the urchin who years ago lingered like a hungry wolf around your back door picking up scraps?"

The stillness grew intense.

"He lived on refuse, and if he craved for anything else there was but one way to get it-steal it. In the winter he crept into your haylofts or stables and partook of the shelter of your cows, your horses, your swine. In the springtime he went to the woods, and as he had wintered with domestic animals, now he summered in the freedom of the forest where life is by claw and beak and fang. And when you good people, sauntering for pleasure thru the woods, came upon little heaps of dead ashes you never suspected that it was the track of an Anglo-Saxon child thrown violently into conflict with the forces, the raw, crude forces of Nature, like the untamed cub dent zen of some jungle.

"He returned one day-still a child, but ludicrously arrayed in a man's coat. He came sauntering innocently down past the village stores, and the boys of his age laughed and trod on the tall of the garment he had found in the fields. He became self-conscious ground his little teeth in rage, and swore, mentally, to return some day and avenge the wrong.

"At twelve he was known around here as a prowler, a boy tramp. He belonged to nebody, knew nothing, cared for nothing but enough to est and a place to sleep where it was cool in summer and warm in winter. I say he knew nothing, but that is a mis-He belonged to the wild and knew his own. He felt akin to things of earth and river and .ky; he lived as they lived, without restraint.

"Before he was nineteen he avenged himself of the wrongs he suffered when a boy. The youth of this town knew the toughness of his arms-the power and speed of his body. Some of you farmers know too; you employed him.

"Your honor, I hope the district attorney will pardon me for a parallel. Suppose instead of his upright father and godly mother he had been brought up-or indeed hadn't been brought up at all, but dragged down by drunken, dissolute parents into a horrible pit-of ignorance and vice and shame; would he be the honored member of the bar that he is, or would he be the pris oner in the dock? Do we gather figs of thistles, or grapes of thorns? Honor, in twenty-eight years the prisoner never had the touch of a kindly hand nor the sound of a tender from a human soul; but in manbood as in childhood whoever was able kicked him, and his experience, among men and women looking at him in this court room, led him to believe in but one law. It was the law he saw in the wild and he saw it among men and women and children-it was the law of the survival of the fittest.

"I do not accuse these people of crime, but Jim Farren is what this community made him by neglect. I said a moment ago that not a single soul had done him a kindness. I will modify that: there was one, just one and not another. He was a man who smiled occasionally at the wastrel. He put his hand sometimes on his unkempt head and even lent him small sums of money-very small sumsfifty cents was the largest sum.

"He paid back the loans, but how could a man of the type described by the district attorney pay back a smile, couldn't and 'a man rotten to the very core' wouldn't. But Jim Farren paid back the smile. A week ago a plot was hatched in the jail over there, by four of the most desperate men eve corralled by process of law. Between these men and the wide-open country and liberty was one man, a keeper Jim Farren was selected to strike the blow that meant liberty to four men and death to one. A day and an hour were set

"Your Honor, in the providence of God, when that day dawned the keeper was at home sick and the man who came thru the cells that day was the sheriff himself.

"'Never mind.' they said; 'what does it matter whether it's one man or another? Strike the blow." But it did matter to Jim Farren. It mattered much which man he struck, for the him when a boy, said a kind word to him in youth, and encouraged himjust a little—when a man.

"If you don't strike the blow we'll do it and kill you for your cowardice. Your Henor, 'an insensate brute would have saved his own skin-'a man rotten to the core' would have made a dash for liberty, but Jim Far ren turned around and said, 'All right, You'll kill the sheriff over my dead body, and the prisoner at the bar put his life in the scales for the only human being that ever fanned that spark in him that we call soul, and he fought three desperadoes, and he won

"Mr. Sheriff," said the lawyer, "will you kindly stand up?" The sheriff stood up.

"Have I related the facts?" "You have, sir. Farren saved my life at the risk of his own." his voice:

"Farren," he said, "your record is bad-very bad. You have been found guilty of burglary on six counts. But I am unable to ignore the fact that you responded to the only appeal ever made to your nobility. On the first count I will give you the minimum penalty-one year; on the second, the minimum-one year; and I will suspend judgment on the rest. Before your attorney spoke I was in a hurry to give you thirty years."

There was a long pause. The nar-rator rose and walked over to the window and looked out over the roofs of his houses at the blinding snowstorm.

"Fwhat iver becomed av' 'im?" asked an Irish ex-soldier. "He became insane at the end of his first year in prison."

"An' th' labyer?" "The lawyer," he said, as if talking to himself, "the lawyer for the defense succeeded him as a social pariah. I am-I am what is left of the lawyer who defended him."

THE INCONSISTENCIES OF CHURCH AND STATE.

By William McFarlane

It's comin' yet for a' that, That man to man, the world o'er, Shall brothers be for a' that.

The corrupt governments of the ancient world were calculated to suppress all useful inquiries relative to the moral improvement of the species. Church and state formed a villainous copartnership to rob mankind of ail the moral excellencies of their character and to blind the human understanding, that man should not see the real principles which are connected with the attainment of the most exalted felicity. But the charm appears to be broken; the clouds of mysticism are rapidly dispersing and the bright rays of truth thru the ascendancy of Socialism are about to illuminate the nations of our planet the earth

The ignorance, the deception and the

crime of priests had corrupted and

bentalized all human nature; and in order the more effectually to accomplish their wicked designs, they pretended to hold a high and social intercourse with celestial powers, and to receive immediately from them the mandates by which man was to be directed in his conduct, such mandates being inconsistent and opposed to common reason. The physical and intellectual industry of our species would be completely adequate to answer every important purpose were it not that church and state have given to the mass of human energy a wrong and an unbappy direction. While man ought to be looking to himself, to nature-to his just relationships in society, despotic power and rival princes point him to the settlement of their own quarrels; they demand all the activity of his genius, all the strength of his existence, for the reduction of a province, the capture of an army or the destruction of a fleet. Society perceives not in this scene of human misery, that a few designing men, comparatively few in number, are the only persons who can reap any possible benefit from such fruitful animosities. This terrific influence, however, of civil and ecclesiastical power must eventually yield to the force of reason and the constantly accumulating and diffusing activity of science. To-day there is not a single country on earth possessed of the smallest knowledge of letters, where individuals are not either openly or secretly attacking the stronghold of despotism and gradually wearing away the pillars which gave to ancient theocracy such durable support, and to modern superstition an invulnerability of character which de fies the piercing energy of thought. and the accumulated science of the world. Time and persevering activity of mind must ultimately become the legitimate saviours of the corrupted human family. Future generations of past ages, will declare the whole to be fabulous, because in their view no such degraded state of society could ever have existed. Onward to the Co operative Commonwealth. France has justly driven a powerful nail into the coffin of ancient superstition and unmerciful oppression to prevent its ressurrection

Milwaukee.

[Comrade E. V. Debs has sent us the fore going article by Comrade McFarlane of Mil-waukee, with a few words about the writer -a man ninety years of age, yet active in the cause, full of the extraordinary spirit which shows itself at once in hatred of oppressors and in love of comrades. It should, indeed, be, as Comrade Debs says, an inspiration to the young men and wo far past the common span of life, still turning his face to the future, marching in and finding compensation for all hardships in the thought that he is one of a mighty army fighting to bring better conditions for mankind.1

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

In less than five years a capital of ess than \$750,000 invested by the King of Belgium in his Congo companies has produced over \$8,000,000 interest. A little over 200 per cent! and the Clerical parties of Belgium have given a unanimous support to their King. Only the wicked Socialists have opposed him.

-"Do you think you will be able to convert the masses to your way of thinking?" "My friend," answered Senator Sorghum, "too many of us statesmen are giving our attention to converting the masses when we ought "That is all, Your Honor." to be trying to keep from bac When the judge spoke there was ourselves."—Washington Star. to be trying to keep from backsliding

A TRANSCRIPT FROM LIFE

A Letter to the "World" Which Speaks for Itself.

Signed "A Discouraged Mother", the following letter appeared in the 'World". Jan. 3. That it is one of innumerable cases there can be no ques tion. The "gentlewoman" counts for no more than other woman, whether called "gentle" or not, in the bittler industrial competitive struggle for a tiv-

"I have read a very interesting article signed 'Father of Six Orphans' in your paper to-day. I sympathize with this man, for I am in a somewhat similar position, the of opposite sex.

"I find life an awful struggle. From childhood we are taught to believe in God, yet at times my children have refused to say their prayers because they say 'we never get anything we pray for'. I am an American-born woman of good old Quaker family. now a widow of many years. I have a bright boy showing great talent for drawing, whose age is sixteen, and a girl of fifteen. My mother, the widov of a once well-known merchant and in ill-health, lives with me.

"Until a few years ago we had our own happy little home .Sickness and distress came, our home was broken up, our goods placed in storage and later sold over our heads. At this time my child was very ill. One well-known Brooklyn physician refused to again visit her, the she was almost dying.

"I appealed to a minister of one of the richest churches for aid. I simply asked him to save foreclosure by paying \$15 or \$20. He met me and said he would let me know, but never again did I hear from him. A few weeks later he gave out an article to one of our daily papers saying his church had just sent \$1,400 to foreign missions, vet he ignored the appeal of a widow living near his church.

"Then I appealed to the largest charity society in New York. I stated my case, was interviewed and talked to, then ignored. Well, I lost my goods for lack of a few dolllars.

"Since then my little family and my self have struggled on, many times going hungry to bed, dispossessed, suffering all agony possible, and my children keep from Sunday-school from lack of proper clothing.

"Our means of living have been making and selling handsome fancy articles for ladies. What our awful experiences have been in trying to see many rich church members in order to sell our goods I cannot tell. Talk about the rich helping the poor; it's not so. True, rich men and women will for the sake of seeing their names in the papers give largely to churches and hospitals, but when it comes to saving a desperate woman by extending a helping hand of even \$10 it can't be found.

"It is no wonder papers are found filled with desperate people ending their lives. They are forced to do so in order to gain relief. If a gentlewoman becomes reduced and struggles every way once again to gain her foot-

ing, no hand is held out to her.
"Positions are hard to find for refined gentlewomen of thirty-fiveyounger applicants are taken-yet l claim to be capable of a trustworthy position if only it could be obtained If the new year does not bring some relief to us we must find relief in fina

THE PEOPLE MURMUR.

By Arthur Goodenough.

The people murmur; as of old The toiling ones complain; The loss and labor have been theirs, Another's is the gain.

As in the land of bondage, once, When earth had fewer years, They eat the bread of bitterness And wet it with their tears.

The people murmur; as of yore The ancient wrong survives. And wee and want their imprint stand On crushed and ruined lives. Upon their shoulders rests the weight

Of man's unholy law; And once again the bondmen make The bricks and have not straw.

The people murmur; evermore The cruel tale is told, And bleeding hearts each day are cast Before the god of gold What wonder of their endless task The burdened tollers tire? What wonder even the winds heaven

Should echo their desire?

The people murmur: age on age The fact remains the same; Equality is but a myth And Justice but a name. Have then the trodden ones no rights? Shall not the Lord rebuke Their proud oppressors and set down Their evil in His Book? The people murmur; bitterly

They make their keen sament; And everywhere take root and thrive The seeds of discontent. Shall not the Master of !t all Who made the land and sea, By earth's untold injustice moved, Set soon His people free?

LOOKING AHEAD.

Criticised for helping "stock gambers," Secretary of the Treasury Shaw defends aiding the market. Certainly If the Secretary of the Treasury does not help out the street when in need how can the Wiskinkie of the National Committee go down there for a hand out just before election?-New York Evening Telegram.

- Discussion is the torch of discovery. Rub the most wooden heads together and you will get fire in time. Brisbane Worker.

SLUM WORKERS OF NEW YORK.

By Bart Kennedy.

(This article appeared in the London "Dally Mail," Sept. 19, 1906, and is one of a series, "America Revisited," by Mr. Kennedy. The "Dully Mail" is the "most flagrantly capitalistic sheet" in Europe, l

If you go from Rivington street to the south till you come to the river, you will have passed through one of the world's slum Infernos where men. women and children are sunk and lost. When you get to Cherry street you may turn to the east and come round by the river up to Stanton street. will see the world's wealth and might as it lies expressed in ships on the broad bosom of one of the finest of the world's rivers. You will see immense ferry boats plying from James' Slip to Hunter's Point, and to Long Island City. Even from the distance these boats give out a sense of power and might and greatness and wealth.

Stand and look out over the river! See the traffic of all kinds coming going, passing and repassing Listen to the sounds. The sense is impressive and magnificent, expressing the power and might and dignity of man. And then turn your back to the river-walk forward a distance-and look around you.

You are in the midst of appalling. extending, gigantic slums, where hu man beings herd and live together under conditions which would not be tolerated in a community formed by the lower beasts.

Perhaps of all the impressions that New York gives, great size and distance are the most manifest. You are in a place of immense, stretching, densely-peopled reaches. And these great, ill-smelling stews and slumsthat now surround you-wear the air of bigness common to the town. The slums of London, Paris, or Madrid seem as nothing to them. You are as if you were in a world where degradation alone reigned. A world of palefaced, wretched, hunger-smitten miserables. Why this impression of vast ness should be given it is difficult to tell. But it is given, nevertheless.

You are in a stretching world of slums. They surround you on all sides, rising up high into the air. This hell-world exists in the midst of horrible, ear-splitting sound. You are appalled by its size. And if you are one who thinks, you are again appalled by the thought that this fungus-world is in part the fruit of that miguty and splendid force, Revolution. In these slums children work from

the age of four at sweated industries. These industries are the making of ar titicial flowers, shirt-making, cigarette and cigar making, bottling patent medicines, necktie-making, labelling, and other kindred industries that demand the life of the child. In some of these industries they are simple things that a child of four may do. And so it is that this kind of labor of requisitioned.

Laws? Of course, there are laws to stop this slavery. But this free and glorious Republic is a land where reigns the god, Backsheesh. money you can bey the administerers of the law.

II.

would like to stop here and point ont that in this American world of slums a certain beautiful industrial law works in absolute perfection. 1 mean the law that gets wages down to the barest existence point. I know, of ourse, that labor unions are devices of the devil for the worrying of employers. And the people that organize these unions ought to be treated to luxurious baths in boiling oil. These nuisances ought at the very least to be electrocuted. And why that ineffable band of law-making patriots, who foregather in Washington, don't at once attend to this beats me. These ruffians of labor organizers won't allow talent in the worker to be developed. My head sinks in shame when I think of them. They are nothing more nor less than smotherers of genius. They step in and say that wages for all must be the same. And they have the unparalleled impudence to put forward the heresy that it is better to keep wages up to a fair living level than to allow the employer philanthropists to encourage individual talent in the worker. True, this encouraging of individual talent often leads

to starvation and large, juicy divi-dends. But what of that? In this odd world the rough must go with the smooth. Talent must be encouraged even the the heavens drop on us. And here—the it goes very much against my grain-I must say a hard thing. These organizers or labor unions ought to be electrocuted for having the assurance to interfere with the plans of that band of high-souled and gilt-edged philanthropists—the American employers of labor.

III.

Women who live here in these slums work at necktie-making, for which they are paid from three and a half to four dollars and a half a week. And for this they must work eleven hours a day for six days. This rate of voges will not keep a woman in New York because of the small purchasing power of money in America. And therefore, is it that a large percentage of these women are forced into wretch ed lives.

I will instance a fact here that throws a flood of light upon the way that that 'certain industrial law to which I referred above works

Four years ago a skilful necktiemaker could earn eighteen dolllars a week. At the present day a skilful voman can earn but four dollars and a half a week, and she has to work as iong and as hard for it as she had for the eighteen dolliars. And it will soon come to pass that she will be only able to earn three dollars a week, for the employers are getting in foreign women from the East of Europe as fast as they can.

This beautiful, industrial, heads-Iwin, tails-you-lose law is responsible for all this. It is not the fault of the American employers. Of course not!

The women must also submit to vioence. Just lately a strike was caused because an employer struck a woman a heavy blow in the face. I was unable to get to the root of the reason why the woman was struck by the man who employed her. There was a certain reason hinted at -But I will let that pass. Sufficient is it to record the fact that there was a strike, and that the New York papers were full of the whole incident. There was a great to-do and uproar about it, but I could hear of nothing that was done to the man.

I visited a family of six-a widow and her five children-who put in practically their whole time at artificial flower-making. All that this family could earn for a week's work was between six and seven dollars. The youngest child was a little girl not five ears old. She helped at the making of the flowers.

The atmosphere in the room where they were working was heavy aud dead and sickening. It was at the top of a tenement near to Grand street. I went there with a friend whom I had known in the old days in New York. and as we were mounting up the stal? case of the tenement the air was so bad that I was almost for turning back.

The woman was from Russia. She had once been good looking. She had left the healthy open-air life of a viilage in the South of Russia to come and live in degrading slavery in this slum of the finest and freest Repub lic that has ever occurred. Poor, old. much-abused land of the Tsars! I know you are awful. But even you have something to teach this unutterably wondrous and unspeakably glor loue Republic of the United States of America.

When I had finished my round of the merican slum world the significance of the whole thing came full upon me This gigantic, immense, meant the eventual destruction of the vast town.

Things would go on and on. The money kings who governed America were worse than the Russian Grand Dukes, against whom the world wal raising its voice. These American money kings would debase and debase

labor till in the end came the crash And America would be in the hands of the Callbans of a horrible underworld. The forbears of these Calibans of the future were to be seen even now skulking round the corners of this un derworld.

There they were! Men with low brows and stealthy, terrible eyes. The human beasts of the slums.

HISTORY AS IT IS.

The directors of the Great Melon Railroad Company were gathered round the board. It was a highly important meeting. "Gentlemen," said the president, "we

have, as you know, accumulated a suplus of thirty millions of doliars. As honest and painstaking men: it worly remains for us to decide the form in which this shall be distributed to our hard-working stockholders, of whom I ahem!-am one of the largest."

At this moment the superintendent of the road was announced.

"Gentlemen, excuse me for interrupting you; but the fact is, a strike has taken place at the other end of the road and is rapidly spreading. The engineers complain that they have to work nearly fifteen hours out of the twenty-four, which makes it impossible for them to do their duty, thus increasing the danger of severs accident The brakemen are paid starvation wages, owing to the fact that the Ice Trust-"of which I am a director," murnured the president-the Coal Trust, the Meat Trust—'in which we are all vitally interested." murmured the other directors - have put up the lithographers die of tuberculosis,

price of all necessities. Here are the gemands of the men.' The president, concealing his annoy-

ance as much as possible, glanced over the paper handed to him, and then "What is your pleasure? Shall we raise the wages of these misguided

men?"

"Never!" muttered the other direcors unanimously.

Thereupon the president of the board turned to the superintendent:

"You have heard our reply," he said. Make usual efforts to take care of passengers and shippers, call on the militia if necessary, and issue a manifesto showing how we have worked and labored to preserve harmony, how unjust the demands of our employees are, and now we will, if necessary, fight to the death and put the dear public to no end of inconvenience and trouble rather than give up one lota of the rights to which we are entitled under the Constitution."

Then, turning to the directors, he whispered: "Gentlemen, I guess we I berter not cut that major until after this strike is over."-Life.

--- It is claimed that 45 per cent of

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whims of her child: She thinks of her

father, the village fiddler, who resort

ed to this occupation after be was dis-

abled to do any other work. She sees

him enter the hut during the early

morning hours, after a night's fiddling

at some village wedding, a shiver

passes thru her body, and she can al-

most feel the fear that seized the chil-

dren at his entrance; and again she-compares him with Mr. L. who after

a night of quiet repose has a few

morning hours free, which he usually spends with his daughter. Her

thoughts turn to the question: "Who is

to blame for that cheerless, joyless

She does not know much about God,

to say that it is His will. She only

knows that she and her brothers and

sisters were children, Just like the

Fraulein is to-day; that they, too, were

yearning for love, tenderness, and

toys, but were denied everything.

Plain, unschooled, she tries to find

the power that denied them all that,

the power that brings so much misery and degradation on one side, and still

greater luxury on the other. And for

the first time, in the -wenty-fourth

year of her life, in the tenth year of

servitude among the rich, Mary un-derstands that it is they who have all.

they whom she is used to call her

masters, they in whose employment

her father was disabled and her mother lost her health and youth-

they are that power. A feeling of

hatred enters her breast. It is not a

hatred against one or several employ-

ers, but against all those who take away the last from those that have so

Unknown to herself she becomes

high schools and evening schools. The

members are mostly workers in the

to their fellow workers of the same age to affiliate themselves with the or-

ganization. The club has now 65

good standing members, and it meets

street. Dues are 5 cents a week. Lec-

tures are being arranged, and Morris

Hillquit, J. G. Phelps Stokes and other

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childhood?"

very little.

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m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 424 St., 8 p. m.;
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. Arthur Gonne, 1902 Anthony Ave., Bronn. New York City, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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SOCIALISTS IN FRENCH MUNI-THE PRIDE OF THE INTEL-

REFLECTIONS OF A SERVANT GIRL.

By Theresa Malkiel. It is Christmas Eve. In the brightly | ing home after a day's hard washing, lit parlor Mr. and Mrs. L. are busily engaged in decorating the tree and arranging their daughter's presents. Their faces are aglow and they are full of happiness at the thought of the pleasure this surprise will bring to

their only child, a girl of six. Finally, everything is ready and in ecstacy Mrs. L. runs to the kitchen servant, "Come, Mary!" she calls to her, "I will show you some-

Respectfully Mary follows her mistress; but at the threshold of the parlor door she stops; an exclamation of delight escapes her lips and her eyes "Is all this for Fraulein?" she asks

and receiving an answer in the nillrm-

ative she continues: "All this for a child's pleasure. We, too, were children once, but what did we get? Plenty of abuse and not enough to Mrs. L. feels a pang of remorse and some pretext sends Mary back to the kitchen. Mary goes to the ironing board again while the thread

the Christmas tree and the beautiful toys awaiting the awakening of the young Fraulein. The hot iron glides swiftly over the

of her thoughts is still wound around

thin fabric, but even swifter her thoughts follow one another: "How lucky it is to be born the child of wealthy parents," she thinks, "Not a care or disappointment do they let fall on their child's head. Yet we, too. had parents; but how could they save us from troubles, when they were so

miserable themselves?" Her thoughts carry her back to the time when she was a child of six, like the Fraulein whose toys the admired so much. She sees herself in the low. half-dilapidated but in a small Bohemian village, and she compares it with the warm, light room of which the Fraulein is the sole possesser. With the thought of the old home comes that of her mother. She sees her com-

NEW NAVIGATION TRUST.

A new navigation trust, to be managed along the same lines as the In-ternational Mercantile Marine Company, has been organized at Portland Mallory, Clyde, Eastern Steamship. Metropolitan, and Hudson River Navi-gation lines. The trust is capitalized

Now is the time to subscribe to a So cietist super. The Worker, 50c. a year,

ganized Labor.

worn, tired, and cross, with a loaf of Under the protection of courts, and coarse bread under her arm, for which with the encouragement of organized five hungry mouths are waiting; and union-busters, a real menace to Amershe unvoluntarily compares her with ican liberty has developed into almost Mrs. L., who never works, is healthy gigantic proportions. Organized thugs and cheerful, and only too glad to and murderers are banded together for spend some of her time indulging the

the purpose, as they openly advertise, of brenking strikes. General Sherman said: "War is hell." The next thing to war is a stubbornly contested strike. And when an organized body of men go into the strike-breaking business, they inaugurate war, and usually get hell in the

"WE BREAK STRIKES."

In "American Industries," the organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, is an advertisement of a detective agency which offers to break strikes. It is in the strike-breaking business for boodle. This agency is prepared to "handle labor troubles in all their phases." It proposes to place sples in any mill or factory for the purpose of frustrating any movement on the part of the employes to organ-"We guard property during strikes, fit up and maintain boarding houses for them, etc." And such or ganizations are sustained by the solid business men of the countrywho pay fancy salaries to the detectives for the privilege of "running their own business" through the agent of the strike-breakers' association rather than concede their hon-

regulate their wages and working conditions. These agencies are composed of men who take pleasure in war. They enjoy fighting, but they dislike work. They eldom succeed in breaking a strike, but in instances where they are successful the strikers go back to work as individuals, or new men take their places, and the strike-breakers seek nore trouble. The union is never dis rupted, and in course of time regains control, and the employers are satisfied. The boss, in every such instance, is a heavy financial loser.

There is no legitimate excuse for

est employes the right to organize and

the maintenance of strike-breaking organizations. They create troubles for no other purpose than to "get in the mix." and the leaders walk off with a fat roll of boodle. An employer who hires them is guilty of murder, for he knows that they go prepared for "protection against the strikers and their sympathizers." He knows that in every clash of strikers and strikebreakers one or more deaths follow, and destruction of property ensues He has no right to hire a gang of tough, conscienceless thugs and endeavor to "ruin his own business" at the risk of life and property. Of course, the property risk is chiefly on his side, while the risk of lives lies with the opposing armies, and until society places the responsibility where belongs-on the captain of industry rather than on the workingmen-property rights will outrank human lives.-Typographical Journal

Government Takes Active Steps to De-New Industry Developed in the War Between Organized Capital and Orstroy Labor Unions and Crush So

cialist Movement. During the sitting of the Hungarian parliament on Dec. 12 last, W. Mezoeff. the only representative of the Hungarian proletariat took part in the debate on the budget of the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Daranyi, the Minister of Agriculture, took the opportunity to express the intentions of the government with regard to Socialism. They would, he said, adopt every measure to crush a movement which was gaining ground everywhere. The Rossuthist deputies declared that

the Socialists were the cause of all the evils threatening the country. government would increase the punishments to be inflicted on Socialist agitators, and continued: "We must strike all these malicious agitators. but we must attract to us all the mass of hard working magyars, for we shall not be able to construct a grand and powerful Hungary which lives in our dreams except by the thoughts, the

love and the patriotic collaboration of all the factors in sociecy." The government, in fact, accused the Socialist party of having incited the having made "anti-religious propaganda." It would not allow the Socialist central committee to dictate increases of wages and to "terrorize the workers in the country," and "the la-bor organizations should be regulated,

and if necessary, dissolved." After reading some passages from a Socialist paper, "Szabad Szo," which he said "agitated against society, religion and law." Mr. Daranyi concluded his speech by asking the parliament to support the government against the Socialist attacks. The so called "National Democratic" government then decided to pass a law against strikes of wich a nature that it will deliver organized labor bound hands and feet, into the hands of the capitulist class. Count Andrassy was to lay before the chamber his plans for the breaking up of the labor unions, particularly those formed by the agricultural laborers.

BULGARIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Bulgaria is greatly disorganized owing to a strike of the employees of the railroads. The authorities, however are hopeful that the usual state of things will be restored to-morrow, as they intend to summon all striking ratiroad men to join the colors, all of them belonging to the army reserve. and they will then be drafted into the engineers corps and detailed for duty on the railroads.

-The Wharf Laborers' and other

unskilled labor unions in Sydney

overcrowded with skilled workers who

from various causes are unable to se-

cure work at their own trades.

N. S. W., complain of their ranks being

SOFIA, Jan. 3.-The train service in

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STRICT UNION PARK BOOKS OPEN FOR COMMITTEES JOHN MOJE, PROPRIETOR

LABOR DAY STILL OPEN. THE LORDS OF LABOR. hey come! they come in a glorious march! You can hear their steam-steeds neigh, As they dash thru Skill's triumphant arch. Or plunge 'mid the dashing spray. Their bale-fires in the mighty forge,

Their lightnings shiver the gaping gorge, And their thunders shake the hill. Chorus: Ho! these are Titans of toil and trade, The heroes who wield no sabre: But mightler conquests repeateth the blade That is borne by the Lords of Labor. Brave hearts, like jewels, light the sod-

Their life-pulse throbs in the mill;

Through the mist of commerce shine And souls flash out like stars of God From the midnight of the mine. No palace is theirs, no castle great, No princely, pillared hall; But they well can laugh at the roofs 'Neath the Heaven which is over all.

Each bares his arms for the ringing strife

That marshals the sons of the soil; And the sweat-drops shed in their battle of

(Who died in poverty in Glasgow, 1862.)

MANILA, Dec. 7 .-- A column of Con-

Are gems in the crown of Toll. trow, Than laurels with life-blood wet: And nobler the arch of a bare, bold brow. Than the clasp of a coronet. Then hurrah for each hero, although his Be unblown by the trump or tabor; That crowneth the Lords of Labor.

—JAMES MACFALLAN.

WHERE GRAFT AND GLORY CALLS. Every true American, every patriot who loves his country, feels a thrill of pride in reading, for instance:

stabulary troops encountered a band of Pulajanes between La Paz and Terragona, on the island of Leyte, December 5. In the battle that followed four soldiers were killed and eight wounded. Among the wounded was Lieut, Ralph P. Yates, Jr. His wounds are not serious.

Thirty Pulajanes were killed and many were wounded and captured. No details of the fight have been received.

Lieutenant Yates was wounded in a

glorious cause. As for the Pulajanes who were killed and wounded, why, it is just as well they should learn that the "Constitution follows the flag." Other things follow the flag, as in all these benevolent wars of conquest. But why dwell upon them? When Graft and Glory march hand in hand, who shall say them nay?-Life.

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at \$60,000,000, and the par value of stock is \$100. It must be annoying to President Roosevelt and his noble horde of trust busters to have these new trusts'organized before they have had time to destroy any of the old This is inconsiderate, to say the least, as every new trust marks another advance toward complete trustification. Socialists cannot complain. The task of having the people take possession of the trusts will be easier, that is, all.

The "Jack London Socialist Club" was organized by a number of young men aged 17 years and upward, for The companies involved are the the purpose of educating themselves and for spreading the principles of Socialism among other young men, especially those attending the colleges,

PARTY NEWS.

The apportionment of members in the National Committee for the year 1907. which apportionment is based upon the dues paid by the several states, increased the number of committeemen by seven members, making a total of The representation of Ohio is reduced by one, having had three. It is now entitled to two. The following states have increased their representation by one each: Colorado, Connecticut. Illinois, Kansas, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

The National Committee is now vot ing on Motion No. 19 of 1900, which provides that Jan. 22, 1907, be made the day on which the Socialist Party locals of the United States commen orate "Bloody Sunday", and to unite in protest against kidnapping of Con.rades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Vote closes Jan. 16.

The following National Executive Committee motion has been submitted by A. H. Floaten:

"That as soon as the new National Ex-ccutive Committee is elected, that the Na-tional Secretary call it together to formulate an expression on the questions to come before the International Socialist Congress, to be held at Stuttgart, Germany, August, according to suggestions of rade Hillquit, our representative, and that the present members of the National Executive Committee send in their views for the consideration by the committee."

Geo. R .Kirkpatrick appears on the ballot for National Executive Committee member, with residence given a He desires the fact to be stated that New York City was simply a temporary address given, and that he holds membership in Local Kansas City, Mo.

Local Winnemucca, Nev., reports having suspended from member D. J. Higgins for voting a capitalist ticket at the recent election, and endeavoring to induce other voters to do

A very successful convention of representatives of the Socialist locals of Maryland was held in the city of Baltimore. Dec. 31. Ira Culp of Vale Summit and Clarence H. Taylor of Baltimore, acting as chairman and secretary respectively. The constitution will be adopted by referendum vote, and a state secretary chosen in like manner, after which a formal application for a state charter will be submitted to the National Committee.

MOTION NO. 1. The National Committee is voting on Motion No. 1, 1907, waich is in the form of a resolution submitted by National Committeman Ufert of New Jersey, relating to the illegal method of discipline employed by the President of the United States, in dealing with United States troops, in the case city of Brownsville, Tex. Vote closes

With reference to this motion (which Appeared in The Worker of Dec. 15) National Committeeman La Rue of Alabama comments as follows:

The motion of Comrade Ufert to protest against the action of President Roosevelt in discharging some negro soldiers in Texas I regard as particularly unfortunate. It is I regard as particularly unfortunate. It is an attempt to inject the negro question into the Socialist Party, where it does not be-long at this time, and thereby add an ad-ditional burden to the already heavy load we have to carry in our fight for the eman-cipation of the workers. The comrade re-fers in his comment to these soldiers as of our class," On the other hand. I justst that there is nothing in com-mon between the interests of a man ened in useful, productive occupations and se engaged in the killing business ex-It matters not from what class or from what strata of society soldiers may be recruited, when they become soldiers they belong to the "killing" class, rather than to the working or producing class. I think there is no question that the Presi-dent's action had the entire approval of the Southern Socialists, and it must be admitted in all fairness that we know the negro character better than do our northern

and western comrades.

Southern Socialists are already sufficientity criticised because we demand for the negro economic justice. The adoption of this resolution by this body would be seized upon by every capitalist paper in the South, with the inevitable result of handicapping and retarding the Southern branch of the Socialist movement for a good white to come. good while to come

DECEMBER REPORT

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for December shows receipts of \$2,100.17 (of which \$1,246.60 was for dues), expenditures of \$2,113.82,, and a balance of \$117.58. Dues were received as follows:

From organised states:
Arisona, \$15: Arkansas, \$15: California, \$80: Colorado, \$20: Connecticut, \$20; Idaho, \$10: Illinois, \$131: Iowa, \$15: Kansas, \$20. Kentucky, \$5: Louisiana, \$3: Maine, \$10: Massachusetts, \$60; Michigan, \$40; Minne-sota, \$50; Missouri, \$40: Moutana, \$51.80: Nebraska, \$15; New Hampshire, \$10; New Jersey, \$56: New York, \$150: Ohio, \$78.70: Okiahoma, \$70; Oregon, \$20; Pennsylvania, \$75; Rhode Island, \$7; South Dakota, \$12.50: Tesmessee, \$5: Texas, \$31.05: Utah, \$5: Washington, \$9.65; West Virginia, \$10; Wisconsin, \$51; Wyoming, \$20.

Wisconain, 301: Wyoming, 530.

From locals in unorganized states:
Washington, D. C., \$6: Maryland, \$15.50:
Mississippl, \$1.50: Nevada, \$10.50: New
Mexico, 50c; North Carolina, 60c; South
Carolina, \$1.20: Members at large, \$4.40.

Among receipts were: Literature, \$616.17; supplies, \$63.65; W. F. of M. Defense Fund, \$102; One-Day Wage Fund, \$23.18; buttons, \$39.25. The largest items of expense were: Post-age, \$173.02; wages in office, \$530; printing literature and supplies, \$225: literature, \$107.72; speakers and organizers, \$600.96; National Executive Committee meeting, \$244.65; W. F. of M. defense fund, \$102.

State secretaries not yet heard from on the National Finnish Translator proposition are requested to reply at

Dates for National Organizers for ng week are:

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

Massachusetts.

The State Secretary's annual report shows an increase of 253 in the mem bership. The new constitution went into effect on Jan. 1. On account of the new method of electing the General Committee it was found necessary that the old committee hold over until March 1. Ballots and instructions for the election of the new committee will soon be sent out

The Executive Committee at its last meeting yoted to employ an organizer for the state. County and local organizations are invited to make application at once for the services of the organizer, stating conditions in their respective localities and pledging as liberally as they can toward his maintenance in the field. It will be necessary that contributions from organizations and individuals cover a large part of the expenses. For a long time it has been realized that an organizer was urgently needed; now that one is provided every comrade should do his full share to keep him at work under the best possible conditions.

Franklin H. Wentworth has declined to stand for re-election to the National Committee. In so doing he

Our national executive body is now constituted as to place administrative responsibility, almost wholly with the Na-tional Executive Committee, rendering the office of National Committeeman principally The state has so generously and so almost unanimously conferred this upon me for the past two years that I feel it should, as an honorary office properly be passed along to some member of the party equally if not more worthy of it. I feel that I can serve the movement just as potently as a member in good standing as I can as your National Committee

Dorchester comrades are going to have a treat. Marion Craig Wentworth will give her reading of Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell" for the club on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30. Comrades should apply to G. G. Hall, 259 Westville street, Dorchester, without delay, as the number of tickets is limited and many friends outside the party have already expressed their desire to attend. Comrade Wentworth's reading is a thing to be enjoyed and to be remembered, and no one should miss the opportunity. Next Sunday Comrade Loney will address the club. The Thursday evening whist and dance parties continue to be successful and have been the means of bringing in several new members

Quincy is to have a Women's Socialst Club. The movement for this purpose began last Sunday with a meeting at Hancock Hall under the auspices of Local Quincy. An address by Comrade Wakefield was followed by a reading by Comrade Goodwin, and at the close application cards were signed by most of the women pres-

Prospects are good. ent. At the meeting of the Essex County Federation in Salem on Dec. 30, mesbury, Beverly, Danvers, Haver hill, and Salem were represented. The officers' reports showed a great deal of local activity. The Organizer reported the sale of 749 books and the taking of 277 subscriptions for Socialist papers; he had organized or reorganized three clubs, besides adding nembers to several others; contributions amounted to \$22.96. In accordance with the expressed will of the locals it was decided to retain John D. MacLean as Organizer. Any comrade or sympathizer wholcan assist in his work either by cash contributions, by providing lodging, or by persons work, is requested to con with C. H. Merrill, Secretary, Socialist Hall, Haverhill. The following offiwere elected: Chairman, George W. Corson, Beverly: Secretary-Treas urer, C. H. Morrill, Haverhill; Organ izer, J. D. MacLean; these, with T. F. Brough of Amesbury and Alfred Turner of Beverly, will be the Executive Organizer MacLean's work, after deducting the profit on sales of literature, has been about \$5 a week. To make up this balance monthly pledge from organizations and individuals been made as follows: Ames bury, \$1; Beverly, \$2.60; Danvers, \$3.20; Haverhill, \$8.75; J. W. Bean, \$1 F. K. Jewett, 5 cents; John Kelly, \$1; Marblehead, \$2; Salem, \$3; Saugus, \$1.50; total, \$24.55 per month. Soveral comrades volunteered loans of \$5 each, and other such loans are desired The secretary was instructed to get matter into the papers concerning the Moyer-Haywood affair.

BOSTON.

David Mikol will lecture in Jewish on "The Development of the Social Question." Saturday, Jan. 1, at 7:30 p. m., and on Sunday evening John Eills will speak on "Russia as Seen by an American -both at 88 Charles street, the headquarters of the International Working People's Educa-Center.

The Socialist New Year's Tree this ear was the most successful yet held. About 100 children and 50 grown people were present. Forty-two more children joined the Socialist Sunday School last week; the membership now reaches S3. The sessions as held every Sunday at 2 p. m. at 88 Charles street. All comrades and sympathizers are

invited to attend the theatrical enter tainment and ball given by Ward 7-9-12 Club, Tuesday evening, Jan. 22 at Paine Memorial Hall. The object is to swell the fund, already well begun, for the purpose of establishing a Labor Lyceum which shall be avail-able as headquarters for the state organization.

Ward 7-9-12 Club has regular Sunday evening lectures at 724 Washing-

ton street. Comrade Beaumont's lecture on "The Coming Crisis and Its Effect," last Sunday, was well attended and was followed by an interesting discussion. Next Sunday Comrade Burbank will be the lecturer, and it is hoped that a large audience will turn out to hear him. Members are reminded that a business meeting is hel deach time after the lecture and that their presence is desired.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

Tickets are sent out for the meeting at the Labor Lycoum, to be addressed by Jos. Wanhope, on Sunday, Jan. 20. His subject will be: "Present Tendencies Toward Socialism'.' Comrades are urged to push the sale of tickets, as funds are needed to put out literature.

Wesley R. Cassile will speak at Tasker Hall, 1208 Tasker street, Sunday, Jan. 18, 8 p. m. Subject: "The Downfall of Capitalism".

Simon Knebel will lecture at 400 N. Fourth street on Sunday, Jan. 13. Subject: "Public Confusion"

Comrades Flood and Bloor wer elected on the Campaign Committee to fill vacancies. The Campaign Committee was given charge of the Commune celebration.

Ed. Moore, Simon Knebel, Frank Sutcliffe, Hugh Kenney, and George England were elected delegates to the Moyer-Haywood Conference. The Conference has already printed 25 000 circulars dealing with the decision of the Supereme Court, quoting at length the dissenting opinion of Judge McKenna. The circulars can be had at headquar-

Referendums for the National Executive Committee and National Secretary have been sent out to the members, returnable Jan. 19.

Treasurer Wait of the Free Speech Defense Fund reports \$1.95 received by List 108. Comrades holding lists are urged to settle, so that the committee can complete its business.

Scott Nearing, secretary of the Penn sylvania Child Labor Committee, will speak at Logan Hall, 1305 Arch street, Sunday evening. Subject: Child Labor".

Literature Agent Geo. Cohen reports that for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1906, receipts were \$820.97; exnses, \$550.73; balance to Financial Secretary, \$270.24; net assets, \$206.03; profit for term. \$800.15; total sales for entire year, \$1,166.77; sales for last six months, \$820.97; sales for same term last year, \$354.71. ALLEGHENY.

The County Committee will meet at headquarters, Federal and So. Diamond streets, Allegheny, Sunday, Jan.

The City Committee of Allegheny has arranged to give an oyster supper at headquarters, Federal and So. Diamond streets, Allegheny, Friday, Jan 11. 8 p. m. Proceeds are for city campaign fund.

Arrangements are being made to have a house to house distribution of leaflets once each month. The work will largely be done by the pro organizers, altho it is expected that nore of the party members will help. Acting upon the suggestion of the

National Committee motion to hold mass meetings in commemoration of our Russian comrades on Jan. 22, arrangements are being made for a mass meeting on that date.

New Jersey.

Regular Sunday evening lectures are held at the Arcade, 15 East State street. Trenton, under the auspices of Local Mercer County, Socialist Party. on Jan. 13 John Spargo will speak on Socialism the World's Hope," and on Jan. 20 the lecturer will be Edward Moore of Philadelphia, who will discuss "Tactics!"

Bird S. Coler, former Comptroller of the City of New York and a "radical" Democrat, will lecture on "The Admin stration of a Great City" under the auspices of Local Essex County of the Socialist Party, at 230 Washington treet, Newark, Monday evening, Jan 14. An interesting discussion may be

expected to follow the lecture. The Hudson County Socialist Fife Committee. The average net cost of and Drum Corps will hold its annual mask and civic ball on Saturday, Jan. 19. See the advertisement in this is

> Local Essex County has elected the following officers: Organizer, Percy Sale; Secretary, J. L. Jaggers; Assistant Secretary, Roland B. Grom; Financial Secretary, David Rubinow Treasurer, Eric Anderson; Organization and Literature Committee, Frank Wilson, E. S. Egerton, David Rubinow: House Committee, George Kiepe, Mrs. Klepe, H. J. Freeman, Leopold Powel, Albert J. Lacombe; Delegate to State Committee, E. S. Egerton.

Local Union County held its seminnual meeting on Jan. 6, George R. Buickerood presiding. After the read ing of reports from officers, it was decided to arrange a mass meeting for Jan. 27 in commemoration of Bloods Sunday in St. Petersburg, the proceeds of which are to go to the Russian Democratic Party: also to arrange a meeting about Feb. 20 to protest against the capitalist outrage upon our comrades Moyer and Haywod. A com mittee was elected to attend to details. The secretary was instructed to get 500 copies of the county constitution of the party printed, to be sold to branches at cost. Officers were elected as fellows: Organizer, B. F. Breisford; Secretary, A. Bretschneider; F1 nancial Secretary, R. Otto: Treasurer Charles Roff: Literature Agent, F. G. Cassens: Delegates to State Commit-tee, A. Bretschneider and G. Buickerood: Auditors, Comrades Engel. Wencke, and C. Mates. The Treasur-

1, \$27.16; receipts, \$393.79; expendi tures, \$393.51; balance, Jan. 1, \$27.44. Wisconsin.

er's report showed cash on hand, July

A conference of the Racine Social Democrats was held on New Year's

Day, with a yiew to engaging a lo- nor, 115 Union avenue, who is in cal organizer for Racine, Kenosha, and adjoining towns. Racine pledged \$25 and Kenosha \$20 per month for the support of an organizer. The Racine comrades also decided to make a vigorous spring campaign and discussed campaign issues and program.

Milwaukee comrades have raised \$900 on the campaign debt since elec During the Christmas week. tion. which is usually a poor time to collect money, \$155 was contributed.

A meeting will be held at the Socialist Home next week for the purpose of huilding up the organization of the Fifth and Eighth wards.

Four new locals have been organ ized in Wisconsin during the past month.

Here and There

The Socialist Party of Chicago has nominated George Koop, veteran propagandist and prominent member the typographical union, as the candidate for mayor next spring. An active campaign will be conducted

Comrades Bergeron, of Woonsocket, R. I., writes us that our report of the vote in that state was erroneous in the figures given for 1904. The true figures for our party, he informs us are: 1903, 303; 1904, 743; 1905, 364 1906, 395. The vote of the S. L. P. in the same years was 943, 487, 367, and 320.

New York State.

The following comrades have cepted the nomination for National Committeemen and their names will appear on the ballot: F. W. Delany Charles Vander Porten. Brooklyn; William W. Arland, Corning: Algernon Lee, New York: Thos. J Lewis, New York; E. R. Esler, Olean; Herbert M. Merrill, Schenectady; A L. Byron Curtis, Rome: Joel Moses Rochester: Chas. L. Swain, Rochester. The following comrades have declined the nomination: John Spargo, Morris Hillquit, William Wollnik, Ben Han ford, Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Cyrus F. Richmond, J. C. Frost, E. M. Martin. Sol Fieldman, Gustave Strebei, D. F. O'Dwyer, John C. Chase, Henry L. Slobodin, Fred Paulitsch, Hugh O Pentecost. The names of those who have accepted will be submitted to a referendum vote of the party member ship. The vote will close Jan. 28. Wherever branches exist the secretaries must file report of the vote cast with the Organizer of the local not later than Jan 30. Organizers of locals must file a complete tabulated vote of locals with the State Secretary, 66 E. street, on or before Feb. 1. 1907. No votes will be counted received after that date. There are three members to be elected and each mem ber voting may vote for three only Members in good standing in the loca only are entitled to vote.

There were four nominations made for the State Auditing Committee, consisting of Wm. A. Schmidt by Local and L. Rice, Alex. Fraser and S. Goldbarth by Local New York. Alex. Fraser has declined the romination, leaving the number equal to the number called for by the constitution Comrades L. Rice, S. Goldbarth and Wm. Schmidt are therefore declared to be the auditing committee for the

ensuing term. State Organizer J. C. Chase has be gun his organizing tour of the state The first week of his tour will be given to locals in the vicinity of New York New Rochelle, Mt. Vernot and Peekskill will be visited. On Jan 14, 15, and 16 meetings will be held in Belfast, Blue Point, Sayville, and Patchogue, L. I. The Patchogue local has made arrangements for meeting in these places, and will arrange to have comrades go with the organizer to aid in the distribution of literature etc. After the Long Island dates the Organizer will visit Newburgh, King ston, and Poughkeepsie, staying as long as necessary to get the locals into

During the absence of State Organizer Chase all communications dealing with the relations of the locals to the State Committee, should be addressed to U. Solomon, 66 E. Fourth street New York.

The State Organizer wishes the loca secretaries to bear in mind that he is going out thru the state without any fixed dates, as it is impossible to know how long it will be necessary to stay in any one place, and that all communications from him must be promptly answered in order to avoid

Locals which have not yet answered the communications of the State Organizer relating to his tour are requested to do so immediately. must have all the information asked for in order to make his work as effective as it should be.

The State Committee will issue leaf lets monthly which deal with live questions of the day, and all the locals the state are expected to co-operate in the distribution of them regularly and systematically. The first leafle is now being printed and will soon be ready for distribution. It is intended hat a propaganda of Socialism by the distribution of literature be carried on this winter rather than by holdin, public lectures as heretofore and to ascertain whether this plan is effective or not, every local must take hold of the work with a will.

Several locals have not yet returned inancial reports for the last quarter. and they are urgently requested to do so immediately. All changes in offiers of locals should be promptly reported to the State Secretary.

Local New Rochelle will hold a so

cial and supper on Sunday evening. Jan. 20, in Music Hall, after the de bate between Comrade Hillquit and Prof. Schurman. It is expected that number of New York City and Westchester County comrades will attend he debate, and those desirous of participating in the social and supper should communicate with P. E. O'Con-

charge of the arrangements. Covers will be laid for fifty at fifty cents apiece.

George Weber will lecture at the Labor Lyceum, Common Council Chamber, Rochester, Sunday, Jan. 13, 3 p. m. Subject: "The Real and the Ideal".

New York City. The first meeting of the new Gen-

eral Committee will take place on Saturday, Jan. 12, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street Nominations for officers and committees for the ensuing term as well as other important business will be transacted at this meeting, and the delegates are requested to be there on time. The delegates are reminded that in accordance with a standing rule in the General Committee no delegates will be seated unless the financial secretary from their respective organization have filed with the Organizer the semi-annual membership report. The secretaries are also requested to send in the credentials for the delegates so that notices may be sent to them. At a meeting of the City Executive

Committee, held Jan. 2, 65 applications for membership were referred to the General Committee. The Organizer reported that communications from the Assembly Districts asked for an average of 200 canvassers' cards and from 400 to 500 leaflets for this month's distribution. Twenty-five thousand leaf lets were ordered printed and the Organizer was instructed to arrange for the preparation of another leadet for purposes. The Moyer-Hay wood Conference has arranged for the issue of 50,000 leaflets, a part of which will be distributed by the Assembly Districts, the others to be used at the meeting of Jan. 20 at Grand Central Palace. Contributions to the campaign fund continue to come in and the total collected will no doubt reach \$6,000. Arrangements will be made to engage at Labor Temple, where the comrades may assemble to hear re-turns from the German elections on Friday, Jan. 25. At the Executive Committee meet-

ing on Monday, Jan. 7, G. B. Staring presided and U. Solomon acted as temporary secretary. Ten applications for for admission to the General Committee. The Organizer read the circular letter to be sent to the enrolled voters and on motion it was decided to print 5,000 copies of the same. It was also decided to print 25,000 copies of a leaflet prepared by Henry L. Slobodin. dealing with the great increase in the cost of living and the comparatively small increase in wages. These leaf lets will be used for the monthly distribution of leaflets as recommended by the General Committee. In addition preparations are under way to print a leaflet for general propaganda purposes. It was lecided to engage the Labor Temple's large hall for Friday, Jan. 25, to get the election returns from Germany, and the Organizer was instructed to make the necessary ar rangements for German and English speakers. Comrade Lichtschein was ected a committee of one to visit the Socialist Liedertafel and induce them to either change their festival on Mar 17 at the Labor Temple or the one on Mar. 24 at the Terrace Garden, as Local New York has arranged a Com mune Festival for Mar. 24. On metlon the Organizer was instructed hereafter not to send any due strups to any subdivision unless paid in advance. The financial report of the local for December shows an income of \$2,315.17, subdivided as follows Dues, \$221.40; initiation fees, \$21; literature, \$55; sundries, \$12; campaign fund, \$1,439.69; balance, Nov. \$554.18. The expenses amount to \$1,819.20, of which \$1,463.60 were paid to the State Committee for its on the campaign fund and \$150 for due stamps. The balance on Dec. 31 \$495.97. The sale of due stamps for December averaged over 1,500 due stamps. The committee appointed to draw up a reply to the article in The-Werker of Dec. 22, concerning some error reflecting on the Executive Committee, presented a written report, and on motion the Organizer was instructed to send same to the editor of The Worker.

Both the circular letter to the en rolled voters and the leaflet on Pros-perity for special monthly distribution be ready by Saturday, Jan. 12. and the subdivisions are requested to send their respective officers to receive the quantity ordered. The cards for canvassing have been distributed to the districts who have ordered same and those who have not as yet sent in a written order may still do so now as there are about 2,000 cards left. The comrades should pay more attention to the monthly distribution of leaflets, as upon the outcome of this first trial depends whether leaflets will be printed every month. The letters to the enrolled voters are gotten up in a very attractive form, and can be used to great advantage by such districts as have not got sufficient comrades to undertake a personal canvass of all the enrolled voters in the dis-The report of the Committee on By-

Laws regarding the submission of a new set of by-laws for Local New York will be acted upon by the General Committee at its next meeting. The report was printed in leaster form and will be sent by mail to every dele gate to the General Committee. delegates are requested to read carefully the report in order to enable the committee to pass on same without consuming too much time. The next meeting of the 3d and 10th

A. D. will take place Thursday evening. Jan. 17. at 85 E. Fourth street. The members are earnestly requested to attend, as it is the last meeting in January, just a few days before the meeting arranged in co-operation with the contrades of the 6th A. D., at I till the close of the meeting the re- ridiculous. Simplicissimus.

which Hugh O. Pentecost will deliver a lecture on Socialism and Recreation and Morris Nitke, the well known East Side violinist, will arrange a fine musical program. The affair is to take place on Feb. 1 at Arlington Hall. and the proceeds will go for the establishing of permanent headquarters for the two branches. At the last meeting the following new officers were elected: Financial Secretary, S. Solomon; Treasurer, Sieg. Tänzer; Recording Secretary, Wm. Mendelson; Organizer, S. Lipshitz; delegates to the General Committee, U. Solomon, John C. Chase, S. Solomon, Wm. Mendelson and Miss Therese Fox; delegates to the Second Agitation Committee, J. Guttman, Sieg. Tänzer, K. Dannenberg, S. Lipshitz, and W. Adler; delegates to the "Volkszeltung" Conference, W. Lehman and H. W. Walden; delegates to the Moyer-Haywood Conference, J. O. Pierce and S. Lipshitz; delegates to the "Daily Call' Conference, Th. Mufson and J. Guttman.

The Russian Branch has elected the following officers: Organizer, Literature Agent, and Corresponding Secretary, Comrade Matz: Financial Secretary, Comrade Soltys; Recording Secretary, Solomon- Present: Treasurer. Comrade Edelson: delegates to General Committee and to "Dally Call" and "Volkszeitung" Conferences, Comrade Shenk; to First Agitation District Committee, Comrades Matz. Baer, and Steinberg; Executive Committee of the branch, Comrades Shenk, Soltys, Matz. Present, Baer, Edelson, and Steinberg,

The following officers were elected the last regular meeting of the Yorkville Agitation Committee: Organizer. Thos. Crimmins; Financial Secretary, William Kohn; Treasurer, L. Lichtstein; Recording Secretary, M. Lipp; Literature Agent, E. Ramm. card system to keep in touch with party members and sympathizers will be installed. A committee was pointed .to. get . permanent . headquar-

The Yorkville Agitation Committee has arranged for Sunday afternoon lectures in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The first will be given Sunday, Jan. 13, 3 p. m., when Moses Oppenheimer will speak on "Has Evolution Ceased?" Others engaged are: Jan. 20, Miss Anna A. Maley on "Socialism"; Jan. 27, Henry L. Slobodin, "Wages and Industrial Concentration"; Feb. 3, Dr. S. Berlin. 'Ethics of Socialism and Capitalism"

Henry L. Slobodin will lecture on "The Concentration of Industry", Sun-day evening, Jan. 13, at the head-quarters of the 26th A. D., 1535 Madison avenue, near One Hundred and Fourth street.

The newly organized 17th A. D. will hold its first meeting on Thursday. Jan. 10. S p. m., the stationery store 852 Columbus avenue.

The 2d A. D. has arranged a socia! literary evening and concert at New Clinton Hall, 151-153 (Minton street on Friday, Jan. 18. Speakers will be Abraham Cahan, Meyer London, and Rose Pastor Stokes. Good talent has ben obtained for the concert. Tickets can be had at the Socialist Literary Society, 237 E. Broadway, and the Forward", 175 E. Broadway. Proceeds will be used to open permanent hendquarters for the 2d A. D.

The lecture course of the Bronx Boro Agitation Committee will be opened on Sunday evening, Jan. 13, by Jos. Wanhope, who will speak on the "Concentration of Capital". The comrades of the Bronx are urged to make this a course of education as well as propaganda, for the subjects embraced re of keen interest to every Socialist who desires to keep informed on the enemy's strength and tactics as well as the means of attack on his strongholds.

Mr. F. F. Mackay, dean of the pramatic profession in America, will lecture on "The Art of Acting and the Analysis of Laughter" at the Berkeley Lyceum Theater, 19 W. Forty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue, Sunday Jan. 13, 11 a. m. Platon Brounoff and assistants will provide music.

The Socialist Literary Society calls the attention of readers of The Workto the series of three readings on "Published and Unpublished Literature," with explanatory remarks by Abraham Cahan, which will be given in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson street, on Sunday evenings, Jan. 13 and 20 and Feb. 3. At each there will be also a musical program arranged respectively by Maurice Nitke. Max Dolin, and Isreal Josephs. Single tickets cost 25 cents and course tick ets 50 cents, and are to be had at the headquarters of the society, 237 East Broadway. At the Harlem Socialist Club, 250

West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, on Sunday evening, Jan 13, William W. Hanna will lecture on the subject, "Political Reform, an Evidence of Salutary Reaction."

Brooklyn. The County Committee at its last

meeting considered and adopted the following recommendations made by the Ways and Means Committee: "I. That we intend to enter the fu-

ture campaigns with the purpose of electing candidates, nominating the best of men the party has for such offices. 2. That we recommend to all Assem-

bly Districts to put themselves in contact with all registered Socialist voters notifying them that we intend to carry on the campaign with the purpose of electing candidates and inviting them to fall in line and give us their assist-

"3. That we have a leaflet printed every month and distributed thru the agency of newsdealers.

"4. That the Assembly Districts be instructed to conduct their business beofficers have arrived, and from 9 p. m.

mainder of the time to be devoted to debates and discussion "5. The entry into trade unlons to discuss economic problems. That the

members of Local Kings County who are trade unionists shall have introduced resolutions in their respective trade unions setting aside one hour per month for a lecture on economics, and that where no lectureer has been provided that a request be made upon the Lecture Committee of the Labor Lyceum Association to furnish

"6. The distribution of literature in every election district of the Assembly District and the holding of election district mass meetings, inviting those that have not enrolled for either of the old political parties.

7. That the Assembly Districts holding street meetings be requested to have notices printed in such neighorhoods where there is no traffic, calling attention to the same, and have them distributed. "8. That the Kings County Commit-

tee establish a Naturalization Bureau. "9. That the County Committee elect committee to see the Workingmen's

Co-operative Publishing . Association. publishers of the "Daily Call," with he view of reorganizing the association on the basis of the Chicago "Socialist." "10. That Local Kings County par-

ticipate actively in all matters of pub-

lic importance, especially that one of rent-paying, also transportation, pure food, and such things of interest to the worker in general. "11. And furthermore, we recommend to the Kings County Committee that the Executive Committee be in structed to see to it that all the recom-

mendations of the Ways and Means Committee, if adopted, be carried out." The attention of Broklyn comrades is called to the account of the speakers' class organized under the auspices of the County Committee, which ap-

pears in another column. Dr. S. Berlin, of New York, will lecture on "The Ethics of Capitalism," Sunday evening, Jan. 13, at 315 Washington street. The following Sunday there will be a debate betwen J. P. Kohler, Deputy County Clerk, advocating the Single Tax, and Adolph Benevy, advocating Socialism. All comers are welcome at these meetings.

At a special meeting of the 14th and 15th A. D. on Dec. 28 the following officers were elected: Delegates to County Committee, Comrades Pauly and Kelm; Organizer, Comrade Pauly. The Organizer made a report on the campaign, showing that sixteen public meetings were held and 32,000 leafets distributed; the receipts for the compaign were \$22.03 and the expenses \$20.02.

Edward E. Slosson, one of the editers of the "Independent, will decture at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Sunday evening, Jan. 13. His subject is: "The Old-Fashioned Ideals of Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality." Mr. Slosson is an able man and he isnot a Socialist, which means that the discussion as well as the lecture will be very interesting.

Frank Porce will lecture on "The Social Evil," Sunday evening, Jan. 13. at Day's Hall, corner of Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue.

The Washington Division comprisng the 1st. 2d, 8d, 8th, 10th, and 11th A. D., met in joint session on Jan. 3. John Eagan and N. S. Reichenthal presided. The 1st and 2d A. D. re ported having 12 members in good standing; held 16 open-air meetings during the campaign, which were fairy successful; in good financial condition. The 3d A. D. reported 21 members in good standing; has funds and will carry on agitation the year round; will arrange a meeting for enrolled voers as soon as possible. The Sth A. D. reported 12 members in good standing; was disappointed by speakers in the case of several open-air meetings; distributed 20,000 leaflets; is getting into good condition financially; will arrange meeting for enrolled voters The 10th A. D. has 12 members in good standing; had a very active campaign and many successful meetings; holds business meetings monthly and is in good financial condition; lacked watch ers on Election Day; will try to strengthen organization. It was decided that each district advance \$1 to the Division Organizer and that he be authorized to call for more as needed. George Petrit was elected to this office. It was decided to hold total meetings quarterly.

AS TO ELECTIONEERING.

To the Editor of The Worker;-At the regular meeting of Local Cumberland County N. J. beid Jan. 2, 1907, letters from E. II. Thomas, State Secretary, and Carl D. Thompson, Organizer, of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, requesting the crattle Party of Wisconsin, requesting the commands to vote for Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath and Winfield R. Gaylord for National Executive Committee were read, and upon motion it was decided that it is the sense of Local Cumberland Coun-ty S. P. that suich questionable methods electioneering should not be encouraged our party, as it had an odor of old pitalist parties wire pulling. It was also decided to request The orker and the "Socialist Review" to pub-

ish above motion Yours fraternally. ALB. WEISS,

Newfield, N. J., Jan. 5, 1907. -"You say you would not think of touching a penny that did not belong to you?" said the magnate's question-ing friend. "Certainly not." answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "You see, I've gotthe business of the country so sys-

tematized that every peony I touch legally belongs to me."-Washington

Star. -King Hakon should have bestowed the Nobel Peace medal on Captain Koepenick, a man who has done more than any one else to make militarism

NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

By George R. Kirkpatrick.

ber was imported to the United States last year. This rubber will be used by the old party voting kings in "rub-bering" at the "unprecedented pros-perity".

Ex-United States Senator Brown of Utah was recently murdered by the unwedded victim of his senatorial lust for refusing to "father" his children. The distinguished Senator's will discloses the interesting fact that (in his own words) he did "not feel entirely sure the children of his nowedded victim were his own." Being in doubt about the matter he disinherited the And that reminds me that within a half mile of the United States Senate Chamber and the Chamber of the House of Mis-Representatives there are more "high toned" nouses of public prostitution than anywhere else in this "great and giorious Chris-

The Standard Oil Trust has been "thoroly regulated" by the Republican trust regulators, ably assisted by the trenuous Ted; and the price of oil has advanced slightly. Do you know that fellow Ted is a regular "village cutup"—he is so energetic, so jolly, so immoderately strenuous.

The measure of your mind (if you have a mind) is your power and will-ingness to investigate. Have you inrestigated Socialism? If not, why not?

The bankers of Cuba has imperiously demanded—yes, demanded—that the American soldiers now in Cuba shall remain there—on duty. Is that strange? Not at all. Everywhere in the capitalist world the militia and the ldiers are to the capitalist class what heaks are to eagles and teeth are to

The capitalist class do not dread the first million men who are to vote the Socialist ticket. What makes the shrewd capitalist pale with fear and hot with anger is the rapidity with which the first million voting Socialists will magnetically draw the second million voters into the movement. Be brave. Help! Be brave. Help!

If it is all right for "big brainy business men" who manage great rail-roads to provide old age pensions for old employees, then what is the matter with the whole working class, and any others who wish to join, banding together in a co-operative commonwealth and providing old age pensions for all old members of the commonwealth who have served loyally? Wouldn't it be fine to approach old age without fear of the humiliations of poverty that now, under capitalism, haunt and insult the lives of the feeble old people of the working class? One of the most beautiful and delightful things I have ever seen I saw daily

BROOKLYN PLANS

Sixty million dollars' worth of rub-er was imported to the United States | Idbrary: A modestly dressed old man came regularly in the afternoons and read peacefully for three or four hours. He was strong and happy in the splendid consciousness of economic security. Evidently he was not at the wolfish mercy of a profit-hungry, labor-grinding employer. There was peace, beauty, dignity, and the glory of security in his life. The working class party, the Socialist Party, proposes economic security for allnot as a patronizing, hymiliating gift begrudgingly and ostentatiously "handed out" by an industrial Cresar, but as an earned, proper right and privilege.

> It is proudly reported that there are 3,000,000 native Christians in Africa. How delightful! It may also be said that the Christian king of Christian Belgium unhindered by Christian churches and Christian governments of the Christian world has had a mill-ion pagans butchered in Africa. The Christian king of Belgium is the most interesting crowned Christian capitalist scoundrel on the planet at this

It costs \$5,000 to transport a hippopotamus from Africa to London. It also costs \$10,000 to transport an American social parasite to London and pay the bills of a brief season of hob-snobbing with lascivious "lords".

India has 25,000,000 acres of irrrigated land. And India, thanks to the "big, brainy capitalists" who "man-age" India, also has 25,000,000 richblooded Caucausians within a few days of starvation. Capitalists India proudly export millions of tons of food from India to their foreign markets while millions starve in India.

It is estimated that the sillver coin in circulation would weigh 100,000 tons. It may also be estimated that the amount of bologna, neck-steak, liver, soup-bones, oleomargine and other bon-bon evidences of "unprece dented prosperity" humbly gulped down by the docile working class annually weign 10,000,000 would

Do you really want a job? Do you want work? Would you be gratefully satisfied if you could "got work?" Well, if work is all you have sense enough to want you ought to have it -fourteen hours a day of work. Do please look around and try to find your "mind". The your forehead is nobly high and beautifully broad, you talk as brainlessly as a chimpanzee-when you say what you want is work. Why, you doelle, high-domed, unaspiring, automatic drudge, chattel slaves had work. Horses and oxen have work-And you humbly confess that what your whipped, cringing soul leaps upward to is work-just work. Do please go and borrow or steal a mind.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

SPEAKERS' CLASS. Lectures by Comrades Slobodin and paign fund: Vander Porten and a Course of Required Reading-Work Begins

on Jan, 14. The County Committe of Local Kings County, N. Y., has adopted plans for course of lectures and reading for the purpose of training and equipping party members to serve as campaign speakers. The work will include a course of ten lectures on "The Eco-nomics of Socialism" by Henry L. Slobodin and another course of ten by Charles S. Vander Porten on "The Art of Speaking," together with certain assigned reading, including the greater part of "The Communist Manifesto." Socialism, Utopian and Ssientific" and "No Compromise." At the end of the course a written examination will be

qualify as a speaker for the next campaign is expected to pursue this course. The purpose of the course is at the same time to instruct the students in the main outlines of Socialist theory and its application to existing conditions and to enable them to present these theories intelligently and forcibly before the general public. The lectures will be open to all comrades who care to attend, the intended especially for those who wish to become speakers.

The lectures will be held on Monday evenings in Room B, fourth floor, Jonnston Building, Nevins street, near Pulton street and Flatbush avenue. Comrade Slobodin will lecture on Jan. 14. Comrade Vander Porten on Jan. 21. and so on alternately. Lectures will begin at 8:15 p. m .- and this must be understood as meaning 8;15, not 8:45.

The committee in charge consists of C. W. Cavanaugh, Samuel Hartelius, and P. Thorsen. Applications for membership in the class should be made to C. W. Cavanaugh, 1524 Fifty muth street, Brooklyn.

POPULAR LECTURE COURSE

AT THE RAND SCHOOL

Beginning next Sunday, Jan. 13, the Rand School will give a course of popular lectures on Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock, Admission is free. The first lecture will be by Professor Franklin H. Gidings, subject, "Must America Become Plutocratic?" The John Martin, subject, "A Sound Rail-end Policy." The third, on Jan. 27, The third, on Jan. 27. will be by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gil name, subject, "Newspaper Sins." Fur-

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for the cam-

Wayne Arey, List 57, 25c.; Annie Ber-man, do., 156, \$1; J. Besold, do., 157, 25c.; D. Blaukenheim, do., 180, \$8.25; R. B., do., 196, 50c.; H. Dulat, do., 40c, 45c.; Wm. Dussling, do., 412, \$1.95; Sam Elges, balnec, do., 433, 25c.; D. Fresler, do., 480, \$2.50; Wm. Forster, do., 514, \$1; A. Hansen, do., 711 \$1; Otto Huentzschel, do., 791, \$1.25; Kurt Holzhauer, do., 800, \$1; John Kon, do., 500, 10c.; Carl Knappe, do., 800, \$2.6); H. Karp, do., 901, \$5; E. Kelley, do., 919, \$1; D. Klein, do., 944, \$1; George Klinger do., 948, \$4.40; Otto Knoll, do., 954, Kilnger do., 948, \$4.40; Otto Knoll, do., 954, \$5; Wm. Lehman, do., 1071, \$2; Ida Lilja, do., 1121, \$2.50; Israel Lifshitz, do., 1123, \$3; Gustavé Marks, do., 1180, \$1.25; Joseph Moreng, do., 1278, 50e.; H. Ortland, do., 1267, \$1.50; W. Pasaburg, do., 1378, \$1; Frank Pracht, do., 1445, bulance, \$3.00; I. Ratner, do., 1472, 40e.; A. Refer, do., 1492, \$1; Scharf, do., 1622, \$1; F. Schmidt, do., 1646, \$1.25; Jacob Schneider, do., 1551, \$1; A. Schrader, do., 1601, 25e.; E. Schudel, A. Schrader, do., 1661, 25c.; E. Schudel, do., 1668, \$1; L. B. Schwartz, do., 1688. 45c.: Will Shafer, do., 1714, \$5; Henry L. Slobodin, do., 1770, \$25; John Speck, 1789, \$3.50; Karl Stark, do., Chas. Stifter do., 1840, \$2.85; George Taufer, do., 1877, \$1; H. T. Wagner, do. 1940, \$1. Chas. Wecklein, do., 1957, \$1: A. K. & S. K. Br. 91 do., 2124, \$2.50; do., 2127, \$1.25; do., 2128, \$2; A. K. & S. K. Br. 157, do., 2146, 20c.; Workmen's Education Ass'n, Bronx, do., 2189, collected by W. Plohr, \$2.75: Arbeiter Liedertafel. "Morissanta." 2210. \$5.25; Liedertafel Egalite, do., 2404, \$1.95; Mannerchor der Mobel Arbeiter, do., 2412, \$1; do., 2413, \$2; do., 2414, \$1.50; Eno Helin, do., 2522, \$1.25; do., 2523, 75c.; Adolph Benditt, do., 2024, \$1; Frans Boble, balance List 2975, 45c.; Peter Henry, Port Chester, do., 3048, \$1; A. K. & S. K. Br. 189, do., 3628, 50c.; do., 3624, \$1; Pinchie Club, do., 5536, 50c.; F. Milbrat, do. 7516, 50c.; Bern Straus, do., 1848, 75c. Julius Bordollo, do., 212, \$2; J. Forster, do., 516, \$2; S. Greger, do., 651, 25c.; Chas. Schlafner, do., 1636, \$1.65; A. K. & S. K. Br. 23, Bloomingdale, do., 2002, 50c.; A. K. & S. K. Br. 7. Syracuse, do., 3473, \$2,25; E. B. Thoruton, Addison, N. Y., do., 4056, \$1; John Kalming, do., 891, 50c

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS: John W Nagel, \$1: N. Steingasser, 75c.: A. Raible, \$2: A. K. & S. K. Br. 157, \$15: J. Felder, 50c.; Local Rochester on acct. of campaign lists, \$6.14; Dr. S. Berlin, \$2; Arthur E. Marsch, \$5; Walter Gundlach, \$5; Rossiner Wm. Peters. Nynck, 75c.: Aug. Sauter, Nynck, 75c.; David Rousseau, \$5; Chas. Gleisberg, 50c.; Waldeton Shop Tukato, 86,90; Th. Wentzel, 50c.; F. F. Schultz, Fast Portchester, \$1; total, \$204,94; preacknowledged, \$5,776.26; total

Von Buelow declares to the world that the Socialists of Germany are considered by the government to be its worst enemy, and the Socialists of ther announcements will be made from | the world are grateful for the adver-

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Dec. 29. Jan. 5. Subs. 9.517 9,230 Dealers 1,816 1.653 Bundles, etc. 3.667 3,117

15,000 14,000 Corresponding totals last year were

18,000 and 13,000. There is a falling off in subs received this week, altho we are considerably ahead of last year. There should be a steady increase every week from now on. The Worker subscription list can reach 20,000 within the next three months, if its renders will all do something. The paper is increasing in value as a propaganda medium, in addition to its recognized influence as an educational factor. No other paper gives so much matter and of so varied a character as The Worker does. Our composition bill every week alone undoubtedly exceeds that of any other Socialist paper. And this at the rate fifty cents a year-when the price of all magazines and periodicals of every class has gone up on account of the increased cost of production. But The Worker remains at the same rate, despite increased cost, because we want nothing to interfere with getting the paper into the hands of the working class. Will you, who realize the value of The Worker, help us in this great work? You can do so, each one of you, even if you should only get one new subscriber every week-tho it is just as easy to get five or ten, when you get started and decide to get

GIFTED REVOLUTIONIST DIES AFTER LONG STRUGGLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.-The death is reported in the province of Kneff, after a long illness, of Stephan Vassilievich Anikin, the feremost leader of the peasants, founder of the Group of Toll and ex-member of the lower house of Parliament. Anikin was born a peasant in 1864. He became a school teacher and was one of the pioneers in the revolutionary propaganda among the peasants. this he suffered long terms of imprisonment and exile, which undermined

Comrade Anikin had exceptional organizing talent, altho not an orator like Alyadin and be was a valuable member of the Duma. He attracted considerable attention at the Socialist Inter-Parliamentary Congress held in London last August.

DEATH OF ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Socialists generally will regret to hear of the death of Ernest H. Crosby, which occurred at Baltimore on Jan 4. He was fifty years of age, baving been born in this city and was graduated from New York University in 1876 and the Columbia Law School two years later. He entered politics as a Republican, was associated with Theodore Roosevelt, and succeeded the later as member of the state legislatue. In 1889 Mr. Crosby was nominated by President Harrison, and appointed by the Khedive of Egypt Judge of the Court of the First In stance at Alexandria, Egypt." While in this position he imbibed the doctrines advocated by Tolstoi and re-signed to return to New York to take up the work of a reformer. On the way home be visited Count To:stol and formed a personal friendship which

lasted thruout his life.

Mr. Crosby was one of the founders and the first president of the Social Reform Club of New York, which became famous as a center of radicalism. The club is now extinct. Mr. Crosby was also president of the New York Anti-Imperialist League from 1900 to 1905, and belonged at the time of his death to the Friends of Russian Freedom.

Mr. Crosby will be best remembered by Socialisis for his authorship of "Captain Jinks", "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable", "Swords and Plowshares", and other books. He was a frequent contributor of radical articles to the magazines, and undoubtedly did much to awaken thought and arouse the indifferent.

Mr. Crosby was by far the ablest public man among those in America who believed as he did, and he was In many respects a striking character, He was probably at his best in his poems, when his temperament found its natural expression. He will be known and remembered by these when his economic writings will have been forgotten.

THE SCHURMAN-

HILLQUIT DEBATE.

The debate between Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell, University, and Morris Hillquit of New York, on "Socialism versus Individualism", will take place at New Rochelle. N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 3 p. m., in the New Rochelle Theater. The debate has been arranged under the auspices of the People's Forum of New Rochelle, which conducts annually a series of Sunday afternoon lectures devoted to topics of public interest. Among the lectures this season are Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Justice W. J. Gaynor and Lyman I. Abbott of the "Outlook".

The order of the Schurman-Hillquit debate, which has already awakened widespread interest, has been decided as follows: Schurman to open with thirty minutes; Hillquit's reply, thirty minutes; Schurman's rebuttel, twenty minutes: Hillquit's reply, thirty minutes: Schurman closes with ten min-

Now is the time to join the Socialist

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Latest Tabulation Made by Secretary Ghent of the Rand School of Social Science.

The Rand School furnishes the following tabulation of the vote of the Socialist and Socialist Labor parties, with percentages and comparisons. Every state and territory is now included, the the vote is not in every case official. Corrections will be made from time to time until the table is complete.

Changes from the figures given here tofore include the addition of 746 to the Colorado vote, making it 16,985, with a gain of 294 per cent over 1904, and a percentage of 8.31 of the state vote; an addition of 49 to the Georgia vote, making it 98 (for Osborne for Governor), with corresponding changes in the other columns; an addition of one to the Missouri vote, making it 11,528, and the inclusion of the S. L. P. vote of Missouri for 1904 (1,674), inadvertently omitted heretofore.

The New York state Congressional vote appears to be 25,948, somewhat in excess of Slobodin's vote for Attorney General. The vote for Pope, for Rail-raod Commissioner, in Tennessee 4.77.

(1.627) is the highest So-ialist vote east in that state. Changes will be made accordingly in the next printing

The Socialist Party loses 30 per cent by comparison of the vote for the head of the ticket with the Debs vote; by comparison with the total of highest votes cast in each state it loses 19 per cent. The Socialist Labor Party loses 26 per cent on the head of its ticket.

Of the total vote polled in 1906 the Socialist Party received 2.44 per cent for the head of its ticket. In 1904 it

received 2.90 per cent.

The rank of the first 13 states and territories, with percentages, is as for-

1. Florida, 11.02; 2. Arizona, 8.86; 1. Fortas, 11.02, 2. Allanda, S. S. S. Colorado, 8.31; 4. Montana, 8.26; 5. Washington, 7.74; 6. Wisconsin, 7.65; 7. Idaho, 6.32; 8. Nevada, 5.49; 9. Callfornia, 5.10; 10. Illinois, 5.09; 11. Wyoming, 4.79; 12. Oregon, 4.62; 13. Oklahoma, 4.03.

In 1904, the first 13 states and territories ranked as follows:

1. California, 8.91; 2. Montana, 8.80; 3. Oregon, 5.48; 4. Nevada, 7.80; 5. Washington, 6.90; 6. Idaho, 6.82; 7. Illinois, 6.48; 8. Wisconsin, 6.37; 9. Artzona, 6.08; 10. Florida, 5.94; 11. Utah, 5.67; 12. Oklahoma, 4.79; 13. Kansas,

aod Commis			Per cent		ent of	Highes	t i	
William Co.		ote.	gain		vote.	vote.		L. P.
		1906.	or loss.	1904.	1906.		1904.	
States	1904.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	54	.78	.53	389		
Alabama	853	389	19	1.56	1.42	2,164		
Arkansas	1,816	2,164	46	8.91	5.10	17,515		,.
California	29,533	16,036		1.76	8.31	10,938	325	
Colorado	4,304	16,938	294	2.37	1.82	3,005	575	280.
Connecticut	4,543	2.932	- 35			149		
Delaware	146	•149	2	.33	.42	2,530		
Florida	2,337	*2,530	8	5.94	11.02	2,530		
Georgia	197	98	- 50	.15	.10		,	
Idaho	4,954	4,650	- 6	6.82	6.32	5,011	4.698	3.757
Illinois	69,225	42.005	39	6.48	5.09	42,005		1,586
Indiana	12,013	7.824	- 35	1.76	1.33	7,824	1,598	
Iowa	14.847	8,901	40	3.06	2.06	8,901		
Kansas	15,494	7,621	50	4.77	2.41	8,796	F00	190
Kentucky	3,602	**1,819	50	88	.63	1,819	596	139
Louisiana	995	***603	30	.88	1.62	603		
Maine	2,106	1,558	 2 6	2.19	1.17	1,558		
Maryland	2.247	••8,106		1.00	1.56	3,106		0.100
Mass	13,604	7,938	- 42	3.05	1.85	•2 0,699	2,359	2.182
Michigan	8,941	5,925	34	1.72	1.58	5,994	1,012	1,153
Minnesota .	11,602	4.646	60	3.99	1.68	11,301	974	
Miss	898	****173	56	.67	.85	173		****
Missouri	13,009	11.528	- 11	2.02	1.98	11,528	1,674	
Montana	5,676	4.638	- 18	8.80	8.26	4,638	208	
Nebraska	7.412	2,999	50	8.29	1.57	3.763		
Nevada	925	815	12	7.89	5.49	•1,251		
N. H	1.000	1.011	- 7	1.21	1.24	1,011		
New Jersey.	9,587	*7.766	10	2.21	2.18	7,766	2,680	1,600
New York .	36.883	21,751	-41	2.28	1.46 .	24,122	9.127	4.624
No. Car	124	++						
No. Dakota.	2,017	The state of the state of	52	2.87	1.51	1.689		
	36,260	18,432	- 52	3.61	2.33	18,432	2,633	2,211
Ohlo	7,651	4.468	42	8.48	4.62	17,033		
Oregon	21,863	15,469	- 31	1.76	1.51	•18,736	2,211	2,109
Penn	956	395	50	1.39	.59	416	488	320
Rhode Island	22	32	45	.03	.11	32		
So Car		2,542	- 10	3.09	8.40	2,542		
So. Dakota	3,138	873	- 35	.55	.44	*1,499		
Tennessee	1,354		157	1.19	2.27	7.198	421	4,919
Texas	2,791	7,198	- 48	5.67	3.58	3,010		
Utah	5,767	*3,010	- 30	1.62	.72	512		
Vermont	844	512			M- 1	575.18	56	<i>'</i>
Virginia	218		-100	0.17	774	8,717	1,592	
Wash'n	10,023	8,575	14	6.90	7.74	2,611		
West Va	1,572	*2.611	60	0.65	1.43	24,916	223	::::
Wisconsin	28,220	24,437	- 18	6.37	7.65	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PROPERTY.	
Wyoming	1,077	1,310	22	3.51	4.79	- 1,827	••••	••••
Territories:		100			600	1.00*	86	
Arizona	1,304	1,995	58	6,08	8.86	1,995		****
New Mex	162	211	30	.37	.46	211		
Oklahowa	4,443	4,040	_ 9	4.79	4.08	4,040		
Totals	408.280	285,296	- 34:	2.99	2.44	830,158	33,536	24,880

Totals . . . 408.280 285.296 · Congressional ticket. ** Candidates in only five Congressional Districts. *** Candidates in only three Congressional Districts.

+ No candidates in 1906.

• * Candidates in only one Congressional District.

++ No report.

- Loss.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE. ITS POWERS AND DUTIES.

National Committeeman Wentworth of Massachusetts has written as follows to the National Secretary with reference to the ruling of the declaring out of order his motion for an advisory vote of the National Committee on certain constitutional amendments:

Dear Comrade: -The ruling out of my motion for an advisory vote of the National Committee as to the expediency of the repeal of certain constitutional amendments is duly noted.

Such action carries with it the unhappy implication that a National Committeema not officially confer with other con may not omerally conter with other com-nitites members on vital questions affecting the party organization. I do not believe the membership would consider it any in-vasion of perogative for National Committeemen to exchange opinions on the efficiency of the executive machinery of the party. I assume that the membership, in the election of its National Committeemen, sims to select the most thoughtful, faith ful, able and intelligent Socialists in each state, who are available for the office. It ts these men to give careful though to the conduct of party affairs, and has a right to their opinions on any question whatever: even questions relating to so sacred and holy a thing as a written con-stitution. I am a member of the party in good standing in Massachusetts, and in my capacity as such a member of Hanson le cal, I am at all times interested in the opinions of National Committeeman Carer of my state. In fact, I want particularity to know them. If he thinks our organism tion is faulty, and has suggestions for its improvement, I as a plain to hear them. I voted for his election to naure that very kind of service, and I will party would at this moment like to know what the National Committeemen of his what the National Committeemen or als state think of the importance of the matter referred to in my excluded resolution. They have a right to know.

The exclusion of my resolution obviously

forces me to do by private correspondence, unknown to the membership, what should be publicly and openly done. I do not fear that the Socialists of Massachusetts will regard it as any impertinence on my part if I honestly tell them I think the machinery of that party is faulty and direct their attention to its improvement; and I believe the exclusion of the motion to be

an error of judgment. As, owing to your rulings, I can not get this matter discussed without inflicting up-

on the party the expense of a referendu I can only hope that my fears may be groundless, or that what I conceive to be groundless, of that what I conceive to be a very scrious fault may be seen by others, and the remedy sought, before any crisis in party affairs exhibits it to our confusion and disadvantage.

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH.

National Committeeman.
South Hanson. Mass., Jan. 2, 1907.

National Secretary Barnes, under date Jan. 5, has written to Comrade Wentworth in reply to the foregoing

I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d inst. and as per your request, it is published in to-day's issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

I regret being compelled to disagree with you on several points. I cannot see how by the exclusion of your motion.

The publication of your letter dissolve the contention. Again, the Bulletins, weekly and monthly, receptive of every ex-pression by members of the National Committee, and distributed to every party di-vision seems to provide the desired medium for the exchange of opinions.

Your following statement I believe, fails by the same standard: "Owing to your ruling I cannot get this matter DISCUSSED without inflicting upon the party the expense of a referendum." As to the exclusion of your motion be

ing "an error of judgment" in all repre-sentative hodies, certain legislation is prescribed and specifically reserved for action by the body politic. Principal among these reservations are changes in the organic law. I again point out the fact that the Na mal Executive Committee by a roll call nied space in their minutes to suggestions dealing with constitutional amendments.

If an "error of judgment" is found in the ruling, it must be conceded to be in ac-cord with the action of the National Ex-A fresh grievance against the hated foreigners. The man who threw the

bomb in a Philadelphia bank last week was born in the United States, and the editorial writers are deprived of good copy as a consequence. . . .

Never heard of a grand jury making an apology for bringing an indictment against a labor official, did you?

"Oil trust must stand trial," says newspaper headline. Well, guess it

MONSTER MASQUERADE BALL



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COMPARING THE

SOCIAL IST VOTE.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The "So cial Democratic Herald criticises the method employed by the Rand School in com-paring the Socialist vote of 1906 with that of 1904. It contends that the vote for the hend of the ticket in one election should not tion, but that the votes for candidates for

the same office only should be compared.

Let us see. Debs polled 402,321 votes in 1904. The territories added 5,909 to this. making a total of 408,230. Debs' vote, it is true, was greater in every state than that for the minor candidates. But his vote (added to that of the territories) is the vote which every Socialist, speaker and writer has been using for two years as the formal expression of Socialist strength in the nation. The National Executive Committee so accepted it, and even the cial Democratic Herald" has been for two years running the figures at the head of its columns. No one, it is safe to say, ever thought of computing the gubernatorial and congressional vote of 1904, and using that as a standard measurement.

Now either the Debs vote is not the official record of Socialist strength in 1994, and therefore those who publicly proclaim it are acting disingenuously; or else it is the official record, and the vote of 1906 must be compared with it and with no other section of the vote for 1904.

It is unfortunate that we have lost votes. But it is maniler to face the fact candidly than to seek to evade it by a pitiful sub-terfuge like that insisted upon by the "Bo-cial Democratic Herald," The "Herald," to put the case mildly, is not enviably strong on statistics, or matters of fact, or logic; and its contention in the present case is peculiarly characteristic W. J. GHENT.

New York, Jan. 4, 1907.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowlcdge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution: Br. 5, Franco Belge S. P., Paterson, N. J. \$5; Hr. 5, net profit, \$5; Benj. A. Franklin, Philadelphia, \$1; Edw. J. Rohrer, Nevada, Iows, \$1; Jewish Br. S. P., Albany, N. Y., \$1.20; Russ. Soc. Dem. Society, Chicago, Ill., \$50; H. Goldstein, New York, per B. Brumberg, \$10: New Year's eve in the Olympos, \$30; J. Eckhardt, St. Louis, Mo., \$2: F. Tressler, St. Paul, Minn., \$1; Arbeiter Liederkranz, New York, \$5; H. Zur-kuhle, Elyria, O., \$1; previously acknowl-edged, \$11,007.65; total, \$12,109.8%.

Contributions should be sent and checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasure teenth street. New York City.

RUSSIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

OK THE REVOLUTION A branch of the Russian Revolution-

ary Red Cross Society will be organized in Brooklyn, at the Labor Ly ceum near Myrtle avenue, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, Jan. 17. Briefly the purpose of this organization is to improve the condition of the men and women sentenced for political offenses to Siberla by means of financial aid, etc., to assist these prisoners in escaping, and to take care in every way of political exiles in this country As this society will be representative of no faction working for the Russian Revolution, it is intended to combine the members of the various Russian engues and parties in this new undertaking. The scope of this society's activity will embrace all factions, and therefore members of the various ganizations are particularly invited to attend this preliminary mass meeting on Jan. 17, 8 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

KAMELY TO LECTURE IN ALBANY. James G. Kanely, of New York,

nember of Typographical Union No 8. will lecture under the auspices of The Printers' Socialist League No. 2 and Local Albany, at 69 South Pearl street, Albany, N. Y., Sunday evening, cal Parties." The Printers' Socialist Lengue was organized three weeks ago among the members of the allied printing trades, and in conjunction will Local Albany lectures will be held for the benefit of printers and the public in general.

You are a Socialist? Join the Socialist Party. Help Socialism grow.

CRAND

GRAND

HANDSOME SOUVENIRS Mask and Civic Ball Socialist Fife and Drum Corps

GRAND VIEW HALL Ogden Ave. and Franklin St., Jersey City Heights. SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Tickets, 25c. Each. Dancing at 7 P. M. Hear Major Gillar's New March, "Tenth Anniversary." 1233

THEATRICAL AND BALL Given by Ward 7-9-12, Socialist Club, for the purpose of establish-

ing a LABOR LYCEUM.

PAINE MEMORIAL HALL 11 Appleton St., Boston

Tuesday Eve., January 22 ADMISSION 25 CENTS. All comrades and sympathizers bould make it a duty to attend

Music will be furnished by Wertheim's Orchestra.

WANTED to do cooking and washing in a small Socialist family, an American wo-man desirous of permanent home in the country (42 miles outside of city). Pure air, best food, grand views and humane treat-ment, with a remuneration of \$25.00 per month. Address F. E., Box 264, Monros, N. Y., at once.

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY. Toledo, O., Dec. 21, 1906.

To the Stockholders of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company. The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company will be held at Swiss Hall, 410 Monroe street, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1907.

Holders of stock not able to attend meeting should send in choice of proxles before that time.

Both secretaries being out of the city, send correspondence to Thos. C. Devine, 1858 Michigan street, Toledo, Ohlo.

(Signed) THOS. C. DEVINE,

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