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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 23. 1907 CALL ON CONGRESS STANDARD

ANNIVERSARY OF KIDNAPPING UNIVERSALLY COMMEMORATED.

Meetings Held Last Sunday to Remind Capitalists That Workers Resent Treatment of Imprisoned Brothers and Demanding That Justice be Done-More Meetings to Come.

The first anniversary of the kidnap- | Herr, on list, \$5, Delegate Boyle \$2, ping of Moyer, Haywood and Petti- M. J. Derevsky \$1 and Arbeiter Union bone was fittingly commemorated by organized labor and the Socialist l'arty thruout the country. The Worker publishes reports of some of the meetings held, but this does not hegin to adequately tell the story. It would take more space than The Worker can spare to give in detail the account of the united protest shaping itself everywhere. Hardly a city or town in the United States but has its budy of active workers specially orgaulzed for the purpose of giving publicity to the facts in the case. From on until the trial is held there will be unceasing activity in this direction, with the probability that the trade unions will participate more fully than ever before.

That the workers should so rally, regardless of other differences, to the assistance of their brothers, thru whom the whole labor movement is assaulted testifies eloquently to the growing spirit of class solidarity which is permeat ing the workers of this country.

That this result could be achieved sufficient to show that our imprisoned prodes have not suffered in vain and that they will not be sacrificed, if sacrificed they be, with impunity.

HUDSON COUNTY

UNIONS DEMONSTRATE.

The Academy of Music of Jersey City was filled Sunday evening last by workers of Hudson County, who me to protest against the kidnapping and attempted judicial murder of Moyer. Haywood and Pettihone. Kenneth M. Forbes, of Typographical Union No. 04, acted as chairman. James M. Reilly, Luella Twining, Franklin H. Wentworth and George R. Kirkpatrick were the speakers, and their remarks were

received with enthusiasm.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, calling upon congress to investigate the case. The collection amounted to \$153.75. The finance committee of the Hudson County conference read the list of contributions to the defense and publicity fund amounting to \$771.

The next meeting of the conference will be held at 375 Central Avenue. Jersey City, Sunday, Feb. 24, 2.30 p. m. Arrangements will be made for future demonstrations in the county.

BIG CHICAGO MEETING.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- Fully five thousand people gathered in and about Brand's Hall to-night to commemorate the anniversary of the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The stration was preceded by a parade of 2,500 people, mostly union men. The Chicago Federation of Labor adjourned its meeting to attend the dem-onstration in a body.

The speakers were Anton Johnson, John M. O'Neill of Denver. Joseph Schmidt, editor of the Bakers Journal. John Collins, J. M. Barnes, H, Bartel and Martin Drescher. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference is etting delegates from all labor organizations and plans for raising defense funds are being made.

PITTSBURG UNIONS

TO HOLD MEETING. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.-The Iron City Trades Council will hold a Meyer-Haywood Protest Conference on Sunday, Feb. 24, at Turner Hall, Forbes street. The speakers will be P. J. McArdle, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers: Frank Feehan, President of District 5, United Mine Workers; A. Mr. Swartz of the Carpenters; E. J.

Wright of Wilkinsburg and others.
It is the intention of the Iron City Central Trades Council to Issue a call for funds for the defense of the offi-Miners and continue this work until the victims of the mine owners' conspiracy are liberated.

PHILADELPHIA

CONFERENCE ACTIVE.

As the workers of Philadelphia are learning the truth about the Moyer-Haywood case their indignation and activity increases. An interesting incident of the last Conference meeting was the reading of a letter from Congressman Wanger on the subject which will appear in The Worker next week. Mr. Wanger expressed indig-nation that workingmen should question the acts of the Supreme Court. The secretary was instructed to answer the Congressman. Delegates were seated from The Brewery Firemen and the United Brothers. Donations were received from the Cloth Weavers \$5, Cigarmakers \$50, Labor Lyceum Association \$5. Socialist Party \$10, 22nd ward S. P. Branch \$5, Mrs.

\$10. It was decided to have a circular letter issued to the conferences of the country, with a view to having a general conference. A protest meeting will be held in Germantown, corner of Main and Seymour streets, Feb. 28.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the Conference last Saturday gave particular attention to the question of a proper distribution of literature in the labor organizations of the city. In spite of the agitation done up to the present time it is apparent that many union members are still in the dark regarding the Mover-Haywood outrage. The importance of distributing large quantities of literature so that it will reach the element which needs enlightenment was emphasized by most of the delegates. The attendance was good and reports from the organizations showed great eagerness to supply members with copies of the Wentworth speech issued in booklet form by the Conference. Altho-100,000 copies of these booklets were ordered it is safe to state that an additional quantity will soon have to be printed. Several communications were received from other conferences showing that these are meeting with success beyond expectations. The Conferences now number about 50 with prospects that about ten additional Conferences will soon be organized.

New delegates were seated from: Brotherhood of Painters, No. 251; Polish Socialist Alliance; Shifletsticker Union; Operative Plasterers', No. 36 Operative Plasterers' Ass'n, No. 36; Cremation Society, Br. 19; 22d A. D. Socialist Party; 35th A. D., Socialist Party; West Side Agitation Committee. Socialist Party.

The advisability of sending a juror to witness the trial as outlined in an article in the "Appeal to Reason", was discussed at length, most of the delegates being opposed to the suggestion as having no practicable value whatsoever. The Executive Committee was authorized to make arrangements to send a competent comrade to Idaho to report daily the proceedings of the trial, these reports to be furnished to the papers that will print them. Owing to the fact that the capitalist papers have completely ignored the Steve Adams trial now on in Wallace, Idaho, and in order to put the Hearst papers on record as to their sincerity in this as well as in other cases a committee of two was elected for the purpose of visiting the management of the Hearst newspapers to ask them to print reports of the Steve Adams' trial.

The question of arranging of further meetings in the city was deferred until the next meeting, as the Central Federated Union will probably arrange a protest meeting in Cooper Union on Mar. 14.

The mass meeting in Progress Assembly Rooms on Wednesday was well attended and arrangements will be made for more meetings on the East Side.

The ten thousand copies of the "Appeal to Reason" and 20,000 Wentworth pamphlets were given out among the delegates for distribution in their organizations.

The Executive Committee was instructed to print Jewish and other lit-erature for distribution among the foreign workingmen. The financial report showed that the total amount received up to the present time is \$8,951.10, of which \$6,006.55 is for the Defense Fund and \$2,944 for the Agitation

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE FINANCIAL REPORT.

Under date of Feb. 10, Financial Secretary Carl Schuler has made the lowing report of the receipts and disbursements of the Brooklyn Moyer-Haywood Conference:

Reccipts: Received till Nov. 19, 1906, \$432.32; Br. 1, 18th A. D., S. P., \$3; Brooklyn Federation of Labor, \$25; Beer Bot-tiers' and Drivers' Union 345, \$5; Gotfs-cheer Socialist Club, \$5; 13th and 21st A. D., S. P., \$5: Carpenters' Union No. 32, \$125; Cremation Society, Br. 6, \$10; Pants Makers' Union No. 43 (U. G. Workers of America), \$10; 36 A. D., S. P., \$2; A. Paull, for contribution coupons, \$1; C. Schuler, do., \$5,80; 20th A. D., S. P., \$5; Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Br. 14, \$15; Butcher Union 211, \$5; Socialist Agitation Club, \$5; Diamond Workers' Protective Union, 850; So-cialistische Liedertafel, 85; E. Michelchen, for contribution coupons, 82; Carpenters' Union, No. 451, 825; do., No. 12, 810; do., No. 201, \$30; Cont Tailors' Union 55 (U. G. Workers of America), \$1); Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Br. 11, \$50; do. Br. 107, \$50° do., Br. 135, \$15; do., Br. 17, \$25; do., Br. 68, \$25; Karl Marx Branch No. St. \$8.50; Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union 185, \$25; Beer Drivers' Union No. 24, \$100; Beer Brewers' Union No. Gs. \$100; Carpenters' Union 381, \$25; Independent

Continued on page 6.

TO INVESTIGATE.

Socialist Members of Wisconsin Legislature Introduce Strong Resolutions.

The Socialist members of the Wis-consin legislature have introduced the ollowing resolutions:
"Whereas, Theodore Roosevelt, Pres-

ident of the United States, in his message to Congress, in discussing the de-cision of Federal Judge Humphrey in the case of the United States versus the meat packers, has held that it was not only a constitutional right, but a duty of every American citizen to criticize judicial decisions; and

"Whereas, The Supreme court of the United States, by a majority vote in its decision on the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone habeas corpus case, has gnored the constitutional right granted to every American citizen under clause 2, Sec. 2 of Art. IV, of the constitution of the United States, and knowingly or unknowingly violated Sec. 5278 of the revised statutes of the Inited States; and

"Whereas, By the decision rendered in the said habeas corpus case, it reversed its former decision in the case of Hyatt versus People, 188 U. S. 619-713, and Munsey versus Clough, 196 U. S., page 365; and

"Whereas, Justice McKenna, in his dissenting opinion, held that there was no precedent for the contention of the circuit court which held that a circuit court of the United States, when asked upon habeas corpus to discharge a person held in actual custody by a state in one of its courts, under an indictment charging crime against its law, cannot properly take into account the methods whereby a state obtained

"Whereas, Justice McKenna in his dissenting opinion, set forth, first, that in the case at bar the evidence clearly showed that the states of Idaho and Colorado, thru their officers, are the real offenders against the law; second, that the states of Idaho and Colorado by an illegal assumption of power, deprived the accused Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of a constitutional right and a valuable one; third, that kidnapping is a crime pure and simple, and in this case the law had become the kidnepper; fourth, that the case should have been heard by the circuit court of the United States and not dismissed, and the action of the circuit court in so doing was a grave error, as it invaded the constitutional right of every American citizen, and therefore should be reversed; and

"Whereas, The United States Sueme Court, by affirming the decision of the lower court in the said case at bar, has established a precedent that has legalized the crime of kidnapping. and has put into the hands of the or ganized corporate interests of this ccuntry a power, by which they may upon a trumped up charge, lay hands upon any citizen of any state, tear him from his home and fireside, from his wife and children, deport him to another state, thrust him into prison and there let him languish without trial for months and possibly years, thus subverting justice and depriving our citi zens of the sacred right to life and

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that we respectfully memorialize Congress to immediately institute an investigation and ascertain by what authority or thru what influence, if any, the United States Supreme Court can set aside the constitution of the United States and legalize the crime of kidnapping.

"And be it further resolved, That : copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of State, to the state legislature of each of the several states with the request that their respective bodies join us in this memorial to Congress, as it affects the coustitutional rights of every American

citizen. "Be it further resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be immediately transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Senate of the United States, and to the House of Representatives of the United States and to each of the senators and representatives of this state.

This action of the Socialist legislators has caused a sensation and provoked a discussion which will certain ly result in crystallizing sentiment for the Western miners. Thus it is plain ly shown what even a few Socialists cau do when elected by the working ciass to represent them.

SOCIALISTS GAIN

IN POTTSVILLE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa.-In the city election here to-day the Socialist Party polled a large vote and elected two justices of the peace, Wm. H. Tresize. Sixth Ward, and Fred Oterline, Seventh Ward. An active Socialist agitation has been conducted here for some time and the results are just beginning

-To realize the meanness of capitalism, learn the meaning of Socialism, are doing their best.

A Few Dozen Men Get as Much for Owning and Not Working as 112,000 Get for Working and Not

The standard Oil Company last Friday declared a dividend of 15 per cent. This means that on Mar. 15, \$14,750.-000 of profits will be divided among the stockholders-about one-third, it is understood, going to John D. Rockefeller, at least another third to less than a dozen of his close associates and the rest to a comparatively small number of lesser holders. Two other dividends of nearly the same amount are to be expected within the year.

Last year the total amount of profits divided by this company was \$39,500,-000. In 1905 it was the same. During the five preceeding years it averaged over \$45,000,000. In all, between Jan. 1, 1885, and Dec. 31, 1906, the Standard Oil capitalists have pocketed a revenue, in the form of dividends from this corporation alone, besides all sorts of disguised profits and besides their Income from other investments, of no less than \$557, 000,000. This is equal, at a very modest computation, to the total wages of 63,000 average workingmen during the same period of twenty years. Since 1890 it has been equal to the wages of 112,000 workingmen.

ICE CROP ROTTING.

rist Restricts Storage to Limit Summer's Supply.

From Bangor, Me., comes the story of a rotting ice crop on the Penobscot river. Only 92,000 ton are harvested ns against 3,000,000 tons in 1890. The following reasons might be given for this: By same mysterious method the Ice Trust may have discovered that only 92,000 tons will be in demand next summer. Or there may be lack of equipment to harvest the ice. Or there may be a scarcity of labor. But none of these reasons give an answer. The demand will be as great, if not greater, and equipment and men are available for the work. Then why this re-Atriction of the output to an amount insufficient to supply the public need next summer?

Simple enough. Ice is not harvested with any reference to the welfare of The American Company consumers. The American Company absorbed the independent firms in 1909. The small firms were forced to sell be cause the trust came into control of the distributive agencies in the big markets. Assurance was given that the usual supply would be harvested in a more systematic way. Instead the storage houses have been allowed to rot and the supply reduced to 92,000

tons. The stockholders want high prices for their ice—and they will get it. Hu-man need has no consideration in the transaction. Women and children with suffer and die in the crowded tenements next summer as they did the one before and as they will every summer so long as capitalist enterprise controls. Suffering and death will be har vested if the ice is not.

WISE DECISIONS AND WISE JUDGES.

Franklin H. Wentworth writes The Worker: "In a recent speech I referred to a little boy in Boston who

had suffered 21 months' imprisonment for stealing a quart of milk. This sentence seemed somewhat excessive when I first learned of it; but since hearing from Ohio I am quite satisfied that for capitalist justice Massachu setts deserves her reputation for wisdom and temperance.

"In Greenville, O., a man has just been sentenced to the penitentiary for life for stealing five pounds of corned beef. The wonder of this case is the almost human intelligence exhibited by the judge, who said he knew the sentence was excessive but that it was the only one possible under the

"This is the state you will remem ber in which Attorney General Monett (who was driven out of political life for it) secured an order from the Supreme Court directing the Standard Oil Company to produce its books Company put its books in the furnace and burned them, and told the court next morning that it 'had no books': the court looked grieved and declared reluctantly that 'if there were no books, there could, of course, be no

"It's too bad the man who stole the beef hadn't eaten all the five pounds before he was caught. He might then have taken refuge in this celebrated precedent. If there was no beef there could have been no theft!"

The railroads have not yet suc ceeded in bringing the number of killed ahead of those injured, but they

STILL THEY COME.

Regardless of "Trust Busters".

The past week has seen an unusual number of trusts reported as organized, and this in face of the fact that President Roosevelt and his imitators and fellowers are still proclaiming their ability to curb the trust builders. The concentration of ownership of industry is so irresistible that the efforts of the trust busters are too puny to even cause a ripple on the mighty Aream. Whether they like it or no. the question of assuming possession of industry for their own benefit and progress, is being forced to the front, the opponents of Socialism to the contrary notwithstanding.

SILK DYERS TRUSTIFY.

PATTERSON, 15 Feb.-Announce ment will soon be made of an important combination of all the principal silk dyeing concerns in the country. Most of the dyeing houses have their plants and offices here, and about ninetenths of the members of the proposed combination are located here.

The merger is said to represent millions of capital. The Ashley & Bailey Company, which lately acquired the \$1,000,000 Williamsport, Penn., plant; the William Kearns Dyeing Company, Wiedmann Silk Dyeing Company, the Geering Dyeing Company, with largest silk dyeing plant in the United States, with many other smaller concerns, are said to have entered the combination.

Most of the dyeing for the Penusylvania silk concerns is done in this city and plants in York, Pa., Columbia, Wilkesbarre, Carbondale, Scranton. Pittston, and Dickson will be affected by the centralization of the business which is bound to mean economy in labor and manufacture.

ANOTHER TRACTION MERGER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.-The merger of all the traction lines in Southwestern Obio and Eastern Indiana, involving a total capital of \$100,000,000, is under way, and may be completed in the near future. The traction syndlcate, of which Randall Morgan of Philadelphia, W. Kelsey Schoef, and W. S. Rowe of this city are the active leaders, is declared to be behind the merger.

The merger company probably will be called the Indianapolis & Columbus Eastern Traction Company. The Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo will become the main stem of the outlet to Upper Ohio and Indiana.

STEAMSHIP LINES CENTRALIZING.

The same process of concentration in the railway world is also taking place in the steamship lines. Thru a number of deals recently executed, Charles W. Morse has come into con trol of S1 steamships and thirteen banks and trust companies. This gives him control over a fleet much larger than many nations and enables him lantic coast. His steamships reach all ports between St. John, N. B., and the West Indies. He has also the dominant voice in a score of other corporations.

AND NOW THE SHIPYARDS.

Arrangements are under way towards the consolidation of the Great Lakes Engineering Works of Detroit, and the Toledo Shipbullding Company of Toledo. The first company has shipyards at Detroit, St. Clair and Ecarce, Mich., and its equipment inciudes a steel floating dry dock 600 feet long. Its capital stock is \$1,500,-

The Toledo Company has a plant at Teledo and has a capital stock of the same amount. The new consolidated company will have about \$6,000,000 capital stock and will build new ship yards and dry docks at Duluth and in Canado, opposite Detroit. United States Steel interests are also connected with the new company. This, taken with other consolidations the past week shows that transportation on the lakes and sea is rapidly centering into the hands of a few men.

TOBACCO TRUST GATHERS THEM IN

Negotiations are pending for a furher consolidation of the tobacco in terests. The American Tobacco Company, dominated by the Ryan interests, is arranging for the purchase of the United Cigar Manufacturer's Company of this city, which is capitalized at \$20,000,000. This company is itself a combination of three of the largest producers of domestic cigars in the country. Its yearly output the past year has been close to 400,000,000 gars. The absorbption of this firm by the American Tobacco Company will give the latter almost exclusive control over the domestic neld. Its present capitalization is \$180,000,000.

While critics are trying to fright en you by talking of morality under Socialism read the grim facts about empitalist morality in the anti-Socialist daily press.

HORROR PILED ON HORROR

DIVIDENDS. New Trusts Formed Daily On Sea and Land Bloody Tribute is Paid to Private Ownership, Leaving Sorrow, Suffering and Destitution in Its Wake-Will the People Continue to Pay the Price?

added another chapter to the record of inspectors come when invited and, of rallway horrors that have become so frequent of late. From the facts thus far known the wreck in the Bronx last week, in which 21 people were killed and 147 injured, was peculiarly atroclous and inexcusable. Tho there are not wanting papers that ascribe it to an unknown cause, still some of the capitalist papers are losing patience, and the "Evening Post" is bold enough to state that "murder is murder, even when it takes place on the rails" Even newspaper proprietors are not sate under such conditions.

The officials of the road claim that the wrecked train was going at a rate not exceeding 40 miles an hour, but there are others who claim the speed was 60 or even 70 miles an honr. That the speed was unusual is verified by the fact that many passengers were terror stricken before the wreck oc-

Old Cars Save Money.

The cars were of the old wooden type and too light to travel around urves at a high rate of speed. Exriments made by electrical engineers and shown that the weight of the locomotives and rails and the light brace to the outside rail made it dangerous to approach the curve at a high speed. Suggestions were made some time ago for providing a device that would shut off the power at a certain distance from the curve and prevent approach at other than a moderate speed. All these suggestions were ignored.

The responsibility for this is not hard to place. There was no overworked engineer this time, and two company officials were in the engine cabs. There was no freight convetion. The disaster was expected and predicted by those familiar with conditions. The dreadful death met by some of the passengers who were caught between the side of the overturned coaches and the ties and ground to bits, but adds to the resentment that the criminal management provokes.

Whether the investigation will result ir the indictment of some one "higher up" or, as usual, some employee, remains to be seen. Certain it is that the wreck of the White Plains Express can be traced to the management of the road. If the electric chair was provided for murder "when it takes place on the rails", the same as for common criminals, perhaps the respectable gentlemen who own the railways would sacrifice a few dividends. for their own safety.

The Fruits of Capi-

tallst Mismanagement. The appalling extent of this slaughter of human beings is seen in figures

compiled from newspaper accounts for the past six months by the New York "Tribune". This does not take into account many minor accidents that are not reported. According to the "Tribtable there has been a lotal of 351 killed and 474 injured during this period. Adding the victims of the New York Central the total of killed and wounded reaches almost one thousand! A recent report of the Inter-Stat

Commerce Commission also shows in grim figures the progressive increase io railway murders. Railway management has become a shambles in which human beings are killed that a high rate of dividends may be secured for the stockholders. Capitalist ownership, control and mamagement of the railways is reaping a gruesome harvest and the victims and those who mourn their death share in the responsibility to the extent that they support this system of private ownership as well as those who are immediately responsible.

.The wreck of the Larchmont, in which more than a hundred lives were lost, has moved the Department of Commerce and Labor to a more rigid inspection of steamboats. The ferry boats also come under the new order.

One inspector states that there are lut thirteen boiler and thirteen hulk inspectors who have 1,500 vessels and more than 3,000 boilers to inspect. Such a force is glaringly insufficient to guarantee safety. The farcical character of this inspection is further seen in the statement of a man prominent in shipping circles, per the "Sun"

Inspection A Farce.

"This steamship inspection is a tarce," said he, "What should be done to send inspectors aboard these beats at frequent and unexpected times. Then some interesting things would be found. Why, do you know hew a steamboat is inspected? the law requires that the vessels be inspected once a year. The owners of the vessels get them all in good shape, things are put in proper places and the erow is rehearsed for the fire and other drills. This done, the owner sends word to the local inspection office that I ther demonstrate his uselessness

The New York Central Railroad has | his craft is ready for inspection. The course, find everything right. It would be interesting to know just how much apparatus and other stuff is stored on docks after the inspectors have inspected.

This kind of "inspection" is not new. It prevails in many states where ractory owners have factory laws to evade. It is hardly concievable that these responsible for the safety of passengers are not aware of this menace to human life. The owners and agents of vessels have declared their intention of opposing any move for more frequent inspection on the ground that it will "interfere with their business," Their "business" has included the death of many, but live or die, profits are uninterrupted.

Cheap Labor is Dear Labor." Such criminal disregard for life as

that contained in this statement exhibits the spirit of capitalist ownership la its normal state. It is the "business" of the owners to get divid-ends, not to guard life. Rotten hulks saves the expense of new boats even the they save no life. "Interfere with business." Political power in the hands of the workers would make short work of these criminal profit-takers and life destroyers.

It is worth pointing out also, that the Joy line has stendfastly refused to employ union men, preferring unskilled and cheap labor, to "being dictated to by organized labor". This may also explain why it is reported the seamen, lost their heads and acted brutally toward the passengers. The people pay for cheap boats and cheap labor in the

POLICE AND REFORMERS.

Socialists of Phila elphia are Pestered by Both.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.-The police have not let up in their tactics of persecuting the Socialists of this ity. Last night the last Socialist rally of the campaign was held in the Labor Lyceum, with the candidate for mayor, Charles Sehl, candidate for Receiver of Taxes, W. R. Cassile, candidate for Magistrate, E. J. Higgins and M. W.

Wilkins as speakers. The police notified the janitor of the Labor Lyceum that they would not allow the meeting to be held. A committee visited the police authorities on the day before the meeting and were informed that no political meetings would be allowed on Sunday. Satisfactory arrangements were finally made by the Committee, who promised that appeals for votes and reference to the coming election would be omitted. The lieutenant of the district was at the meeting with six policemen. On one occasion he threatened to stop Wilkins, but everything went on unmo-

lested. The reformers are "done gone down and out." Only the skeleton remains of what in November, 1905, and February, 1906, swept everything. "practical" ones among them are falling over each other to get in out of the wet. Every day the capitalist press announces some "influential reformer declaring himself in favor of the

"Gang." The reformers are now desperate for the spoils of office. The uniform primary law, passed at the last special session of the Legislature, makes it possible for the stronger parties to capture the nominations of the weaker ones. In the Twentieth Sectional division of the 33d Ward Socialists polled 29 votes last election. There are no party members in the division who are qualified, by our party rules, to stand as our candidates.

The reformers, these men who believe in "honest government," and all other phrases that goes with it, placed their candidates for election officers on the City party ballot. Needless to say, the party has covered the division with circulars repudiating these caudidates and calling upon voters to vota for all the candidates except division officers.

NEW ZEALAND SERVANTS UNITE. WELLINGTON, N. Z., Feb. 17.-The

lomestic servants here have formed a union under the Arbitration act. Their demands include preference for unionsts, a shilling an hour for work on holidays, work on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays to cease at 7.30 p. m., on Thursdays and Sundays at 2 . m., and on Wednesdays at 10 p. m. All domestics are to home by 10 p. m. except on Thursdays, when they may stay out till midnight. The mistresses object to the demands, and are torentened with citation before the Arbitration Court.

-The Senate would be a most appropriate place for Roosevelt to furTelephone Call: 4414 Beekman. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

Bundle Rates: than 100 copies, per copy...... more, per hundred..... Weekly Bundles: 7,50

Address all business communications, and inke money orders, checks and drafts paying to The Worker. Communications coruing the editorial department of the aper should be addressed in the Editor The Worker. Communications for the Volkszeltung" should be separately advessed.

of The Worker, Communications for Wolksredium? should be separately addressed.

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

One of the editors may be seen at the office every Thesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

Receipts are never sent to individual subsorthers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number of the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

As The Worker roes to mess on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mall their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Compaints about the business or editorial manuscement of the paper should be advised to the Board of Directors. Socialist Cooperative Publishing Association, 15 Spruce street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its fid general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its vote:
(2) stressential: 96,961 100 (FreeCential) 96.961 100 (Spec and Congressional) 229.762 200 (Freeddeartal) 408.230



The attention of readers of The Worker is called to the annual enter tainment and ball for the benefit of The Worker and "Volkszeiting," to be given at Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and Forty-third, on Washington's Birthday, Friday, Feb. 22. As this is a holiday, it is hoped there will be a large attendance and that the occasion will be as great a financial success as it always is socially. An especially attractive vaudeville program has been prepared for the afternoon and evening, to be followed by dancing. Doors open at 3 p. m. Tickets in advance, 25 cents, to be had at all Socialist headquarters. 'Admission at the door 35 cents.

The Brooklyn entertainment and ball for the same purpose is also held on the same evening at the Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue, and this will give our Brooklyn readers a chance to enjoy themselves while assisting The Wodker and Volkszeltung. Box office opens 5 p. m. Begin at 6 p. m. Admission ten cents. Children with their parents or friends admitted free.

A USEFUL FEDERAL DECISION.

As we predicted, the decison of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus in the South Carolina immigration case has inspired a movement in other southern states to secure immigrant Inbor thru state action. The state ofopinion as to whether the state would | zation. be warranted in importing labor under the federal law. The Secretary replied that the South Carolina decision covered the case fully.

In view of the industrial develoment of recent years in the south this movement will probably become general. In that event we will witness the spectacle of state administrations co-operating with the owners of industry in that section in intensifying a glut of the labor market.

When the workers combine to raise the wage standard the whole retinue of economists and "statesmen" join in condemning it as an interference with "natural laws" which are assumed to regulate wages. But when the capitalist class desires a crowded labor market they do not hesitate to interfere with those blessed "natural laws" by importing thru state action the desired surplus of labor.

In the subjugation of barbarous tribes, bayonets and cannon are called. into play to enforce slave or wage labor, similar to what is taking place in the Congo to-day. It is the classic method by which the capitalist class has conquered every backward race, for these never accept wage slavery without resistance. First force, and then the establishment of legal justituflons that will guarantee the contimunice of capitalist "civilization."

are building better than they know. The industrial development will tend to wipe out the sectional prejudices that are a survival of a previous form of servitude and this will make the class lines more acute. The class consciousness of the workers following this development will be accelcrated by the Socialist sentiment many of the imported immigrants will bring with them. As a consequence the Socialist movement, which has made littie headway in that section, will develop more rapidly, as will also the conomic organization of labor. The capitalist system cannot develop anywhere without at the same time calling into existence the forces that make for its overthrow. State importation of immigrant labor is making for that end.

"DEMORALIZING, ENDANGER-ING. AND DEFILING".

President Taylor of Vassar college objects to the building of a new state prison in Poughkeepsie on the ground that such an institution has a demoralizing, endangering, and defiling in fluence on the whole vicinity. We agree. But how about other neighborhoods? Are the precincts of Vassar alone to be held sacred? Of course there is no danger for such places as Tarrytown or the shores of Lake George or the regions in the Catskills and the Adirondacks; the capitalistpure souls!--will see to it that these spots, consecrated as they are to the residence or the recreations of actual wealth and alleged culture, are not outraged by the intrusion of prisons. But where, then, are the prisons to be put? How about the neighborhoods where only mechanics or farmers dwell and toil? Are they to be demoralized, endangered, and defiled with inpunity? We are reminded of an incident that took place in the South Dakota legislature some years ago. A bill was before the house that no saloon should be allowed to exist within 500 yards of any church or school. A Prohibitionist member moved to amend by inserting after the word "school" the words "or any other place." Seriously, is it not worth while to consider, as an ideal to be worked for, a condition in which the demoralizing, endangering, and defiling influence of prisons shall be eliminated, not only from the vicinity of Vassar College and of Mr. Rockefeller's godly home, but from every corner of the state? Is there not good reason to suspect that prisons do more harm in the aggregate than they prevent? Since it is granted that they are evils, is it certain that they are necessary evils? We are going on as if they were not only necessary at present, but eternally necessary. Is it not an indictment of the very fundamental nature of our existing social system that the state should have to spend every year, not only a larger amount, but a larger proportion of its revenue, in building more prisons and hiring more policemen and judges and latters to catch and shut up and watch over the increasing proportion of violators of the law? Such is the opinion of men who have made a scientific study of crime and of the penal system. They point out to us the causes for the increase of crime and advise us to remove those causes rather than to keep on studding the face of the land with demoralizing, endangering, and defiling institutions in which to cage the constitution to the Secretary for an criminal products of class-ruled civili-

CASTRO DIAZ, AND-OUR OWN ROOSEVELT.

United States CircuittJudge Holt has taken his cue from United States Commissioner Ridgway-who, in turn, took his cue from the President-in discharging men arrested for making counterfeit Venezuelan dollars in New York to be shipped to Venezuela and be used there to further the aims of the plotters against the Castro Administration. The learned jurist says that such practises are not criminal. At the same time it is given out that the United States will promptly surrender to the tender mercles of President Diaz any Mexican revolutionists who seek refuge under the Stars and tial and wholesale fusilades which have recently signalized the defeat of the strikes at Cananeo and Orizaba. Why this difference? Why will the government at Washington connive at a cowardly and fraudulent attack on ity is rampant. Mary cannot attend the established government of Venezuela and at the same moment make | Mallock, thank heaven, is there and itself a policeman in the service of the , will prove by syllogism and figures Mexican government? The answer is that the rule of capital is the best for plain: The Mexican government, like all concerned. that of the United States, is owned by New York capitalists. Porfire Diaz is their trusty and unscrupulous agent. The Venezuelan government has so combined with the weather, were the

Castro may be a good deal of a rascal on his own account, but at any rate he has steadfastly refused to be bribed or builied into delivering over Vene zuela to the Asphalt Trust. The revoiutionists in Mexico are workingmen standing for their right to organize for the improvement of their conditions. The so-called revolutionists in Vene zuela are adventurers in the pay of Anglo-American capitalists. That is the reason why Castro is cursed in Weshington; that is the reason why the corrupt and cruel Diaz is lauded to the skies. Roosevelt knows when to 'speak softly" as well as when to wield the Big Stick. He does not need even a wireless service between Wall Street and the White House

TAXES AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Corporation Counsel Ellison of New York has ruled that the Department of Charities has no right to use any pertion of its funds in providing curses to visit poor tuberculous patients in their wretched "homes" or to furnish them with the fresh eggs and pure milk which might help them to recover. Rich people comparatively seldom suffer from tuberculosis; those who do can go to the mountains and command the undivided attention of the wisest doctors and the most skilled nurses. Rich people have to pay taxes. They object to having any share of the taxes levied on the property which poor people have created for them spent in curing or preventing tuberculosis among the poor. The poor are too numerous, anyhow, and are getting too unruly. If they fall sick, so that they can't work and produce profits for the rich, why should they go on living? Let them die and be done, with it. More power to the White Plague in the tenement districts. Fifth Averue is fairly immune. "Millions for defense of property, but not one cent tor protection to workers' lives" is their version of the historic saying.

The same day that this decision of the Corporation Counsel was announced, Mayor McClellan in a meeting of the Board of Estimate made an insulting attack upon Health Commissioner Darlington because he asked for an appropriation for a scarlet fever hospital somewhere near adequate to the needs of the city. In the tenements, under the conditions of crowding, of bad ventilation, and of lack of sunshine in which nearly the whole wage-working population of this city hves, it is impossible to give proper care to children attacked by this terrible disease and impossible to take proper precautions against the spread of the infection. As a result vast numbers die every year and vast numbers more are left deaf, blind, or otherwise permanently injured, whose lives and faculties might be saved by the intelligent expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars by the city. But again capitalist property interests come in conflict with the life interests of the proletariat. We hold no brief for Commissioner Darlington; inasmuch as he holds office under a chpitalist administration, there is a certain presumption against him. But he seems, in general, to be dominated by a true professional interest in his work -the work of saving human life and improving human health. Mayor McClellan, on the other hand, is the personification of bourgeois ideals; he is too faithful a servant of the capitalists to be acceptable even to Tammany. In the interest of the taxpaying and tax-dodging class, in the name of "good government" and "business principles", McClellan stands ir, the way of every plan by which such officials as Darlington would at least a little ameliorate the horrors of working-class life under capitalist

Mary Adams, dazed and feverish, carried her dead baby under her arm one day last week in search of a place to bury it. The child had died four days before, soon after birth. Mary could not afford medical attendance. It cost money and she had none. All day it had lain on a window sill till a neighbor gave her five dollars to bury it with. Perhaps five dollars would bury a poor woman's child. She tried Stripes from the drumhead court mar- and the "law" discovered her plight.

Mary Adams, scrub woman at Columbia University, is now in the hospital, as the papers state that "the woman was not arrested." Fortunate Mary! The law is so lenient. Prosperher work at the University but Mr.

A rotten ship, poor signals, insufficient life-preservers and boats-these. But the capitalist class of the south | far resisted their atmands. Emillo | main cause of the loss of life thru the

wreck of the Larchmont on the Sound last week. It is admitted that had the ship been of staunch material and the other necessary precautions taken, there would have been little or no loss of life. When this is considered it is not surprising that the unfortunate passengers were poor people compelled to travel on a cheap line. There does not seem room for much comment or the case as thus stated. The conclus.on to be drawn should be obvious. since the same circumstances prevail in the majority of wrecks, fires and other disasters that occur on sea and land. The owners of industry are concerned about profits and not about the safety of those dependent upon industry. While the people place the "rights" of the owners of industry above their own welfare they must submit to the conditions which arise as a consequence.

You can't fool Uncle George Baer of the Reading Railroad. What he doesn't know about the typical politician is not worth knowing. Recently he addressed the Pennsylvania legislature and spoke of the law fixing two cents a mile as the maximum rate of fare for passengers, which both old political parties were pledged to ennet. Said George:

We were given to understand that election promises were made which have com-mitted the dominant party to the passage of a law limiting passenger rates to two cents a mile. I assume that these tion promises-while well enough intended are subject to reconsideration by men who have assumed official responsibility.

"Official responsibility" is the favorite excuse for evading the carrying out of pre-election pledges. George, indeed, has not lost his cunning nor reached his dotage. He knows his men. Would the working class knew them so well.

It is understood that the edict issued by the authorities against papers publishing the full details of the Thaw trial being allowed circulation thru the mails was inspired by the action of the "World" in doing that very thing. The "World", it is worth remembering, was the paper that began the outrageous campaign against Maxim Gorky on supposedly moral grounds. Its latest proceeding is quite in keeping with its character of defender of public morals-for circulation purposes.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The fellowing show		
The following show of The Worker for the		
of the morker for the		Feb. 16.
Subs	9,617	9,631
Dealers	1,747	1.902
Cash Sales	4,636	3,467

16,000 15,000 Subs for corresponding weeks last year, 9,391 and 9,131

Comrade Geo. F. Lelansky of Akron. O., writes us as follows:

I have had no difficulty in disposing of the twelve yearly cards I got from you several weeks ago. To my mind The Worker is easily by far the best of its mind The class, and I know of no better work that can be done for Socialism than to increase as much as possible the circulation of the paper. Its ability, fairness, temperate judgment, keenness and discrimination commend it to all intelligent readers, bence l can urge it upon my friends without apology, explanation or reservation. I or der herewith 10 more yearly and 4 half

Comrade Paul Henneberg of Rock Island Ill., is acting as agent for The Worker in Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, In., and in ordering twentyfive yearly cards, he says:

I have sent in nearly 50) subscriptions paper in the United States devoted to the cause of the working class) and on looking over old mailing lists I find but comparatively few old subscribers. I usually get those to subscribe whom I know like good sound reading and are earnest students of conditions, and I am therefore surprised at this state of affairs. As it is quite a task to cover the three cities and keep after those who already take The Worker to con tinue their subscriptions, I call upon all renders in the three cities to assist me in increasing the subscription list. If the 500 gotten only one new subscriber for one year The Worker would now have 2,000 readers, which would mean 1,000 new students and probably converts to Social ism. I advise all those who get a state-ment from The Worker when their subscriptions expire to send in a renewal and another name with it at once. Anyone should be able to get at least one or two friends in a year to read The Worker, but it would be better to send them in every

The Worker management appreci ates sincerely the sort of work Comrades Lelansky and Henneberg are doing and wishes there were more like them.

C. H., Philadelphia.-The whole scientific Socialism cannot be explained in a paragraph. any more than the whole sciof chemistry or biology can be explained in that space. Such things require study. The best advice we can give you is: 1. To read The Worker carefully each week; 2. read Blatchford's "Merrie England" and then Spargo's "Socialism" when you have time (the former costs 10 cents and the latter \$1,25); 3. To attend public meetings of the Socialist Party as often as you can. The headquarters in your city are at-1305 Arch ***************

RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY.

····· THE CURSE OF EDUCATION.

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

Oh, what a mistake we've been making In sending our children to school, For here's an Authority breaking That silly, conventional rule; We find the acquirement of knowledge Unfit for industrial strife, While the youngster who worries thru

college Is ruined for life.

O workers, what blest reassurance We find in this state of affairs, What solace to strengthen endurance In our (largely mythical) cares: Our childrens' advancement can irk-They're all of them bustly earning Their living at work!

Thank God for, in other words, Dollar, There's nothing can fashion a scholar Like laboring hard for a crust; And thus, thru the breadth of the nation, Near two million little ones now Are gaining their own education By sweat of the brow!

And lo, every fortunate baby In factory, sweatshop and mine Shall rise to success, or, it may be, In national politics ship But keep 'em at work! that's essential To lofty achievement, it brings virtue that makes 'em potential Industrial kings!

ABOUT YOUR "RIGHTS".

Comrades, don't waste too much time talking about your rights. The proletariat has no rights that the capitalist is bound to respect.

Might is Right; ever has been, and will ever continue to be. Thruout the world's long history the ruling ideas of right have been those promulgated by, and most advantageous to, the ruling class.

The wrongs of the toilers to-day are the rights of the master-class-the right to govern, to exploit, to demand the tribute of wage-slavery as necessary condition to existence.

The Might enabling capitalism to enforce these rights lies in its complete possession of all governmental and industrial forces-the army, the navy, the police, the courts, the congress, the productive machinery. Not until the awakened working class becomes united enough and determined enough to capture, hold and control vital powers (this MIGHT) can it presume to enjoy any material rights whatsoever.

Under Socialism, however, the workers' Might will impose no wrongs upon a despoiled and exploited class, cause, for the first time in human hisonomic class distinctions will cease to be.

WOMAN'S PART.

When, from the Savage, primal Man Evolved a little higher, By accident he wrought a plan And when communal food to find

Then men in groups would go, They left, their women-folk behind To keep the fires aglow. And this, thru all time's age-long flight,

Has been the woman's part-To keep the fires of hope alight Within the human heart; And she shall feed the boly flame Of discontent until
The workers of the world proclaim The triumph of their WILL!

A LESSON FROM THE NEWS.

A press dispatch to the New York "Sun" says that in many parts of Canada there is no coal to burn, owing to the severe weather. "The impossibility of getting freight trains thru the arifts has obliged various towns to commandeer all the wood stored tumber and railroad yards, and in talked of burning freight cars."

That's where the law of economic pressure took a hand in the game. You, as workers, created all the wealth you see around you, but which you are forbidden to touch. You need TAKE IT. Join the world-army of "commandeers"!

THE FOOLISH HUNTER.

A sportsman cuce, in eager quest of game Delayed his shot to ponder how this rare And unexpected dish he would prepare. "Now, rabbit pie's all right", quoth and yet

There's nothing bents a savory croquette, Except, perhaps, jugged bare; and yet I But lo, the hare had bent it down the

"Alas", he cried with melancholy look, "I should have shot and trusted in cook".

A moral here for those who long to The dawning of real democracy. Yet timidly hold back and hesitate O'er minor details of the coming state The pressing need, O Comrades, is to A First make the workers' commonweals fact,

fact, And lo, the petty obstacles ye fear. In Reason's light will quickly disappear Unite, and when your servitude shall pass, Trust in the free, triumphant working class.

"THE LOST PARADISE". The "Lost Paradise", to be produced

by the Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society on Wednesday evening, Mar. 6, in aid of the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, promises to be a success both artistic and financial. The play and players have sufficient merit, which fact, together with the dancing after the play, ought to assure an enjoyable evening. Tickcts are 25 cents, reserved seats, 35

WHO SHAVES THE BARBER?

By Peter E. Burrowes.

No force in life is so No force in life is so persistent and armor of barnacies, had grown out and stree as that of our old boss with the upon his class-consciousness. He had long name, Mr. Economic Determinism. Yet it is some consolation to those cling to the shreds of an individual life, that while he shaves everybody he is himself shaved by that same distributive, and might add, retributive pronoun, EVERYBODY.

The regular barber of the present century in all the nations that are doing anything is the middle class, and a close old shaver he is. In the back parlor behind the capillary emporium, nodding all day in the dark, and apparently near to the sleep of death, sits his hoary grandfather, whose lips he kisses while feeling his pulse in the vain hope that he will soon surcease I say in the vain hope; for the barber will die first, killed by his own suc cess, and he will sit in that same back parlor buried in the skin of that same old aristocracy. Yes, the middle class will die first; the thing that is always dying, still shaving, is the middle class.

Outside of the capillary emporium against the doorpost of the tonsorial parlor, stands a brawny, surly looking youth wielding a pair of shoe brushes and shining everybody, the remaining himself without distinction. Upon the back of this son of his the barber formerly laid the stick heavily. But now, when not actually wielding the razor. he stands anxiously coming that rising man; for that boy at the doorpost he feels to be the actual world, which he lives upon by the razor and from which the old parlor father derived a living by the whip. But it is now growing up frightfully strong, the peo ple. And truth to tell the barber finds himself very much trimmed by the force of this coming man. So that our poor middle class in its white jacket and apron leads an anxious washed out-life between the back parlor and the front doorstep.

You ask me, do you, who shaves hlm? Why his customers shave him. The middle class has no whiskers of its own. Once upon a time side whiskers were there, but the cold glances of superior customers them off. All other kinds of facial fringes then followed in commercial succession, and now my father has settled down to the moustache, which is inoffensive, in this, that it is a midway ambiguity between all whiskers and a universal compromise. Yet when father has a good day's business clinking in his pocket he becomes vain enough to put a curl even on that moustache. In fact, he entertains hopes of parliamentary distinction, yea even of becoming a statesman!

And do not smile, dear reader. He has done it before and is even at this moment the whole of the Democratic and Republican congresses of the United States. To be sure, Roosevelt may linger somewhat longer in the old man's parlor than Hearst might do; but neither can hold on much but by buzzing around the man in chair. And who is the man in the chair? Why it is he who, pro tem. is parting with his whiskers; he who is about to cough up, as it were, the next dime. Pardon the low denomination of my similes, but you can insert your own customary prices.

And what has barbers to do with

parliaments? Cervantes, Le Sage, and I know not how many of the Greek and Roman writers before them have immortalized the tonsorial parlorment, where rising classes in their simple youth used really to discuss politics until the barber himself, the future governing power, learned to adjust his ideas and to keep his mouth shut. The ideals, tactics, morals and politics of the haircutters afford us true parallels or discovery by which we may know the rulers of any commercial country in their money strength, their moral limpness, their fair, because unprincipled, mindedness, their dexterity the machinery of party governments. any contending interests you may send up to the house are made to swent themselves into the golden dish that is held in the hands of the chair which is never one sided, never either sided, but always insided for the commercial interests of itself.

A fine long-winded, strong-fisted, self-preserving impartiality constitutes the mental equipment and glory of the middle class. "Hear the other side." with a sub-vocal whisper, "but don't heed it," is the rule of its class life. The man after its own heart is he who is supposed to be capable of keep-ing his mind in a perpetual state of beautifully balanced suspense. He is is who is always waiting for more evidence; but a man must live, you know, and get his salary even during this angelic period of poise. The way of keeping the mind un-made-up is the judicial way of laeping the other fellow off, and it has proved to be a better way in our time than keeping him off with a hig stick. Our boards of investigation, etc., etc., etc., with which we usually manage to make coffin large enough for the decent burial of the parties of the two other parts, are familiar and beautiful examples of the successful type of mind in capitalistic times. In the end, sir, the barber himself under the direction of a well observed set of circumstances If I were retained as an advisory counsel of the middle class I would

speak to it like this: My dear client, take a retrospective view of the history of your class and make that the rule of your future. When you first smote the solar plexus of that old gent in the back parlor what did you find there? A stiffening of the mind around certain fixed moral and religious laws which, like an

made a celestial monarchy and an hierarchy of angles to fit his beloved feudalism with king on top; and to make a permanent law of the greater with which he could beat down the envious and troublesome inferiorities about him, he built the calamity of a greater law around himself. In fact, my dear client, by too many religious and moral self-committals he had defined himself out of business and fell a victim to the virtuous ideals he too incautiously yet carefully inculcated on others. His own ideals and his usclessness had in fact already sent him to the rear when you delivered him the reformation. The reformation broke up that whole mass of conscience which had congenied, like a luge snow ball, around his majesty the Pope; and handed out in millions of little bits called private interpretation. Thus the business man got into theology and gave us your present strictly commercial plan of salvation. It gave you the Bible big and varied enough to choose anything you liked from, with the right of diluting it in as much private interpretation as would make it palatable. And nevertheless you fell into the bad old habit of making creeds and codes of morals and defining our duties and things towards the gods and men. And so the first two centuries of barbers caught in their own gulle, and then they heard the voice of that young giant at the doorpost calling out for some of that freedom and love and justice with which you had punched the feudal privileges out of the old man in the back parlor.

Now when you led the American and French revolutions by the nose upon the stage of history you did somewhat better, but even then, tho you gave up religious creeds for your embryo states, you took care to keep them in a dry cellar and you padded and concealed yourself all over with political creeds and constitutions which promised far too much and laid so much ground for future disappointment that I hear the fellow at the door, now become a proletarian, warning you that it is time to return to the back parlor and re-enter your predecessor's skin.

Now don't tie yourself up to any morality, my dear middle class. And as to gods and religious take the advice of your good friends, Ingersol and Spencer; say that you don't know or say that you believe in the unknowable. This will leave you free afterwards to explain what it is you don't know and what the unknowable al-

ways signifies to you. - Now for the land's sake, my dear, Middle, don't pretend any more to be religious or to be in any way good. It will only involve you in claims on the face value of your words which cannot but embarras. Stand by your deetrine of the impartial mind which so loves the truth that it will assert nothing until the last particle of evidence

is come in. Mr. Economic Determinism, I take my hat off to you. You shave the bar-

I would not be so concerned about this shaving of the barber, only that when he is finished I am always 'next", and he shaves me closer every time; and it is coming these days so awfully near my skeleton than which 1 will soon have nothing more, that really I would rather let my whiskers

grow. The honest, manly type of mind never to be out of date is the one which faces facts. And by so facing the fact of the class struggle finally, as a workingman, finds himself face to face with the state, behind whose embattlements the successful interests of capitalists stand triumphant and fortified. If you have seen, once, by social vision this bloody fight of desperate men for bread, life and mentality it matters little if a great cloth of words is thrown over the You may not then see the steel, but you know it by outline of uplifted arms. The cruelty and slaughter of the bread battle cannot be hidden by non-partizan, and class denying It is here and every man that speaks is in it.

The conflict of the classes directs every heart and tinges every incident of thought. Perhaps we might wish to, but we cannot be impartial here. and we should not expect impartiality in others, nor commend it, as a type of mind, but rather scorn it; for it is but an unwholesome and procrastinating The world will and must be controlled by a successful class, and while pations have a machinery of government the strongest class will be the state. Now this American nation is & nation of workers and doers, governed by a class of undoers and idlers. If the workers and doers are consciously. struggling with the idlers and undoers to capture the state, which would you Hark, that young glant at the door is calling-the People.

MINERS ARE MURDERED.

LAS ESPERANZAS, Feb. 19-Fiftyfour dead bodies have been recovered from Mine 3 of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company. Eleven injured are in the hospital, and two of them are fatally hurt. Of the bodies recovered thirty are those of Japanese.

The death roll resulting from the gas explosion will probably approximate one hundred persons. Twelve of the miners have been rescued.

There need be no accumulated gas in a mine, and consequently no explosions, if precautions were taken-but preventatives cost money-and decrease profits, and better risk the lives of workmen than risk a loss in profits. "They're all there together," be mur-

The doctor administered his dose

and Jo fell back on his dirty pillows.

The doctor hurried with his task. Th

"I'll tell you how it was, doctor." Jo

Smith, an' I worked fer him three

me. We fit often. But I wuz a fast

werker, an' fast labor wuz scarce. So

he kept me on, An' one day Bill'd get a new pair o' boots, an' they wuz

settin' in the kitching when I come in

t' supper. An' I up an' took 'em, an

dander wuz up, an' he give chase, an

called me names, an' swore at me, an'

he got mad, an' I got mad, au' throw

ed the boots at 'is head. An' Bill

makes fer me, an' I pull my pistol, an'

The doctor had gone, but Jo went on

times each day with an auditor or

without one. Ed sat with his plate in

his hands and greedily ate his break-

fast. When it was finished, he limped

in imaginary lock-step back to the

window and again hung his chin on

"I didn't mean to kill Bill. I shot

low an' hit his leg. I wuz taken off

to jail to wait my trial. I hadn't no

friends t' help me, an' the jedge didn't

know me. I told him I'd never touch

ed a drop, an' I wuz a God-fearin'

man, but he give me fifteen year. He

knowed it wuzn't, an' Bill knowed it

too. Bill cried-he wuz on crtuches in

the court-an' he said he wuz willin'

I should go free. But I got my tifteen

in my mouth an' quarreled by the fire

fer three year. He hadn't no wife.

Bill hadn't, t' quarrel with. He wuz

that lonely when I wuz gone that he

come up to the pen t' ask 'em t' let me

A convulsion shook Jo's body, and

for a moment the story was interrupt-

ed. Then he continued the narrative.

some. He went crazy thinkin' o' me

an' bein' so lonely. He got a dog, but

it wuzn't no use. An' he shot bluself

one night. Bill went crazy at home.

an' you see where I am, doctor. He

made a will b'fore he died, an' he wills

his farm t' me when I gets out. I bin

here eight year. I'll finish out my term in hell, an' then I'll get Bill's

one fer him an' me. It's enough fer

us two-we both died crazy, an' with

"Bill fergive me fer shootin' him, but

he never fergive me fer gettin' int' the pen. He says t' me, 'When you're out,

there's somethin' we can always quar-

rel over. Jo," he says. An' another man told me, 'He won't ever fergive

you goin' to the pen an' leavin' him

alone.' It wuz a misunderstandin'

with the jedge. He didn't know me

an' Bill, an' that we never took a drop.

I hadn't no 'intent t' kill.' But Bill

fergive me, an' I fergive the jedge. He

didn't know that Bill an' me waz

brothers, not by blood, but by livin'

bleak day for October. Four more

times the squads of prisoners passed

below the asylum windows in lock

step. Ed ate his solitary dinner and

supper, and passed back and forth

lightening his misery with the com-

writhed in his bed, overrun with ver-

min, uncomplaining and happy, break

ing the silence sometimes with loud

bursts of hollow laughter. And early

right came on. Ed partially undressed

and got into his miserable cot. They

didn't bite so if you kept your clothes

partly on. Even a crazy man knew

"Same t' you," returned Ed. It was

The next evening the following no-

tice appeared in a local newspaper:

"Joseph Raker, serving fifteen years in the penitentiary for shooting with

irtent to kill, died in the prison asylum

Priday night at ten o'clock. Raket

has been in the asylum for several

years, having become insane from the

effects of confinement behind stone

sane man who is dying in the prison

asylum, woke up Saturday morning,

there was no one there to ask him:

'Ain't you dead yet?' The cheerful

ecnylet had passed away."

"When Edward Read, the other in-

"Hope y' die t'night," said Jo

their usual good-night greeting.

panionship of imaginary fellows.

And so the day dragged on, a grey

an' quarrelin' together."

no family, so one's enough.

I'll put him up a tombstone,

"Bill went crazy he wuz so lope-

gave me long b'fore."

But they wouldn't. He'd for-

year. I'd set with Bill with my pip

said 't was with 'intent t' kill'.

I run. I run, an' Bill run, an'

sez I wuz goin' t' keep 'em. An' Bill's

We never got along, Bill an'

WE HAVE COMPELLED YOU TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF US. DEAR MASTERS.

By Horace Traubel.

ount of us, dear masters. For a long time you thought we were a joke. We amused you. Our numbers were small, Our position in society was at the bottom. We were not serious integers in your estimate of historic values. I emember that when I first stuck type in a little Camden printshop as a very small boy there were a few Socialists in Germany but they were most of them in jail. Well-we have kept on growing up. The despised baby is becoming the respected man. We have possessed ourselves of the thought of all nations. All Caucasia is alive with ur life. We have even gone into the East and put some potent seed in Oriental ground. The armies of nations have been quoted against us. The police of nations. Educators and journalists. The lackeys of the great and the powerful. The forces of ignorance. They have all been quoted against us. Laws have been made to keep us down. The priests have misused religion against us. The economists have misused sociology against us. The nabobs and rulers, the seizers and users of unearned increments, the leisure class and the degenerates, have made us an object of ridicule. Still. we have lasted. Still we have added strength to our strength. The innocent dream has become the menacing fact. We have forced ourselves upon the world. The told often enough and in all ways that we were not wanted we never withdrew and we never apologized. Wanted or not wanted we were here and proposed to stay. And we have hung about until we have beoine familiar figures. Even the peole who still do not like us are accusoined to our presence. Even the boards of brokers can no longer leave tis out of their calculations. got to be reckoned for. We may be only an opposition. We may not be taken for a ripened or competitive political force. But we are reckoned for. We are expected to be around. We are expected to make trouble. We are expected to ask awkward questions. The professors, the editors, the spellbinders, the tradesmen, the promoters, expect us to ask awkward questions. And our questions are getting steadily more plentiful and more awkward. We have compelled the White House to consider us. And England's Parliament and Germany's Reichstag. We come in such array and with such weapons as make us formidable. When a foreseeing aristocrat oks into the future he sees us there in proportions and with energies which excite his fear. What are we coming to? he will ask himself and maybe ask I will tell him what we are coming to. We are coming to the commune. And whether you like it or not, you who are to-day's masters, we are coming to a world without top and bottom. Our world is to be a world level justice. No man will get eminence in that world by climbing on somebody else. In that world eminence will only be achieved by each man on his own feet. And in his case in the new world eminence will not be the fruit of robbery but the fruit of service. Now we have got a certain disance along. We make everybody, acknowledge us. Look at our daily papers. Once they were all against us. are still almost all of them against us. Yet they discuss us. Pro ind con, mostly con, discuss us. take a sample sheet. Philadelphia's "North American". I live in Philadel-The "North American" is ownol by the Wanamakers. The Wana makers are not people's people but class people. Yet they listen while we talk. They tell about us when we

THE NEW YORK CLIMATE (Being a personal letter from Frank-lin H. Wentworth of Massachusetts to Algernon Lee of New York; published

My Dear Lee:-I, see that have run out of preachers and that Mr. Rockefeller has had to send abroad for someone to fill the pulpit his new York church. Rev. Dr. Aked (how do you pronounce it?) has accepted the "call". Dr. Aked is coming from Liverpool and he says in advance that he has formed a "high opinion" of the people he is going to preach to. But that isn't his only res son for accepting the call. It isn't the "larger field of usefulness". either, that brings him over. No. It's climate. He says he likes the New York climate.

Now, Lee, you know I respect holy things; and that I never sit and grin with the ungodly; but I have been in New York, Lee. I have been in New York and there are but two other aces to equal New York in climate One is Washington, D. C., and the er is:-well, I'm not sure there is such a place—and I'm too polite to mention it anyhow.

You are a Socialist, Lee, and there's such word in your lexicon as "foreigner"; so I hope you'll treat Dr. Aked in New York as you would a na-

If he walks down Broadway and a ist of wind slants down from the Flat Iron and throws him thru e plateglass window; pretend not to votice it. He'll have to pay for the window, of course, but so does everybody. If he sits down on a seat at the Battery on a hot day and drops his head on his chest, and a Tammany policeman smashes his hat with his club and tells him "this ain't no lodging house"—nod your approval. The officer has mis-taken him for an American citizen. And then show him the real glories of New York. Let him ride up and down

We have compelled you to take ac- | act. I want to cite some data gleaned from a single Sunday Issue of the "North American". It illustrates our growth. It also indicates the growth of the enemy. This is the North American's" record of that one day:

"English peeresses being converted to socialistic beliefs"; a column and a half of reading with a half page of illustrations. "Fierce fight over Socialist control of London Council"; three quarters of a column. Three-quarter of a column telegraphed from Washington about Bryan's more radical social views. A special article: "Gypsies resolve into practise upon Upton Sinclair's idea of communistic life". A special article: "Socialism pene trates the kitchen and complicates the servant problem". A balf column letter from a correspondent: "Socialist's View of Crapsey". A half column editorial on "The German Elections". calling attention to the fact that while the Socialists had lost members of parliament their vote had increased. We have got somewhere. It means

newspaper in the land every day to mention us somehow, somewhere, even if only for the purpose of expressing contempt or offering refutations. It shows that the atmosphere has changed. A few suns have set since we begun. A few gods have died. A few popular superstitions have vanished History has been taking some cruel That wakes men up. have not yet quite got thru rubbing their eyes. But the morning is here. The people on top have begun to hear the cries from below. They do not continue oblivious to the under crowd. They may not like the crowd. they know it exists. My appeal is to the crowd. And I say to the crowd: The your exploiters may not like you you must like yourself. Yes, you must like yourself well enough to take pos session of your world. The usurp must be dispossessed. We will not kill the usurper. We won't waste even usurpers. But we will make them a part of the crowd. And as a part of the crowd, and in the service of the crowd, they will prove their right to life. That's what I am always saying to you who have enjoyed the extras of the social harvest. That's what I am always saying to you to whom has come the special gifts of the economic providences. The forbidden world is at your door. The forbidden world asking you questions. There is no escape for you in silence. There is no escape for you in derision. There is no escape for you in the church or the law. All that the old institutions can do for you has been done. The new guest will not be rejected. He may come without an invitation from you He has invited himself. And you will receive him some way. If not with velcome then with scorn. But he has broken into your presence. What will you do? If you are to hold on you must give reasons. All the old reasons have been disproved. Have you a new reason? Your questions—yours for stagnation, his for advance-are one question in the answer of civilization. Long you denied him. He was hated and maligned. But the always pushed down he would not stay down. His cry is everywhere heard. To some it is a threat. To more it is a hope. comes thru time and sacrifice. But the barred way is at last open. No power can finally resist his power. He has gone into alliance with the inalienable forces of social integration. You have had your day. His day has come. His dear day of justice. His dear day of brotherhood. His dear day of love. We have compelled you to take account of us. dear masters.

goes on inside third-story windows. (On my first ride on the New York Elevated I had never been taken into the bosom of so many families in my life!) And then some night in August when his tongue is hanging out the'll stay in town, of course, as that's what he's coming for-the climate) take him down to Madison Square and let him sleep outside on a bench with the

clothes are dried, and how intimately

he may acquaint himself with what

Americans. Treat him well, Lee. He's trying to save the world as much as you are. He's trying to save the millionaire class. He's trying to save Rockefeller. Even you would despair of a job like that. It's a harder job than yours; and you know it. Be good to him; and when he says he likes the climate, don't grin. He may be get-

ting used to hot places by easy stages. Perhaps he's made up his mind to go with Rockefeller wherever he goes and that shows courage enough for any Do you notice how the dignity of the

German emperor was supported dur-ing the recent elections? One engineer was arrested for using a red fing with his surveying chain; five hundred people were arrested for wearing red neckties; and in one case a widow was locked up for decorating her poodledog with a red ribbon.

Well, anyhow! Capitalism may rob n man of his very undershirt; but, thank God, it can't take away his sense of humor!—Yours, WENTWORTH.

So, Hanson, Mass., Feb. 10.

—People who are asking what would be done with the capitalists un-der Socialism might consider what is being done to the workers under capitalism.

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

IN THE PRISON HOSPITAL.

mured

years.

the sill.

the room stank.

By Grace Latimer Jones.

"Ain't you dead yet?" Jo Raker sat up in his cot and looked toward the cot of his companion. There was a slight movement among the bedclothes there, and a feeble voice answered, "Lord, not yet." thin, heavily veined hand put back the foul grey sheet, and a haggard unshaven face came to view.

Jo Raker watched him silently, and as he watched a grin overspread his His leathery flesh feil into face. wrinkles that were habitual to it. Jo was known thruout the prison as the cheerful convict. He had been cheerful before he came into the prison hos pital four years before, and even there be had preserved his cheery temper-God knows how. "I wuz cheerful when I wuz a little cuss," he would explain, "always laughin' au' makin

His companion, Ed Read, rose painfully from his bunk and began to dress himself. Jo sat and grinned, his eyes

fixed on nothing. "Ain't you goin' t' get up?" Ed asked.

Jo did not answer. "Hey! Ain't you goin' t' get up, I

say? Jo slowly raised his hand to his head and scratched it vigorously. "The duraed things are in too much of a he remarked with grinhurry!" "If they'd walt a few days humor. longer, they end eat in peace, but while there's life in me they can't have an undisturbed meal."

At the words the other man fell a scratching. "They're fearful bad latey." he answered. And both scratched in silence.

"I say, ain't y' goin' t' get up?" Ed repeated after some moments. Jo moved his legs to the edge of the cot. end then doubled up convulsively. His eye-lids drooped, tho his lips continued to smile. Ed turned and looked at him blankly.

"'Tain't no use no more." Jo whispered. "The Devil's got me this time sure. It's here." He gave his belly a whack that resounded like a drum

Ed rose and walked away from him with short broken steps. All his joints were stiffened, and he moved with extreme difficulty. It took him several minutes to reach the window on the east side of the ward. Then he grasped the high sill with both cramped crippled hands, and hung his chin over it, his nose between the bars. He had done this every morning for seven All that he saw was a patch of white-washed brick wall, and a bit of sky, sometimes blue, sometimes grey above it. He stood thus half an hour like a man in a pillory.

From time to time Jo Raker made an effort to rise, but each time he was taken with a cramp and fell back. The grin still stood on his filthy unshaven face, and a dropping of his eyelids alone betokened the agony he suffered.

"Thought I'd die in the night," he said to his companion. There was no reply. "But I'm glad I didn't." Still no reply. "Sayin' his prayers," Jo chuckled. "Don't want to be disturb-He chuckled again. And then he fell into insane, gibbering and iaughing, and the asylum doctor roused him only by a sharp blow on his shoulder. He sat up quickly, bringing to view as he did so several vermin which scampered again into shadow.

"It's my leg, doctor," he whispered. "my leg." Then throwing out his right arm he dramatically declaimed:

"The Devil is tying a knot in my leg. Mark, Luke, and John, unloose it, I

Crosses three we make to relieve us. Two for the thieves and one for

Lord Jesus." "Only, doctor," he added with a grimace, "it's not in my leg, but here " he pointed to his belly, "and there's no use at all, for the Devil's doing it

now, and he's got me."
"They're coming," came a hollow voice from th They re coming now." There was an approach-

until the sound was gone. "Here come more," came the voice from the window. And a second squad came by. Neither man moved

as long as the sound could be heard.
"The next," announced the voice from the grating. And the third squad passed on the pavement beneath the window. And so they went, ten, fifteen, twenty of them, while the doctor mixed the drugs to prolong Jo's misery. As the last squad passed Ed turned, raised his right hand to the shoulder of an imaginary companion and his left to an imaginary hip, and with halting steps marched to his own solitary breakfast.

A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

A great deal of space is being taken up in the yellow press over the sensational death of Mr. Willian White ley. The details are vile and sordid, and show the millionaire in a very mean and hypocritical light. This man who preached religion and virtuethis man who would have denounced Socialists as destroyers of the familywho takes advantage of a girl because of his superior economic position over her-who sweated money out of his miscrable employees, and glossed it over by the name of "superior ability" this man is regarded as an excellent example by his class. And truly he is, and is something that civilization ought to be proud of. Of course, he has been merely a creature of conditions-of environment. But it is just those conditions that Socialists want to abolish-they want to prevent the possibility of a man becoming a hypocrite and sweater.-London Justice.

"WEARY WILLIES WON'T WORK.

By E. S. Egerton.

The day after the recent blizzard we men were sitting at a window inble in a West street restaurant esting their luncheons. One was a sleek looking individual of the genus sport. bed was foul beyond description, and the other was an old Socialist workingman. During their meal each occasionally glanced at a miserable look-"I wuz workin' fer Smith, Bill ing lot of poor devils who were bank ing the snow in the street, or shoveling it into carts.

Chuckling to himself the sport exclaimed: "Weary Willies Workin"," and turning to the Socialist said: "Some men won't work and they

ought to be made to work." The following conversation then en-

sued: SOCIALIST-"To whom do you re-

SPORT-"Why, to them fellers out there shovelin' snow."
SOCIALIST—"It appears to me they are now working. Aren't they?" SPORT-"They're bums. They won't

work. SOCIALIST-"Surely they are working. If they are not I must be afflicted with some ocular trouble. As I view them they are working, and are

working very hard." SPORT-"Yes, they are workin' new. They are workin' for boose. But they won't work."

SOCIALIST-"You now say they are working for Mr. Booze, whom I suppose is the gentleman who has the contract for the removal of the snow. But you again assert that they won't work. Really, my good sir, I don't understand you."

SPORT-"Say, what's de matter wid yer? Have yer got wheels in yer hend?

SOCIALIST-"I am not aware that I have. Are head wheels part of a man's anatomy?"

SPORT-"Don't yer try to twig me. See! It's this way; them fellers are Rowery bums, and they won't work except for booze."
SOCIALIST-"You again refer to

Mr. Booze. I don't remember of ever having heard of the gentleman until you spoke of him. He must be a renarkable man. One who can make men work, who won't work. I would like to make his acquaintance. Where can he be found?"

SPORT-"Yer make me tired. Where did yer come from?-Squeedunk?"

SOCIALIST-"It is immaterial as to my place of residence. I am someof a student of sociology. psychology, and metaphysics, and as you have asserted that certain men won't work, who are actually engaged in performing laborious tasks. I would be more than glad to know by what process of reasoning you are able to arrive at such conclusion."

SPORT-"Gee! But yer are a bot one. I'm no dictionary. Go up to the

Astor Library." -SOCIALIST-"I have frequently visited the Astor Library, and would be more than pleased to go there if you will kindly refer me to some of the authorities on the subject of men who

won't work who really do work." SPORT-"What are yer gettin' at. arywny?

SOCIALIST-"My dear, sir, your expressions are not lacking in originality, and I regret not being able to comprehend you. There is, however one more question I would like to ask.

SPORT-"Stop! Say, ole man, I'm sorry for yer. Take my advice and go to Bellevue and see the doctor."

SOCIALIST-"Indeed, sir, you confound me. Pray tell me, sir, the relevancy between Bellevue Hospital and the question at issue?"

SPORT-"Whew! Life's too short wastin' time wid yer. Bye, bye! ta. Yer'd better call the ambulance."

A MODERN PARABLE.

D. W. Edwards.

There was a colony of frogs in certain puddle who were greatly exercised because some of their number were disrupting society by prophecy ing a change in their condition.

"What a foolish idea," said one, "to think of our having four legs and we tail. It is against tadpole nature. How could we steer without tails? What would we do with legs? One of them told me we might jump; but when I asked him how far, he could not tell me. I had him there. And he did not know whether the legs would be all the same length or not; and what we should have instead of a tail. Oh, they are dreamers! Were we not born tad poles and can we be anything else; And they would break up our nomes for they say we shall not be satisfied with this beautiful puddle. They are opposed to law and order."

But it came to pass that sundry of them began to experience peculiar feelings at the ends of their bodies and little excrecencies began to ap "This is the work of these agita pear. tors," they said. "We must crust. these modern evils and return to tad polonian simplicity." But when the tried to crush them they were sorely peined and, much against their will they became possessed of four legs. And, feeling unwell, they crawied out of the water and gradually absorbed their beautiful tails, began to breathe air instead of water and behold. stend of tadpoles they were frogs. And they lifted up their voices and sang. for lo, they could both swim and jump

And verily I say unto you, ye shall become Socialists not because ye will but because ye must.

Judging from the obituaries of ex-Governor Higgins, it takes a dead orating? Must have been studying his own mental equipment recently. politician to make a good citizen.

THE REAL STRENGTH OF

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY. New York "Tribune" Correspondent Presents Some Facts for Anti-Socialists to Consider.

Somewhat reluctantly, but because | Clericals, with little more than half their they have to, the daily papers that proclaimed that Socialism was defeated in the recent elections in Germany are beginning to publish the truth. A calm review of the election returns leaves anti-Socialists sadder and wiser than when the jubilant and deceptive bragging of the Kaiser greeted them the morning after the ballots were cast. It is seen now, and ruefully acknowledged, that Socialism is a stronger popular factor in Germany than ever before.

A Berlin correcpondent of the New York "Tribune" presents some facts concerning the German political situation which have no doubt had a sobering effect upon the erstwhile exhibarrated successors of Horace Greeley. Some of these facts have appeared in The Worker before but they are worth repeating for the benefit of those who may not be aware of them. Besides describing the method of voting, etc., the correspondent says: But one of the first things that impresses

the observer is the gross irequality of apportionment. When the empire was organized, in 1871, its population was about 25, 750,000. So the membership of the Releb sing was fixed at 397, or one for every 100,000, . That was thirty-six years ago. In that time the population has increased more than 50 per cent, but the number of members of the Reichstag remains the same. There must, therefore, be on the average at least 150,000 persons in each To that there might be constituency. objection if the consilinencies were equal or nearly equal in size. But they are not. There has been no reapportionment of ats since 1871, but members are to-day distributed just as they were when the first Reichstag was chosen. The result is gross inequality. Some districts have actually lost population in these thirty-six years, while others have enermously in creased. To-day you may find some provin-cial constituencies with less than 50,000 in habitants. Schaunberg-Lippe has only 43,-000. On the other hand, one district here in Berlin has nearly 700,000. Thus, one member represents more than sixteen times as many people as the other. Similar in-equalities are doubtless to be found in England, but in America, with reapportionment every ten years, they are impossible.

Cheated of Representatives.

This state of affairs explains why the Social Democrats, in spite of their enormous popular vote, succeed in electing so few members. In the last election they cast more than three million votes, or half a million more than any other party. Yet they elected only 80 members, while the

votes, elected 100. If the Social Democrats had secured a representation proportion-ate to their vote they would have had 125 instead of only 80 members. In the present election they are increasing their vote. but are losing heavily in representation They will poll nearly one-third of all the votes in the empire, but will have less than one eighth of the members of the

which contains nearly seven hundred thou-sand inhabitants. From that district the Socialist leader. Herr Ledebour, has been elected, polling about one hundred thousand votes, or more than twice the entire popula-tion of some other districts. From another Berlin district Herr Singer, the Socialist, has been elected with about eighty-two iousand votes. Under a fair distribution each of those districts would have been divided into four or five, returning eight or en Socialist members, instead of only two. But the bonner Socialist district was Char ttenburg, near Berlin, in which Herr Subeil pelled more than one hundred and three thousand votes

Must Change Representation.

What will come of it all is yet, of course, to be seen. The Emperor and the Chancellor are said to be much pleased with the result of the election, and are confident that now they will be able to carry out their naval and colonial policies. But there is more than that to come. Domestic queslons cannot be kept in abeyance, among these is the question of reapportion-ment, so as to correct the gross inequalities in representation. The government has bitherto been opposed to such a measure, but it rentizes that it will in time have to accept it, and there are these who think the present ad opportune time, and that the reform will be effected before the next general election. It is held that the great manfacturing and commercial interests may thus be enabled to increase their strongth as much as the Socialists do theirs, which is by no means impossible. At any rate, the empire can scarcely be kept on the present basis, with its steadily increasing injustice, not only to Social Democrats, but also to Liberals and Radicals. If it could it might in time reach the amazing couds tion of Prussia, in which 1,650,000 SOCIAL IST VOTES ELECT NOT ONE DEP UTY, while only 1,00,000 CONSERVA-TIVE VOTES ELECT 202

Coming from a conservative source this imformation very clearly denotes tint the so-called triumph of the Kaiser and Von Buelow will be short lived, for with an equitable representation dominate the Chamber and enjoy the fruits of their actual power which

TORTURE IN RUSSIAN PRISONS.

London "Labor Leader" prints the | following communication from a Russian revolutionist who has escaped to England. It has come from a source that leaves no doubt as to its authenticity. The facts are terrible, almost beyond belief, and yet their truth cannot be doubted.

The writer states: On the night of Saturday, Nov. 25, 1906, I was, along with 99 persons who were arrested in a restaurant in Riga, taken to the office of the Secret Police Department. With the exception of four persons, all were liberated the same night, but the four detained, a detective named Davus pretended to recognize as important political offenders, three of whom were subjected to a strict examination on lines similar to the Bertillon method adopted by prison authorities.

Our examination concluded, without harge or trial of any kind, we were thrown into a cell and for two days received no food. On the third day we were put into another cell, small and narrow, which already contained 17 persons. Here we received dally small portion of black bread, but no

water. In this miserable cell were now huddled 21 persons; during the day it was possible to accomodate us standing, but in the night-time it was horrible, as there was not sufficient floor space for us to lie down, and we were forced to lie one upon the other.

All officials, from the common policeman, warder, watchman, and spy, lose no opportunity of scothing or jeering at the prisoners, and enjoy the right to abuse them with kicks and blows at their brutal pleasure. It was under these conditions we were introduced to the torture chamber. The torturing of prisoners is gen-

erally carried out during the night. It commences at ten or twelve, and continnes until six o'clock in the morning. One after the other are taken to the second story of the building, where there is a special torture chamber, with all the different instruments to hand. In the middle of the room is a long wooden bench with straps attached for fixing the prisoners down. On the walls are hanging lengths of rubber tube of various thickness filled with lead, to each of which the torturers have affixed a pet soubriquet, "The Lord's Blessing", "God's Mercy", God's Love", and so on. Besides these tubes are also iron tongs, pincers, straight-jackets, long pins, cobbler's threads, and all manner of inhuman devices. The torturers are fifteen miscreants in all, including the spy Davus Gregus, the overseer of the secret po-lice department; his assistant, Michijeff; and Otton, an ex-convict, sentenc-

Very often the local landowners and barons, the leaders of the military expeditions, take an active part in these torturings. In one instance, i. e., Nov. 29, the torturing was especially severe, as the district magistrate. Baron Raden, a wellknown hangman and bloodhound, took an act-

ive part in it. The torture is usually carried out in the following manuer: After the prisoner has been dragged into the inquisition room his fetters are taken off and one of the spies informs him that he is now wholly in their power, and that they are at liberty to torture or kill him, without being accountable for their actions to anyone. He is then advised to confess everything, to rame his comrades and accomplices. and declare all information be can; by doing so he will gain his freedom, and a good situation will be found for him in the protection department. If there is no confession then the torture is resorted to. The prisoner is stripped naked and thrown down upon the bench and bound first with the straps.

He is gagged with a wet cloth in order to stiffe his screams, then with the aforementioned rubber tubes, "God's Love" or "God's Mercy", he received from 200 to 400 strokes, and in order to increase the pain salt is rubbed into the wounds, and he is flogged again until he loses consciousness. When he is once more restored to consciousnes; the cross-examination begins. If the tictim refuses to speak the pincers are requistioned to pull the nails of his fingers; the long pins are thrust thru the tendons of his hands and feet; the bair is pulled singly or by locks out of his head. If the prisoner still remains obstinate the fiendish crueity is carried still further. Davus, the secret police spy, is specially expert in pulling out the hair and beard, and if this falls he will beat the prisoners on the temples and other tender parts of the body. If the desired confession is not forthcoming the iron tongs are made glowing hot and pieces of ilesh are pinched out of the most tender parts, The knocking out of teeth is also resorted to, and finally, the most effective of all, the compressing of the

testes with a pair of tougs. Regularly every day these inhuman tortures are resorted to, until the wretched victim, unable to bear it any longer, acknowledges the charges brought against him. It is not to be wondered at that sometimes the least stable confess to crimes they have pever committed, and also denounce persons equally innocent. Those, however, who refuse to speak at all are by these methods of torture maimed and erippled for life.

Governor Hughes says he wants t honest politics, but he still believes in the industrial system that makes poli-

-But just think what a monotonons world this would be if there was no Socialist movement for Mr. Mailock and others to lecture against?

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THE BRIDGE HOGGERY.

An Allegory of the Individualistic Stage of Society.

"Sun" of Feb. 13 had the following letter, signed E. W.":

"Your correspondent "C. B. C." has chosen the people on the Brooklyn Bridge as a similitude of the individualistic society of the present day, and he has chosen rightly. He is also quite correct in his understanding of Socialism that it tends to curtail individual liberty. But, as it seems to me, he is in error or he has strange notions of perfection when he proclaims the conduct of the bridge crowd to be ideal. The bridge platform at 6 in the evening is just exactly the commercial world, the strong and selfish crushing the modest and those who by reason of age, sex or bodily infirmity are not adapted to a wild tussle.

'Nor can I agree with "C. B. C." that cartainnent of individual liberty is a catamity. This is probably due to my early education. I was taught table wanted, but to wait until I was helped, thus curtailing my individual liberty. I was taught not to steal or He, not to hurt anybody by word or neighbor" was inculcated as the prime law. Rightly considered, "my duty toward God" is only respect for the individual liberty for a man to spit where he pleases, but since that is not eny a nasty trick but a positive endangerment of the lives of others by

ting where it may do harm,

"The history of the race is a history of the curtailment of individual liberty in order that the individual may attain more individuality. Civilization is simply unselfishness, "C. B. C." knows that. He also knows that Socialism is inevitable. He tries to olock its coming, but he knows it will come. It is private greed that causes the shameplatform every workday evening. It directly encourages and rewards those who forget that they had a decent bringing up. Rude and selfish shoving ahead, trampling on the weak, the ared, the delicate, is not to be cured by "Get back there or I'll clout you!" but by better service, by social service, by larger facilities of getting home sun-We're all of us halfway decent when we have the chance to be; we're all of us willing to be thoughtful of others when we aren't too heavily penalized for it, and my understanding of Socialism is that it provides a way for us only tyrauny it proposes is tyrauny over natural born hogs.

"The Brooklyn Bridge is a well chosen illustration of our present hoggish society."

-- Freedom to love is dependent upon freedom to live.

-All capitalists believe in the brotherhood of man-eat-man-

WOMAN AND THE

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. The "Socialist Women of Greater New York", thru its Secretary, has is-

sued the following notice: WOMEN, ordinarily, are easily interested in anything which pertains to social re-form. So it is all the more remarkable that, in general, the SOCIALIST REVO-LUTIONARY MOVEMENT is treated by WOMEN with such profound disregard. Of men, only the workers are enslaved. But all WOMEN are in bondage. Perhaps too little has been done by those conducting Socialist propaganda work, to arouse WOMANKIND to a sense of their obligation to themselves and the race. There-fore, having in mind the education and organization of our sisters, we, the Socialist Women of Grenier New York, OFFER A PRIZE OF \$100 (ONE HUNDRED DOLL-ARS: FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON THE GENERAL SUBJECT OF "WOMAN AND THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT".

The conditions governing the contest are as follows:

1. The essay shall contain not less than 1.500 and not more than 25,000 words.

2. It shall be submitted in typewritten form, not later than Dec. 31, 1907

3. It shall contain no partizan reference to any particular political or economic organization, nor shall its contents be designed to benefit any particular organiza-4. THE ARGUMENT SHALL HAVE

FOR A BASIS the usual thesis of the mod-ern scientific Socialist movement. It must briefly and concisely trace the economic and social evolution of woman, with speincral sanction of my social duty, cial reference to her place in the industrial thoughtfulness of others. Surely it is history of capitalist society. It must de-individual liberty for a man to spit scribe her present position, and prove that only thru the abolition of capitalism and the development of Socialism, can she be

sprending germs, I refrain from spli-5. Where authorities are referred to, or the sources must be included. The essay, being designed for the widest possible distribution, must stand the most rigid ten's as to LOGIC OF ARGUMENT AND SCI-ENTIFIC ACCURACY.

6. It shall be written in popular language, such as may be comprehended by the average wage worker.

7. Contestants will sign their essays with fieldious names and forward same to the secretary, accompanied with a scaled envelope, bearing corresponding fictitious name, and containing a slip of paper bearing the contestant's own name and address

Charlotte Perklas Gilman, the distinguished lecturer and author; Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party; W. J. Ghent, Secretary of the Rand School of Social Science, have kindly con-scated to officiate as the committee to read the manuscript and award the prize.

The urgent need of the work here un-detaken need not be emphasized. It is in-tended that the essay, upon publication in pamphlet form, shak be distributed by the pamphier form, shas be distributed by the bundred thousands. Funds are needed for this purnose, therishing the hope that very maked results may follow this ef-fort, the Socialist Women of Greater New fort. York favite the co-operation of all Social-

All Socialist and labor papers are requested to copy.

Address all communications to the sec. retary, ANNA B. TOUROFF, 598 St.

-A combination of the English watch factories is talked of to meet foreign competition. Thus, international capitalism makes its way.

A PROGRESSIVE PROPOSITION.

The United Mine Workers, in their convention at Indianapolis a few days ago, after considerable debate upon the proposition instructed their executive board to place themselves in communication with the proper officials of other international organizations and learn their views upon the question of interchanging union cards-that is, wherever a union worker seeks and secures employment in a trade over which some organization besides the one of which he is a member claims jurisdiction, that he be permitted to deposit his card with such union and be accepted in full membership without the payment of an initiation fee or subscribing to any other obligation.

It appears to us that this is a common sense proposition that ought to meet with the warmest indorsement of all officials who are broad enough to rise above petty considerations and have the interests of the labor movement as a whole at heart.-Cleveland

SHOULD BOYCOTT NATIONAL GUARD

An order from the War Department at Washington to the Colorado National Guard is to the effect that all the companies in the state are to be recruited to the full limit at once. Since the National Guard in this state has always been used for the purpose of breaking up the efforts of the working men to better their wages or other labor conditions, it seems incredible that will be found who will enlist in any one of the companies. No man who understands the aim and object of a labor union ought to take up an occupation that will force him to turn traitor to his fellow workmen.-Miners Magazine.

WHAT ELSE COULD BE EXPECTED?

Not strange to Socialists, but doubtless a matter of surprise to reformers, is the announcement from officialdom that "So far as protecting the health of Pennsylvanians is concerned, the new Federal Meat Inspection law is virtually a dead letter." A member of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Sanitary Board declares that tuberculous cattle and other afflicted animals are daily slaughtered in every county in the state. So it will ever be with reform. -Union Sentinel.

TO SOLVE JURISDICTION QUESTION.

A machine that will burl coal into the firebox of a locomotive at the rate of 220 shovelsful a minute, if necessary, will despense with the labor of firemen on many of the engines of the Chicago & Northwestern road. Thus it looks as the the jurisdiction controversy between the engineers and firemen will be settled soon by the butting in of the inventor.-Cleveland

-There's no denying the proposition that government ownership of industry would be a failure with the capitalists running the government, as

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Headquarters, 66 E. 4th St. Office open a. m. to 10 p. m. Telephone 3706 Orchard Organizer and Financial Secretary, U. Solo mon.
General Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays in the month 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.
Executive Committee meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at Headquarters.
AGITATION COMMITTEES,

AGITATION COMMITTEES.

First Agitation Committee, composed of 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th A. D. meets every Tnessday evening at Headquarters of 8th A. D. 106 Ludlow St.

Second, composed of 2d, 10th, 12th, 14th, and East Side of 25th A. D., meets first and third Wednesdays at Elimauer's Hall, 228 E, 10th 8t. Secretary, C. Dannenberg, 238 E, Nith St.

Yorkyllie, composed of 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d, 24th and 20th A. D., meets first and third, Saturdays at 243 E, 84th St. Sec., Thomas Crimmins, 444 E, 87th St.

West Side, composed of 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 0th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 25th A. D., meets first Taursday in month at 585 8th Are.

Orranizer, Jos W, Reifel, 628 10th Ave.

Harlem, composed of 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 28th, South Side of 30th, and 18th A. D., meets first and third Mondays at 250 W, 125th St. Organizer, R. Wienecke, 2456 8th Ave.

Brenx, composed of all party organizations in Broux Boro meets first and third Wednesdays at 3500 Third Ave. Sec., Otto Allenburg, 2503 Third Ave.

BRANCHES.

BRANCHES.

1st. 3d, and 25th A. D., English, meets second Tuesday in the month at the Residence of E. Eberlein, 46 Greenwich St. Secretary, Otto W. Toennies, 249 W. B. Way. 1st 3d, and 25th A. D., German, meets second and fourth Fridays at 112 Christopher St. Sec., Chas. Moltman, 20 Jane St. 2d, A. D., meets every Thursday at 237 E. Broadway, Sec., M. N. Spiegetgiass, care Literary Society, 237 E. Broadway, 3d and 10th A. D., meets first and third Thursdays at 85 E. 4th St. Sec., S. Solomon, 316 E. 13th St. 4th A. D., Br. I. meets first and third Tridays at 53 Columbia St. Sec., H. Greenstein, 84 Sheriff St. 3th and 7th A. D., meets second and fourth Fridays at 255 W. 27th St. Organizer, Emil Spindler, 255 W. 27th St. Organizer, St. Ath St. Sec., Morris Scheer, 255 E. 4th St. Sec., Morris Scheer, 25 St. Ath St. D., meets every Friday at 106 Ladlew St. Org., J. Berkowitz, 40 Delancey St. Otto A. D., meets second and fourth Fridays A. D., meets second and fourth Fridays at 255 E. 4th St. Sec., Morris Scheer, 255 M. 27th A. D., meets second and fourth Fridays A. D., meets second and f BRANCHES.

oth A. D., meets second and fourth Fri-days at 585 8th Ave. Sec., E. J. Dutton,

days at 585 8th Ave. Sec., E. J. Dutton, 317 W. 33d St.
11th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 585 8th Ave. Sec., Wm. Meler, 437 W. 50th St.
12th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 246 First Ave. Sec., Fred. Meyer, 200 Ave. 200 First Ave. Sec., Fred. Meyer, 13th and 15th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 585 8th Ave. Sec., Chas. L. Blocker, 122 W. 84th St. 14th A. D. meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 241 E. 42d St. Org., John Herold, 61

14th A. D. meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 241 E. 42d St. Org., John Herold, 61 Prospect Place.

16th and 18th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 16v2 First Ave. Org., Lonis C. Egerter, 929 3d Ave.

18th A. D., Bohemian Br. 1. meets first and third Saturdays at 312 E. Tist St. Sec., John Douda, 429 E. 69th St.

18th A. D., Bohemian Br. 2. (Ladles), meets second and fourth Fridays at 312 E. Tist St. Sec., John Bouda, 429 E. 69th St.

18th A. D., Bohemian Br. 2. (Ladles), meets second and fourth Thursdays at 552 Columbus Ave.

19th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 552 Columbus Ave.

19th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 250 W. 125th St. Sec., W. S. Grossbeck, 193 St. Nicholas Ave.

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

20th A. D., Br. 2. Bohemian, meets second and fourth Fridays at 312 E. 71st St. Sec., Frank Skrivaneck, 537 E. 72d St.

21st A. D. meets second and fourth Mondays at 250 W. 125th St. Org., R. Weinecke, 24:56 Sth Ave.

21st and 23d A. D., German, meets first and third Fridays at Morris Hall, 19 Manhutan St. Sec., Phil. Bauer, 501 W. 141st St.

22d A. D. meets second and fourth Wed.

22d A. D. meets second and fourth Vednesdays at 243 E. 84th St. Org., Thomas Crimmins, 444 E 87th St. Org., Thomas 22d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 220 W. 125th St. Sec., John Shimlert, 1848 Amsterdam Ave. 24th and 29th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 243 E. 195th St. Sec., John J. Covic, 221 E. 195th St. Sec., John J. Covic, 221 E. 195th St. 25th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 1353 Madison Ave. Org., J. G. Dolsseyage, 66 E 195th St. 28th and 30th A. D. meets second and

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Wilkins, 2008 7th Ave.
320 A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 2600 3d Ave. Sec., Aug. Hansen,
S30 E. 14th St.
32d A. D., Br. Williamsbridge, meets first
and third Saturdays at Weiss Hotel, White
Plains Ave., and 223d St. Sec., Chas. Moder,
Til. E. 218th St.
32d A. D., Br. Van Nest, meets second
Thursday at Lahrman's Hall, Morris Park
Ave., and Unionport Road. Org., Illehard
Hoppe, 192 Leiand Ave., Unionport.

Ave., and Unionport Road. Org., Illchard Hoppe, 192 Leland Ave., Unionport. 33d A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 3309 Third Ave. Org., G. B. Staring, 600 E. 160th St.

34th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 3309 Third Ave. Sec., Sam. Crystal, 883 E. 160th St.

33th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 3300 Third Ave. Org., Elizabeth Hausen, 709 E. 170th St.

33d, 34th, and 35th A. D., Br. German, meets first and third Fridays at 3309 Third Ave. Sec., Robert Menzel, 1426 Franklin Ave.

Ave. Sec., Robert Menzel, 1428 Franklin Ave.
Flanish Brauch meets first and third Sun-days at Groll's Hall, 147 E. 53d St. Org., J. H. Merila, 316 E. 29th St. Russian Branch, 4th A. D., meets every Sunday at 255 E. 4th St. Sec., Solomon Present, 231 E. 24th St.

THE MODERN RIP.

Stretching himself and yawning, Rip Van Winkle awoke from his twenty years' nap and asked: What is the Attorney-General do-

"He is announcing that he will move against the trusts," the bystanders answer. Turning back, Rip takes an Twenty years later he awakens and

inquires what the Attorney-General is doing. A brand-new set of bystanders reply:
'He is saying that he will at once

move against the trusts." Rip goes to sleep again and arouses in twenty years more. Again he makes inquiry about the Attorney-General, This time there are no bystanders. "I thought," he muses, "that event-ually they would see what a cinch it

is and get out and organize trusts of their own.' So saying, he prepares to be dramatized and swallowed up by the Thea-ter Trust.-W. D. Nesbit, in Life.

-Many women are reported to be opposing woman suffrage at Albanybut then, many workingmen oppose Socialism, so we're not surprised.

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

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 281-233 East Thirty-eight street.

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III (German)—85 E. 4th 8t., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 8th 8t, 7,30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd 8t., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—2009 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—4308 Second Ave., 8 p. m.
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SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S

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 Authony Ave., Bronx, New York City, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 21 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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The Michigan Socialist state convention was held at Grand Rapids, Feb. 14. The Indiana State Convention will be held at Indianapolis, Mar. 31, and the New Jersey Convention at Tren-

National Committeemen have been elected recently, as follows: J. E. Voss, Tenn. (re-elected); Chas. Dobbs, Louisville, Ky; George H. Hendley, Kearney and James M. Reilly, Jersey City, (re-elected), New Jersey; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute and Edgar Wallace, Clinton, Ind. State Secretarrecently elected are: George F. Weller, New Orleans, La.; Frank H. Streine, Newport, Ky., (re-elected); W. B. Killingbeck, New Jersey, (re-elected); S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.

The January issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin containing the report of Comrade Hillquit, representative of the Socialist Party on the International Socialist Bureau, the National Secretary's annual report for the year 1906, and the report and tabulation of the vote for the election of the Na-tional Executive Committee and National Secretary is being shipped to all state secretaries and locals. The delay in shipment was occasioned by including the last named report.

The National Secretary has referred to the National Committee the question of providing for the party repre-sentation at the International Congress to be held in Stuttgart, Germany, beginning August 25, 1907.

The National Committee is now voting upon the application for a state charter presented by the locals of Maryland, and Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. The National ommittee has voted down the motion by Comrade Lee of New York, which was as follows:

That the National Secretary's ruling of date Dec. 22, 1906, declaring out of order a certain motion offered by National Com-mitteenma Wentworth of Massachusetts, be overruled; and that the National Secretary be instructed to submit the said motion to the National Committee in the usual man-

The vote was Yes, 15, No, 23; not veting, 21.

National Committeeman Hagel, (Okla.) has proposed the following mo-tion to be submitted in due form Feb.

to communicate with all secretaries of lo-cals for the purpose of determining how many locals would subscribe regularly for a definite number of propaganda leaflets monthly, and pay for them in advance for three months or more, with the view of es-tablishing thru the National Headquarters a National Leaflet Service, and in this way provide ways and means for the regular distribution of propaganda leaders through the United States; and that if a sufficient number of locals so subscribe that the National Secretary, under the supervision of the National Executive Committee, carry the above into effect.

nent on the above I wish to say that comrades thruout the country hear of the efficient literature distribution in the larger Socialist centers, as Chicago, Mil-waukee, New York, etc., and we wish to do the same thing in other places, and could do the same thing if the literature would be provided suitable for distribution.

nt the distribution of literature depends mainly on haphazard individual ef-fort, and I wish to see substituted in its place the collective, conscious effort of the locals thruout the country, so that we may in time equal the distributing machinery of our German comrades. In my motion I have purposely said nothing about the cost. I believe the National Secretary will be able to give this information to the local

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following National Executive Committee motion has been submitted by Comrade Hillquit:

I move that a meeting of the National Executive Committee be held on the second and third days of March, 1907, for the transaction of the following business:

1. To lay out the work of the National

ittee for the co 2. To adopt a set of rules which will en-sure prompt and efficient action in the transaction of all business of the commit-

3. To draft appropriate resolutions on the questions of Immigration gnd Trade Unionism, to be submitted to the Interna-tional Congress (such proposed resolutions to be submitted to the National Committee

arrange for proper representation of our party at the coming International

5. To decide upon the action to be taken by the party in connection with the Moyer Haywood case:
(a) In the event that the trial will again

e adjourned;
(b) In the event of a trial and convic-

tion of our accused comrades.
6. For the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The National Secretary has called

upon the National Executive Committee to nominate, at the time of voting upon the above motion, two party members from among which they will later elect two auditors for the purpose of auditing the books and accounts of the National Office.

Dates for National lectureres and organizers for the coming week are: E. E. Carr: Feb. 24, 25, Augusta, Ga; Feb. 26, Savannah; Feb. 28, Mar. 1, 2, Jacksonville, Fla.

J. L. Fitts. West Virginia, under direction of State Committee

Geo. H. Goebel: Oregon, under direction of State Committee.

J. E. Snyder: Feb. 20-22, Wellington

Kans.; Feb. 23, 24, Parsons; Feb. 25,

Franklin H. Wentworth will speak on Wendell Phillips at Hancock Hall, Quincy, on next Sunday evening. State organizer A. J. Lonney will go to Attleboro, Stoughton, Taunton, New

Bedford, and Fall River within the next two weeks

The Finnish Club of Boston ed its membership five cents per month to defray expenses of state or ganizer. Ward 19, Boston, has agreed to pay \$5 per month; Somerville Club \$2 per month, and others are to consider the proposition the coming week.

BOSTON. On next Sunday evening Henry Laurens Call will give his address or The Concentration of Wealth at Puritan Hall, 694 Washington street, Boston. This address was delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia University, New York City. Comrade Call has become a member of the Socialist Party of Boston. Many of the old-time Populists will remember him as a middle-of-the-roader. Every Socialist within railway distance of Boston should attend this lecture.

The Ward 7-9 Club opened new quarters at Pilgrim Hall, 694 Washington street, with a splendid audience. Geo. Roewer, Jr., officiated at the piano. This part of the program was appreciated, and henceforth more attention will be given to this feature Dr. Geo. W. Galvin spoke on "Criminality, a Disease", replete with interesting material, which held the attention of the audience to the end.

M. W. Wilkins will lecture on So cialism at the Dorchester Club, Gibson Hall, corner of Gibson and Adams streets, on Wednesday, Eeb. 27, 8 p. m. Public invited. Regular busi ness meetings of the club are held Friday evenings.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

Twelve new members were admitted at the Central Committee meeting Feb. 13.

The 2d and 5th Ward Branch hold weekly meetings every Friday eveninc at 513 So. Fourth streets. W. R. Cassile will speak before the

and 36th Ward Branch Friday, 26th Feb. 22, 8 p. m., at northeast corner Nineteenth and Miffin streets. Comrades Spicer and Julius have set

clety. All wishing to join should correspond with the above named. Ella Reeve Bloor will speak on "Child Slavery in America" in Lancaster, Feb. 26; Ephrata, Feb. 27; Harris-

about organizing an Esperanto So-

burg, Feb. 28; and York, Feb. 29. ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A box social will be held at head-quarters, Federal and So. Diamond streets, Allegheny, Friday, Feb. 22, 8

Branch McKeesport will hold lectures every Sunday at 3 p. m., at Hass' Hall, 324 Fifth avenue, McKeesport, Following meetings have been arranged: Feb. 24, Wm. Adams; Mar. 3, W. J. Wright; Mar. 10, John S. Holmes Mar. 17, D. S. Connors; Mar. 24, Fred L. Schwartz.

Chas. E. Weaver, precinct organizer of First District, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, reports he is flooding his diswith literature.

W. L. Wilson will speak at headquar ters, Federal and So. Diamond streets, Allegheny, Sunday, Feb. 24, 8 p. m.

The vote on raising the price of dues stamps will close Feb. 28. Branch secretaries will file vote with the County Secretary on or before that

The Campaign Conmittee urges that branches adjacent to each other should visit each other in order that the members may become better acquainted.

Here and There.

A Socialist Sunday School will be started by the Woman's Branch of Local Cincinnati on Sunday, Feb. 24, at the headquarters, 304 W. Ninth street. All comrades and sympathizers in Cincinnati are invited to send their children.

Herbert C. Davis has proffered his resignation as State Secretary of the party in Florida on account of lack of time to attend to the duties involved. He will serve until his successor is chosen.

New York State.

Algernon Lee, New York, Chas. Vanderporten, Brooklyn, and Wm. W. Arland, Corning, have been elected National Committeemen for New York. The tabulated vote will appear next week.

G. R. Kirkpatrick spoke on Socialism last Monday before the Current Topics Club of the Y. M. C. A. of Elmira. There is no local in Elmira, and the ecture has aroused much interest.

The State Committee will hereafter send out to all locals at the end of each month a bulletin summarizing the business transacted by the State Committee during the month; a monthly itemized financial report; report of speakers and items of importance from locals reported to the State Committee. The first bulletin will ap-

State Organizer Chase is meeting with success on his tour. Orders for due stamps and literature have increased considerably during the last weeks, especially from locals visited by him. Feb. 8 he visited Johnstown, where a special meeting of the local was held. with practically all members present. Plans for proper organization work and monthly distribution of literature were adopted. To begin with, 1,000 leaflets mouthly and 25 copies of The Worker will be distributed weekly. Feb. 10 a combination business and propaganda meeting was held in Gloversville and three new members joined the local. Here, too, the local agreed to distribute literature and copies of The Worker weekly. Feb. 11 Comrade Chase visited South Glens Falls, where the local was practically dishanded. All the members were visited, and altho many comrades were working night shift in the mills, about ten attended a special meeting and the local was reorganized, with the fol-

lowing officers: Organizer, C. E.

Moore; Secretary, J. S. MacMasters; Financial Secretary, Michael Ryan, Literature Agent, Chas. Sweet. The local will meet second and fourth Wednesdays and will try to build up a good organization in town. One local will meet thousand leaflets will be distributed every month. Comrade Chase then visited Illion, Herkimer, and Frankfort, but no organizations could be effected in any of these towns, where there are a few members-at-large, but it seems the fear of loosing their jobs revents the organizing of a local. Feb. 15 Comrade Chase visited Utica, where several meetings were held and in structions given, and the local, one of the oldest in the state, will show an increased activity. Two thousand leaflets monthly and copies of The Worker will be circulated. Feb. 16 and 17 Watertown was visited with similar results. The local is in good condition, maintains permanent headquarters, holds public meetings and will undertake a systematic distribu-tion of literature. The next few days Comrade Chase will visit Rome, Clinton, Oneida, Canastota and Syracuse

Local Utica has elected the following officers: Organizer, Otto L. Endres, 74 Hicks street; Treasurer, Herman Gschwind; Corresponding Secretary Herman Jacob; Financial Secretary Gustav Soerensen; Literary Agent, John Wurster.

Local Schenectady reports resolutions of respect and sympathy regarding the death of Hugh O. Pentecost,

Local Watertown reports that Mor ris Miller, who is known as the plo neer of Socialism in that city, is about to leave for the West and commends him to comrades wherever he goes. On Feb. 25 the Watertown comrades presented Comrade Milier with an autograph album with their names in cluded, at his home as a token of their appreciation of his services to Social

New York City.

A regular meeting of the General Committee will be held Saturday, Feb. at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. In addition to the regular business, further considerction of the by-laws will be had, and every delegate should attend. Seats of delegates absent without excuse for three consecutive meetings will be declared vacant.

The City Executive Committee me Feb. 18. Wm. Kohn presided and in the Secretary's absence Thos. Crimmins acted as secretary pro tem. Aug Schell was seated as delegate from the Bronx Agitation Committee. Communication was received from the Board of Elections about the special election for Assembly in the 15th A. D., to take place Mar. 12, nomination certificates to be filed not later than Feb. 25. The Organizer was instructed to call a primary and convention of said district for Feb. 23. Twenty-five applications for member ship were referred to the General Committee. The delegates from the Bronx Agitation Committee reported well attended lectures in the Bronx and Williamsbridge. Will arrange May Day mass meeting on May 1 ic the Bronx and requests the local to pay half the expenses. Request grant ed. A committee from the 4th A. D. requested financial assistance to maintain its headquarters. The expenseare about \$40 per month and a temporary loan of \$25 is needed to fix up new headquarters. Their present pre-carious condition is due to misappropriation of funds by the former secre tary and organizer of the district. The request was referred to the sub mmittee on organization, its findings to be reported to the General Committee. The Organizer was instructed to bring the matter of preparing a reply tc Mallock's lectures, to be distributed all over the country, before the State Committee, so that our National Committee members may be instructed to bring the matter before the National Committee for action by that commit-The Organizer submitted a tab ulated list of vote by districts on the election of National Committee members. The total vote was: Lee, 365; Lowis, 193; Arland, 178; Moses, 176; Vanderporten, 166; Curtis, 42; Delany, 20; Swain, 26; Merrill, 16; Esler, 6 Comrades Raphael and Staring were elected as a committee to recanvass the vote, and reported that the Organizer's report is correct with the exception of Comrade Lee's vote which should be 365 and not 368 as reported by the Organizer. The committee elected to visit the Board of Directors of the Workingmen's Educational Association for the purpose of securing headquarters for the local on the par lor floor of the building adjoining the Labor Temple, reported that the Board claims the Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Unions have also made similar application for the basement and parlor floor, and under the circumstances the Board of Directors cannot decide now whether the party can obtain the floor or not. They promised to give a definite answer within 14 days, and in the meantime to communicate with Executive Committee of the Bricklayers and ascer. tain whether the latter would accept some other floor in the building. report brought forth a lively discussion in the Executive Committee, some members being of the opinion that it seems that the Board of Directors of the W. E. A. is not very auxious to have the party headquarters there, and that arrangements should be at once be made to secure headquarters elsewhere. The matter was finally settled by authorizing the committee to look

At the regular meeting of the West arrangements for the entertainment at Lyric Hall, Mar. 10, were adopted. Donations for prizes should be sent to

for a suitable place and be ready to

report should the party not succeed in

obtaining headquarters in the building

adjoining the Labor Temple.

Comrade Spindler, 255 W. Twentyseventh street, or left at headquarters 585 Eighth avenue. A pool tourna ment has been arranged, with entrance fee of \$1, and prizes of \$5, \$3, and \$2.

For particulars apply to Joseph Reifel The 3d and 10th A. D. meets Thurs Gay, Feb. 21 at 85 E. Fourth street This meeting being also one of the voters of the district prompt attendance of party members is requested.

Comrade James Oneal has recovered from a two months' illness and is able to resume his work on The Worker. The 8th A. D. has a committee of 25

appointed to canvass the district thoro-The committee will report at the district meeting, Friday, Feb. 22, at the headquarters, 106 Ludlow street J. B. Gearlety is conducting an English Socialist class for the district at the same address. All are welcome. The speakers' class of the Harlem

Socialist Club. J. C. Frost, instructor meets every Wednesday evening. Comrades are invited to attend. At the regular meeting of the 20th A. D. held Feb. 7, the following busi-

ness was transacted: Decided to issue a subscription list for the district to aid Russian Social Democratic Labor Party; an agitation committee of ten was appointed to distribute literature to enrolled Socialists and induce them to join the party; 2,500 English and 500 German copies of Wentworth's Moyer-Haywood speech were ordered A debate and discussion followed the meeting. Members of the district wishing to participate in the distribution of literature should report to L. Shapiro, 1517 Avenue D, every Sunday morning.

The report of Financial Secretary U. Solomon of Local New York for the month of January, 1907, is as follows: Income: Due stamps (1,440 stamps sold), \$216 applications for membership, \$14.60; literature, buttons and City Records, \$108.51; donations: Harlem Soc. Club. \$4.25; Club Malkasten, \$34.85; campaign lists, \$29.55; total, \$68.65; rent, State Committee, \$10; sundries, 25c.; balance, Jan. 1. 1907, \$495.97; total income, \$913.98. peuses: State Committee for 1,500 \$150; do., acct. Campaign, 40 per cent on lists, \$29.55; \$11.52; City Records, \$8.30; postage for the month, \$20.50; repairing banners, \$11.05; rent for the office, \$30; J Obrist, balance for services, \$24; N. Telephone Company, \$4.50; cable to Social ist Party, Germany, \$12; office and Organ-izer's expenses for January, \$10.40; Organizer's salary for January, \$81; A. B. Dick Co., stercii supplies, \$4.45; expressage, \$2; sundries, \$17.50; total expenses, \$396.61; balance on hand Feb. 1, \$517.37.

TICE FOR THE 15TH A. D. Owing to the special election for pember of the State Assembly in the 15th Assembly District, a primary of all the Socialist Party voters of that district for the purpose of electing delegates to the 15th Assembly District. Convention, will take place on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 311 Amsterdam The convention for the puravenue. pose of placing in nomination a candidate for the 15th Assembly District will take place at 7:30 p. m. at the same date and place.

KINGS COUNTY.

The 5th A. D. and Branch 1, 23d A. D., meets at 15 McDougal street. second Sunday each month at 3 p. m. Officers are: Financial Secretary P. J. Flanagan; delegates to County Committee, T. A. Hopkins, F. E. Mar tin, G. M. Mair, W. J. Pick, Wm. Dinger, Jr.

Br. 2, 23d A. D., Kings County S. P. has decided to send a committee to the Brownsville unions in order to arrange a May Day demonstration. Next meeting on Monday, Feb. 25, at 157 Christopher avenue

QUEENS COUNTY. On Sunday, Feb. 17, the Socialist Club of Queens County was organized for the purpose of eventually establishing a permanent place where So cialists in the county can hold meetings, lectures, socials, etc. Non-Socialists will be admitted, but the management is to remain in Socialist hands. Twenty-five cents admission fee is charged. Fifteen members of Branches Wyckoff Heights and Evergreen were enrolled. Officers are: Recording Secretary, C. Burns; Financial Secretary, Max Gerlach; Treasurer, F. Schneff: Ways and Means Committee Comrades Burns, Burger, Buskli Froehlich and Henessey. Next meet-ing will be at Krewseller's Hall, Myrtle avenue, corner Cypress. Ridge wood comrades are invited.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY LECTURES AND CLASSES.

The fourth of ten lectures by Henry I. Slobodin in the course of Lecture and Speakers' Classes, under the auspices of Local Kings County, Socialist Party, at Johnston Building (Room B). Nevins street, near Fulton and Flatbush, will be given Monday evening next, Feb. 25. This lecture will be on "The Factory, the Working Day and Wages", and a synopsis fol-

The factory system. Machinery and workman. The machine is no aid to workman. The machine is no aid to workman. It chains him. Displacement of workman by machinery. Women and child inbor. The working day. The struggle for a normal working day. Laws extending the working day. Laws extending the working day. Leagth of working day. Productiveness of labor. Intensity of labor. Working day and intensity constant and productiveness constant and intensity changes. Productiveness and intensity changes. Productiveness and intensity changes. Productiveness and intensity changes. Productiveness and intensity changes. Confusion of labor-power with labor. The workman sells his labor-power util labor arises from consumption of labor-power. Labor-power is a commodity which is paid after it is consumed. Capitalist buys labor-power for a price, but believes to have engaged the laborer for wages. Time wages is the disguised form of price of labor. Piece wages is the disguised form of price of labor. Piece wages is the disguised form of time wages.

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

"DICK" MORGAN, WORKINGMAN.

Why He Was Expelled from the Colorado Legislature for Not Keeping Bribe Money.

of Colorado. Morgan was elected two years ago, and was one of the "holdover" senators. During the legislative investigation incident to the unseating of Governor Alva Adams there was considerable corporation money floating around. In fact, campaign managers made no secret of the immense quantity of the filthy lucre and their itching desire to get rid of it, provided only that the receipient had a vote to

At a critical stage of the proceedings Senator Morgan made the startling announcement that he had been bribed to cast his vote a certain way, that he had been paid \$750 for his vote, and to back up his statement he sent the \$750 up to the presiding officer's desk. This confession brought about a legislative investigation at once, and resulted in "exonerating" Morgan, as it were, by the report that his general character was such that he could not be believed. In other words he was a liar of such colossal achievement that none of his colleagues could believe him when he said he had been bribed! But there was that tell-tale \$750. So the question resolved itself not so much upon the honesty or dishonesty of Senator Morgan as it did upon the question of who put up that money.

To make a long story short, the criminal court officials in Denver instituted a suit against President Herbert, of the Colorado Southern Railroad, and against Danny Sullivan, of the Cripple Creek district, who, Senator Morgan announced, were the individuals who put up the money that bribed him. That suit never came to trial. It was dismissed in a few months for the principal reason that Senator Morgan was over in Europe and did not appear as the prosecuting witness in the case. Most likely the same people who gave him the \$750 and induced him to make his grand-stand play on the floor of the Legislature furnished him with enough more to spend a few critical weeks in Europe. And, by the way the same people who furnrished all this money certainly promised to pro tect him in his Senatorial seat if he would "go down the line" 'for them.

From what information is attainable in the premises, it seems that Senator Morgan is the only one of the combina tion who had stamina enough to carry out his end of the bargain to the last limit. All the others, apparently, got "cold feet," and when it was proposed to expel Morgan from his seat because he "is a self-confessed bribe-taker," not one of the men who had been benefitted by Morgan's actions had manheod enough to stand up for their tool.

Let it not be understood that we are in any way entering an apology for the crime or indiscretion of Senator Morgan. He certainly betrayed his trust. The people of Boulder County elected him to represent their interests in the Colorado Legislature. Instead of doing what he was elected to do he hired himself out to a conscienceless gang of corrupt Republican politicians, members of his own political partry, for a few paitry dollars, none of which it seems he was allowed to retain as his very own. Morgan is indefensible. He eems to be neither honest nor dishonest. He sells out and doesn't keep the money. No one versed in present-day high finance would allow himself to

make such a beastly error. Altho Morgan is indefensible, it must also be said that his calumniators are likewise in the grafting class. And between Morgan who took somebody's money and confessed not only to the fact but to the amount of the bribe, and who was fired out of the Senate of the state of Colorado for it, and the other fellows with corporation money sticking out of every pocket in their clothes who did the firing, we say unhesitatingly as between these give us Morgan. His detractors are guilty of every single thing that Morgan is charged with doing, excepting the act of making restitution, and still they hold their seats and are making the laws for the people of the state.

Richard W. Morgan was a coal miner in Lafavette, Colorado, when the managers of the Republican campaign offered to nominate and elect him to the highly dignified and honorable of fice of state senator for Boulder Coun-He was a working man, and as such it was expected that he would re ceive the entire vote of the working class in his senatorial district. They were not mistaken as to this. He was elected by quite a handsome majority. as we now remember it. And in truth he was certainly a good representative of the working class-young, strong, in telligent, energetic and-poor. His first great error was in allowing

himself to stand for election on the Republican ticket, knowing as he cer tainly did then as well as now, that the Republican party is a party of, for and by the corporations. In such a gang no man can accomplish anything in the interest of the workers. So as we said before, Morgan's first mistake was in seeking and taking a nomination at the hands of one of the old rotten political parties. And it is not too much to say that this very act of betrayal to his class was probably the first step in the direction of his ultimate bribery. A man who will betray his class will sell out to any one who has the money to pay. Poesn't it seem strange to you that

Richard W. Morgan, the laboring man, is punished and publicly degraded by his colleagues in the Senate for doing the same thing that is admittedly done I tent is a large map of the theater of on every side, or at any rate has been wirk."-Detroit News.

Senator Richard W. Morgan, of done in the past by men who were Boulder County, has been expelled never even publicly criticised for it? Is this not another example of the fact that there is one rule or one law for the laboring man and another rule law for the wealthy and influential man? Suppose, for instance, that one of the very wealthy and "respectable" members of the Senate (and there are several such had made the same declaration that Morgan made-had declared that he had been bribed, and had put the money under the very nose of the presiding officer-do you suppose for one sacred moment that such a rich member would have met with ignominious dismissal from the floor of the Legislature? Not at all. He would still be held in high esteem by his fellow legislators. But a mere laboring man! Ah, there's the rub Such must not for one moment attempt to imitate the folbles and crimes of the rich and the wealthy.

Let the rise and fall of Senator Rich ard W. Morgan of Colorado be a lesson to all laboring men who hear the political bee buzzing in their left ear. Let them yow once and for all never to have another thing to do with either old political party. Let no laboring man add respectability and prestige to a party controlled by bosses, but let them cast their lot with the one party that is their very own-the great Socialist party. Here the members do not bribe each other, and there is in consequence no danger that others will attempt to bribe them .- Miner's Magazine.

LECTURE -(1) CALENDAR.

New York City. FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

STH A. D. HEADQUARTERS, 106 Ludlow St.-M. Winchevsky. Recent Elections in Germany". 8

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway.-R. S. Mason. "Idealism versus Materialism". 8 p. m. SUNDAY, FEB. 24.

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth Ave.—Theodore Schroeder. "Our Vanishing Liberty of Press". 8 p. m. YORKVILLE AGITATION COM-

MITTEE, Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth St .- Geo. R. Kirkpatnck. 3 p. m. RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCI-ENCE, 112 E. Ninteteenth St.-Prof.

Vida D. Scudder. "Shelley as a Social Prophet". 11 a. m. NEW YORK SOCIALIST LITER-ARY SOCIETY, 237 E. Broadway.-J. Britt Gearlety. "The Machine, Master of Man". 8 p. m.

METROPOLIS THEATER HALL corner One Hundred and Forty-second St. and Third Ave.-L. A. Malklel. Race Suicide". 8 p. m. HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250

W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. -Edward Lewis, "The Moyer-Haywood Conspiracy".

INRIC HALL, Sixth Ave., near Forty-second St.-John R. Coryell. "Hugh O. Pentecost-Friend and Comtade". 11 a. m. MONDAY FEB 25

YOUNG MEN'S PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATION, Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth St.-Andrew Demilt, "Socialism". 8 p. m.

Brooklyn

SUNDAY, FEB. 24. HART'S HALL, Gates Ave. and

Broadway .-- Hon. Robert H. Baker. 'Privilege Regnant". 8 p. m. DAY'S HALL, Fifty-fourth St. and Third Ave.—Eugene Wood. "The Cost of the Whistle". Sp. m.

SILVER HALL FORUM, 315 Washington St.—Geo. R. Kirkpatrick. "Industrial Democracy vs. Industrial Despotism". 8 p. m.

Boston, Mass.

SUNDAY, FEB. 24. PURITAN HALL, 694 Washington St.-Henry Laurens Call. 'The Concentration of Wealth". 8 p. in. INTERNATIONAL WORKING

MEN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIA-TION, 88 Charles St.-G. F. Bland. The Synthetic Philosopy of Herbert Spencer". 8 p. m. Newark, N. J.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

S. P. HEADQUARTERS, 230 Washington St.-Rev. A. L. Wilson. cialism Essential for the Further Practical Progress of Christianity", 8 Philadelphia.

SUNDAY, FEB. 24.

LOGAN HALL, 1305 Arch St.-Dr. Geo. M. Mangold. "Infant Mortality". Geo. A. England. "Pangerous Occur-

THE CENSOR KNEW BETTER.

to their about the Brestin consushin "He said that in the course of the

Russo-Japanese War he had occasion is, an article to describe the headquarwrote of these heaquarters, among other things:
"And over the desk in his highness"

tent is a faire photome, an of Mario la Rembe, the beautiful bailet diffeer." "Before this anifeld could appear, the

And over the desk in his highness

A "TWO HOUR DAY"

By James Oneat.

A favorite trick of the defenders of he capitalist regime in meeting the Scelalist is to go back to primitive conditions saud make Comparisons with the present. No recognition is grantful to historic changes, or if recognized, it is not conceded that the changes may render comparisons use-

A particularly stupid instance of this kind is contained in the "World" last Sunday, A two bour work day in the future is rejected by the writer as preposterous. We have no desire to enter into the question except to state that the minumum that is possible under a proper organization of industry is not far from this standard.

But in opposing this two hour standard the "World" writer submits the following historic examples to prove his contention:

"The cliff-dweller and the cave man by compelling the women to do most of the work managed to gain what they considered "a fair living" by as little effort as the socialistic milleunium will require. The time spent in the chase by the North American Indian probably did not average more than two hours a day, but he was more than two hours a day, but he was fortunate in having an industrious and well-trained squaw."

It is such statements as this that stamp bourgeois political economy with a barreness that is the despair of the few sincere ones who adhere to it. We wonder if the writer of the above is aware that evolution and history are facts and that the changes they bring nullify any such comparison as that made.

It may be admitted, the it is not true, that the cave man and the American Indian secured a fair living in two hours per day by compelling the women to do most of the work. It may also be admitted, as the same writer contends, that the standard of living their two bours would give, would hardly be relished by men of to-day. But, this being true, it by no means follows that a two hour day with the great machinery of to-day would only yield to each worker the same primitive standard. Hand labor and physical strength with a few stone and bronze hand tools were the sole equipment of primitive man. . Hence their wealth productive power was at low ebb.

But centuries of progress in those crude tools have tranformed them into the great machines; the band power has been displaced with steam and electricity, and thru combination of industry, division of labor and co-operative effort, our power to produce has increased so great that it is impossible for us to compute its magni-tude. This alteration is the result of historic evolution. It has added power to each man so that in social producglant over his primitive ancestors. So great is the volume of wealth created by this great productive agency that it g.uts the world's markets at varying

periods. To compare the modern producer so equipped with the primitive care man is to confess one's ignorance of the greatest changes in history. Yet a metropolitan dally can serve up this piece of stupidity and it will pass muster as an example of logical reason-ing. In passing, it should be noted that Mr. Mailock, the bourgeols "scientist" of the Civic Federation, in his Columbia University lectures perpetrated

the same stupidity. But it is not only our present wealth productive power that must be considered in forming an estimate of what could be done under Socialist production. It must be remembered that capitalist ownership does not yield the maximum of results that can be attained by intelligent management to-

day.

The criminal waste of industrial energy is one of the indictments we bring against capitalist rule. In the ranks of the unemployed and those misemployed in useless or parasitic occupations, there lies a vast supply of wealth productive effort, which, when employed will greatly increase wealth production. There is also the duplication of effort that is being abolished by the centralization of capital, which, when reemployed, would still further increase our industrial nawer.

But this industrial evolution remains blank to the hourgeois economists. Iti every science the evolutionary view has triumphed except that of bourgeois economy. Its adherents speak in terms that admit of no history. Historic change is the law of all things except capitalism. The liself the product of evolutionary change, it is assumed that somehow and somewhere evolution has been suspended in the interests of the capitalist class.

With such assumptions and such an eighteenth century perspective, it is not surprising that the "World" writer and Mr. Mollock should select their intellectual weapons from the caves of primitive man.

TESTIMONY FROM THE ENEMY. It has been assertist that the Social Democrats of Germany, have now.

"When Maxim Gorky dined with for the first time since their organization as a party, suffered a severe re-1817, they returned 13 members, they got but P in 1878, and while in 1884 they obtained 24 seats, they could hold but If three years later. Moreover, if is not true that their popular vote has felien off. They have polled this year In round numbers 5.251,000 votes, a gain of about 240,000 votes over the aggregate of their ballots in 1904. They must therefore have got a considerable share of the habitual abstringes who were preveiled upon this year to come to the ballot box.-New York Sun.

ENTERTAINMENT AND

For the Benefit of THE WORKER and "VOLKSZEITUNG"

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street.

lickets in advance, 25 cents; to be had at all Socialist Hendquarters. Admission at the door, 35 cents.

MR. MALLOCK IS CHALLENGED.

Civic Federation's Imported Champion Invited to Cite Authorities for His Distorted Version of Socialist Theory.

Since He Declines Wilshire's Challenge to Public Debate. The Worker Offers Him Abundant Space in Its Columns-The "Times" and Other Capitalist Papers Refused to Print Letters Exposing Mallock's Misrepresentations.

As our readers know, the Civic Fed- | "Times," last Saturday afternoon, but eration has brought Mr. W. H. Mallock over from England to fight Socialism in this country. Mr. Mallock has a certain sort of reputation in his own country as an opponent, not only of Socialism, but of every radical or democratic tendency in society. For many years he has been writing in defense of monarchy, the titled aristocracy, and every form of class distinction and rule. In fact, he is pretty well "played out" over there. During the past fortnight he has been lecturingagainst Socialism in Columbia University, and extensive reports of his addresses have been given in the daily papers, especially in the New York

Mr. Mallock's method of attacking Socialism is just what we would expect of him and of the body which has hired him. His game is to misstate Socialist theories, to set up a ridiculous caricature of Socialism, then to show the fallacies of these theories which he has put into the mouths of the Socialists, and to pretend that by so doing he has refuted the doctrines of the Socialist movement. He and his employers count that most people will not take the trouble to investigate the matter for themselves; that they will not suspect him of misrepresenting the the-orles he assumes to discuss, but will suppose that he is at least fairly honest. In perpetration of this dishonest trick he is systematically backed by the dally press and by President Butler of Columbia

We print below a letter written to the "Times" by Algernon Lee, chal-lenging the first and one of the most important of Mr. Mallock's distortions of Socialist theory. This letter was in the office of the "Times" last Sunday morning. At the present writing (Wednesday afternoon) it has not appeared in that paper. Other letters written by Socialists to several of the daily papers have received the same treatment.

At the beginning of his campaign of falsification Mr. Mallock was challenged to public debate by Gaylord Wilshire. After mature deliberation, Mr. Mallock declined, on the double ground that "the fewness of the days remaining to him in New York" would not permit him to take part in such a debate, and that, in his belief, "oral discussion before large audiences is not conducive to the elucidation of In order to meet both these objectious and leave Mr. Mallock no excuse for declining either to retract his misrepresentations or else try to justify them if he can, the Editor of this paper has written to him, offering him abundant space in The Worker-up to four columns in any early issue and, if he needs it, an equal space in the next issue and even a third-in which to quote from any authorities he may choose to appeal to in defense of his statement that Socialists do not recognize the productiveness of any but manual labor. This misstatement of Socialist theory is the chief basis of Mr. Mallock's whole attack; and unless he accepts the offer which The Worker has made him, he must stand convicted of committing wanton misrepresentation. In order that fewness of his days in New York" may not again be assigned as a reason for not accepting this challenge. The Worker has suggested that, if necessary, he may designate any trusted friend in this city-as, for instance, a member of the faculty of Columbia or an officer of the Civic Federation-to act as his representative, to see that his copy is printed exactly as he submits it and that no unfair advantage ts taken.

Will Mr. Mallock accept? Will be meet our challenge to prove or retract, Socialism and continue to shield himself in dignified silence? We shall see. So far, no word has been received from him.

WAS THIS LETTER NOT "FIT TO PRINT"?

The following letter was sent by Al-

has not yet appeared in that paper:

To the Editor of the New York "Times:-It would be a source of great joy to us Socialists if we would once in a while meet a man of ability who would oppose us honestly, who would criticize the theories of Socialism as actually set forth by its recognized spokesmen and the practise of the So cialist movement as actually exemplified by the conduct of its party organizations and their representatives in the parliaments and legislatures of various states and nations, instead of imputing to us and then laboriously refuting theories which we have never professed and which we have often expressly repudiated. Truly, we would welcome such an adversary; not only because we are so confident of the es sential rightness of our position that we should expect to make converts by discussion with such a sincere and intellingent opponent; but also because we, of all people, realize the benefit to be derived by such a movement as ours from really searching criticisms. compelling us to examine our premises and review our train of reasoning and test our conclusions by ever repeated comparisons with observed Following the advice given by facts. Marx in the opening pages of his "Eighbeenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte", and following the very spirit of Marxism, we try to keep up a vivifying self-criticism in our own press and party meetings; but a well equipped and intellectually honest antagonist would help us greatly, if we could find one. Some fairly good ones there are or have been in Germany and Russia; in England and the Unit-

Certainly, no one who knows Mr. Mallock's fantastic pseudo-scientific books, all written in glorification primarily of the hereditary aristocracy and secondarily of the moneyed snobocracy, expects anything better from him than the sort of exhibition he is now giving at Columbia. It partakes of the character of two classic personages. Now, like the valiant Knight of LaMancha, Mr. Mallock tilts at windmills and chases sheep and boasts of the giants he has slain or put to flight. Now, being confronted with a rea! argument in place of the dummies he has prepared himself for, he imitates Mr. Podsnap, of whom we read: "Mr. Podsnap settled that whatever he put behind him he put out of 'I don't want to

ed States I know of none.

existence. know about it; I don't choose to discuss it; I don't admit it' Mr. Podsnap lad acquired a peculiar flourish of his right arm in often clearing the world of Ats most difficult problems by sweeping them behind him and consequently sheer away) with those words and a flushed face. For they

affronted him." But even Mr. Podsnap must be "called" sometimes, certain as it is that he will not be able to "show us". I join the chorus of those who invite Mr. Mullock, request him, challenge him. to quote any passage from any authoritative Socialist writer or speaker or any declaration of any representa-Socialist organization which, taken in fair connection with its context, will justify him in saying that we hold that all wealth for all value is produced by manual labor, that we do not recognize the economic productivity of inventive labor and labor of superintendence. I am confident that cannot justify himself in imputing that opinion even to the utopian Socialists, the disciples of Saint-Simon, of Fourier, or of Owen. Still more confident am I that he cannot justly impute it to the modern Socialist movement, which counts Marx and Engels as its chief scientific protagonists. If I am wrong, let him give chanter and page from either of these writers or from Bebel or Kautsky or Bernstein or Piechanoff or Vandervelde or Guesde or Lafargue or Jaurès or Ferri or Hyndman or Hardie; or lehim turn to American writers and speakers and quote from Spargo or Hillquit or Ghent or Simons or Debs or Carey; or let him cite from the procecilings of the Socialist Party.

We not only admit, we assert, that gernon Lee, malled to the New York | mental as well as manual labor is sixteen are forty-seven. The Public.

necessary to the production of wealth; that each is economically productive or unproductive according as it is directed to the creation of goods or rendering of services or as it is devoted to taking wealth away from one possessor to give it to another. The ma-chinist's labor is both mental and manual and is productive; the burglar's labor is both manual and mental (he, too, displays "ability") and is parasitic. This point being defined, let Mr. Hallock show us two things: First, that capitalism does actually give a "fair" reward to the inventor, the scientist, and the artist. Second, that the profits of the capitalist (as distinguished from the salary which he draws when he serves as an officer or director of a company or manager of a business enterprise) are in any way quantitatively proportionate to any mental labor which that capitalist performs, to any "ability" which he exercises in increasing the production of wealth. Let him disprove the statement that an Infant, an idle pleasure seeker, an imbecile, or a prisoner behind the bars, if he happens to own Standard Oll stock, will get his 30 or 40 per cent dividends yearly, regardless of his lack of ability or will to perform either mental or manual labor. Let him recall the trust magnates and insurance financiers who, on oath before courts or legislative committees, met question after question concerning the practical workings of their business with the answer: "I don't know; I have no information on that point; I have nothing to do with that; that is all attended to by some employee-I don't know which one-and I know nothing about Let him tell us whether these gentlemen are parasites or perjurers

MAY FIRST, 1908.

Dec ded That the "Daily Call', Will Appear on That Date.

The Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Publishing Association has issued the following address to the Socialists of New York and vicinity:

At the last general meeting of the Work-ingmen's Publishing Association it was definitely decided to issue the "Daily Call" on May 1, 1908. In deciding on that date the comrades composing the Association have taken into consideration the desire of Local New York and the comrades to have the "Dally Call" appear in November, 1907 However, in view of the fact that there is much work to be done before publication, the opinion prevalled that the time would he short to complete our arrangements for that date, as most of the work will have to be done in hot weather, and all were of the opinion that UNDER NO CIRCUM-STANCES should the publication be postponed, once the date was set. The decision to publish it on May 1, 1908, International Labor Day, and on the eve of the presidential campaign, is irrevocable

It depends now on you, comrades whether the paper will be a success. There is much Additional funds are to be raised, as the total funds available at present are only \$20,00). Get all the pledges you can payable on the day of publication, or as soon as the plant is secured and location selected. Organize "Dally Call" clubs, and year in the party join the Association, and thus have a voice in the management of the paper. Party membership is the only condition. A share is only \$5 and can be paid in installments. Only \$1 is required with the application.

A resolution was adopted by the Board

of Management pledging the "Daily Call" to conform in its policy with the officially accepted policy of the Secialist Party. Get to work, comrades, and let us be ready on the day selected. Let everyone do his share and success will be ours

There will be another meeting of the Association on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 66 E. Fourth street. Each comrade will receive notice of the meeting by mail. Many signatures are lacking for the renewal of the charter and comrades who have not yet signed are urged to do so by calling at the Organizer's office or The Worker office, where their signatures will be taken. They are also asked to let no engagement interfere with their attendance at the next meeting of the Association.

MALLOCK ON LABOR.

"The Public" Criticises His Arguments and Conclusions.

Of W. H. Mallock, the English es sayist, it has been said that he convinces by arguing platitudes elaborately and then jumping over a fallacy into his desired conclusion. For example: Says Mr Malloch, "Twice two are four, and I will prove it." He does prove logically, and with delightful diction; the man's thought seems to be invincible. "Similarly", he continues "twice four are eight, and I'll prove that." He proves that also, and one feels that his thought is indeed invincible, "Furthermore", he resumes, "twice eight are sixteen; I'll prove that, too." And so thoroly does he prove it that confidence is completeestablished. Whereupon he concludes: "Whoever has followed me thus far will readily see that twice sixteen are forty-seven." Judging from the reports of Mr. Mailock's lectures in New York, he is arguing after that fashion. Having proved that all wealth is not produced by hired labor, he adds the assertion that the contention that "labor is the source of all wealth" is platitudinous "if labor be taken to include industrial effort of all kinds". and then concludes than in that case, "to say that all wealth ought to go to the laborers is like saying that nil wealth ought to go to the human race." Mr. Mallock skips the important fact that all members of the human race do not join in industrial effort; but this skip is intended to be invisible. It is the jump from a demonstration that twice eight are sixteen, to the conclusion that therefore twice

ADAMS' TRIAL IS COMMENCED.

Caso of Interest as Preliminary to That of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, Whom Adams is Alleged to Have Accused in Secret Confession.

WALLACE, Ida., Feb. 18.-The trial of Steve Adams, which is considered as preliminary to that of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, is at last fairly under way. It will be re-membered that the charges against Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, of conspiring to murder and murdering fermer Governor Steunenberg, wer based largely on a confession alleged to have been made by Adams and on another attributed to Harry Orchard. both of whom are alleged by the prosecution to be themselves murderers of the vilest stamp. Especial interest attaches to the trial of Adams. nasmuch as it is expected to throw light on the prosecution of the Federation officials.

E. F. Richardson of Denver and Clarence Darrow of Chicago are the leading attorneys for the defense. The defense scored first by proving that Sheriff Bailéy was grossly prejudiced against the accused and that Adams could not justly be tried before the jury drawn by him. They showed so con-clusively that the court could not refuse a new venire, and another jury was drawn. Thus the prosecution has played one of the cards which were to be expected, that of a packed and partial jury, and their game has been blocked.

The actual trial began to-day. The proceedings of the first day consisted only in the introduction in evidence of a human skull, pierced with a large hole behind the ear, which the prose cution alleges to be that of Fred Tyler, whom Steve Adams is accused of having murdered in 1904. The identification of this skull was not completed.

ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED.

Continued from page 1.

Silk Workers' Union 190, Industrial Workers of the World, \$55.65; Wood Carvers' Union of Brooklyn, \$5; Socialistischer Frauen Turnverein, \$10; Jas. B. Clayton, 25c.: Wm. Mackenzle, \$1.10; total receipts \$1,284.62; expenses, for agitation, \$253.24; sent to Western Federation of Miners, \$800; balance on hand, \$201.38.

BROOKLYN MEETING A SUCCESS.

The protest meeting held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Friday, Feb. 15, was a great success. The hall was filled and the speakers were greeted with earnest enthusiasm. The collection amounted to \$65. The speak ers were Charles Vanderporten, Frank Bohn, Luella Twining and Elizabeth G. Flyan. Schneider's Orchestra provided excellent music.

AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.-A successful Moyer-Haywood protest meeting was held here last evening. The hall was well filled and a collection of about \$10 was taken. E. J. Lewis of New York delivered a powerful address, and his denunciation of the real criminals in the affair was constantly applauded. Clinton H. Pierce acted as chairman.

BRIDGEPORT WORKERS WILL ALSO PROTEST.

A Mover-Haywood protest meeting will be held at Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 24, 3 p. m., in Poli's Theater, the most popular playhouse in the city. The Central Labor Union has charge of the meeting at which William Mailly of New York will be the principal speaker. Admission is free and the Bridgeport workers should make the protest a successful one.

AT NEW HAVEN

A most successful protest meeting was held at New Haven last Sunday afternoon in Music Hall, under the auspices of the unions and Socialist Party. Preceding the meeting nearly 1,500 workers paraded thru the streets with banners and attracted consider able attention. Two thousand people assembled in the Music Hall and listened to speeches by George R. Kirkpat rick of New York and J. T. Vaughan of Brooklyn. Their remarks were heartily endorsed by the audience. Resolutions were adopted and a col-

lection of over \$60 taken up.

UNION COUNTY UNIONS AROUSE. The Union County Moyer-Haywood

Conference held an enthusiastic meeting on Sunday last. Several organiza tions, including the Union County Building Trades Council, were admit ted and delegates seated. A protes mass meeting will be held Friday, Mar-1, at Saenger Hall, Fourth street and Elizabeth avenue.

TRENTON UNIONS

PROTEST ON SUNDAY

The trade unions, progressive soci eties and the Socialist Party of Merce: County have arranged a Moyer-Hay wood protest mass meeting to be held at Taylor Opera House, Sunday, Feb. 24. 3 p. m. There is every indication of a large audience.

The speakers will be George R. Kirk patrick and Charles P. Gilden of the United Mine Workers of America.

AT POTTSVILLE

The trades unions of Pottsvile held a large protest meeting in Hummel's Hall last Sunday afternoon. James N. Hunter, member of the legislature and John Foley, President of District 9. United Mine Workers, and C. A. Foley

adopted calling upon President Roose-velt to exercise his executive authority to secure Moyer, Haywood and Petti-bone in their constitutional rights and ensure a fair trial for them.

AT HAZLETON.

A protest mass meeting was held in Wagner's Hall, Hazleton, last Sunday afternoon, at which Charles P. Gilden acted as chairman and Sam Clark of Philadelphia was principal speaker. Wm. M. Evans, Alex Dinger, Matthew Long and John J. Mulhall also spoke Resolutions were adopted and will be sent to the United States Senators from Pennsylvania and President Roosevelt.

AT TOLEDO.

The anniversary of the kidnapping of Mover, Haywood and Pettibone was celebrated in Toledo by one of the largst crowds that ever taxed Memoria Hall. The meeting was addressed by President -Egan and Business Agent Rumsey of the Central Labor Union, Business Agent Culkins of the Iron Molders Union and Organizer Stirton of the Socialist Party. President Rowe of the Flint Glass Workers could not Strong resolutions were adopted declaring for the unity of the workers of all organizations to obtain justice for the imprisoned miners.

ONLY A BOTTLE OF MILK

Poodles and Pugs Fare Luxuriously While a Worker Steals to Save His Baby.

Joseph Shuck, proletarian, unable to secure work, sat up all night, tortured with the cries of hunger from his baby giri. "Baby will surely die," said his wife just before daylight and the man left the house. Seeing a bottle of milk on a window sill close by, he took it. enly to walk into the arms of a guar-ian of the law. Shuck is now awalting legal action on his "crime".

It was no crime to allow the baby to slowly starve, but the appropria tion of that bottle of milk was infa-Shuck thought a baby's life. especially his own, was as sacred aswell as sacred as property, perhaps more so. He knows better now

Perhaps it is some consolation to know that at the dog show at Madison Square Garden last week, there were poodles whose cost would keep one hundred babies at Sea Breeze all summer. The dogs reclined on silken cushions of the finest quality and costliest materials. They had ribbons and curtains and fur overcoats and boots and hoods and pockets in their little jackets, holding delicate linen handkerchiefs, crested and initialled, to wipe their little noses! There were raids to wait on the low wows and physicians in attendance to ease colic or soothe a pain.

The pups are well cared for. Baby Shuck's father will face the court some morning for "breaking the law" All is well with the world.

"DIDN'T PAY".

Erie Railroad Declares That as Raason for Discommoding Commuters. The Erie Railroad Company has

taken off 14 of its local trains, thus scriously inconveniencing many people in the suburban districts. The rallway officials give as a reason for the change that the commutation business of the road did not pay.

This is strange. We supposed that

railroads were built and operated for the convenience of passenger and freight traffic and that this had no relation to the question of dividends. Now the dearth of dividends is admitted as the determining cause of re stricting the service, tho many must suffer. The action is an admission that the convenience of its patrons is no consideration with the owners.

So it is with other industries. Sugar is not made, food raised or railways built with any reference to the welfare of the user. Profits and dividends are the end and aim. If sugar was made for use sand would not be placed in it. If food was made to eat it would not e adulterated. If railroads were built to facilitate travel the service would not be restricted or human life ruthlessly sacrificed. Economic gain for the capitalist class is the first considera tion and health, happiness and convenience must be sacrificed to it.

The Eric Railroad officials are right. It does not "pay" (them) to provide an efficient suburban service. They want dividends while the people want adequate service. But they vote for what they want and the people don't. That's

THE ROTTENNESS

OF CAPITALISM The social ideals, the ideas and current happenings of the present-day

civilized world as chronicled in the daily press stamp capitalist civilization, no matter in what country or clime, as being disgustingly vulgar, sordid and mercenary. As capitalist civilization is only another term for wage slave civilization, because it is out of the unpaid labor of the toiling masses of the workers that its glitter ing array of empires, republics and kingdoms are builded, it is only logical to expect that underneath the cover of its pretended Christianity and morality will be found in the very heart of such social order the same social ulcers and flithy, leprous conditions which undermined the chattel-slave empires of ancient Rome and Greece, and which presaged their fall. From the time that capitalist industry first reared its hend and the consequent herding of the workers in large cities around the mills and factories and markets, these social evils began to manifest themselves, and although we have had a

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plethora of social reformers of various ideas and activities, the fact remains that the tide of poverty, crime, drunkenness and misery has steadily grown along with commerce and capitalist de velopment.—The Winnipeg Voice.

GIVING SOME CREDIT. It is undeniable that the present

movement among the trade unions in all parts of the country in behalf of BY JOHN RUSSELL CORVELL securing justice at the hands of the Idaho authorities for the officials of the Western Federation of Miners' due entirely to the persistent activity of those members of the unions who are political Socialists. They are nonthe less union men to be sure, but they are the particular ones who can see far enough ahead to discern the signs of the times. They know what has happened in the past when the powers of the government have been in the hands of men who were determ ined to protect the property and social interests of the owning classes. The men in the Idaho prison are not known as a part of the exploiting classes they are working men, and as such must bear the ignominy heaped upon them by the idle rich, thru their direct agents, the officers of the state. is very clear to the political Socialists, while the merely trades unionist has not yet found it out. Hence, had it not been for the numerous political So-cialists holding membership in the trade unions, silence would prevail instead of active protests, and whatever action was taken would have com limping along after the boys in jail had "got theirs".—Miners' Magazine.

For \$6, twelve yearly subscrip tions to The Worker and Spargo's "Socialism" as a premium.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The members will take notice that the regular monthly meeting of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Bene-fit Society, Branch 24, Harlem, takes place on Monday, Feb. 25, at 8 p. m. nt the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. THE BRANCH EXECUTIVE, E. RAMM, Fin. Sec.

"HUGH O. PENTECOST-FRIEND AND COMRADE". LECTURE AT

LYRIC HALL. SUNDAY, FEB. 24, at II A. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

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

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