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NEW YORK, MARCH, 2. 1907

TIDE OF PROTEST RISES AS TIME GOES ON.

Knowledge of Magnitude of Conspiracy Against Miners' Officials Brings Workers Closer Together.

New York Central Federated Union Arranges Mass Meeting-New Conferences Organized Daily-More Meetings Under Way.

New York last Sunday voted to hold a munications were also sent to the vari-protest demonstration for Moyer, Hay-ous conferences ascertaining their wood and Pettibone at Cooper Thursday, March, 14. Samuel mpers, President of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America; Edward King, and Franklin H. Wentworth of Massachusetts are among the speakers already invited. James Holland, former President of the C. F. U., will act as chair-

Secretary Bohm of the C. F. U. has sent out a circular to all affiliated unions calling attention to the meeting and saying: "It is expected and desired that the members of your organization set aside all other engagements for Thursday, March 14, and appear at this demonstration, which it is intended shall be organized labor's pro-test against the most iniquitous conspiracies ever attempted or perpetrated in this country upon members of the working class."

THE DATE OF TRIAL

Gaylord Wilshire has received a letter from Acting Secretary-Treasurer Kirwan of the Western Federation of Miners in which he says:

'Court will convene at Caldwell on March 5; at that time our attorneys will make a motion for a change of venue from that county, owing to the fact that a great deal of prejudice ex-ists against the organization in that Should the motion be granted, the trial will probably take place in Washington County on April 26. In case that the change of venue is not granted, our attorneys will demand an immediate trial. It is impossible to say at this time the exact date on which the trials of our imprisoned officers will take place."

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The last meeting of the New York Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference showed again thru the earnest participation of a large number of delegates toat the weekly meetings rather than weakening the enthusiasm are just stimulating the delegates to more regular attendance. The evening was spent in making arrangements to organize a monster demonstration in the event of the trial being again postponed. The constant misrepresentations of the capitalist papers seem to furnish the conservative delegates sufficient evidence of the extent of the conspiracy and induce them to take more interest in the work of the Conference than they would under other

Albert Abrahams presided and the following additional organizations sent delegates: United Garment Workers No. 92; Cloak Makers' Joint Execu tive Board; Plano and Organ Workers No. 16; Cigar Makers No. 144; 26th A. D., Socialist Party; Branch 2 of the Social Democratic Women's Society; Revolutionary Aid Society of Gomei.

about the probability of getting Upton Sinclair, who will attend the trial in hehalf of "Wilshire's Magazine," to send daily reports to the Conference willing to use them. The plan was ap-A further recommendation to the effect that in the event of the trial heing again postponed a big parade for May 1 should be arranged was enthu-siastically adopted. The delegates were instructed to bring this matter before their respective organizations and report not later than April 1. The Executive Committee reported having sent an additional amount of \$800 to National Secretary Barnes, which brings the total amount for the Defense Fund sent so far by the Conference to \$6,400. In addition to this several organizations have sent their con eral organizations have sent their con-tributions direct to Denver, which would bring the total amount to more than \$10,000. The 100,000 bookiets containing the Wentworth speech were fairly well distributed and another lot will be printed, as committees are sent every evening to organizations not represented at the Conference, and large quantities of literature are distributed at these meetings. Twenty thousand Italian leaflets were printed and the Executive Committee was instructed to print 10,000 in Bohemiau. A circular letter was sent to all the existing conferences offering to print for them at cost price the Wentworth speech in booklet form; much can be saved that way as the Conference has the plates

The arranging of another mass meeting at an early date was post poned as the Central Federated Union upon suggestion from the Conference has arranged a meeting in Cooper Union for March 14. The Conference decided to do all in its power to make

The Central Federated Union of | this meeting a gigantic success. Comous conferences ascertaining their views on the advisability of calling a national conference in the event of the

trial being again postponed. The committee appointed at the last meeting for the purpose of visiting the Hearst papers to ask them to report the trial of Steve Adams, made a report which showed again the fallacy of expecting anything from the capitalist papers, and especially from this alleged friend of the working people. The committee were selft from one department to another and could not get any satisfaction. The report brought forth a lively discussion in which delegates emphasized the need for a true working-class daily newspaper in the English language in this city.

Delegates from the organizations continue to bring encouraging reports. Cigar Makers' Union No. 144 has levied an assessment of 25 cents on its members and has paid an installment of Rockman's Protective Union \$200. No. 10,631 has donated \$200. House smiths' Union No. 40 donated \$75, but owing to misleading reports in some papers to the effect that the Western Federation of Miners has \$2,000,000 on hand, the donation was withheld pend-ing investigation. The Secretary of the Conference was instructed to communicate with the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners so that this falsehood may be denied.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Beef & Small Stock Provision Teamsters, \$25; A. K. & S. K. Br. 122 Pawtucket B. L. \$6.55: Cremation Society Br. 8, \$6.50: Socialist Club, Woodside, L. I., \$5; A. K. & S. K. Br. 158, \$35; Furriers Union, \$35; N. W. Corner, \$1; Carriage & Wagon Workers No. 5, \$10; Beer Bottlers Union No. 347, \$5; Photo Engravers' Union No. 1, \$15; Bro of Carpenters No. 309, \$10; Wall Paper & Color Mixers No. 2, \$10; Operative Plasterers Union No. 36, \$16.50; Polish Socialist Alliance, \$5; Bethlehem Local Socialist Party, \$5.35; Arbeiter Liederkranz, \$15; Clgar Makers' Union No 144, \$200; Rockmen's Protective Union No 10,631, \$200; Columbus Lodge No. 401, \$5; Jack London Socialist Club. \$5; Jewelry & Silver Case Makers Union, \$5; United Garment Workers Local No. 92, \$10; Sheep Butchers Union No. 10, \$70.25; General Council Laborers Protective Unions, \$50; S. D. P. Women's Branch No. 2, \$10; total collected, \$761.15; previously acknowledged, \$5,821; total to date, \$6.582.15.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: Beef Small Stock & Provision Team-sters, \$10; A. K. & S. K. Br. 158, \$15; General Executive Board Workmen's Circle, \$100; Bro of Carpenters No. 875, \$50; Photo Engravers' Union No. 1, \$10; Auditing Committee A. K. & S. K. Br. 24,25c.; Chas. Stifter, \$1; Furriers Union, \$15 Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 390, \$11,38; Workmen's Cir-Freiburg, Germany, \$2; N. Weinberg. 50c.; Arbeiter Liederkranz, \$5; Jack London Socialist Club. \$3; Chas. Rice, 50c.; Revolutionary Aid Society of Go mel. \$10; total, \$238.68; previously acknowledged, \$2,726.92; total to date, \$2,965.55.

All contributions for the Defense or Agitation Fund from Manhattan and the Bronx and all communications for the New York Conference should be sent to Financial Secretary U. Solo-mon, 66 E. Fourth street, New York

RALLYING STRONGLY.

ROCHESTER WORKERS

Cook Opera House was crowded last Sunday afternoon at the protest meeting held under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Roch ester, N. Y. The speakers were Luella Twining of Denver and Max S. Hayes of Cleveland. Frank Keough, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council, presided. Resolutions of pro-test were adopted and a collection of \$84.15 was taken up. Music was furnished by the Fifty-fourth Regiment Orchestra. The meeting was a great success and received good notices in the local papers.

At the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference meeting held Saturday, Feb. 23, the following Rechester unions were represented: Central Trades and Labor Council. Building Trades Council, Engineers No. 71, Carpenters Nos. 72, 231 and 179, Horsesboers, Metal Polishers, Moulders, Nos. 11 and 12, Lithographers, Sheet Metal Workers, No. 46, Brewery Workers No. 4, Bricklayers and Plasterers, Painters and Decorators, Cigarmakers No. 5, Ele-

and 44, Lathers No. 14, Boot and Shoe Workers, Truck Drivers No. 304, Musicians, Glass Bottle Blowers, German Hod Carriers, Brewery Workers No. 156, Ice Handlers and Peddlers, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Street Railway Employees, Typographical No. 15, Typographia No. 5, Woman's Union Labor League, Wood Carvers, Social-ist Party, Workingmen's Circle and the Labor Lyceum. The next meeting of the Conference will be held Saturday, March 2, 8 p. m.

YONKERS UNIONS AT WORK.

The Yonkers Conference will hold a mass meeting at Turn Hall, Elm street, on Friday, March 1, at which the speakers will be Clement J. Driscoll of the "Evening Journal," Frank Bohn of Brooklyn, and William Mailly. The Teutonia Singing Society and the Musical Union will render selections. The following organizations are participating in the Conference: The Yonkers Federation of Labor, L. U. 273 and 726 Brotherhood of Carpenters, 187 Brother of Painters, Typographical Union, Bakers, Steam Fitters, Hatters, 60 and 75 International Machinists, Electrical Workers, Workman's Sick Benefit Society, Industrial Workers, The Cremation Society, and the Jewish Literary Society.

About \$175 has been collected, of which \$100 has been forwarded to the Defense Fund. Each delegate has been provided with a collection list and copies of Judge McKenna's opinion are being circulated.

Conferences are being organized at Mount Vernon and Peekskill.

NEWARK CONFERENCE . MAKES GOOD START.

The first meeting of the Moyer-Haxwood Protest Conference of Essex County, N. J., was held on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at Socialist Hall, 230 Washington street, Newark, with 21 local unions reporting: other labor bodies were also represented.

The following officers were elected: J. Lacombe, Chairman; B. Weckstein, Vice-Chairman; J. L. Jaggers Secretary: A. Diefenbach. Financial Secretary; H. Washong, Treasurer.

A number of the delegates present volunteered to reach the various or-ganized labor bodies and enlist their co-operation.

IN PHILADELPHIA

The Philadelphia Protest Conference is growing in numbers and enthusiasm. At the last meeting Secretary Moore's reply to Congressman Wanger's letter defending the Supreme Court's decision was unanimously endorsed. A circular addressed to all labor organizations in the country asking their opinion as to the advisability of a national enoference, if they would participate in one and suggestions as to what a national conference could do, was also endorsed. Receipts of the meeting were: Carpet Weavers No. 473, \$10; Bakers No. 6, \$10; Typographical Union No. 2, \$10; Amalgamated Glass Workers No. -1, \$10. In the last report Mrs. Heer was given credit for collecting \$5 instead of \$6,20.

IRON CITY WORKERS

ENLIST DAILY PRESS The protest meeting held under the auspices of the Iron City Trades Counell of Allegheny County, was attended by between 500 and 600 people. inclemency of the weather had much to do with keeping the people away. Resolutions were adopted and sent to cle Br. 18, Gloversville, \$5; W. L. Holt, | Congress, asking that body to appoint imission to investigate the case

> A collection amounting to \$54,23, was taken up. President Ireland of the Trades Council acted as chairman. President Feehan of District No. 5. United Mine Workers; James Clark. Vice-President; Attorney Wm. Brennan, A. M. Swartz of the Carpenters President McArdle of the Iron and Steel Workers were the speakers.

The Pittsburg "Leader" published nearly a half page on the Moyer-Haywood case last Sunday.

A petition signed by 3,000 people has been presented to the same paper, with the request that the "Leader" send a special representative to the Mover-Haywood trial. The petition adds that the Associated Press reports are unreliable. The request will likely be

MEETINGS HELD

AND TO COME. The labor organizations of New Rochelle will hold a protest meeting at the Opera House on Sunday, Mar. 3, 3 p. m. Nearly every union in the city is participating. The speakers will be J. T. B. Gearlety and William Mailly.

The meeting at Trenton, N. J., iast Sunday afternoon was the most suc-cessful labor demonstration held in the city in years. George R. Kirkpatrick and Charles P. Gildea were the speakers. Taylor Opera House was packed with an enthusiastic crowd and a good collection taken up.

At Bridgeport, Conn., last Sunday the meeting held at Poli's Theater under the direction of the Central Labor Union was a success. J. L. Ryan presided. The speakers were Ella Reeve vator Constructors, Foundry Em-ployees, Electrical Workers Nos. 88 to Congress to investigate, which was

AN ATTACK ON THE BALLOT.

Connecticut Socialists Fight Disfranchisement Scheme.

Capitalist Politicians in Legislature Propose to Make It Impossible for Small and Poor Parties to Nominate.

The Socialists of Connecticut are making a fight against the Direct Pripury Bill now under consideration in the Legislature. The obvious purpose -one might almost say the avowed purpose-of this bill is to exclude from the official ballot the small and financially poor parties, especially the Socinlists, and to reduce the elections to a farce by giving the voters a choice only between two parties with full barrels".

This bill provides, among other things, that no nomination papers for any candidate shall be deemed filed until the following sums shall have been deposited with the Secretary of State: For each candidate for any state office or Representative-at-large in the United States Congress, \$250; for Representatives in Congressional districts, \$150 each; for Sheriff, \$100; for State Senator or Mayor or Warden, \$50; for Representative in the lower house of the Legislature or for Judge of Probate, \$25; for Alderman, Councilman, or Burgess, \$15; for other city or boro offices, \$10.

It provides further that each candidate must file a nominating petition signed by at least 3 per cent of the voters in the territory in which he is to be voted for and that each of these signers must be personally known to him and he personally known to them and they personally known to each other.

It is perfectly obvious that only a party machine with plenty of money at its command could gather the signatures needed to meet the latter requirement. As for the other provision a party nominating a full state ticket would have to deposit between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The Republican and Democratic parties, backed by mill owners and bankers, could easily do this; but for the workingmen compos ing the Socialist Party it would be alreost impossible. Furthermore, it is provided that if a candidate gets 10 per cent of the total vote his deposit shall be refunded, but if he gets les than that the money shall be forfeited to the state. In other words, any third party shall be heavily fined for bayin: the temerity to try to bring its principles before the people of the state.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party calls on all party members and sympathizers and all fair minded citizens to interest themselves personally in the defeat of this infamous scheme Each of them should write to the State Senator and Representative from nis district urging them to vote against the bill. Party locals, trade unions and other workingmen's organizations should also adopt appropriate resolutions and send them to the members of the Legislature and to the daily

SAFEGUARDING PUBLIC MORALITY.

"The World" of last Sunday has almost a column devoted to a swell dinner given by some respectable "pillars" of society in a "smart" restaurant the night before. A dancer called "Little Egypt" and others provided entertainment and the performance was very "suggestive." Members of the Seligman, Guggenheim, Lewisohn Rothschild and other eminent families were there. "Public morality" will surely not go astray so long as its cul livation is in their keeping.

aiready signed by local unions, was endorsed and a collection taken up. There will be a meeting at Provi dence, R. I., on Sunday next, at which James F. Carey will speak.

Chicago is organizing a big confer ence, in which the unions of the city ere actively taking part.

DOWN IN MAINE.

The workingmen of Knox and Lincoln Counties, Me., held a large pro test meeting at Rockland on Feb. 22 Notwithstanding that the weather was 15 below zero, a parade of one hundred people with torches in line wa held, and a big crowd gathered at the hall to hear speeches by John W. Brown and James F. Carey. Strong resolutions were adopted. The conference of Knox and Lincoln Counties proposes that a New England conference be called at Boston to select : representative to the trial and have elected L. E. Bramhall a delegate in case such a conference is held. Nearly all the unions in both counties are

-A clerk in Jersey City knowing the combination on a Standard Oil safe, took \$417 and was caught. Rockefeller's combination cannot be worked by everybody.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Predictions of Coming Crises-What They Fear

Two voices from the world of finance and business were raised last week prophesying dire things for 1998. Soon to be retired, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw predicts an increase of manufactures in excess of domestic demand, which will lead to the "greatest conflict ever waged in the world. It will be a war for the markets." He also foresees large numbers of the unemployed.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, says that hard times are due next year. General retrenchment is under way and less money is being spent on new works To soothe the anxiety of the workers and to comfort them in their coming distress, Mr. Hill tells them that "it is only natural that many of the producers should suffer." How consoling!

Shaw looks forward with terror to the time when the capitalist class will be drawn into the vortex of war to get rid of their plunder. Hill tries to lull workingmen into an attitude of resignation to the coming crash. Both gentlemen regard its coming as a natural thing to be taken as a matter of

Whether their predictions are realized next year is a matter of confecture, but that it is a possibility of the future cannot be denied. What gives these prophets of evil much concern is not the suffering that must come from such a disaster, but that it will imperil the industrial system from which it arises. Mr. Shaw says "then will come great danger to the country for these men (the workers) will be

Why should they not be "hard to deal with" when they are face to face with the incapacity and failure of the capitalist owners? When industry stops, or workers starve and goods rot, it is evidence that the capitalists are not capable of managing industry. The increasing number of workingmen who realize that will, indeed, be "hard to deal with." They will refuse to be lieve that "it is only natural that many of the producers should suffer." will gradually dawn on them that "it is only natural" that capitalists should cease to own and that industry shall become common instead of private property.

STEVE ADAMS' TRIAL.

The Famous "Confessions" Introduced and Attorney Darrow for the Defense Begins to Use the Probe,

WALLACE, Ida., Feb. 24.- The trial of Steve Adams progresses slowly. The famous "confession" which Adams ande or is said to have made while in rison under the influence of Detective McParland and Warden Whitney has een introduced in evidence by the resecution. It is a long and cather disconnected story, alleging that Adams was bired by Geo. F. Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners to commit murder in the interest of that organization, and indirectly im plying that Secretary Haywood was ognizant of the bargain. President Moyer is not implicated by it.

As is known, Adams has since repu diated this confession, saving that it was wrung from him by threats and thru the "third degree", told that he would be hanged if he did not do as McParland instructed him, and promised his life in case he made the destred statements to be used in bringing the Western Federation officers to the gallows. In a moment of weak ness, it appears, he yielded to this pressure, but afterwards resolved to tell the truth and take his chances like a man.

Attorney Darrow of the defense yesterday began his cross examination of Warden Whitney as to the methods by which this confession was obtained. Whitney will be a very uncomfortable man before Darrow is done

THE ERIE'S ECONOMY.

The real reason for the Eric Railroad laying off a large number of its suburban trains is given in the published statement of an employee of the road. 'The officials have declared that the road "thru the scarcity of labor was unable to get skilled workmen to repair the engines." To this the employee in question retorts: "There are enough workmen to be had if the Erie would only pay the price. But the policy of the management is to employ cheap labor and cut down expenses Which is logical, for the lower the wages the more profits for the railroad The commuters who have homes along the Eric road may have more sympathy for the unions that are trying to better the workers' condition after this, even if they will insist upon supporting private ownership.

Sparge's "Socialism" free with twelve yearly subscriptions for The Worker. See premium offer on our fourth

MR. MALLOCK AS SILENT AS A CLAM.

Shaw and Hill Make Civic Federation's Imported Champion Seems to Have Neither the Courage to Accept Nor the Courtesy to Acknowledge Our Offer to Give Him Ample Space in The Worker to Cite Authorities for His Version of Socialist Theory.

suance of his employers' plan to depend ou reckless, persistent, and widely published falsehood, rather than on any approach to fair and manly discussion, for the success of his attack on Socialism, has made no reply to the offer made him by the Editor of The Worker over a week ago. Our readers way find interest in the letter. which was as follows: Mr. W. H. Mallock:

Sir:-In your lectures at Columbia University you have imputed to Socialists the theory that only manual labor produces wealth for, to speak with more exactness, produces value; you have charged us with denying or ignoring the economic productivity of mental labor, such as labor of invention and labor of superintendence Upon this interpretation of Socialist theory, very largely, you have foundd your whole argument.

We maintain that in this particular -not now to mention any other-you have seriously misrepresented the theory which you are engaged in combatting. We deny that Socialists hold or ever have held the theory which you impute to them. We assert that Socialists recognize the productivity of mental labor equally with manual la bor-the distinction which they make being, not between mental and manual labor, but between labor devoted to the production of goods (including under the term "production" all socially necessary processes of transportation and exchange to the point where the goods pass into the hands of the consumer) and labor expended in success ful or unsuccessful efforts to enrich certain persons at the expense of

So far as concerns the modern in ternational Socialist movement—"the only Socialism which counts", as Guesde has put it—the Socialism of the organized Socialist parties in every civilized country from Russia westward to Japan and from Norway to South Africa and Australia—the Socialism which counts its three and a quarter millions of voting adherents in Ger many, its million in France, its threequarters of a million in Austria, its half-million in Belgium, its half-million in the United States, its hundreds of thousands in Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Servia, Bulgaria. Rumania, Canada, Japan, Australia, South Africa, Argentina, and Chile and its yet unrecorded numbers in the Russian Empire-so far as concerns this Socialism which has in recent years given so much alarm to the Civic Federation and prompted it to invite you to come over here to exorcise the "Red Specter"-so far as concerns this really formidable species of Socialism, we emphatically assert that your statement above referred to is absolutely

As a Scholar and a Gentleman.

You have a certain advantage. You speak from the platform of a great university. Abundant space is given in the great daily papers to reports of your addresses. The halls of Columbia are not open to us. The dailies only and we shall see that the passages are rarely and grudgingly give us a few inches of space in which to reply. The sary, translated, under the censorship funds at our command for the hiring of your representative. If any other of halls, the advertising of meetings, and the printing of literature are very small indeed compared to those which the Civic Federation can spend in disseminating your statements and mis-statements. The consciousness of possessing that advantage ought to inspire you, as a scholar and as a gentleman, to most scrupulous care in your statement of your opponents' position and to courtesy and exactitude in your re-plies to criticisms. You have been called upon, with as much-publicity as we could command to verify by full and specific citation of Socialist authorities the statement here called in question. You have replied, not by cit ing your sources, but by an off-hand statement that there are several kinds of Socialists and that it is the habit of Socialists to deny their own theories as soon as they are cornered in de-

There may be several "varieties" of Socialists, Mr. Mallock. We will not

Mr. Mallock, apparently in pur- argue the point. There is one variety which, as we have pointed out, is a powerful and growing force in the political and social life of every civilized nation to-day. This body, numbering somany millions of organized and active men and women, counts Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, not as its infallible prophets, but as its great scientific spokesmen; it has the same regard for their words that the world of natural science has for those of Humboldt and Darwin. Surely this "varlety" of Socialists is worthy of your special attention. This is the "variety" of Socialism that is troubling the minds of the gentlemen of the Civic Federation. This is the "variety" you have to combat, if your mission here is not to be a fiasco. If you have the courage and courtesy of a gentleman, if you have the intellectual conscience of a man of science, you will not slip any opportunity to justify your public statements in so far, at least, as they concern this "varicty" of Socialism.

Mallock's Excuse Met.

You have been publicly challenged to public debate. You have declined the challenge on the ground that "the fewness of the days which are left you in New York would render your presence impossible at any such meeting; even if you thought-as you do notthat oral discussion before a large audience facilitates the elucidation of complicated scientific problems."

We will make you a proposition, Mr. Mallock, which is free from both the objections you here urge.

We do not challenge you to general debate. We understand that your audresses are to be published by the Civic Federation in pamphlet form; and we assure you that they will be met with a fitting reply in the same form. We do challenge you, meanwhile-and your acceptance would do. much to clear the ground for further discussion, to eliminate misunderstanding and thus "facilitate the elucidation" of this "complicated scientific problem" - to give us your authority for the statement for, as we insist, the misstatement) of a fundamental point in Social economic theory to which we have above referred. you to prove, by quotation from au-thoritative Socialist writers-or speakers r representative Socialist organizations, that the modern Socialist movement-the movement dating from the issuance of the "Communist Manifesto" in 1848-that Socialists deny the economic productivity of mental labor as such and hold only manual labor to be productive of value.

The Worker will give you four columns (about 3,600 words) for such citations. If that is not enough, it will give you another four columns in the succeeding issue, and even in a third.

If you choose to appoint some friend to see that your "copy" is fairly treat-ed, we shall extend him every courtesy. If engagements already made so ccupy your time as to make it impracticable for you to transcribe the passages which you wish to quote, you may simply indicate volume and page, difficulty occurs to you, you have but to name it, and we shall do all in our power to help you in overcoming it. What we desire is to get before the public your authorities for the interpretation of Socialist theory which you

have advanced and which we impugn. Here is not a question of "oral disassion before a large audience," Mr. Mallock. "The fewness of your days in New York" need not prevent your acceptance of this challenge. If you know Socialist literature well enough conscientiously to assume to discuss the subject as you are doing, you must have extensive notes at hand and can easily indicate the passages upon which you have this interpretation. Come. Mr. Mallock, we want your authorities. Will you name them?

Sincerely yours. ALGERNON LEE. Editor of The Worker. 15 Spruce St., New York, Feb. 18,

A REPLY TO MR. MALLOCK

BY MORRIS HILLQUIT

In The Worker of March 9-next week's issue-which goes into the

man that Mallock has reached thru the daily press. Prices: 10 to 100 copies, one cent each; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200, \$1.20;

300 or more, 50 cents a hundred; cash to accompany orders. Get your orders in early, to avoid delay in shipping.

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dressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts with one to returned unless stamps are enfoad. One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

Receipts are never sent to individual sub-

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

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A REPLY TO MALLOCK.

Next week The Worker will publish a reply to Mr. Mallock's lectures against Socialism, written by Morris Hillault. To name the writer is to give sufficient assurance that the work will be well done. Our readers will enjoy Hillquit's exposure of Mallock's misrepresentations and his keep analysis of what the Civic Federation offers under the name of argument.

But that is not enough. We do not wish to offer this only to our few thousand regular readers. It ought to go to many thousands more. Having finished his course at Columbia and got his refutation of his own distorted version of Socialism put before the public in New York and the vicinity by the aid of the capitalist press of this city, Mr. Mallock is now repeating the process from Harvard with the co-operation of the New England dailies, and will then work some other pertion of the country from some other subsidized center of maleducation. It is understood, moreover, that the Civic Federation is to publish them in pamphlet form to be circulated among workingmen at the expense and for the benefit of the employers. Mallock is reaching millions of readers. Hillquit's reply to Mallock ought also to

reach millions. We have no society of millionaires like the Civic Federation to pay for circulating the reply to Mallock. That must be done by the combined effort erch contributing his mite to pay for the printing and doing his share in the work of distribution. We appeal to the readers of The Worker to see that next week's issue is circulated in every accessible quarter-in the shops and factories, in the colleges, in the tenements, wherever there is a chance that Mallock's perversions may, if unarswered, do the movement some harm

Besides Hillquit's reply to Mallock, the paper will contain important matter about the Moyer-Haywood case and other valuable articles. Contro versial and routine matter of interest only to party members will be excluded or kept within the smallest possible space, and the issue will be an exceptionally good one for propaganda. Every comrade ought to help in spreading it abroad,

Orders should be sent in as early as possible, to avoid delay in filling them The prices for bundles are: Less than 100, one cent a copy; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents a hundred. As these prices hardly more than pay for paper, handling, and postage, and as The Worker has to put up cash to meet its bills. we must ask that comrades and organizations will send money with their

A touching and pathetic sermon was

ing and stock owning congrgation that God "is crying to his children who are in captivity, who are in bondage, whether it be of the world, the flesh o the devil." The woes of Morgan and his kindred patriots in this world of carnal things and muck rakers inspires pity in the breasts of all. May the Lord's servant assist in delivering them from their "captivity and bondage" and smite the heathen both hip and thigh.

GOOD OMENS FOR FRELAND.

In the movement known as Sinn Fein (Our Selves) the aspirations of the Irish people for freedom and progress have taken on a new form of ex pression. Sinn Fein is intensely national. That is inevitable, we believe, so long as Ireland continues to be treated as a conquered country; nationalism is a normal stage in the development to internationalism; it must, in general, develop itself before it can give birth to a higher phase of the historic struggle; Irish nationalism can be considered abnormal only in the sense that it is belated, that the social evolution of the Irish people has been delayed and distorted by English misrule just as that of the Polish people has been checked and perverted by Russian and Prussian tyranny or that of the Jews by Christian persecution. What is peculiar about Sinn Fein as compared with earlier movements in Irciand is that it places its chief reliance on economic action, the not excluding other methods. A general and centinuous boycott of English trade and manufacture, a continuous effort to avoid economic relations with the English and to encourage the development of Irish industry, is the central feature of its program. What effect this may have, how practicable it may prove and, if successful, how far its good results may outweigh its bad ones only time can tell. Meanwhile, two or three other features of the movement deserve note and cannot but be pleasing to Socialists of every nation or race.

In the first place, the Sinn Fein movement seems to be having an unprecedented degree of success in elimiunting the religious hatred which has torn the Irish people asunder and rendered both factions an easy prey to the ruling class of the ruling nation for three hundred years. Catholic Irishmen and Protestant Irishmen seem to be learning to forget old crimes and traditional insults and to be able to meet without fighting over creeds and sacraments. If the Green and the Orange can continue thus to fraternize in Ireland, we who bear the Red aloft all over the world may well rejoice.

Again, and quite in line with this internal harmony, the adherents of Sinn Fein show a sympathetic and an intelligent interest in the movements of the oppressed in other lands-even of the Jews in Russia and the "beathen" 'toilers of India and Japan.

Finally-and this is to us the most

promising feature of the movement-Sinn Fein is making an energetic and !t seems, an encouragingly successful propaganda against the recruiting sergeant. If there has been anything in Irish history more disheartening than the quarrels between poor toiling Catholics and poor tolling Protestants, it has been the fact that every year vast numbers of the sons of Irish the British army to fight the battles of Lombard Street, to go out to India or Africa or wherever they might be sent to do the bloody work of the bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and landlords who issue their orders thru Westminsters and St. James' to exploit workers in every part of the Empire. Within the last year, it is reported, the military authorities have become seriously disturbed by the increasing difficulty of getting irish recruits. That fact deserves a place in the record along with the army and Lavy mutinies in Russia, the antimilitarist agitation in France, and similar the lesser manifestations in other countries of the gradual awakening of the oppressed masses of the civilized world to a realization that it is foolish to spill their own blood at the bidding of the classes who live by

Sinn Fein is, of course, by no means Socialist movement. It has no conscious tendency in our direction. But it may not improbably do much to prepare the way for an Irish brigade of the international Socialist army.

FROM A SWORN FOE OF "CLASS LEGISLATION". In an address on "What Americans

Must do to Make an Export Business", Mr. James W. Van Cleave, President of the National Association of Manuthat of Bishop Potter's delivered a facturers, tells his fellow capitalists week ago in which he told his bank- of a few of the things his class re-

quire to insure their supremacy. We presume the gentleman has a horfor of class rule in any phase of human activity and would be the last to admit that the things he asks for are to the particular advantage of his class. Mr. Van Cleave is modest in his demands, a few of which are as follows: Government provision for a better consular service of trade drummers, especially better trained in foreign languages; establishment of a manual training department in all public schools where boys of the age of 10 or 11 can learn to handle all the tools used in the ordinary mechanical trades; higher trade schools for those passing the manual training branch, so that the capitalists, (Mr. Van Cleave practically says), will have a supply of trained workers to fall back on in case of strikes; tariff revision in 1909; government aid in shipping commodities as well as finding a market for them; "harmony" between employers and workers.

These are only some of the things Mr. Van Cleave wants. The training school is to be an agency for stocking the labor market in order that pork and pigiron may be produced in more abundance. Trade drumming by consular agents to be more effective so that merchandise may not glut the home market, and "paternal" aid thru a ship subsidy to help in disposing of it. These are not asked for in the interests of a class. It is only the workers who have asked for an eight-hour law for years and never got it, that ask for "class legislation".

But Mr. Van Cleave and his colleagues are patriotic gentlemen, for he assures us that his ideal is to "place our flag on all the world's seas." Of course it is a mere incident that that fing should fly at the mast of subsidized ships carrying the pork and pigiron for which a market is found by government drummers. Modest patriots are they all. The self sacrifice and solicitude they display is in marked contrast with the "narrowness and arregance (!) of the labor unions" which Mr. Van Cleave in a burst of indignation condemns.

For insufferable arrogance commend us to the modern capitalist that has transformed all institutions to serve his class interests and who turns a plous face of protest to the workers whose mission it is to abolish the class rule that exists to-day. .

MR. BRYAN'S LIBERALISM.

In an interview last week William Jennings Bryan is quoted as approving President Roosevelt in the Brownsville affair. As Socialists we have no particular interest in the discharge of the colored troops without investigation or trial. On principle, however, we oppose government by executive decree or any other underno cratic procedure that makes any man or number of men the victim of the vengeance or caprice of another. Our opposition is all the more emphatic if such action is taken without investigation or, at least, a trial. Still more would we oppose the summary punishment of a number of innocent men in order to reach one or more guilty ones. We fail to see how any sincere man of professed democratic tendericles can endorse the acts mentioned.

But we can understand how a democratic candidate for the presidency whose chief source of strength comes a bourbon aristocracy by endorsing such autorcratic acts. W. J. Bryan without the support of the industrial rulers of the South can never be a formidable candidate. He cannot offend them by opposing acts that are popular with them. So be defends discharge and conviction without trial What more could he asked of even a Tsar? And is this not in perfect accord with the slience of the "Commoner" on the kidnapping and imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone?

The Democratic candidate for president, like all "liberals," maintains the shifty, compromising, placating attitude that distinguishes them in every country. One moment he is the "peerless leader" attacking abuses where it will not diminish his strength and defending them elsewhere where it will aid him. Denouncing a Parker before the convention and swallowing him after. Proclaiming bimetalism the issue in one election, imperialism in another, and discarding both with equal facility, holding to nothing that is sound, rejecting everything that is logical and with the main eye to political fortunes that are seldom realized, the "liberal" is a-monument of inconsistency and failure.

A "MOST NOTABLE" WRECK.

In complling a list of the killed and injured in railroad wrecks for the past six months, the New York "Tribune" singled out one as "the most notable In forming this judgment one would conclude that it was based on the large number of killed and wounded. In go-

ing over the list it is shown that the most disastrous was the wreck at Washington, D. C., in which 50 were killed and 60 injured, but it is not the "most notable" one according to the "Tribune". We try again. The next is the wreck at Atlantic City, N. J., in which 57 were drowned and 20 injured. Perhaps this one will be considered of supreme importance, but a reference to the "Tribune" list shows we are again mistaken. We next turn to the wreck at Woodville, Ind., where 47 were crushed and burned and to Sandford, Ind., where 32 were blown to pieces or cremated, but neither are these the "most notable" in the estimation of the "Tribune". One wreck at Lynchburg, Va., in which but seven were killed has been singled out as the most notable wreck of the period". Not because of any great loss of life; not because of any acute suffering of the victims, but because one of them was a capitalist, the president

of the road! The "Tribune" considers the death of this one man of more importance than all the others, some of whom met lingering deaths while pinioped in the

wreckage. "Every man is of equal importance" 'there are no class distinctions"; etc., the "Tribune" and its kind all inform their readers. In reality they will not concede that even death obliterates class distinctions. A dead capitalist is still a superior being and carries to the grave the stamp of his class. His death in a wreck of minor importance raises it to the position of the "most notable" one during the past six months.

The "Tribune" and Mr. Mallock should get together; their blunders should make for a sympathetic bond between them.

CONGEALED INFECTION.

The report of the Merchants' Assoclation Committee on Ice Supply. unde to Governor Hughes, discloses the fact that ice containing intestinal and typhoid germs is being harvested ir the Hudson. The sewage of a popviation of something like 700,000 is discharged into the Hudson River. It lms been scientifically demonstrated that their being frozen in this filth does not destroy the infecting power of the germs. Experiments made with samples selected at random show that the ice now being harvested is infected.

Yet this "solidified sewage", to use the language of the report, is being harvested and will be sold unless the State Superintendent of Health Interferes. He, however, doubts his authority to interfere. Should the Ice Trust be permitted to sell this sewage there are those living now that will die of typhoid and other diseases next summer.

Last week The Worker reported that the Ice Trust is allowing the pure ice of the Penobscot River in Maine to ret. One reason for this is that it is chenper to harvest the sewage deposits of the Hudson than to transport pure ice from Maine. "Jungle" ice is to be substituted because it is less expensive and more fertile of dividends, as well as of disease germs. Because capitalists want profits and still more profits such legal murder is possible.

This situation affords an interesting example of how capitalist ownership can so pervert things as to make then serve totally different purposes than their legitimate use would effect. Ice which is used to prevent contamination becomes of itself a deadly contamination to those who must use the product of the Ice Trust. Can a more absurd, even criminal perversion of the use of an article of health be imagined?

The only proposal for preventing the sale of this disease laden ice is inspection of it by the health authorities. But as stated, there is no assurance that this will be done. Capitalist production has made necessary meat, milk, food and ice inspectors, and factory and child labor inspection. The estab hishment of these institutions is a confession that society must provide a borde of official police, to guard against being infected with disease or being killed by the owning class. That people are poisoned, inoculated with disease or killed because capitalists desire dividends, makes the results just the same as the they acted with criminal intent. There is scarcely an article included in the daily fare of the people and produced for profit that is not adulterated or poisoned. The disclosures regarding "solidified

sewage" are no unusual phenomenon. They merely indicate that no industry is safe in the hands of a profit taking

class and that filth and germs of disease and death will be palmed off for economic gain. Nor can there be any appreciable decrease of this tendency so long as consent is given to capitalist ownership of the plants and machinery by which wealth is produced. The capitalists seem determined to do one of two things: Either increase the number of Socialists or kill the people that consent to their rule. At present they are successful in both. Will they continue to be?

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

J. H.-The Rand School of Social Science is at 112 E. Nineteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Irving Classes are held on all week place. day evenings except Saturdays, A public lecture is given every Sunday at 11 a. m. The reading room is very well equipped and is open to all who wish to use it between 10 a. in. and 10 p. m. daily. For further information address the secretary, W. J. Ghent, at

P. W. EICHBERG.-It was Gaylord Wilshire who debated with Prof. Seligman in Cooper Union, Friday evening, Jan. 16, 1903.

Three weeks ago we published an open letter from Gaylord Wilshire in ceply to certain remarks made in an earlier issue of this paper and certain others made by the "Social Democratic Herald" upon his gold-mine proposition. The same open letter was to the "Social Democratic Herald" The latter has not published it in full. choosing to omit-"for the sake of brevity principally", as it explains-a very considerable portion. Nevertheless, Frederic Heath, editor of the "Social Democratic Herald", asks us to publish a reply on his behalf, even to that portion which he sees fit to hold back from his readers. We respectfully decline. We are good natured, but we don't care to establish a reputation as "easy marks". Having criticized Wilshire, we felt ourselves in fairness bound to print his reply. But we are not fighting the Lattles of the "Social Democratic Herald"-at least not till it learns to fight fair.

The "Appeal to Reason", always more on the alert to advertise itself than to serve and co-operate with the Socialist Party, has broken even its own sensational record by offering a reward of some thousands of dollars to any person or persons who will kidnap ex-Governor Taylor, now residing in Indiana, and deliver him to the authorities in Kentucky, where he is under indictment for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel.

The idea is that such an act would parallel the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, officers the Western Federation of Miners, whose cause the Socialist Party and other labor organizations are now so vicorously championing. And by some curious process of reasoning the "Appeal" seeks to convince its readers that, by thus kidnapping and bringing to the gallows a capitalist politician who is alleged to be a murderer, it will help the workingmen whom capitalist politicians have kidnapped and threaten to bring to the gallows.

If the cases are parallel, then the scheme is a shameful one. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone are innocent if Taylor is innocent, the "Appeal" is trying to hire men to put an innocent man into the hands of bloodthirsty enemies: the indicial murder of Tay lor would neither prevent nor atone for the judicial murder of our Western brothers; it would simply put the "Appeal" in the same class with Peabody, McDonald; Gooding, and McParland If Taylor is guilty ,the cases are not parallel; the punishment of a Repub lican murderer in Kentucky would neither prevent the murder of innocent workingmen in Idaho nor in any way help the working class.

If the proposed kidnapping should succeed and if Taylor should then apneal to the United States Supren Court, that august body would have no difficulty in finding reasons for set ting him free if it so desired; and in so doing it neither would nor could liberate Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. At the best the one thing ac complished would be to show that the Supreme Court does not deal out equal justice without respect to persons; but that has been abundantly ready; it is not worth while to risk human lives for the sake of one more demonstration of the Supreme Court's inconsistency.

If-what is more likely, since Taylor knows undoubtedly bow to ucick and straight and since he is forewarned of his danger-if the attempt fails and, instead of Taylor going to the gallows in Kentucky, some of his assailants go to eternity by the revolver route, or if, failing in the attempt, they land in an Indiana prisonin either of those extremely probable cases, who will be responsible? Will it not be the "Appeal"?

The "Appeal" is playing with fire. It is trying to imitate the reprehensible methods of the money-mad bourgeoisie. We enter our protest. We wish it to be known, at least, that the Socialist Party is not responsible for the dangerous if not actually criminal sensa tionalism of an individual Journalist who happens to count himself one of its adherents.

-Fortunately for him Mr. Mallock is independently wealthy and he doesn't have to live upon the actual reward he should receive for the ability displayed in his anti-Socialist ************ RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY.

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THEIR MASTER'S VOICE. Addressing himself to the plight of the Republican majority in the Pennsylvania legislature, which is pledged to pass a law limiting passenger on the railroads of the state to two cents a mile, President George Baer of that important corporation, the Reading Company, said: assume that these pre-election prom-ises—whilst well enough intended—are subject to reconsideration by men who have assumed official responsibility."

Now the citizens expected That the men they had elected Would redeem their piedge to legislate fo a two-cent railroad fare; But the statesmen (need I mention?)

Hadn't harbored that intentiexplanation to their mas ter, Deacon Baer

(Who's in league with God Almighty as the world is well aware!) And a meek, adoring nation

Which, as partner of High Providence, the Prophet deigned to make: "No subordinate official

Is responsible. Our wish'll Rule: for pre-election promises are only made to break. (And besides, Our consecrated mines and

railroads are at stake!")

A SOAP-BOX STORY.

Whenever I hear a capitalist politiclan telling how much he loves and admires the horny-handed son of toil. I am reminded of the man who once bought a dog. Next day he returned

"Say!" he cried, "that dog I bought of you yesterday is a ferocious brute. He bit a big lump out of my little boy's leg."

"Well, boss," replied the dog fancier, "I told yer when you bought him that he was very fond of children!"

A CALLOUS CONFESSION.

The brutal indifference maintained by the capitalist class and its journal istic jackals toward the child labor blight, and the incredible lengths to which they will go in defending existing conditions, are vividly illustrated by the following extract from an editorial in the Baltimore "News":

"In our judgment the gravest object tion to the Beveridge Child Labor Bill is the tremendous stretching of the interstate commerce power of the Federal Government that it involves. No use hitherto made of that power even approximates in its character which would be resorted to if Congress were to put a ban-so far as in terstate transportation is concerned-upon all goods into the making of which the labor of children under 14 years of age has entered."

In itself, this is a frank confession that the toll of little children enters so largely into the production of commodities, that to deny transportation te such products would practically abolish the entire income from inter state freight traffic.

The "News" stands aghast with horror in the contemplation of this stupendous fact; not, be it understood because of the enslavement of childhood; not because of the appalling extent of this slavery; not because every pound of such freight is encrimsoned with the very life-blood of helpless bables slain for profit; but cause, forsooth, that ghastly PROFIT ITSELF is threatened; because, to use its own incredulous words, of the "tremendous stretching of Federal Government power involved."

And so this champion of wholesale child-slaughter, staggered at so unprecedented an attack upon "vester rights", voices its alarm thus:

"If Congress can stop the transportation of goods for a reason based NEITHER UPON THE CHARAC-TER OF THE GOODS nor upon any feature of the transportation, its action in so doing is evidently a measure not of commercial regulation, but of social discipline; and to this no limits whatever can be assigned."

The class-conscious "News", then, can see no blot upon the "character of the goods" whose manufacture has ruined the health, blighted the lov. seared the innocence and crushed out the very lives of a pathetic army of "children under 14 years of age". Unfortunately, capitalism is in no

danger of "social discipline" at the hands of its own paid defenders and hired retainers at Washington. This is the too-long-delayed duty of the working class; it is part and parcel of their retributive mission; and limits whatever can be assigned"-no compromise can be tolerated when the The "bitter cry of the children'

shall yet be answered.

TWO DEFINITIONS

It is interesting to learn that W. H. Mallock, the English lecturer who has been telling the Columbia University professors and students what he doesn't know about Socialism, is a "world famous sociologist and economist.

It is equally interesting to learn that in Esperanto, the new universal language, "Kondumnita malsugulo", means "damned fool." Selah!

CIVILIZING THE CHINESE. The Chinese laborers in the Van Rhu

gold mines recently presented to their white manager a handsome silver tray to mark their feelings of affection

Thus spreads civilization. Now let

Civic Federation to maintain the har-

Ah, but it's deeply touching-this spirit of brotherly love; at least, the coolies must have thought so when they were "touched" for a donation out of their handful-of-rice wages. And how ungenerous of them to

offer up their gratitude on a mere SILVER tray when they are permitted to take such a lot of gold from the mines. True, they don't KEEP the gold, but

their employers do; and the interests of both are identical.

WE'RE THE RICHEST NATION ON EARTH. The wealth of the United States in

1904 was \$107,000,000,000 Isn't it sweetly comforting to know

this, dear brethren? Next time you're hungry or out of a job, just gloat over these figures. They're very filling. Truly, we have much to be thankful

BILL JONES; YOUR NEIGHBOR Bill Jones is a typical fellow-Hard-working, hard-headed, content;

He finds in the newspapers yellow His thoughts, ready-made, for a cent. He hasn't much leisure for thinking And yet his opinions are strong: He'll tell you right out without blinking "This 'ere Socialism's wrong!"

Bill's labor is hard and degrading, He knows what it means to perspi The stink of the shop, all-pervading. Exudes, from his grimy attire;

He'll ask, your advances to foll, If you fellows won out ter Who's goin' to do the hard toll?' Now Bill loves a girl, but he's tarried

He feels that he cannot get married On nine or ten dollar And yet, your appeals interrupting. He'll answer, his lips are afoam:

"You fellows are bent on disrupth." The family life and the home: His worldly possessions are scanty; His meals far apart and impure; He lives in a rickety shanty; His job is at best insecut

And yet, if you try to convert him

(In grief at his life's bitter cup) He'll answer, as if the thought hurt him "You Socialists want to whack up!" And yet we must patiently labor With Bill (whom we find everywhere) For he's our immediate neighbor,
And one whom the Cause cannot spare. No Socialist can be immune, it

Is only a part of the fight make him a class-conscious Of Might in the Army of Right!

AN ANECDOTE FOR AGITATORS. Keep on telling the unenlightened toliers that their condition is actually worse than was that of the black chattel slave before the Uncivil War. They don't like to hear it, I know; but that's just the reason why we should keep on handing it out to them. It's a mental jolt that helps to start the

gray-matter into action Point out how the Southern slaveholder bought his slaves for a huge sum of hard cash, and consequently took good care of them. Show how the modern white slave is bought on the installment plan-day by day-the master having no direct propertyinterest in him beyond that, hence caring nothing for his welfare.

The following story, altho it has been often used, never falls to drive the point home convincingly:

A Southern planter, wanting the family mansion painted, put Sambo, a sinve, on the job. Sambo leisurely painted the first and then the second story. The third story looked too far above the ground for comfort. So Sambo organized a union of one—and went on strike. When the owner came round he beheld Sambo sitting idly in the shade

"Didn't I tell you to paint the mansion?' he demanded angrily.
"'Deed yo' did, boss," replied Sambo.
"Then why don't you finish the

"Well, I's 'fraid I'll fall an' break "The devil take your old black neck!

You paint that third story!" "Nar. look-a-here, boss: I cost you

s thousand dollahs, didn't I? Well, yes; but what about that?" "Oh, nuffin! only if I fall and break

mah neck, you'll be out a thousand dollars in hard cash, won't you?" "Um-er-well-yes!

"Well, den, boss, I guess you'd bet-ter HIRE A WHITE MAN to paint dat 'ar third story!" THE CHILDREN OF TOIL

They toil their tender lives away
In martyr'd babybood;
O'er cruel tasks that main and slay
They toil their tender lives away
Alex they do not along and play Alas, they do not sing and play
As little children should . . . They toll their tender lives away.

In martyr'd babyhood. They pine and fret the whole day long

In sweatshop, mill, and min nacious of the cruel wrong, They pine and fret the whole day long hem no play, no glad bird's song. No fields, no bright sun-shine . . They pine and fret the whole day long

They yearn in rain for sympathy, For love and tenderness: For love and tenderness; Their poor hearts shorn of childish give

They yearn in vain for sympathy. Dear Christ, in wrath and pity see These lambs whom Thou didst They years in vain for sympathy, For love and tenderness.

O ye who profit on their pain, We shall not soon forget! The children's cry is not in vain, O ye who profit on their pain: Of what avail your blood-wrought gain When we shall pay the debt? O ye who profit on their pain
WE SHALL NOT SOON FORGET

-Locals and clubs maintaining rea

the manager reciprocate with a nice our fourth page.

THE SMOKE OF SACRIFICE.

Being an Account of Child Labor in the Tobacco Industry.

By Edwin Markham, in Cosmopolitan.

Digging down into the buried cavedwellings of our prehistoric ancestors we sometimes come upon strange evidences of old, far-off, unhappy things unchronicled, unremembered tragedies of forgotten ages. In one cave a nameless little band on some dateless day were pursued to their death; and meir pathetic story is mutely recorded by a few heaps of crumbling bones and blunted spears. The bones of these ancient men lying beside their spears in a half-circle, just within the- en trance; while the bones of the women and children are heaped against the rocky walls at the back of the cave. These fierce, skin-clad men died protecting their women and their young they perished at the cave's mouth with women and children shielded from the enemy.

The labor barons of to-day are not so tender and heroic as were those hairy, unchurched savages who left their little epic in bone and flint. Ernest Crosby, our bard militant, speaks for certain of our "captains of industry." He makes them say:

So we draw up the armies of trade.

And invade, With the children in front to fall first, as is meet— Children of mill and of sweatshop and

mine.

And behind them the women stand,

Jaded and wan, in line; Then come the hosts of the diggers and builders, artizans, craftsmen, and all.

It is grand!

Let them fall: We are safe in the rear with the loot in our hand.

It is with the children of these labor armies that I am at this moment cerned. Over two millions of these little conscripts are at work in the mines, mills, factories, and shops of our great nation. True, the census enumerates only 1,782,000; but as the rate of increase from 1880 to 1000 was thirty-five thousand a year. and as factories are still multiplying, we may safely add two hundred thou sand to the census mark. Besides this increase, it is an undenied and undeniable fact that thousands of children are working under the protection of perjured certificates-documents that falsely represent them to be of legal age for man's work. If a twelve-yearold gets a "work-paper" declaring it to be fifteen years old, this child will, when only thirteen, be on record as sixteen years old and out of scope of the census enumeration. Thus thousands of rea! child workers may es

Not on the List.

Again; there are thousands that are not enumerated because they are working in their tenement homes; or because they are working with their elders as unpaid helpers, the elders drawing the little one's extra wage as a blind to the law. Here is a hole that will swallow up thousands of untabulated children. Many other children are working at obscure, unrecord ed street-trades, children that are related to society as the stray dogs of the town. Many others lurk in base ments at bag-making and rag-picking. children that no health inspector or school officer has ever scented out. The college settlement on Rivington street New York, will point out a mother and her brood who, undiscovered by any authority, fived in a cellar, like bats in the dark, for seven years, spending their lives for bread and shelter, mak ing paper bags for us at four cents a

Again, the concerns employing child labor are not going to confess to a census taker, any more than an inspector, their list of illegal workers. John Spargo points out an instance of the many oversights in the tremendous rush of a census count. He says that in 1900, only two hundred and nineteen children were listed as workers in five hundred factories in New York City; while the New York Child Labor Committee that same year found three hundred children in one factory.

They Depend on You.

Oh, friends, however determined you are to look on life thru rosy glasses, lay them aside for honest leases when you come to this problem of the work-children. They have no voice to speak their protest, even if they hal the wis om to see their wrongs. They must epend on you and me to create a saving sentiment in the nation. Be cheerful about the cutting off the hands of Congo savages when they do not bring chough rubber to satisfy the masters: serene about the flogging and out raging of women on the exile trails across Siberia; but do not be unmoved when you remember that, in your own city, perhaps, an army of tired chil-dren are marching home at daybreak after a night's work, and that another army of children are filing off to work till dark. Peradventure you do not see them, because you are asleep when they pass up and down the gray

"But should not our children work at all?" you ask. Yes, a child should work every day, as he should play every day and rest every day. He should summarize himself at work and at play in a hundred happy forms. No man may now tie a child in the stocks, or lash him at the post, or starve him, or main him. Why, then, should a labor buron be allowed to take scores children, shut them in for long may read this litany of evils. It is written large and black against civili-

them in mind? Work is what children need, as they need bread and sleep and play. But the bondage and drudgery of these mill children and factory children and mine children are not work but servitude that amounts almost to slavery.

Child Labor Unnecessary.

If every able-bodied man were at work, and still more help were needed to carry on the bread-labor of the nation; or if a Hindu famine were on the land and the people were forced to raise taxes for the rajah or the gaikwar; or if we were beleaguered by invading armies and our people were fleeing to the hills lighted by burning cities-then one would not wonder at comen and children sharing the wild fortunes of the day, tolling with every energy for the common good. But there is no pressure on our labor mar-Thousands of able-bodied men are begging for work; and other thousands are amusing themselves with dancing and dicing and carding and golfing and racing and loafing. We are prosperous nation, with bursting bins and crowded cars. Our capitalists are telling us that we need larger foreign markets to absorb our surplus products. Verily, the nation should write on the sky, in scripture of fire, "While there is a single idle man, no child shall leave play and school to slave for bread!"

We have already glanced at the child at work in cotton mill and coal mine and glass factory and sweatshop and box and candy factories. Thousands of children are working also in the felds and store-rooms and manufactories of our vast tobacco industry. This is no new product of our soil. The weird tobacco plant, with its strange potency, was used immemorially in the tribal rites and ceremonials of the Red To them it was a sacred leaf sending up a hallowed vapor. Sir Walter Raleigh carried the weed to England where to the astonished court be seemed a man on fire. Its entrance into civilization was fought by pope and king and sultan. Users of tobacco excommunicated, exiled, exe cuted. But neither papal bull, nor gallows tree, nor simitar stroke could stay the progress of the wizard weed.

For the Tobacco Trust.

The demand for tobacco, our first great field crop, caused negro slavery to take form in our land. The industry has grown with our national growth, till now we have an enormous army engaged in planting, harvesting, stripping, blending, shaping, packing, labeling, shipping, and selling this gigantic harvest of leaves. We are making countless eigars and eigarettes. Millions and tens of millions are puffed away in curling smoke. It was a little over a hundred years ago that a merry wife of Windser, in old Connecticut, made the first cigar: Now the United States consumes nearly nine billion cigars a year, and sixty million dollars a year are spent for this fleeting pleasure.

Is tobacco so necessary to human welfare that we should sacrifice child-bood for it? Men traveled long centuries without its help. Without it the Rameses conceived of eternity, and Job arraigned and justified God. Without it Plato explored the mystery life, and Cresar won the throne of the world. Nevertheless, this determined weed has now pushed itself into a place beside the cotton plan; and the cornstalk.

In 1901 the American tobacco trust opened an office and advertised for girls to make "cheroots". A big crowd of men and boys came clamoring about the place, asking for the work, and making such an uproar that the police were forced to club them away. two dollars and fifty cents a week, less sixty cents for carfare. In this way children are crowding out their elders and lowering wages. Twelve thousand children are admitted by the census to be slaving in our tobacco industry, and the introduction of machinery in the factories is continually inviting more and more children to displace elders. From 1880 to 1900 the population of the United States increased 50 per cent; but the number of boys at work between ten and fifteen years of age increased one hundred per cent, while the number of girl workers increased one hundred and fifty per cent. During this time the number of children in the tobacco industry nearly doubled. Child labor means cheap labor. "Increased production and decreased expense" is the watchword of our flerce industrial competi-

The New Slavery. Many children, both white and col-

ored, work on the tobacco plantations of the South, weeding and "worming" and hoeing, driven on not infrequently by the oaths of heartless overseers. In North Carolina, one-fourth of the tobacco workers are children. In one factory there are four hundred colored childen. Some are over tengyears of age, but many children of seven are working beside their mothers. A child of only three years can straighten out leaves for wrappers, and a little worker of four is good help at stripping. A ten-year-old is often an expert "roller"

As tobacco manufacturing is one of the poorly pald trades, there go with it, especially in non-unionized sections, all the evils that follow in the train of the sweated trades. He who

zation-crowded houses, vile sanitation, destroyed health, broken-down bodies. Add to these evils the losses of the spirit-loss of education, loss of innocence, loss of nerve force. The child pushed out too early into wage-earn ing, nearly always grows rebellious to authority; while the too early strain on his body drives him into sundry dissipations after working hours.

An Effective Foe

of Child Slavery.

In New York an awakened public entiment long ago commanded the closing up of the miserable tenement tobacco factories; and union labor (let it be said to the everlasting honor of enionism) has banished child labor from all the tobacco factories of Nev York City. In Philadelphia s certain tobacco factory was known as "the kindergarten", on account of the ex-treme youth of its child workers. The push of public sentiment has since transferred these children to the school house. But in many another factory, North and South and West, children with aching muscles, stained fingers, and inflamed eves are still beut at the tobacco benches. And they will be held there till the public conscience sets them free. In Pittsburg, the city that has spawned fortunes and gendered millionaires, joyless tobacco work goes on under revolting conditions. In the "hill" district the tenement manufacture prevails as it prevalled in our New York tenem when the loud scandal of it called out the historic Tenement House Commission of the '80s and '90s.

Work Where They Live.

Many of the recitals before that comreission stick in the memory as unique records of squalor. Similar conditions are now existing in other places where home factories still manipulate the weed. A typical tenement home consists of two or three rooms, where toil the husband and wife and children with perhaps a group of called-in relations and working lodgers. one room-the workroom-has outside light. The bedroom has only a hole opening into the dusty and musty hall. Often the plumbing is old and primitive, and the conditions are not infrequently offensive to eyes and nostrils and a constant menace to health. The loose tobacco lies underfoot or on the beds or chairs or tables where the children play or lie sick. Heaps of stems and scraps of tobacco have been known to lie on the floor until they rotted, and crawled with vermin.

Wherever the father is working with his family, the combined household are able to make only as much as the father alone could earn if he had the good fortune to find work in a fac-

In Pittsburg.

Those conditions exist in Pittsburg and other cities, where tobacco making and home making go on in the same barracks. Both mothers and fathers are exhausted by the pressure of their interminable piecework. Often the cigar rollers sleep while the others 'stem" and "bunch", thus keeping the work going day and night. In such places children must work before and after school, if the ruthless inspector and health officer insist upon enforcing the despised compulsory,education law. Inspectors say that large numters of cigars are made in the midnight hours, in order to use these little fingers. Children often fall asleep, or even faint, at the cigar bench. Those working for the American tobacco trust are said to fall exhausted someimes at the end of a day's work. The atmosphere must be kept warm and damp for the sake of the tobacco, and this bothouse air seriously debilitates the buman organism.

The Enloe cigar factory of Pittsburg is a two-story house of five rooms. Sixty people were recently at work there when the Child Labor Committee visited it, as reported by Scott Nearing, that faithful friend of children. In the basement, women and young girls were working as strippers. Young girls got the work, accepting ripping the tough fiber from the cured leaves. Some were negroes; others were Jews. They were under the supervision of a negro foreman widely known as a bad character. What is environment doing for these young girls some day to be mothers of men's

In a Webster street basement, dark and damp and filthy-where the human occupants disputed ownership with cockroach and rat-were four blank-faced children stripping tobacco leaves. One little girl sat in the doorway, blinking in the light, working over her stripping board. The others were crouched in the corners of the cellar, straining their eyes at their endless task. Visitors could barely see the dull brown of the tobacco in the dim light; and the camera refused to recognize the group inside. The cellar was humid and musty, thick with foul breath and rank tobacco; yet a child looking ten, but claiming to be thirteen, sat there stripping leaves fourteen hours a day.

Making Stogies.

John Spargo, a man ever vigilant of eye and heart for the child slave, found, long after midnight, in one of these dark basements, a consumptive widow and her ten-year-old child working at the cheap "stogies" of the Pittsburg variety that have in them a strong blend of flesh and blood These workers get eight to ten cents a hundred for the making. This is a dandgery that drains dry the life of the drudgers. Wild wraiths, the faces and forms of women and children dead or dying, should appear to us in the whirling smoke blown from these eigars. Who knows but all over-burdened workers haunt their work?

Inspector O'Donell reports that children even as young as eight and nine are hard at work stripping tobacco in the "hill" district of Pittsburg. It is well known that many children in the chools are forced to work long hours after school-work till bedtime, which does not come till they fall asleep at the workbench. Other little tollers put in a whole day of fourteen to sixteen hours in the workshop. A foreman of one such shop says it takes nearly the whole time of one man to keep the dozing little ones awake. Another group of children, with ages running from four to ten, were found, busy stripping tobacco. Charlie, the big boy, could strip sixteen pounds a day Baby Sam could strip two and a half

The Pride of Mammon.

An investigator in Baltimore reports a Russian boy, one of many, working after school every night till nine o'clock, and all day Saturday and Sunday. No wonder small Ivan seems dull and morose at school. Perhaps he is thinking that back in the hardships of Russia he would not be worse off than he is in free America

In one of the Pitsburg "hill" factories, a porky foreman pointed with pride to one of his most useful child "There is a girl", he chortled, twitching his thumb toward a little thing "sped up" to a high tension, her hands flying swiftly over the wads on the bench-"there is a girl who can roll a thousand stogies a day-fifteen hundred sometimes! "Yes", replied the visitor, "but at home she has grown too nervous to sit still or eat or even sleep. And fifteen hundred times each day sae bites off the end of cigars."

This little wreck of humanity, how ever, is the pride of Mammon. Per haps she will have only brain fever or St. Vitus's dance, and so live on to bring into life a brood of degenerates. Or she may die early of premature senility, like the tailor of thirty in Chicago, who had worked in a sweatshop since he was slx years old. Or she may go suddenly insane, as did a cruelly overstrained child whom I once knew. The weight always presses hardest on the most skillful and the most willing. But let us be calm, very calm: for before this patient little Pittsburg girl is a total wreck, she will have enriched the world with several cords of delectable "stogies". Her life will not have been in vain!

A Deadening Atmosphere.

It is not hard work to strip tobacco, to tear the tough midrip from the limp leaves-no harder than making daisy chains or linking pine-needles. Nor is it hard to bunch tobacco in longitudinal rolls that bulge a little in the middle and taper prettily toward the end: nor hard to roll the pressed cylinders in the warm-tinted wrapping leaves, tapering the ends to geometric points. But the simplest inbor grows distressing and is devitalizing when done hour after hour, with no rest, no interest, no hope ahead.

It appears that our Cuban neighbors are more saving of their lives. To the Cuban taberqueros there comes every day some clear-voiced, intelligent reader, to entertain them with the best poetry and stories. If this were a custom in American factories, the mind could be kept more alive and the body more alert. But now our tobacco work is too often a dead monotomy, a nervous hurry.

Working in tobacco is not like working in corn or cabbage leaves. Tobacco is not a neutral factor that one takes no account of in manipulating. It has an aggressiveness of its own. It is what might be called a plant of tremendous personality, a Genghis Khan of the vegetable world that dominates all things in its neighborhood. I went into a tobacco factory one November afternoon, and the damp, rank odor almost overcame me. The ir was heavy with a faint powder of tobacco. For hours after I got back lute the open (I am not a smoker) it made an acrid tingling down my lungs and up my nose. The sting of it was in my eyes, and the odor of it in my garments. My little boy, who was with me, complained of dizziness and

Poisoned Before Birth.

Here were two of us with rugged bodies, attuned to out-of-doors, yet effected for hours by a brief visit to one of the smaller and cleaner factories. What wonder that seventy-five per cent of the girls and women beginbing work in the tobacco factories are said to fall ill in the first six months? One can well believe that the essence of this insistent weed finally saturates the tissues of the worker's body, and permeates all his secretions. It is distinctly sensed in the milk of nursing mothers who work in the factory, if happily their babes are born alive. Remarkably often their new-born babepre dead, as medical annals affirm

Tobacco manufacture is listed as a "dangerous trade", yet we give our children to its perils. Vertigo, dyspepsia, Insomnia, palpitation, lassitude feverishness—these are among the de-rangements of the body that go with the trade. By the side of these skulking diseases that lurk about the workers, marches another with conquering stride-the hideons White Plague

The International Clgarmakers' Unlor is one of the oldest organizations of labor. George Perkins, the broad minded, thoughtful man at the head of that union, has made a study of the benefit lists of his organization. Ow ing to the coming in of the eight-hour day, won by the union in 1883, he finds that tuberculosis decreased in twenty years to one-half of its early mortal-Shorter hours, by some law of balance, always mean more wages more alert workmen, more cheerful bomes, better food, greater resistance to disease. If so marked a good can be achieved by a few hours of libera tion for grown men, how much more may be achieved by righting the conditions for growing children chained to hard labor and long hours

Child labor, in all its cruel forms. must be rooted out of the nation. must take its place with the institutions of evil memory-with bull-bait ing, witch-burning, and all the other execrated customs of the past.

ANDREW CARNEGIE. Andrew Carnegie is a product of

hyperborean Scotland, upon which has been superimposed a blend of pitchblende, Presbyterianism and Pittsburg ethics. Harveyized and hand-polished. Andrew cut his eye-teeth at six weeks, wrote his autobiography at ten, and made his first speech on altruism when just twelve weeks old. He As as modest as B. Shaw, as reticent as T. Roosevelt, as shrinking as Dr. Munyon, as tactful as Ben Odell, as popular as Platt, as guileless as Harriman and as rich as mud. He is philanthropic, but hardly charitable; everything he gives has a ball and chain with it, and is accompanied by a brass band, a balloon ascension, salves of artillery and orations. Andrew hates ostenta tion, loves self-effacement, preaches peace and practises publicity. He is the Ponce de Leon of commercialism and discovered the secret of perpetual youth for infant industries in the tariff. He is a self-made man and looks it; no consistent Christian is irreverent or sacriligious enough to lay the blame on Providence.

He says he wants to die poor: we are indifferent to his ultimate financial condition, provided he does it. When he goes there will be left many architectural atrocities congested with books. many buncoed cities with mortgages, endless material for future ruins labeled Carnegie, good graft for lawyers, a sense of peace and a grateful stlence.

Andrew is a patriot; he says so numerously and noisily; he wishes to serve his land and language. We commend to his early consideration that beautiful and tender classic aphorism, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." (Beautiful and fitting it is to die for one's country.) As the modest insurance man would suggest-do it now.

THE TRUST IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Many people in this country appear to believe that the trust problem is peculiarly an American one, with which no European countries are sericusly confronted. The following list of trusts in Great Britain is far from complete, but will serve to show that the principle of concentration of industry is of universal operation everywhere, in kind, if not as yet in degree, The list is taken from a British exchange: British Combines or Trusts. Capital.

Salt Union 4,000,000

kall Company	S. DONA, ON
& P. Coats	10,000,00
iglish Sewing Cotton Co	3,250,00
ne Cotton Spinners and Don-	
blers (47 firms)	6,650,00
rkshire Woolcombers (41	
firms)	1,965,80
lice Printers (60 firms)	8,200,0)
eachers (53 firms)	6,750,00
nen Thread Company	2,000,00
ce Curtain Manufacturers (30	
flems)	2.000,00
ited Turkey Red Company	1,200,00
adford Dyers (83 firms)	4,225,00
itish Cotton and Wool Dyers	
51 firms)	1,802,00
glish Velvet and Cord Dyers	
A frims)	1,000,00
instrong, Whitworth Company	
dean and steel)	4.210.000

900,000

850,000

2,000,000

4.200,000

Victors & Co. (fron and steel) . . South Durham Steel Co. Nobel Dynamite Trust British Oil and Cake Mills Wall Paper Manufacturers (31 Portland Cement Manufactur-

6,349,000 900,000 247,797 Braciford Coal Merchants 16,000,000 2,000,000

It must be admited that this is a for the orphan industries of Great Britain, who have never known the maternal care of a tariff. It is still better when we add that, according to our exchange. many of the combinations above enumerated are so closely associated by mutual investments and agreements that they practically form one vast combine.-Progress.

A PROFESSOR'S BLUNDER.

Prof. Jenks of Cornell University, in an address at the Hudson Theater last week, stated that "public sentiment can, and ultimately will, dominate the rich as well as the poor. It is well that it dominates the poor.

Ultimately it will also influence the rich, which is also well, or nearly well But we are somewhat bewildered that the Professor can imply that the rich are immune from "public sentiment" at present. It is rather indiscreet and tends to inflame the masses and disturb public order. All right thinking people know that. The Professor aght to. If the knowledge that publie sentiment has thus far been made for the poor becomes general, what respect will they have for Carnegle endowed professors? The god capital is entitled to better service than that rendered by the Cornell devotee.

Rosenbaum (gazing dreamlig at the seal. Do you remember the happy cay we first met, darling? You were beautiful, the sea and sky were so blue, the wind bore to us the perfume of flowers and B. R. T. had gone up 20 points, Translated for Transatlan-tic Tales from Megg-adorfer Blätter.

the advertisement pamphlets on our fourth page

TO SERCOMBE HIMSELF.

By Louis Kopelin.

The following short sermon to So- | advantageous in the case of Sercombe cialists appeared in large type on the cover page of the February number of "To-Morrow", which is edited by

"TO YOU TALKERS.

Parker H. Sercombe:

"I hear you TALK Socialism! You can only convert ME by LIVING Soealism. TEN MILLION OF YOU? Yes, and you are each so cowardly and so greedy and so much on the lookout to become MASTERS yourselves. that none of you have the patience, the faith nor the comradeship to try to LIVE up to your TALK."

Of late many within and without our ranks, thru a misconception of the Secialist movement and its philosophy, have started a sort of a moral crusade wherein Socialists are advised and urged to "act like Socialists", to "practise Socialism", also to be saintly and virtuous. In short, the Seclalist ought to transform himself into a genus that has wings attached to the shoulder blades. That a moral transformation should

occur when a man becomes consclous of his class interests, so that he will suddenly become blessed with an unlimited amount of faith, love, patience, and the like, is not only fallacious but even in opposition to the selentific basis of the Socialist philosophy. Human nature or individual conduct. from the standpoint of the Socialist, is nothing more or less than a result of the social environment in which it developed, and generally it changed only by a change in the mode of production which is the underlying cause of any social environment. It is unnecessary to show to any

tiduking person that our present envirenment is hostile to any "saintly" conduct, that our hearts cannot throb with love when one's hands are on his fellow's throat, and that a system based on exploitation and human slavery cannot cause even what is ordinarily called proper conduct, To any person of scientific thinking, it should also be unnecessary to show why a man's awakening to his status in society and his desire to revolut onize the mode of production to a more e ultable basis, does not necessarily free him from the economic chains that bind him and enable him henceforth to "live Socialism". It seems absurd to expect this of the Socialist. whose very philosophy points out the pigin facts to the contrary.

Nevertheless we hear this claim on the Socialist, and from different quarters. The intellectual prostitute of the capitalist class shouts from the housetops that the Socialist "does not prac-tise what he preaches", and that "he knows a Socialist that has a lot of money and won't divide up" or another that "drinks and beats his wife", eic., etc. These hirelings and lackeys do not deserve any attention, as they maliciously distort facts to deceive the workers.

But then there is a class of wellmeaning, so-called "liberals" or "radicals" who have some fond fads, soms panaceas for the diseases incidental to capitalism, who misunderstand or are entirely ignorant of the scientific princibles of Socialism, and who expect the ten million Socialists of the world to set "noble" examples in their "practise of Socialism". Of course, because the Socialists don't "practise Social-Ism", it then naturally follows that Socialism is a fallure. The best advice to these "radicals" is that they read and study the Socialist philosophy as put forth by its advocates and anthorities. This would be particularly Revolution.

It is glory enough for one day

himself, also that be receive here a direct reply to his little "preachment".

"I hear you TALK Socialism!" cries our critic, and continues "you can only convert ME by LIVING Socialism". As this 'TALK Socialism' and 'LIV-ING Socialism reasoning has been enswered in leading up to this paragraph, it is unnecessary to repeat the some except the advice about a careful reading of some good Socialist books.

The failure on our part to convert "ME" may be due more to Sercombe's position in capitalist society than to the faults of ourselves or our philosophy. Middle class men with bourgeois ideals are not particularly wanted in a proletarian revolution. We seek our converts among men in the mines, mills, and factories who are robbed. enslayed, and wronged by the capitalist class, men who have material interests identical with the rest of our class and who. like us, desire and demand the emancipation of the worke.s. They seek not moral scruples or fantastic ideals as they know they are act perfect themselves, and that perfeetion is not a matter of choice to-day.

Sercombe himself shows our general success by referring to the "Ten Million of you", that we have in our ranks, It is rather unfortunate that our number has not been swelled to ten million and one "TEN MILLION OF YOU? Yes; and

Altho we failed to convert "ME".

you are each so cowardly and so greedy and so much on the look-out to become MASTERS yourselves, that none of you have the patience, the faith, nor the comradeship to try to LIVE up to your TALK." This is an insult to the working class.

Mr. Sercombe, I know not whether to place you as a well meaning 'radical", as an editor of a periodical like "To-Morrow" is generally styled, or as a coascious slanderer of the working class. In either case you insult the most valiant army in the cause of freedom to-day, How can you accuse the ten million Socialists as cowardly and greedy? Who to-day stand arrayed openly

and bravely against the ruling and exploiting class? Who fight the battles of the working class in every civilized country on the face of the earth? Are Socialists cowards when in the name of hierty and justice they languish in the prisons of Idaho and Colorado, in Russla and Siberia, and all over Europe? Who lose their lives daily in the service of the Russian Revolution?

And are Socialists "greedy" when they deprive themselves of even necessities to further the cause of industrial emancipation? Does Mr. Sercombe know at what cost the proletariat has been organized to combat with the capitalist class in every land where capi-

Ten Million Men! Ten million Revolutionists! Ten Million Socialists who daily are organizing and educating the workers all over the world, who for no personal gain are risking their lives and give their life's energy and who are brave enough to stand erect and defy the capitalist class with all its brutal police and militia and its treacherous retainers, and are ceaselessly and faithfully fulfilling the historic mission of the working class, the emancination of labor.

And morals and ideals? Yes, we have them! But they are proletarian and revolutionary morals and ideals. Our ideal is the solidarity of labor. Our morality is loyalty to the working class and comradeship in the

IT IS GLORY ENOUGH.

It is glory enough to have shouted the name Of the living God in the teeth of an army of foes: To have thrown all prudence and forethought away And for once to have followed the call of the soul Out into the danger of darkness, of ruin and death, To have counseled with right, not success, for once, Is glory enough for one day

To have marched out alone before the seats of the scornful, Their fingers all pointing your way. To have felt and wholly forgotten the branding-iron of their eyes; To have stood up proud and reliant or only your soul And go calmly on with your duty-It is glory enough

It is glorious enough to have taken the perilous risk: instead of investing in stocks and paid-up insurance for one, To have fitted a cruiser for right to adventure a sea full of shoals; To sail without chart and with only the stars for a guide: To have dared to lose with all the chances for losing Is glory enough.

It is givry enough for one day To have dreamed the bright dream of the reign of right; To have fastened your faith like a flag to that immaterial staff And have marched away, forgetting your base of supplies. And while the wordly wise see nothing but shame and ignoble retreat, And the far ahead the heart may faint and the flesh prove weak-To have dreamed that bold dream is glory enough,

> Is glory enough for one day, -William Herbert Carruth in American Magazine

GREED WILL FIND A WAY. As Chairman of the House Comm

tee on Interstate Commerce, Repre sentative Herburn has so changed the La Follette bill limiting the hours of Inbor of railway trainmen as to rev der it worthless. As passed by the Senate the bill prohibited a rallroad from working any trainman more than sixteen hours. If an employee worked sixteen consecutive hours be must be off at least ten hours. The provision is imperative, aside from the emplovees' we fare, as safeguarding the public. In Representative Hepburn's hands the bill has been so garbled as to relieve the railroads of the proper responsibilities and to expose the travelling public to the old dangers arising from overworked railroad em-

ployees. The bill is as good as killed The railroads have their friend Mr. Pepburn to thank for its death.- The World.

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THE RAND SCHOOL AND ITS MILWAUKEE CRITICS.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I was very much surprised to read the entirely unprovoked attack of W. J. Gheat upon me in the last issue of The Worker. In reply to a purely private, personal and friendly letter from me, he rushes into print with the dereest invective. Allow me to state that I consider such tactics distinctly dishonorable and supremely con-temptible. If these are the methods employed by the leaders of the party in New York, they are sufficient to account for the lack of growth in the New York movement. Such tactics clearly show who are the

real "Jesuits" in the party.

The "Social Democratic Herald" was fully justified in its criticism of Mr. Ghent's table of the Socialist vote which was then going the rounds of the Socialist papers. In this table, the Socialist vote of Alabama was given as 1,853, instead of 853, as given in the World Almanac, the figures of which are everywhere accepted as reliable, Mr.Ghent's table contains other mistakes, Yet Mr. Ghent denounces the "Herald" as insccurate and "sloven"—an adjective of his own invention, by the way, which cannot be found in the dictionary. His knowledge of English, it seems, is as uncertain as his statistics and as deficient as his sense of

No doubt from Mr. Ghent's ethical standpoint, it seems "quite natural" that the Milwanker comrades should be infinenced liand School by the supposed fact that we had asked him for financial aid and been ments, etc.-we have never asked ONE PENNY from Prof. Herron or from the

I can also assure Mr. Ghent that we never charged him with being a "Rand-Herron pensioner". If, however, the cont Herron pensioner". If, however, the cont fits him, we will not quarrel with him for wearing it. E. 1 Milwaukee, Feb. 20, 1907. E. H. THOMAS.

COMRADE GHENT'S REPLY.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The sort of thing embodied in the foregoing letterputs to a severe strain the conventional re-straints of speech imposed upon men in My letter contained ne "attack" upon Miss Thomas. Nor was her letter to me "personal" in any privi-leged sense. I still have this letter, and will gladly turn it over 10 any committee of reputable men and women for a decision as to whether it is, in the sense implied, "purely private, personal and friendly", and whether my public reply to it con-stituted a breach of any known code of conduct. The charge, with its accompanying hereics, is a stage play by the leading lady to divert attention for the moment from the heavy villain in the rear
As an officer of the Wisconsia organiza

tion. Miss Thomas wrote me, asking me to contribute to one of its periodicals. My re-ply declined so to contribute, and gave reasons for the declination based largely on certain utterances by the "Social emocratic Heraid". Those utterances were, to my mind, untruthful, malicious and unprovoked. I had not publicly no-ticed them before, and the occasion seemed fitting for a public reply. I accordingly offered a copy of my letter to The Worker, wherein, after some editorial hesitancy, it was published. I knew, from my sequaint-snce with other controversies in which the Milwaukee group have engaged, something of the sort of thing I might expect in turn. many others. There is therefore, at this the I confess I am a bit "flabbergasted" at time, no excuse for using the wrong figure; this first response. Persons who have so and its employment as a basis for attacking conspicuously shown their long memories the general reliability of my table is an

for affronts, real or fancied, and so great disliked by them, are certainly to be avoid ed in a controversy. And I would gladly have kept out of this one, particularly while holding the place of secretary of the Rand School. But to forbear longer would have been cowardly.

I do not know whether or not any one connected with the Milwaukee group has applied to Mr. Herron for funds. I mentioned the matter only as a supposition. But no other hypothesis than that of an unsuccantankerousness) can well explain the perdatence of the "Herald's" malicious attitude toward the school. For instance, on May 19, this newspaper spoke of the pro-jected school as an "asylum" where "money is to be burned up" and where "the 'leading scholars' of the movement will be given berths." At another time it spoke of one of the instructors of the school who is paid a merely nominal fee for his services as a "Rand-Herron pensloper". These instances reveal malice. pure and simple. Do the Milwaukee group offer any justification for their slanders? None whatever. It is more adroit to talk about other things, and from behind a woman's perticoats to charge an unfair use

of a "private" letter.

A table of the Socialist vote prepared by me has been jauntily dismissed by the "Herald" as "unreliable". This judgment was made maliciously. Otherwise the alleged errors would have been pointed out, and readers would have had an opportunity to judge of the validity of the and furthermore to judge whether these errors, if found to be such, were of a character and number to warrant such a ver printed circulars sent to all readers, asking diet. Virtually all statistical work carries them to buy stock tickets to our entertainits margin of errors, and the almanac re-ferred to in the foregoing letter as "everywhere accented as reliable" is, as every one who has studied it knows, a striking in-stance of this. At first an adverse judgment was passed on the recent table of the vote for 1906. The fault with it was the ticket in 1904 with that for the head of the ticket in 1906. The 408,230 votes of the earlier year were good snough to boset about and to keep at the head of the "Herstrength. But when it came to making the honest admission that our vote had tem-porarily fallen back, that was something beyond the "Herald's" capacity for can or. The occasion was also an excellent ne for getting in another whack at the Rand School. This occasion, it is needless to say, was not lost. Now, however, the matter is dropped, and it is the previous table, published in the National Bulletin 'two years ago, that is declared to be "un-rellable".

It is true that an error in the Alabama vote for 1994 is given in the table as then printed. The figure should not be 1,853, but \$53. It is a regrettable error, but it was unavoidable. The former figure was certi-fied to me in a letter by the Secretary of State of Alabama as the official vote of the Socialist Party. The State Secretary of the Socialist Party was appealed to by letter at the same time, and he then saw no reason for doubting the figure. Later, after the Bulletin had printed the table, I learn ed of the mistake. It was doubtless made by some clerk or stenographer in the Sec-retary of State's office. Since then I have done what lay in my power to correct the error. The figure is rightly given in the table prepared by me for Dr. Strong's "Social Progress" for 1906 and in the bulletins of the West Side. Agitation Committee of this city. I have also, by letter or otherwise, informed the National Secretary and and its employment as a basis for attacking

act which I cheerfully leave to the judg-

ment of other men.

The remainder of Miss Thomas' letter does not concern me. It may be said, however, that the missive as a whole is a somewhat curious one. While its first and last paragraphs, and at least one sentence in another paragraph, reveal indisputable marks of purely feminine dialectic, there are other parts which suggest rather that it is a cabinet document, collectively de-vised to meet some of the exigencies of a not exceptionally strong case. W. J. GHENT.

It takes your average Democratic

Feb. 24, 1907.

DEMOCRATIC DOUBLE-DEALERS.

politician, who weeps crocodile tears for labor until he gets into power, to display his inborn hypocrisy whenever he is put to the test. The performance that is now on in Washington affords several excellent illustrations of the mulishness of Democratic lawmakers, especially the Southern Bourbons led by the flannel-mouthed Tillnan. They pretended to be fearful of the race question, yet they oppose the exclusion of Asiatic coolies, and brazenly announce that they want cheap labor in the South. The child slavery bill has been meeting with opposition of these "workingman's friends" upon one pretense or another, and because of their undisguised hostility it is doubtful whether any effective legislation will be gained at this session. Last Saturday the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce ordered a favorable report on the Esch hours of labor bill, which limits the continuous hours of services of telegraph operators and train dispatchers in towers and offices that remain open thruout the day and night to nine hours in each period of twenty-fours hours. Of course, the Democrats opposed the bill. They probably feel that telegraphers ought to work any old hours that the corporations demand. It is a good thing, however, that these bunco politicians are forced to go upon occasionally. Some of their befuddled and humbugged constitutents

GERMAN SOCIALIS

Cleveland Citizen.

NOT DISCREDITED. The loss of thirty-six seats to the Soclalists, even the it represents nearly half their entire representation in the Reichstag, does not mean that Social Democracy is discredited in the same proportion. As a matter of fact, statistics show that the Social Democratic movement has been augmenting in Germany, but in those election distriets which already have their full legal quota of representation. It should also be remembered that the tremendons victory of the Socialists four years ago was due to an abnormal condition. Their present number of Deputies even taking into account the un just apportionment of the electorate, more fully represents the national strength of their party.-New York

are enabled to see them in their true

light, but unfortunately their perfidy is

forgotten too soon, and the stupld

party slaves re-elect them and endorse

their double dealing. The farce would

be laughable if it had no tragle side .-

THEN AND NOW.

There was a time, when, jocund as the day. toiler hoed his row, and sung

Found something gleeful in the very air. And solace for his tolling everywhere

Now all is changed, within the rude stockade, A bondsman whom the greed of man has made

Almost too brutish to deplore his plight Toils hopelessly on from joyless morn

till night. For him no more the cabin's quiet rest.

The homely joys that gave his labor No more for him the merry banjo's sound,

Nor trip of lightsome dances footing round. For him no more the lamp shall glow

nt eve, Nor chubby children pluck him by No more for him the master's eye be

bright-He' has no freedom's, nor a slave's delight."

-Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

DUST AND DEATH.

A correspondent in a recent issue of the "Times" emphasizes the fact that the silicious dust, together with blasting operations in the Rand gold mines, is the cause of fearful mortality among the Kaffirs. The dust engenders consumption of the lungs at a truly alarming rate. This, he says partly explains the hesitation of the Kaffirs to return to the mines. The water moistening of the air is only a very slight remedy, and it brings in its train the terrible Ankylostomiosis disease. It appears, that at last method has been found by means of which the dust from the drills and the fumes from the blasting cartridges are caught at once. This gives promise of a great improvement so far as the health of the miners is concerned. It will doubtless also, if it makes Kaffir labor more obtainable, lessen the wage cost. Thus all things work together under capitalism for the good of the capitalists.-London Labor Leader.

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PARTY NEWS.

George H. Goebel, National Organzer, has recently organized locals at Mohler, Wash., Arcadia, Ontaria and Vale. Ore.

C. T. McWilliams of Chester, Ia has been expelled from the party for voting a capitalist ticket.

Certain communications relating to the controversy within the party in Nebraska has been transmitted to the National Executive Committee. According to documents at hand, each side to the controversy claims to have elected a different State Secretary and member of the National Committee.

Fred H. Merrick, editor of the "So clai Rebel" of Parkersburg, W. Va. desires to correct a wrong impression conveyed by the letter of James Oneal, wherein it is said Comrade Merrick did the same thing as done by Comrade Burt" of Utah. Comrade Mer rick says: "My action in appealing to the Democratic party to endorse the Socialist nominee for that congressional district was just as bad as endorsing a nominee on the old party ticket perhaps, and certainly just as much a violation of the constitution and resolutions of the National Executive Committee. I still think there is a difference and would prefer it be stated as asking the Democrats for ent instead of endorsing a Democrat."

Comrade Tuck, State Secretary, in behalf of the California State Committee, enters a protest against the vote of California for members of the National Executive Committee and National Secretary not having been counted, for the reason that the report reached the National Office a day after the time set for the close of the vote. Comrade Tuck complains that the time allowed for the return of the vote was not sufficient, and demands that the vote of California be included in the official figures. The subject has been referred to the National Execu-

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE:

National Committeeman Reilly (N. J.) has presented the following motion, with comment to be submitted to the National Committee Mar. 5:

Hereafter, in announcing results of Na-tional Committee referendums the National Secretary will omit the comments of National Committee members upon their votes. These comments are, as heretofore, to be published in the Official Monthly

Comment: The present practise of including these comments with the announce-ment of the vote is expensive and unneces-sary. While it is desirable that a commitsary. While it is desirable that a commit-teeman's constituents shall know his rea-sons for casting his vote on a motion, the Oilicial Monthly Bulletin can give them the information. The adoption of this motion would not prevent committeemen from submitting comments on motions before they are put to vote, nor their publication in accordance with Rule 2. Such comments are in the nature of debate, and it is not are in the nature of debate, and it is not sought to exclude them.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE.

Regarding the motion by Comrade Hillquit, providing for a National Executive Committee meeting on Mar. 2 and 3 (see The Worker of last week). Berger of the Committee, submitted the following:

Please record me as voting NO on the notion of Comrade Hillquit of New York in regard to the meeting of the National Executive Committee and the business out

fined by him:

I make the following substitute mation:
First. That the National Secretary at
mee ascerniah by correspondence from the
menty elected members of the National Excutive Committee what time will be the
most convenient for the majority to hold a
meeting in the nearest fature.

Second, That the meeting take up ALL
hashess which the National Secretary or
any member of the National Secretary or
any member of the National ExCommittee shall bring before the meeting.

Reason. We do not want any ONE
member to set the time for our meeting
and also PRESCRIBE the BUSINESS we
must take up. Every member ought to

must take up. Every member ought to bring up all the business which in his

being up all the business which in his judgment ought to be transacted.

The Executive Committee cannot map out its work for a year shead. We are an EXECUTIVE Committee only and have to work from CASE to CASE. We cannot tell what will be required in the future. And it is not our business to shape the polley of the party—that is the business of the National Committee.

The Executive Committee, according to the constitution, "shall supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary, organize unorganized states and territories.

organize unorganized states and territories, receive semi-annual reports from the state committees, receive and pass upon the reports of the National Secretary and transact all current business of the national of-

This cannot be done for a year in ad-

In response to the foregoing Com-nde-Hillquit replied:

In response to the foregoing Cominde Miliquit replied:

The substitute motion, it seems to
me, is based on an entire misconception of
my motion, and of the situation before us.

I did not attempt to set the time for the
meeting of the National Executive Committee or to "prescribe the business" to be
taken up at that meeting.

I waited two weeks after the election of
the present National Executive Committee,
expecting that in view of the important
business before us, the secretary would call
a meeting of the committee, or that some
other member would make the motion, and
since the spell of silence had to be broken
by somebody at some time, I submitted
my motion. I suggested the first Saturday
and Sunday of March as the proper time
for the meeting, because it seemed to me
to be the nearest date at which we could
assemble, and in view of the approaching
Mover-Frywood trial and other pressing
business of the National Executive Commilitee, I did not think-it wise to delay
the meeting longer. If my colleagues on
the National Executive Committee do not
agree with my views on that subject, they
estpressly have the right to amend the date
suggested by me; that date will not become effective unless a majority of the
National Executive Committee members

vote for it, and I confess I do not under-stand what Comrade Berger means by say-lng: "We do not want any one member to set the time for our meeting". I cannot approve of Comrade Berger's proposition that the National Secretary sacertain by embers of the National Executive Committee what time will be most convenient for the majority to hold the meeting". the past has amply demonstrated, usually results in nothing, since every one of the seven members of the committee may name a different date suitable to him. I believe the members of the National Executive Committee accepted the office with a determination to subordinate their con-venience to the needs of the party.

Comrade Berger's objection to my stat-ing the business to be transacted at the meeting is also without foundation, since I specifically provide in my motion "for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting." I merely enumerated some of the business to be trans acted by the National Executive Com tee in order to show the necessity of hold

ing a meeting.

And finally Comrade Berger's argument that the work of the committee cannot be done for a year in advance, while a good one, has no application to my motion, since I do not propose to do the business for a year, but "to lay out the work of the Na-tional Executive Committee for the coming year". In other words, to devise a rationa and systematic plan of work instead of wasting the time of the National Executive Committe in the consideration of a multi plicity of unimportant and incoherent cleri-cal matters as was done heretofore."

Comrade Work wrote:

The Hillquit motion provides that any matters coming before the committee may be transacted. As to the time of the meet ing, it would have suited me better to have had it in February. Unless it is held very soon, it will be impossible for me to at

The vote upon the two motions resulted as follows. Hillquit's motion: Yes, Hanford, Hillquit, Patterson, Simons. Untermann, and Work-5; No. Berger-1. Motion adopted. Berger's substitute motion: Yes, Berger-1; No, Hanford, Hillquit, Simons, and Work -4. Not voting, Patterson and Untermann. Motion defeated.

In accord with the above action, a neeting of the National Executive Committee will be held at the National Headquarters, beginning 10 a. m., Mar. 2, 1907. B. Berlyn, James S. Smith and Er-

Untermann are being balloted nest apon for auditors by the N. E. C. Dates for National Lecturers and Or-

gaulzers for the coming week are: J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee.

George H. Goebel: Oregon, under direction of State Committee. J. E. Snyder: Mar. 3-7, Springfield, Mo.; Mar. 8-9, Jefferson City, Mo.

Connecticut.

State Committee met Feb. 24 with Comrade Shieldge chairman, Delegates present: Comrades Mass, Toomey, Applegate, Langlois, Smith, Kratz, New Haven; F. J. Pender and S. E. Beardsley, Shelton; A. J. Hummel, Ansonia; A. Feingold, P. F. Christensen, Hartford; R. E. Richardson, New Billidn; A. Newmarker, Rockville, and S. Holliday, Mystic, Among other business a charter was granted to Local Hartford (composed of Branches 8 and 38); Alfred W. Smith was elected State Secretary on salary of \$6 per week (Comrade Smith had been elected local organizer by Local New Haven at same salary, thus making it possible for the state office to obtain a secretary who could give his whole time to the party work); committee on constitution was instructed to consider advisability of increasing rate of due stamps to locals to 121/2 cents. A plan of campaign to tight the new primary law was mapped out.

Comrade Smith, who begins his du ties as State Secretary Mar. 4, is well known in New Haven, is a member of the Yale Philosophical Club and author of a book on evolution, which has been placed in the University and the public libraries.

Massachusetts.

State Organizer Lonney organized a real of unusual size at Attleboro on Feb. 19. He also addressed a meeting of the local Carpenters' Union on the Moyer-Haywood case. Most of the members of the Carpenters' Union joined the local, which is expected to have at least fifty members within a short time.

The annual fair of the Haverhill Club netted \$550 for the party. The annual supper at K. of P. Hall on Thursday, Feb. 21, was also a great success, 350 people being present. Financial Secretary Morrill reports that the club has now 125 members, and John D. MacLean is meeting with great success as county organizer and literature agent. The Essex County organization is in good condition.

Eugene Carey, brother of James F. Carey, died at Haverhill, Feb. 15, afte a long illness. Comrade Carey was one of the pioneer Socialists of Haverhill and an active worker for the

BOSTON.

The regular Sunday lecture of Ward 7-9, held in Puritan Hall last Sunday, was largely attended. Henry Laurens Call delivered his lecture on the Conentration of Wealth, and it proved to be of a high quality.

PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia meets Sunday Mar. 3, 2 p. m., after which all ward organizers already appointed will hold their first meetin

The 28th and 32d Ward Branch was organized Feb. 28. A meeting will be held at 5210 Pine

street, Saturday, Mar. 2, 8 p. m., to organize a branch in the 27th and 46th

Some of our watchers were denied the privilege of watching for our party on the grounds that other watchers with Socialist Party certificates had

been there before them. The County Commissioners inform us that they have a letter which they claim to have received from the Socialist Party authorizing them to Issue watchers' certificates to such names as were furnished them by the City Committee of the City Party. Neither the Campaign Committee or watchers or the organizer have any knowledge of any such letter. Further developments will be announced later.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. . Efforts are being made to organize au Italian branch in Carnegie and the 4th Ward, Pittsburg.

F. L. Schwartz having accepted a commission as national organizer, has tendered his resignation as county organizer to take effect April 1.

Lena Morrow Lewis will speak in Allegheny County sometime during April or May. Dates will be assigned to the following branches: 4th Ward, Allegheny; McKeesport; Wilmerding (English); 26th Ward (English) Pittsburg; 7th-8th Wards, Pittsburg (Jewish); 23d Ward, Pittsburg; branches not mentioned in the above list should apply to the Campaign Committee at once, so that definite arrangements may be made.

J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes will speak in this county April

Here and There.

The Chicago "Dally Socialist" has succeeded in getting a good plant formerly used by the "Spy" of Worces-ter, Mass., and it will soon be install This will be of great advantage to the Chicago comrades in their struggle to maintain their daily, as it will leave them free of dependence upon capitalist firms for their printing and press work.

The Worker is asked to acknowledge contribution of \$5 by Mrs. Cora Hodges, South Passeidina, Cleveland, O., to the Jewish Bund of Russia.

The Canadian Socialist Party, Montreal Local, has decided to celebrate the International Labor Day on the first of May with a parade. It has appointed a committee with instructions to invite all sympathetic unions associations and clubs, to send delegates to a general conference to organize concerted action.

New York State.

The financial report of the State Committee for January, 1907, is as follows:

York, \$150; Kings County, \$100; Rochester, \$20: Queens County, \$10; Syracuse, \$10; Yonkers, \$10; Patchogue, \$8; Watertown, \$5; Troy, \$5; Buffalo, \$5; Richmond, \$5; Hornell, \$4; Watervilet, \$3; Ithaca, \$2; Sag Harbor, \$2; Albany, \$2; Middletown, \$2; donations from locals, New York, \$11.82; Queens County, \$21.46; Yonkers, \$4.84; Patchogue, \$1; balance, Jan. 1, \$512.58; total income for month, \$894.70. Expenses: National Secretary, dues, \$150; John C. Chase, salary three weeks, \$54; John C. Chase, account tour, \$75; Underwood Type-writer Co., account, \$25; J. T. Geariety, account trip Patchogue, \$13,26; J. Obrist, salary for one week, \$12; postage, \$9; ex-pressage, \$3.75; sundries, \$11,63; rent for pressage, \$3.75; sundries, \$11.63; rent for January, \$10; total for mouth, \$363.64; balance on hand, Feb. 1, \$531.96.

The State Executive Committee met with T. J. Lewis presiding and L. A. Malkiel, U. Solomon, F. Schnepf and Alb. Pauly also present. Frank Schnepf was seated as member from Queens. Walter G. Kruke of Corning and W. A. Kaley of Watertown were accepted as delegates to the State Committee from Steuben and Jefferson counties respectively. Communications relating mostly to routine organization matters were read from Earlville. Watertown, Troy, Corning, Rochester Rome, Middletown, Clinton, New Ro-chelle, Olean, Patchogue, Schenectady, Geneva, Watertown and Newburgh Locals are arranging to conduct a lively agitation for the spring village elections, making up for lack of speakers by a systematic distribution of literature. Local Corning complained that the locals in the state know very little about the work done outside their immediate vicinity and asked that arrengements be made for the locals to n about the activity of and number of due stamps bought by locals; meetings of State Committee: reports of speakers, etc., also suggesting that a bulletin be issued monthly so that locats may learn what is being done in other places. It was decided that the State Secretary hereafter issue such bulletin to be sent to all the locals and members of the State Committee. In reply to a communication from Local New York, re-ferring a letter of Comrade Brummer, in reference to an indebtedness due him by the defunct Labor Lyceum, the Secretary was instructed to inform

Comrade Brunner that the State Com-mittee, to our knowledge, never had anything to do with the management of the Labor Lyceum, nor authorized any debts to be incurred on its behalf. or received any reports of its transactions and under the circumstances has

no right to pay any such indebtedness. The Secretary was instructed to have new charters printed, as the old ones have the name "Social Democratic Party." Comrade Chase submitted an application signed by eight members for a charter from the reorgan-ized local South Glens Falls, and the charter was granted. Acting Secretary Solomon reported making arrange with Comrade Kirkpatrick to speak in Elmira before the Y. M. C. A. and in Corning for our local. The matter of having a suitable reply in booklet form to Mallock's misrepre entation of Socialism was discussed and the Secretary Instructed to write to the National Secretary suggesting that such a reply be prepared, as the Civic Federation will undoubtedly give circulation to Mallock's misrepresentations. The Secretary was nu-thorized to send list of locals to Chas.

H. Kerr & Co. and to Henry Laurens

Call. The committee recanvassed the

returns on the election of the National

York, with 754 votes; Chas. S. Vander porten of Brooklyn, with 421 votes, and Wm. W. Arland of Corning, with 388 votes, were declared elected and the Secretary instructed to so inform the National Secretary. The financial report for 1906 is printed and sufficient copies ordered sent to all locals. The Secretary was instructed to call on those counties which have not as yet elected a State Committeeman to do so at once, so that a suitable working plan may be devised for the State Committee. State Secretary Chase submitted a detailed report of the work done during the last two weeks part of which has already appeared in The Worker. The locals visited show great desire to devote hereafter more attention to the distribution of literature, maintain a regular dues-paying organization, and help the State mittee to organize locals in their immediate vicinity. The meeting in Rome on Feb. 18 showed good results; 25 copies of The Worker, in addition to other literature, will be distributed store. weekly. Weekly meetings will be held in the Labor Temple. A local with 10 nembers was organized at Illion, Feb. 19. As Ilion and Herkimer are close together the sympathizers and members at large in Herkimer will join the local in Ilion and prospects are good for a lively local. It was decided to circulate copies of The Worker weekly and distribute 500 leaflets every month. Feb. 20, Onelda was visited. meeting of the local held, the plan of monthly distribution of literature ndopted, delinquent members looked up, and every indication points to better work in the future. A well attended meeting of Local Syracuse was held Feb. 21 and decided to distribute 2,000 leaflets monthly. On Feb. 22. Geneva was visited and arrangements made for a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting on March 2, with Comrades Chase and Gustave A. Strebel of Syracuse the speakers. The local is active, has permanent headquarters, its propaganda meetings are well attended and will circulate The Worker and 1,000 leaflets every month. Comrade Chase will devote the next week to Auburn, Geneva and Earlville.

All arrangements for the Commune Celebration of Local New York are now complete. In addition to the great number of talent already announced, the Executive Committee has secured co-operation of the Finnish Socialist Mixed Chorus for a few revolutionary songs and the services of the Dramatic Section of the Labor Temple for living tableaux representing Rouget de L'Isle singing for the first time "The Marselfinise". This is the first time in many years that Local New York has decided to celebrate the Commune, and it is a foregone conclusion that if this celebration is a success the local will celebrate the Commune in a similar way, probably in a larger hall, very year. Tickets have been sent to all the party organizations in the city and the comrades are requested to begin hustling and dispose of them, so that a large attendance may be

At the meeting of the General Committee held Saturday, Feb. 23, 65 applications for membership were ac cepted. The Auditing Committee reported the books of the local in excelent shape; balance on hand at the end of the year, \$495.97. Comrade Solo-mon reported fully for the State Committee and Comrade Oppenheimer for the Moyer-Haywood Conference, Miss P. Newman, S. Goldbarth and Hillber er were elected delegates to the Moyer-Haywood Conference, to succeed Comrades Lewis, Phillips, and Chase, who have been unable to attend meetings regularly. The remainng time of the session was spent upon the by-laws and the work of their con sideration will probably be completed at the next meeting.

The City Executive Committee n which returns are to be made of the membership, good standing and in arrears, stamp and literature account business and agitation meeting, etc. and hopes to secure these returns Committee may have some material to work on: that a quantity of notices were to be sent to Districts for mem bers in arrears, so that a special et fort may be made to bring up the good standing membership of the District The Committee on Organization re ported on the condition of the organ ization of the First Agitation Committee, which disclosed the fact that this Agitation Committee is practically run by two members from the 8th A D., the rest of the delegates being from outside organizations. On the occasio of their visit to the committee one delegate from the 4th A. D. was present, which was an unusual occurrence Considerable discussion ensued as to

finally passed that all Agitation Com-

New York City.

Monday, Feb. 25, G. B. Staring in the chair. The request of the Russian Branch, at present a part of the 4th A. D., for permission to connect themselves with the 6th A. D. was granted, provided the 6th has no objection. Twenty applications for membership were passed upon. The First Agitation District was not represented; the Second made no report; the West Side and Yorkville Districts reported no meeting; the Harlem reported only the transaction of routine business; the Bronx reported good stendance at lectures beld in Williamsbridge, and in lower part of the Bronx. The Organizer reported that a primary and convention were held in the 15th A. D. Feb. 23, and H. E. Ackerly was nominated as candidate for Assembly; that he was prepared to send out monthly promptly so that the Organization

mittees should be requested to report the attendance of delegates, by tricts, to the City Executive Com-

mittec. The Rand Debating Club in addition to its regular meeting on Sunday March 3, at 5 p. m., will hold a special meeting at 7 p. m. to devise ways and means of holding out-door Moyer-Haywood protest meetings, beginning date

The Harlem districts of Local New York will hold their general meeting at the headquarters of the Harlem Agitation Committee, 250 West 125th street., Tuesday, March 5., 8 p. m. All members should attend. Members of other districts will be welcome.

The meetings of the 14th A. D. will henceforth be held as formerly on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 241 E. Forty-second street.

The 6th A. D. will hold its regular

meeting on Friday, March 1, at the club, 255 E. Fourth street, at S p. m. The 17th A. D. will hold its regular meeting, Thursday, Feb. 28, 8 p. m. at 827 Columbus avenue, stationery

The West Side Agitation Committee will give a festival and entertainment on Sunday, March 10. Arrangements will be made at a meeting at Head-quarters, 585 Eighth avenue, Thursday, March 7, at 8 p. m. Members are urged to be present. Donations for prizes can be sent to Comrade Spindler at Headquarters, or at 255 West Twenty-seventh street.

KINGS COUNTY.

Local Kings County met Feb. 23, J. C. Lipes presiding. Delegates from the 20th A. D. were seated. In reply to letter from the manager of The Worker, the Organizer was instructed to send addresses to the sub-divisions for the purpose of securing renewals. of subscriptions. Upon request of the Organizer be was given power to call meetings of the Executive Committee whenever he deemed advisable. ganizer reported the new monthly leaflet ready for distribution. He also rend the proposed amendment to the by-haws for raising the dues. Reports of delegates to the State Committee and Moyer-Haywood Cooperative Publishing Association requested all members of the association to sign for the enewal of the "charter" with Julius Gerber. Delegates from the 18th A. D. reported that after a long discussion the district had declared in favor of electing a committee as requested by the S. L. P. to discuss the question of unity; also that the district had put in a library of valuable books. The 14th A. D. reported having nominated J. B. Clayton for Assembly in the special Twelve new members were election. admitted to the Local. It was decided to advance \$40 for the 40 copies of Marx's "Capital" ordered by Comrade Schaefer. Resolutions of sympathy on the death of Comrade Pentecost were adopted. The salary of the Organizer was increased to \$10 a month. The County Committee was instructed to arrange a public debate on Socialism. Income reported, \$41; expenditures, 50 cents.

The regular monthly agitation meeting of the 22nd A. D., which is usually held on the fourth Friday of each month, was postponed for one week on account of Washington's Birthday, and will take place on Friday, March 1, at Wohlrab's Hall, 675 Glenmore avenue. James Oneal will speak.

All members of the various lecture ommittees of Brooklyn are requested to attend a joint meeting at the party headquarters, Brooklyn Labor ceum, on Tuesday evening, Mar. 5. Arrangements for a debate are in the hands of the lecture committee.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

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

Tgovaenyndistgs, Ironwood, Mich., \$14.30; Wenājen Soc. Dem. Tyō, pnoliuelle seka, per I. Westir, Nashwood, Minn., \$5: Eureka Local S. P., per R. Ulbricht, Eureka, Cal., \$5; Bohemian Bakers' Union, Local 22, \$5; German Machinists' Union, per B. Ormer, Phila, Pa., \$25; W. S. & D. B., Br. tils, Relmont, N. Y., per G. Kaiser, \$10.
do., Br. 102. San Francisco, Cal., per H. Warnecke, \$25. Local Lead, S. P., per C. A. Wyeth, Lead, So. Dak., \$2: Local Myrtle, S. P., per J. U. Lionberger, Myrtle, Mo., 50c.: previously acknowledged, \$13, 665.19: total, \$13,756.90.

Contributions should be sent and hecks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York City.

PRODUCE PLAY TO HELP DEFENSE FUND. The production of "The Lost Para

dise" by the Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society at the Brooklyn Labor Lycenia en Wednesday, Mar. 6, will be in aid of the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. The play will be given a high-class production. Leighton Baker, who has had some some twenty years practica stage experience, has been of great bein in staging the play. The cast is as follows: Andrew

Knowlton, George L. Giefer: Reuber-Warner, George A. Shea; Raiph Standish, William A. Schmidt; Bob Apple ton, A. Dabler; Mr. Fletcher, Edward Dawson: Schwarz, F. J. Egnn; Joe Barrett, Edward Dawson; Old Bensel, Llewellyn Lewis; Billy Hopkins, Goo J. Lewis; Mrs. Knowlton, Ruth Weet tergreen; Margaret Knowlton, Elizabeth L. Durrant; Polly Fletcher, Mildreil Williams; Julia, Adelaide Schenk Nell, Myrtle J. Schenk; "Cinders' Elizabeth Schnefer: Kate, Adelaide Schenk. After the play there will be the best way to create a good working organization in the First Agitation dancing. Music furnished by Schae fer's Orchestra. Tickets, 25 cents; re District, lack of which is greatly less served seats, 35 cents. Doors open at ening its usefulness, and a motion was

7 p. m.

VOTE FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE

FROM NEW YORK STATE.

The tabulated vote by locals on the election of three National Committeemen from New York state is as follows:

Locals.		Circls	Delany	Ester	Lee	Lewis.	Morrill.	Moses	Vander- porten.	
• •			÷	1					:	
Addison	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	
Albany	9	4	0	0	2	3	4	0	3	
Anburn	0	G	1	•	2	0	1	1	3	
Buffalo	4	5	19	4	19	1	3	18	10	
Clinton	4	5	1	0	2	•	- 0	0	3	
Corning 3	7	37	0	- 0	37	0	.0		. 0	
Geneva 1	0	*	0	1	· ·	0	0	9	. 0	
Greenpoint	6	- 6	1	0	"	1	5	0	6	
Hornell '1	4	0	0	3	1.7	1	4	0	7	
Jamestown .	4	2	18	14	2	2	- 3	3	10	
Johnstown .	2	17	2	1	12	0	12	2	. 5	
Kings Co 3	8	5	14	2	114	25	7	22	109	
Middletown	0	:	0	. 0	. 0	- 0	0	2	2	
New Rochelle	1	2	0	0.5	7	1 1 to 1	0.0	4	sec 5	
New York 17	8	42	20	- 6	203	193	16	170	168	
Olean	7	0	0	6	7	0	0	. 1	0	
Patchogue	4	0	6	0	9	1	. 0	2	2	
Queens Co. 2	11	12	8	9	40	2	19	19	35	
Hochester	4		. 3	D.	47		-0	45	14	
Rome	1		-)	0	8	2	3	3	. 3	
Sag Harbor.	0-		- 0	0		1			1	
Salahuanca .	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	•	0	
Schenectady	9	1		0 -	2:2	*4	25	G	13	
Spring Valley	2	0	.0	0	4	0	2	1	0	
Syracuse	8	0	1 .	0	- 6	- 46	L.	13-	- 14	
	11	16.7	14	- 0	0	0	0	1	. 3	
Watertown .	4	- 14	1	2	7	1	3	8	7	

The totals are: Xee, 754; Vanderporten, 421; Arland, 389; Moses, 344; Lewis, 246; Curtis, 187; Defany, 126; Swain, 107; Esler, 53; Merrill, 104. Elected are: Algernon Lee, New York; Chas. Vanderposten, Brooklyn, and William

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City. FRIDAY MARCH 1.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway-J. Milton Gottesman. "The Bankruptey of Marriage". 8 p. m. MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, German Masonic Temple, 220 E. Fif-teenth St.-Capt. W. E. P. French, U S. A. "Army Socialism". 8 p. m. SUNDAY, MARCH 3.

BRONN AGITATION DISTRICT. Metropolis Hall, corner One Hundred and Forty-second St. and Third Ave .-Dr. E. P. Robinson. "Who Are Fit to Survive". 8 p. m. PEOPLE'S FORUM, Flood's Hall,

Kenting's Block, White Plains Ave. and Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth St.-Miss Anna Maley. "Social Jus-YORKVILLE AGITATION COM-

MITTEE, Labor Temple, 248 E. Eighty-fourth St.-Miss Frances M. "A Criticism of Mallock's Economics". 3 p. m. WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth Ave.-Charles Vanderpor-

ton. 8 p. m. 26TH A. D., 1533 Madison Ave .-Morris Hillquit. "The Machine as a Revolutionist".

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 112 E. Nineteenth St.-Prof. Charles Beard. "The Workshops Experiment in France (1848)." 11 a. m.

NEW YORK SOCIALIST LITER-ARY SOCIETY, 237 B. Broadway .- C. l'erdinand. "How the Socialists of Belgium Manage Their Affairs". 8

LYRIC CONGREGATION. Sixth Ave. near Forty-second St.—John Rus-sell Coryell. "The Family versus the Heme". 11 a. m.

Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2. SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB, Ortner's Hall, 574 Broadway, corner Lorimer St.-R. C. Mason. "The Gospel of Nature". 8 p. m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3 SILVER HALL FORUM, 315 Washlington St. Barnet Wolff. "The Wastefulness of the Present Industrial Or-

ier". 8 p. m. HARTS HALL FORUM, Gates Ave. and Broadway.-Rev. Warren H. Wilson. "The Faith of the Carpenter and the Tent Maker". 8 p. m.

SUNDAY MARCH 3. LABOR LYCEUM, Common Coun-

Rochester, N. Y.

cil Chamber, City Hall.-John C Chase. "The Rights of the Workers". 3 p. m. Newark, N. J.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

S. P. HEADQUARTERS, 230 Washington St.-R. C. Mason. "Scientific Origin of Civilization". S p. m. Trenton, N. J.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3. S P. OF MERCER COUNTY, Ar

erde, 15 East State St.-George R. Kirkpatrick, "Child Labor", 3 p. m. Philadelphia. SUNDAY, MARCH 3. LOGAN HALL, 1305 Arch St.-Sam

Boston, Mass. SUNDAY, MARCH 3.

Cark. "Is Socialism Inevitable?"

p. m.

PURITAN HALL, 694 Washington St.-Miss A. C. Mulrhead, Secretary of Consumers' League. S p. m.

PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS' AS SCABS Canadian railway magnates, it is

eported, have sent an agent to Russia arrange for the importation of become laborers to work at reliway construction. Peter Veregin, the leader of the Doukhobers, a sect of vegetarian, non-resistent, "primitive Christions" is engineering the deal. In consideration of their industry, doesn'ty and other Tolstoyan virtues, these geileless daborers are to get the muni heent wage of \$200 a year, while Canadian workers, who demand at least twice as much and go on strike once n a while, will be thrown into the army of the unemployed.

OUR WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS.

Introduce More Important Labor Measures.

Propose Eight-Hour Day for All Public Employees-Would Require Employers Advertising for Workmen in Time of Strike or Lockout to State the Facts in Advertisements.

MILWAUKEE Feb 25-Among the

70 or more bills introduced by the six Social Democrats in the Wisconsin Legislature, besides those already reported, is one of especial interest to organized labor. It prohibits the use of false or deceptive representations by employers or their agents to induce workingmen to go from one place to another in search of work and requires that employers advertising for men shall state that a strike or lockout exists if such is the case... This is on the same lines as a bill introduced some years ago by James F. Carev of Haverhill, Socialist representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, which attracted much attention and provoked the wrath of the Republican and Democratic majority. The adoption of such a measure would be of immense benefit to workingmen, who are now tricked and imposed upon in the most shameful way by the capitalists, thru the employment agencies and daily press. It goes without saying that the bill will not be passed, but the Socialist members will make a brave fight for it and will put the responsibility

for its defeat where it belongs. Another bill provides an eight-hour day for all workmen employed by the state or by any city, village, town, or school district. Another proposed measwe forbids the employment of girls under eighteen in the bottling departments of the breweries, where they are

exposed to bad influences. #

"The Social Democrats are the scum of the earth," says Mayor Becker of Milwaukee. He now has a hot fight on his hands with the Milwaukee trade unions, since he has just appointed a notorious enemy of labor on the Metropolitan Park Board. The Federated Trades Council has passed some spirited resolutions of protest against this insult, and asks all union Mayor is up for re-election. The Mayor only replied with the above quoted profound generalization. It is a good thing when the capitalistic politicians show their real contempt for labor. It is part of the education of the working class.

The Racine comrades recently met in a well-attended mass convention and put up a city ticket. The candidates are: For City Clerk, J. C. Peterson; for Assessor, John Peterson; for Justice of the Peace, Herman Pohl. It is probable that the two old parties will be compelled to unite in order to pre-vent the Social Democrats from capturing Racine.

THE HORRORS OF TUBERCULOSIS:

Statistics issued in New York show that 14,000 people die annually in that state of tuberculosis. This is frightful sacrifice, indeed. It calls for the application of heroic measures at once. As medical authorities are now pretty thoroly agreed that drugs will not cure this terrible disease, the time has come when all friends of humanity should forget their reverence for the alleged rights of private property in the things that are necessary to sustain life. The rights of human beings come first, and every man or set of men who stand in the way of providing comfortable homes, pure food and sir, plenty of sunlight, reduced hours of labor and other improved, anti-tubercular conditions, ought to be dealt with summarily as an enemy of so-Cease worshipping the rich. That privileged class causes consumption.-Cleveland Citizen.

- Subscribe for The Worker. .

On Feb. 8 the morning papers pub-

BY MORRIS HILLQUIT.

In The Worker of March 9-next week's issue-which goes into the malls on March 7.

Comrades, see that this is widely circulated. See that it reaches every man that Mallock has reached thru the daily press.

Prices: 10 to 100 copies, one cent each; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200, \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents a hundred; cash to accompany orders.

Get your orders in carly, to avoid delay in shipping. Adress orders and make checks or money orders payable to

THE WORKER, 15 SPRUCE ST., - - - NEW YORK.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

THE INTELLIGENCE.

One of a series of articles appearin the London "Clarion". Previous in-

stallments have appeared in The Worker of Dec. 1, Dec. 22, Dec. 29, 1906 and The Russian intelligenec!—the spring-

Plossom of Russia, the pride and the hope of our country! What nation the world can boast of such a of spiritual freedom and Where in this mercenary. r nitonous, Jaded, modern Society of cars can this ineffable "yearning towards the stars", to the Unknown, towords the dazzling peaks of eternal Leanty and knowledge be found; and, within, such whole-hearted, soul-de vouring suffering with, and so often for, the wronged and humilated ones?

You victims fell in the fatal strife Thre your boundless love to your people.

A man who lms once entered the bosom of a "circlet" of Russian intelligence, lived their lives, thought with them, striven with them, shared their daily brend, their joys and sor rows, that man may part—may be torn away from them; but he will never again be able to plunge headlong into the nauseous hurly-burly of the "in-cividualistic" life, with its contemptthle belly-god vanities and aspirations, miscrable joys and petty worries.

Thanks to the impossible conditions their native country, the Russlan Intelligence can be found clustering tegether in Switzerland, in Germany, in Paris, wherever the thirst forknow reige has driven them; much less in the the England, where only shelter can I'e sought. But the spirit, the atmotidere, is the same anywhere and trenywhere.

A Typical Scene.

A small room, scantily and shabbily furnished, some portraits and picture pestcards pinned on to the walls; four er five individuals, garbed mostly in Cark blue or red calleo blouses, with lo-se, tasselled girdles of uniform coler: a few girls. The air is thick with to lacco smoke and shouting. Flushed reuntenances, blazing eyes, dishevelled

n lunatic asylum, but a Russian stu-dent party. The individuals are two or three students, a foreign-hearer, a composer, perhaps; and the girls are or students of women's A kerosene lamp is burning on the table, adorned also by half-drained glasses of cold tea, strips of German sausage-skin, crumbs cigarette month-ends out of number. A samovar is droning its monotonous swan's voice in the corner.

The host is holding forth at the top of his voice of the manifold advan-tages of the Social Revolutionary tactics, as opposed to those of the Social Democrats. Another fellow-scated on the consumptive looking bed, does his level best in trying to shout him down, gesticulating wildly, by way of imparting great force and persuasiveness nal keeps slapping the table with a book and roaring "Wait a minute: WAIT a minute, I say you idiots."being mortally anxious to put in his word. A "coursiste" desperately tries to make herself heard above the din. shricking: "Oh, this is terrible!" and furlously jingling a tenspoon in the giass all the while. The rest of the audience amend matters by vociferously calling for "Order! Order!" and "One at a time" and other ejaculations of

At last their combined efforts prevall upon the disturbers, and one of the combatants has a fairly clear field for fully two minutes. The opponent sits tidgeting and writhing, as if tied to a red-hot frying-pan, ruffling his bair and giving vent to occasional "Oh! Oh!" and banging the table with his f'st every now and then, and from all other signs and appearances, undergoan unspeakable mental torture. Suddenly, however, nterly unable to restrain his enoking disgust at listenbig such idlotic, outrageous nonsense, he lumps up like a cork from a champagne bottle, and forcibly refuses to be held down any longer.

Thus the discourse drifts into the send hours, until the combatants have eried themselves 'clean out of their votces-a dispute without a beginning and without a conclusion; a dispute that has dissurded neither and persuaded nobody. Never mind. Show me a strictly Parliamentary discourse that ever persuaded a Tory-in fact, any-bedy. Life-individual life alone-can uproot a man's conviction:

... By a Russian of To-Day. which the Russian loves so. A few motionless silhouettes can be dimly discerned, scattered in listless attitudes about the room: sitting on the bed, by the table, on the window-sill; sountting on the sofa with hands clasped round the knees, standing against the wall. A eigarette light flashes at

> dish glow on a pale countenance. Two voices- a very high-pitched tenor bleuded with a deep, placid bari-tone-are pouring forth a flowing melody: something-no use fumbling for words something out and out Russlan; something that makes the heart shrink and sink with a languid, painfully-sweet sensation.

regular intervals, casting a flitting, red-

It is restless hankering for the sunflooded space, with the despairing consclousness of the surrounding, impenetrable gloom lurking somewhere at the bottom of it: for some other beautiful existence, wierd, unknown, yet vaguely, instinctively felt-sudden gleams of insight, flitting and hovering almost, but never within grasp of the senses.

The song has died away. The last diminuendo chords seem yet to float and quavor and melt in the air. Thru the white, opaque rectangle of the window nruffled rumbling poises of the town become suddenly audible, but over the dusky room hangs a broodfug hugh. A hot tear that has been gathering strength a long, long time corres out, unheeded-hangs, trembling on each of the lowered lashesstarts rolling slowly down the cheek. on to the moustache-drops on the blouse.

This is the Russian "tosca", and no language in the world can give the equivalent of the word. It is not meiaucholy, nor the "blues". Heine's Sehnsucht comes perhaps nearest of all. Always it involves yearning, and there is the unquenchable thirst for life and sublime striving in it that makes it so deeply alien to the frenzied eestasy of fanaticism of any kind.

The Literature.

Thru all the literature of the last two decades this undercurrent of grief strikes the dominant keynote-in the masterpieces of A. Tchekhoff, Minsky, Leonid Andreev, Maxim Gorky, Eugene Chirikoff, Skitaletz, Tan, and all the rest of them.

But the greatest of all is Anton Tchekhoff . His subtle humor-"smiling thru the tears"-and his marveilovsly lifelike genre are alike permeated with it. The endless horror of the environments and the despondence of one's utter belplessness in face of it, combined with formative influences with which we shall deal presently. are no doubt the source and fount of this pervading sadness. This is how one Russian critic characterizes the socalled "Tchekhoff mood," or "twilight mood" of the contemporary intellectual

society of Russia. "Sorrow is irresistible. It is always right because it is the quintessence When Joy turns up at our to his arguments. This is a Russian threshold we can repulse it—if we are discourse of dispute. A third individ- so disposed—and it will recoil and the reckless French financier, who rounds us on all sides and dwells within each of us. But when Sadness. languid or moody, knocks at your heart's door the heart is bound to open unto it. It is always, right. And so it embraces us and whispers plaintive-ly, and from its gentle touch tears swell up to our eyes. This is the way Tchekhoff approaches our heart. Can it refuse bim in admittance?"

It would be exceedingly difficult to translate any of these authors. psychological finesse, the exquisite filigree-work of description can only be moulded in language of such won-derful flexibility as the Russian. There is no jingoism in what I say. I know several European tongues, and just well enough to be able to draw comparison. But let us hear what a Ger man-Baron E. von-der Briggen, a highly-educated aristocrat-says in his work on Russia of the same title as this article bears:

In midlition to this, there is the wonderful wealth of the language, which, as a popular tongue, is more flexible, more expressive of

thought, than any living tongue I know of.
In translating Gogol, Turgeniew, Terpi gareff, only a part, frequently not even one-balf of what these works really contain is reproduced. The writers know how to use in a masterly fashion the peculiarities, the wealth of form, of words of turns and the delicate shadings of the language. Those who are endowed by nature with a real uning imagery of the language and of the poets (1903, p. 200). Of a people, who have shown themselves so creative and so orig-inal in this one domain it may be assumed.

particular Russian intelligence may be? What sort of people are they? and where their distinction from any other intelligence comes in? Emulating Lombroso's famous maxim, I will go one deeper, and suggest: "Cherchezle capital, mes amis." This is nowadays the origin and impetus of all so-

The Western Intelligence.

With the growth of capitalism, I omitted to mention in my last, not only that the accumulation of wealth by the individual exploiters becomes of its consumption by them grows wider. A class of servants, employees. professionals of all sorts and descrip-tions spring up and swarm round about capital like flies on treacle a class of non-productive workers, which grows with capital and on it.

Not only do these non-productive workers desert the ranks of the productive proletariat, but they also form an impregnable intrenchment round wealth and exploitation, in which they ndirectly participate. To this class all the intellectual workers of modern Society belong, which wield particularly momentous influence upon the ideas and tendencies of the masses—thru the Press, the literature, the stage, the art etc. In England there are estimated to be 1,995,000 domestic servants and 804,000 followers of free professions, as against 14.3 million of the industrial proletariat. The professionials are in the greatest degree dependent upon capital from the very steps of their career. On the other hand, in consequence of the development of the non-individualistic capital - all sorts of limited and share concernsthe smallest savings can become par and parcel of huge capitals thru being invested in such concerns. This also must influence in a strong degree the tendencies of the intelligence and, thru their medium, the industrial proletar-

The intermediate class provide the ensiest accessible stage for those exploited, who yearn to scramble out of their position, become independent and exploit others in their turn. The thicker those intermediate elements become, the more chance of access to this higher plane those below see, thru acquiring education and accomplishments—the more numerous such individuals grow among the working classes. Bent upon "thrift", they cut themselves adrift from their moorings and start chasing the phantom of fortune instead of taking their part in the class war. All jealous eyes are turned upon one or two lucky or sharp gamesters, while nobody takes any no tice of thousands upon thousands of "duffers".

The Press .

The influence of these satellites of capital in this country like England is quite obvious. Shall we go far in search of examples? There is one Socialistic organ of importance thruout Great Britain, and that one is a week ly! Why, a year ago this time, withten daily papers in Russia bore ultra-Socialistic tendencies, and even now, after the ruthless root and branch devastation, a great many are still fight ing on, under lowered visor, of course A newspaper is suppressed to-day "for dangerous tendencies", and is floated to-morrow under a new title.

The financial question, which is the great stumbling block of press enterprise here, does not exist at all in Rus-"Sin Otjetchestva", the Metropolitan organ of the Social Revolution ary party of Russia, which enjoyed not half a year's existence on the ag gregate, amassed a circulation of upwards of half a million, and was is sued in two editions daily—the morning one at 5 cop. and the evening at 2 cop. (one half penny).

Cause of the Distinction.

Kantski says: "Capital can exercise its pressure upon the intelligence only where it consumes the surplus value, but not where it derives the latter". This observation has, I think, no invests his capital in Russian enterprise and securities, employs French and not Russian servants, "patronizes" French actresses, encourages French talent, buys up his native press and the Russian. When seized by charitable impulses or auxious to prop up religion, he bestows his benevolence upon his countrymen and endows the French clerical institu-

The Russian intelligence are left to shift as best they can for themselves. They are poor as church mice, but they are also more independent than their western colleagues; they are spiritually free from the capitalist bias, capitalistic sympathies and antipathies. They are therefore whoteheartedly and ardently given to the cause of their exploited bretaren, They can look in the eyes of the toilers in an honest and straightforward manner-not in the shirking, conculatory, "Liberal-Labor" fashion.

More than half a century ago, Custine remarked, when there was hardly intelligence in Russia worth any speaking of: "Ce sont ees nommeincommodes a l'état, qui commence rout la prochaine revolution en la Rus One can only admire now the wonderful perspicacity of this brilliant Frenchman. In no place in the world are such multitudes of well-educated Socialist propagandists to be found as in the domain of illiteracy.

Eight hundred miners of Bisbee. Ariz, five hundred of whom were employed by the Copper Queen Mining Corporation have been discharged. The where the Russian dispute.

So give me the Russian dispute.

The same room, enwrapped in the description, mellow shades of the twilight, leading this of the only blossom which it is their mission to bear up. 205).

By this time you have been probably wondering what on earth this leading the union which it is their mission to bear up. 205).

By this time you have been probably wondering what on earth this leading the same of the union which it is not the only blossom which it is their mission to bear up. 205).

By this time you have been probably western Federation of Mineral Corporation have been discharge move was made, as admitted officials, to break up the union which it is their mission to bear up. 205). move was made, as admitted by the officials, to break up the union of the

WHERE THAT BIG GIFT GOES TO.

By Ed. M. Martin.

lished long stories of the remarkable cases of enlargement of heart that afflicted our "good" old Uncle John D. Rockefeller, he of Standard Oil fame, and benefactor to numerous educational institutions. The result of these various enlargements/ was the giving away of more than \$43,000,000 in the last few years, \$32,000,000 of which was given in one sum to the General Educational Board, an organization created by John for the purpose of interesting other parasites in contributing money for a like purpose. and which already numbers among its present membership George Foster Peabody and Robert C. Ogden, bankers and capitalists; Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews; Morris K. Jessup, another New York capitalist and President of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Benjamin E. Andrews, and other well-known- cormorants and dependents.

At first glance one is led to believe hat John had really intended, indirect as it may be, to do something for the good of the working class, or as John may call them, the "common people" but upon perusal it is found that nothing of the kind ever entered his mind, for we find that his gifts have gone to Harvard, in which the sons of workingmen are not found, or if so, they are so few they are not worth mentioning; to Vassar, where the daughters of millionaires attend; to Bryn Mawr, the aristocrat of the aristocratic, (no working girls here with out they be servants;) Smith, Holyoke, and Barnard, more and more aristo-cratic; the lowest tuition in any of these colleges is \$250 for a short elementary term.

But then John aspires to the Hall of Fame as the philanthropist of philanthropists, and in the days to come, if nothing goes awry, the name of John D. Rockefeller may be found side by side with Minerva, the goddess of wisdom and knowledge. And why shouldn't it be? The gift of \$43,000,000 is not to be scorned. However, John will not die poor, for only a few days after the giving away of this large sum, the following telegraphic report appeared in the daily papers:

"MARIETTA, Ohio, Feb. 11,-The heaviest single advance in oil ever made by the Standard Oil Company was announced to-day, amber, or deep, oil, being advanced 15 cents per barrel, and shallow oil 5 cents."

the money or did the working-

The amount of oil produced in the United States in 1906 was about 300,-000,000 barrels of 42 gallons to the barrel, of which the Standard Oil Company controls about 85 per cent., which would mean about 275 and odd million barrels, and, 15 cents per barrel, would be about \$41,250,000.

But why worry over a little thing like that? Workingclass children do not get higher educations, anyway. As soon as the average boy or girl is old enough, he or she is forced into mill or factory, or department store, to increase profits so that the wealthy may receive higher education, and buy college diplomas, and then take long trips to Europe in order to embelish it, so that they may take their turn at sweating profits out of a working-class

Give the working class the full value of their product and they can endow colleges of their own. Let us hope the days of impotent trustees of the people's wealth will soon pass away forever.

system that will permit every boy girl to get an education, and a higher one, too, instead of allowing a lot of parasites to rob you and then give the "swag" to endow colleges into which workingmen's boys and girls

FEDERAL ELECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Labor Party Makes Slight Gains-Has Over a Third of Popular Vote and Representatives—Now a Definitely Socialist Party The net result of the recent federal

election in Australia is a slight gain for the Labor partys (now definitely committed to a Socialist policy), a considerable gain for the new Anti-Socialist party, and a heavy loss for the so-called Ministerialists, who tried to follow a middle course. The Labor party took first place in the popular ote in West Australia, second in New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and third in Vic storia. The total vote was: Anti-Socialist, 586,000; Labor, 387,000; Ministerialist, 138,000. The Labor party gained one seat in each branch of Par liament. In the House of Representatives it now has 26 members out of the 75; in the Senate it has 15 out of the 36. The Labor members work under a unit rule; that is, they meet in caucus from time to time, discuss pending measures, and decide by majority vote what their attitude shall be, and each member is pledged to vote in Parliament according to this decision. This rule gives the Labor group an influence out of proportion traits actual numbers, since the old parties are often rent by personal rvalries among their politicians.

GUGGENHEIMER AGAIN GENEROUS WITH ADVICE.

Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer is a offilosopher of no mean erudition. He test came into prominence a few years ago by suggesting that the scraps and garbage from rich men's tables and hotels be systematically collected and distributed among the "worthy poor". In addition to his desire to provide the poor with swill, the generous phiosopher imparts to the newsboys maxims on "how to get on"

Speaking to them recently he told them that the "young man endowed with nothing but money" is one for whom "life has entirely lost its charms". Our Gotham sage understands, if he does not enjoy, the "charms" in the life of a penniless boy in a crowded tenement. If those boys would only consent to a daily supply of swill, together with other "wbarms" they enjoy, the house of Guggenheimer would be happy. But this is a perverse generation and philosophers are not always appreciated till they are dead. Let_us-hope for

COLUMBIA EXHIBIT OF RUSSIAN CARTOONS.

A collection of notable Russian revolutionary cartoons are on exhibition in the Law Library of Columbia University and can be seen daily from 2 to 5 p. m. until Mar. 20.

They are the work of Russian artists and appeared in the short-lived revolationary publications following the Imperial Manifesto a little more than a year ago. One of the most notable ones is an exact reproduction of the Manifesto with the blood red hand of General' Trepoff stamped across the face. Nearly every phase of the revolutionary movement is dealt with in the cartoons.

-Philadelphia reformers have re formed then selves back into line with the Republican machine. It's a way reformers have.

ganize to improve Their Own Conditions and Serve the Working Class -The Ministry Alarmed.

A new and important phase of the The government refused at that time meet a far more serious attempt. The schoolteachers of several dis

fderation of labor."

The government has issued an order forbidding the formation of teachers' unions, but it cannot enforce the order without provoking a serious conflict. Minister of Education Aristide Briand, in announcing the decision to a deputation, said: "Because of the very nature of your service the state can never permit you to act as other employees do. You are not working for an ordinary employer, but for the state, and revolt against the state is revolt against the country whose representaives vote your salary."

Renegade Briand-he was once an Anarchist, then allied himself for a time with the Socialist movement, and then deserted it to accept a place in the Ministry-has learned to talk the language of the capitalist. The employer in this case, the government-"gives workers their wages; therefore the workers owe a duty of passive obedience and gratitude. But the French teachers think otherwise.

As the elections for the London

Now, the question is: Did John give

Workers, why do you not inaugurate

GOVERNMENT FIGHTS TEACHERS' UNIONS.

French Public School Instructors Or-

question of the right of the public employees to organize after the fashion of trades unions has arisen in France. says a Paris dispatch. About a year ago the parcel-postmen formed an as sociation and struck for higher wages to admit the principle that public ervants could strike against the state. All the strikers were discharged, and their duties were performed by soldiers until the service could be reorganized. Now the government has to

tricts, notably Paris and the industrial centres, have formed unions and have joined the General Confederation of Labor. There was no attempt to conceal the fact that the purpose of the organization, besides improving the material condition of its members, was the propagation of the doctrines of antimilitarism as expounded by Hervé, in-ternationalism as preached by Jaures, and the general idea of the solidarity of the interests of the working class as against the capitalists. The Paris union avowed this in the following statement: "Considering that public primary education is confined almost exclusively to the children of the work ing classes, it can only be profitable to them if the instructors can teach them where their economic interests lie, and therefore it is necessary that the teachers should obtain this knowledge by affiliating themselves with the con-

LONDON CAMPAIGN AGAINST MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

County Council approach strenuous efforts are being made to strengthen the so-called Moderate or "municipal re-form" party, whose general program is that of opposition to municipal ownership. The Moderates held the first big demonstration in the campaign Saturday. The method used by this reactionary party are indicated by the London correspondent of the New York "Evening Post", who relates that as high as four shillings a head was offered to induce people to take part in the parade and that "the well known labor leader, Mr. Jack Williams, was offered ample funds to bring his unemployed followers to swell the pro-cession, but refused."

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SPECIAL NOTICES. LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY.

Each Branch is requested to send one delegate to the March Celebration Committee which meets every Saturday evening at headquarters, 375 Central Ave., Jersey City, and also to donate \$5.00 to the guarantee fund.

CAPTAIN W. E. P. FRENCH, U. S. A.

LYRIG MALL, 6th Ave. near 42d St. ON FRIDAY MARCH 1., at 8 O'clock "ARMY SOCIALISM".

ALL INDUSTRY MISMANAGED. ·The mismanagement of the ratiroads

of the country is being discussed vig-orously by the daily press for the simple reason that those who use the roads the most are not members of the working class but of the middle and capitalist classes. Not so much atdestruction of the working class gothe lives of the propertied classes are not placed in danger. The same mis-management that obtains in the rallread industry also obtains in all other industries, where the first considerawhy the Socialists demand that only collective ownership of all industry fruits of capitalist ownership and conreward for all who participate in run-ning the industrial machinery.

-President Roosevelt advised the boys of Harvard to be "doers", that is, te follow in the footsteps of their fathers, who are doing the working

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sician for our branch. THE BOARD OF OFFICERS.

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-If Thaw and White had been plain workingmen instead of two rich degenerates, how much space would the trial get in the daily papers? A lemon will be given for each correct

-If the Socialists of Germany keep on being defeated in each succ election by an increased vote of 240,-003, how long will it be before they become extinct altogether? Two lem-ons will be given for the correct an-swer to this.