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ORGANIZED WORKERS NITE IN COMM. CAUSE.

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

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

Delegates Increasing.

Delegates were sent from the following additional organizations: Piano and Organ Workers' Local No. 15; Cremation Society, Br. 1; Typographical No. 7; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 1; Bill Posters and Ushers' Union; Musical Protective Alliance, Local No. 41, I. W. W.; Cigar Packers No. 251; Bro. of Carpenters, Local No. 497; Eccentric Association of Engineers, Local No. 308, I. W. W.; the Loyal Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M.; Workingmen's Circle Dwinaker, Br. 96; Baltic Revolutionary Society; Nowosidkower Revolutionary Society; Jerikower Benevolent Society; Jewish "Daily Forward" Association; Executive Board, Bricklayers and Masons' Unions of Greater New York; New York Industrial Council, I. W. W.; House and Bridge Construction, Local Union No. 370, I. W. W.; Silk Weavers' Industrial Union, No. 170; 2d, 5th, 13th, 15th, 20th, 33d and German branch of the Socialist Party.

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

Donations Also Increasing.

The financial report was very encouraging, as nearly all the organizations have made liberal donations, and also few have delivered their donations. The Defense Fund already amounts to \$3,500. The Agitation Fund is also progressing, and from present indications it may be assumed that enough contributions will come in to warrant a great agitation in this city, with good prospects of raising enough to obtain daily telegraphic reports for the various labor papers of New York and vicinity.

The delegates to the Conference continue to bring good news from their respective organizations, showing that the rank and file have taken up the work with a determination to keep at it until our brothers are vindicated and their innocence established by the courts. Bricklayers' No. 37 reported a donation of \$25; Bakers' Union No. 1, \$10; I. W. W. Engineers, No. 308, \$50; Arbitrator Turners of the West Side, \$10; Wood Carvers' Union, \$25; I. W. W. Local No. 370, \$25; Bill Posters' Union, \$10; while several other organizations will act at special meetings so that larger donations may be voted.

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

The Jan. 20 Meeting.

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

with the dug opinion of Judge McKenna then printed, and were eagerly taken by the delegates for distribution their respective organizations additional quantity of 50,000 printed in the next few days, and will be perfected to print a leaflet as soon as possible. Cops and sympathizers willing to in the distribution of leaflets arrested to communicate with Sec'y U. Solomon, who will supply with whatever quantity of leaflets may desire.

Defend Agitation Funds.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions:

For Defense Fund: Tar, Felt and W. Proof Workers' No. 4, \$10; Lodge I. A. of M., \$10; Cremation Society, I. A. of M., \$10; Tumbrik, \$1; J. Gen., 25c.; J. Forster, 50c.; Bricklayers' Union No. 47, \$25; Typographical Union No. 7, \$50; 33d-34th A. D., man Br., Socialist Party, \$5; Younglands Literary Society, \$3; Loyalty No. 408, I. A. of M., \$25; United Workers No. 1, \$400; Long Ind Ass'n of Master Pilots, \$15; C. Makers' Union No. 141, \$10; Amalgamated Leather Workers No. 64, Schlessinger, \$1; D. C. Milligan, F. Bergman, 50c.; Moak, 50c.; Waltz, K. Hoell, \$10; Jacob Huffer, \$5; F. Kolly, \$1.50; P. H. N. J., \$1; England Turners' Council, \$25; Sahn Club, \$10; total for the week \$60; previously acknowledged, \$2,771; total to date, \$3,388.95.

Foe Agitation Fund: Cremation Soci. Br. 1, \$5; Lodge 313, I. A. of M., Harlem Socialist Club, \$4; Br. 24, J. & S. K., \$25; 32d A. D., Socialist Party, Br. Van Nest, \$10; Typographical Union No. 7, \$50; 33d-34th A. D., German Br., Socialist Party, \$5; Young Friends Literary Society, \$2; United Workers' No. 1, \$100; total the week, \$206; previously acknowledged, \$1,590.02; total to date, \$1,796.

Contributions to the Defense Fund

Agitation Fund from organizations in Manhattan and the Bronx also be sent to the Financial Secretary U. Solomon, 68 E. Fourth street, New York, stating the fund for which contribution is intended.

BOOKLYN CONFERENCE MAKING PROGRESS.

The Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Brooklyn met Friday, Jan. 4, at the Labor Lyceum, and the indications were that the Conference would be a success. The year that has been supported this year than during the spring agitation, and there is very evidence of the delegates regarding their efforts.

The secretary reported sending out one thousand resolutions in sets of three, with circular letters to the unions and other working class organizations, to be signed and sealed by the organizations and forwarded by them to President Roosevelt and the governors of Colorado and Idaho. The resolutions recite the events of the persecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, quote the constitution relating to the writ of habeas corpus, review the United States Supreme Court decision, condemn the principals in the conspiracy and close with a pledge to stand by the Western Federation.

At the meeting Carpenters and Joiners No. 32 contributed \$125, the receipts of the evening being \$175, many of the delegates also reporting that their organizations had donated sums to be delivered at the meeting of Jan. 12. The secretary was instructed to send \$150 to the National Defense Fund at once.

During the week committees will distribute 20,000 leaflets by having same inserted in the Sunday papers, and if this proves successful the entire city will be covered systematically. All organizations not already represented should send their delegates to the next meeting at the Labor Lyceum, Friday, Jan. 18, 8.15 p. m.

—He (after the refusal)—"Had I been rich perhaps your answer would have been quite different." She—"Perhaps." He—"But poverty is no crime." She—"Oh, yes, it is—and the punishment is hard labor."—Chicago Daily News

LABOR PRESS SPEAKS OUT.

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

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

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

The Firemen's Magazine.

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

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

Law Works One Way.

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

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

A Dangerous Precedent.

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

"United Mine Worker's Journal"

The official organ of the United Mine Workers of America declares: "The decision of the United States Supreme Court that Mowers, Haywood

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

The "Bricklayer and Mason"

The "Bricklayer and Mason," official Journal of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, discusses the Supreme Court decision as follows:

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

A National Movement.

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

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

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

"CONTEMPT OF COURT"

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

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

Judge Sanborn is one of President Roosevelt's appointees.

DISGUIISING THE LIE DIRECT.

The old label was, "Raspberry Jam," but now it reads, "Compound Apple Jelly, Raspberry Flavor." Another old label was "Vermont Maple Syrup, made from choicest maple and cane sugar mixture." It's a new year and a new era in commercial honesty.—Spring-Gold Democrat.

CANANEA REPEATED.

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

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

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

Diaz Intervenes.

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

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

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

WAS NOT A SOCIALIST.

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

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

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

As a result of this resolution being sent direct to the daily press, attempts to class the bomb-thrower as a Socialist have ceased.

FINANCIAL NOTE.

The new stock of the Factory Children Corporation Company, just listed on the Exchange, started off with a rush. Extra dividends are already being declared, and with the abundant material on hand and the great generosity of the Government in permitting it to be used, it is thought that several melons will be cut shortly.—Life.

A BLOODY RECORD.

Private Ownership Causes Greater Sacrifice of Life Than War—What the Race for Profits Leaves in Its Trail.

During the year ending March 31, 1906, 9,703 people were killed and \$6,008 injured by the railroads of the United States.

At the battles of Gettysburg, Antietam and the seven days around Richmond, the total number of union soldiers killed was only 6,914.

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

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

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

For the year ending March 31, 1906, there were 6,834 collisions and 6,279 derailments on the American railroads, a total of 13,113 so-called accidents, or one to every sixteen and a half miles of operated track.

The railroads are killing men, women and children at the rate of 26 a day and injuring 237 a day.

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

In the three years 1903, 1904 and 1905, there were 28,337 people killed and 234,825 injured by the railroads of the United States.

One out of every 372 railroad employees in the United States were killed and one out of every 28 were injured in the year ending March 31, 1906.

These figures are compiled from the Interstate Commerce Commission's report. They could be extended indefinitely.

What is the Cause?

What is the reason for all this human slaughter?

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

They do not provide good roadbeds, good rolling stock, safety and coupling devices and grade crossings. They overwork their employees. They overtax the facilities of the roads. Their officials are more interested in watered stock than in rolling stock, in slick deals on Wall Street than in safety devices on the roads.

The block system, recognized all over the world as the most effective guarantee against collisions, is now operated on less than 60 out of more than 2,000 railroads in this country, although the block system can be used on roads with any number of tracks.

But the greatest disasters are caused by the overworking of employees.

One case reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission told of the engineer in one collision having been on duty 60½ hours out of 86½ before the collision occurred.

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

A "HAPPY NEW YEAR."

Workers Got Gifts from Employers—President Baer Has Another Inspiration—Mill Workers' Looked Out.

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

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

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

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

thirty-four people were killed and fifty-five injured by the wreck.

The engineer of the train which caused the wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio at Washington, last week, had been at work 40 out of the 48 hours immediately preceding the wreck.

Even the block system cannot prevail against that.

This is the Cause.

And all in order to keep down expenses, and increase the profits of the owners.

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

That's why Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute of Social Service, is able to say:

"In 1904 there were 4,162 persons killed in New York city through accident and negligence, as shown by the reports of the Department of Health, which are very incomplete.

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

The Rockefeller's, Carnegies, Harrimans and Hills own and control the industries and derive the profits from them.

The great capitalists do not operate, they do not even direct the operation of their industries. Rockefeller and Carnegie have retired and use their time getting their pictures and names into the papers.

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

Two Systems.

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

By vesting the ownership of industry—the railroads, mines, workshops and all sources of wealth production and distribution—in the whole people, industry would be operated and wealth would be produced for the benefit of all and not for the profit and aggrandizement of a few.

And this is what Socialism proposes. This is the only practical system.

The present system is impracticable, as well as destructive to human life and subversive of human happiness.

Socialism will preserve human life and make possible human happiness.

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

GET REDUCTION OF HOURS.

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

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

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

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD COMPLETE TRUSTIFICATION.

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

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Vote. 1897 (State and Congressional) 96,981; 1902 (State and Congressional) 229,792; 1904 (Presidential) 408,230.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

The recent dissolution of the Reichstag, with the general election which will consequently be held within the month, may well be the beginning of a crisis in the history of the German Empire. The working constitution of that government is an anomalous one.

They had an equally high level of popular education and of industrial development. In each of these countries the Socialists would exercise a greater direct influence on the government than they have yet been able to do in Germany.

giving the Center a larger number of seats. This progress in the nation at large has been accompanied by a parallel progress in the several states and municipalities in so far as their less liberal constitutions permit the working class to participate in elections.

tribes the Conservatives will, as usual, support Centrist candidates. The National Liberals, on the other hand, find in the Chancellor's program nothing to indicate that he will abandon the "hunger tariff" policy which they, in common with the Social Democrats, have opposed.

ble have which is constantly made in their ranks. Too often the firemen are ordered into dangerous places for other reasons than for the good they might accomplish. It is sheer murder to send men into a building already past saving in an attempt to save the insurance or preserve property which should long ago have been destroyed.

wage-workers now than then; it was then much easier for a thrifty workman to get out to the frontier, take up land, and become an independent farmer. Again, while the condition of the wage-workers has in some respects improved—in some respects, mind you, not in all—it has not improved in proportion to the increase in the productive power of labor.

paper pushing such a scheme, it all depends upon what you call a Socialist paper. "Wiltshire's Magazine" does not, we believe, claim to be an organ of the Socialist Party; it is frankly the organ of an individual who happens to be a Socialist.

TWO SOCIAL PARIAH

By Alexander Irvine.

[From the January "Appleton's Magazine."

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

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

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

"Hey, Jim," said a tough, by the stove in the grocery one morning as he was making a purchase, "Ah heard of Barnes pay his respect's t' ye th' other day?"

"So? What'd th' ol' skin got t' say?"

"Said ye was a cross between Judas Iscariot an' Jesse James."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"You saw Farr night the shoats were stolen." "I did." "Describe how." "Waal—I was in town an' about t' turn in. It was moonlight on the road. I was walking night an' I cud see ways. I saw th' white horse buckboard comin' an' I knew Farren."

"What did you do?" "I tuk down m' gun on m' knee." "Did you open idow?" "I did." "It was a cold wasn't it?" "Y-es—but ye think of th' weather when ye around."

"What happen?" "He drove passouse—I watcht ed him away up ad, then I went to bed."

"I traced the stains to his door," said the "and found the shoats stolen do a barrel."

Men described cattle had been mutilated and products stolen. Others told of and wanton destruction of property.

"Are you not to cross-examine these witnesses Judge asked the attorney for those?"

"No, your Honor." "Why not?" "It wouldn't be the defense."

The judge went of a different opinion. "These witnesses are presuming heavy silence of the defense. There over anxious to tell all they had all everybody else knew. T'nd only testified on the six specimens but on sixty counts that unspecified. When the last man procession had left the witness the district attorney opened the sig up for the state."

When he said he looked over toward the att; for the defense and tried in vain to attract his attention.

"The attorney for the defense will reply," the judge snappishly.

"No, your Honor," was the answer.

"Why not?" "It wouldn't be the defense."

His elbow on the table in front of his chin rested in his hands, and gazed abstractedly at the prisoner in the dock. The district attorney at that time was a look of triumph on his face.

"Youb H," he said, "I did not surprise men my young friend, the attorney the defense, refused to cross-examine witnesses, nor did I expect him to any part in the summing up. Alenon of the jury," he continued, "is no defense in this case. Jifarren has been the scourge of community for a number of years. Men good and bad have shunned him they would a leper. He is a mndel who stops at no meanness, he Hemluway taking down his and deliberately covering Farren the moment he hove in sight he disappeared over the hill. Is a pure—an epromized conscience of a terrorized community. So innocuous he been hitherto that the tella food on the spotless snow never boded him in the least. Men had feared him, and he presumed on their fear and their cowardice. It spurred him to greater depths of aamy."

"Gentles of the jury, he is a ghoul who folk his victims to the grave and disto the mound beneath which they rest and wrecks his vengeance on the oss bearing their names. Nay more enters the house of God and desates the sacred altar. He defies th' law, virtue, religion, men, angels, a God. You know him, gentlemen, a your minds are made up, your verdict all but rendered."

The vds were impressed and stinging with vehemence. All eyes were turned toward the accused. He was waiting his attorney, but his attorney had nothing to say.

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

The jury retired and ten minutes later filed again into court, with a verdict of "Guilty on all the counts."

"Now, your Honor," the district attorney said, "I ask that the accused be given the full penalty of the law. Jim Farren is a menace to this town and to this county. In some parts of the country they would shoot this man like a dog or sling him to a lamp-post. Personally, I feel that for a desperado of this type and for such crime as we've listened to here to-day this man should forfeit his life. Our laws and customs in Connecticut, however, will not permit us to dispose of him in that way."

"He is now twenty-eight years of age; the maximum penalty of thirty years on the six counts will rid the world of him until he is fifty-eight. It will relieve this community of a pest, a social pariah, a vulgar incendiary, an insensate brute, and a vagabond who is rotten to the very core."

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

"Has the defense anything to offer?" asked the judge.

"Before you sentence the prisoner," said the attorney, "I would like to offer a few remarks."

Silence fell on the assembly. What could be said on behalf of the culprit?

"Jim Farren," he said, "was born in this town. His father was a drunkard

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

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

The stillness grew intense.

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

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

"At twelve he was known around here as a prowler, a boy tramp. He belonged to nobody, knew nothing, cared for nothing but enough to eat and a place to sleep where it was cool in summer and warm in winter. I say he knew nothing, but that is a mistake. He belonged to the wild and knew his own. He felt akin to things of earth and river and sky; he lived as they lived, without restraint."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sheriff stood up.

"Have I related the facts?"

"You have, sir. Farren saved my life at the risk of his own."

"That is all, Your Honor."

When the judge spoke there was

something strange and entirely new in his voice:

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

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

"F'what iver become of 'im?" asked an Irish ex-soldier.

"He became insane at the end of his first year in prison."

"An' th' lahyer?"

"The lahyer," he said, as if talking to himself, "the lahyer for the defense succeeded him as a social pariah. I am—I am what is left of the lahyer who defended him."

THE INCONSISTENCIES OF CHURCH AND STATE.

By William McFarlane.

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

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

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

Milwaukee.

[Comrade E. V. Debs has sent me the foregoing article by Comrade McFarlane of Milwaukee, with a few words about the writer—a man ninety years of age, yet active in the cause, full of the extraordinary spirit which shows itself at once in hatred of oppressors and in love of comrades. It should, indeed, be, as Comrade Debs says, an inspiration to the young men and women in the movement to see such a man, so far past the common span of life, still turning his face to the future, marching in the ranks with the enthusiasm of youth and finding compensation for all hardships in the thought that he is one of a mighty army fighting to bring better conditions for mankind.]

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

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

"Do you think you will be able to convert the masses to your way of thinking?" "My friend," answered Senator Sorghum, "too many of us statesmen are giving our attention to converting the masses when we ought to be trying to keep from backsliding ourselves."—Washington Star.

A TRANSCRIPT FROM LIFE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Positions are hard to find for refined gentlewomen of thirty-five—younge applicants are taken—yet I claim to be capable of a trustworthy position if only it could be obtained. If the new year does not bring some relief to us we must find relief in final end."

THE PEOPLE MURMUR.

By Arthur Goodenough.

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

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

The people murmur; as of yore, The ancient wrong survives, And woe and want their imprint stand On crushed and ruined lives.

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

The people murmur; evermore The cruel tale is told, And bleeding hearts each day are cast Before the god of gold.

What wonder of their endless task The burdened toilers tire? What wonder even the winds of heaven Should echo their desire?

The people murmur; age on age The fact remains the same; Equality is but a myth And Justice but a name.

Have then the trodden ones no rights? Shall not the Lord rebuke Their proud oppressors and set down Their evil in His Book?

The people murmur; bitterly They make their keen lament; And everywhere take root and thrive The seeds of discontent.

Shall not the Master of it all Who made the land and sea, By earth's untold injustice moved, Set soon His people free?

LOOKING AHEAD.

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

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

SLUM WORKERS OF NEW YORK.

By Bart Kennedy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This beautiful, industrial, heads-I-win, tails-you-lose law is responsible for all this. It is not the fault of the American employers. Of course not! The women must also submit to violence. Just lately a strike was caused because an employer struck a woman a heavy blow in the face. I was unable to get to the root of the reason why the woman was struck by the man who employed her. There was a certain reason hinted at. But I will let that pass. Sufficient is it to record the fact that there was a strike, and that the New York papers were full of the whole incident. There was a great to-do and uproar about it, but I could hear of nothing that was done to the man.

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

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

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

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

Things would go on and on. The money kings who governed America were worse than the Russian Grand Dukes, against whom the world was raising its voice. These American money kings would debase and debase labor till in the end came the crash.

And America would be in the hands of the Callibans of a horrible underworld. The forbears of these Callibans of the future were to be seen even now skulking round the corners of this underworld.

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

price of all necessities. Here are the demands of the men."

The president, concealing his annoyance as much as possible, glanced over the paper handed to him, and then said:

"What is your pleasure? Shall we raise the wages of these misguided men?"

"Never!" muttered the other directors unanimously.

Thereupon the president of the board turned to the superintendent:

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

Then, turning to the directors, he whispered: "Gentlemen, I guess we'd better not cut that mean utter after this strike is over."—Life

It is claimed that 45 per cent of lithographers die of tuberculosis.

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Local Troy, N. Y. Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretary, W. Wolnik, 1 Hutton St.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets every Tuesday at 11 A. M. in East Thirty-eighth street.

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REFLECTIONS OF A SERVANT GIRL.

By Theresa Malkiel.

It is Christmas Eve. In the brightly lit parlor Mr. and Mrs. L. are busily engaged in decorating the tree and arranging their daughter's presents. Their faces are aglow and they are full of happiness at the thought of the pleasure this surprise will bring to their only child, a girl of six.

Finally, everything is ready and in ecstasy Mrs. L. runs to the kitchen for the servant. "Come, Mary!" she calls to her, "I will show you something."

Respectfully Mary follows her mistress; but at the threshold of the parlor door she stops; an exclamation of delight escapes her lips and her eyes fill with tears.

"Is all this for Fraulein?" she asks, and receiving an answer in the affirmative she continues: "All this for a child's pleasure. We, too, were children once, but what did we get? Plenty of abuse and not enough to eat."

Mrs. L. feels a pang of remorse and under some pretext sends Mary back to the kitchen. Mary goes to the ironing board again while the thread of her thoughts is still wound around the Christmas tree and the beautiful toys awaiting the awakening of the young Fraulein.

ing home after a day's hard washing, worn, tired, and cross, with a loaf of coarse bread under her arm, for which five hungry mouths are waiting; and she involuntarily compares her with Mrs. L., who never works, is healthy and cheerful, and only too glad to spend some of her time indulging the whims of her child: She thinks of her father, the village fiddler, who resorted to this occupation after he was disabled to do any other work. She sees him enter the hut during the early morning hours, after a night's fiddling at some village wedding, a shiver passes thru her body, and she can almost feel the fear that seized the children at his entrance; and again she compares him with Mr. L., who after a night of quiet repose has a few morning hours free, which he usually spends with his daughter. Her thoughts turn to the question: "Who is to blame for that cheerless, joyless childhood?"

She does not know much about God, to say that it is His will. She only knows that she and her brothers and sisters were children, just like the Fraulein is to-day; that they, too, were yearning for love, tenderness, and toys, but were denied everything.

Plain, unschooled, she tries to find the power that denied them all that, the power that brings so much misery and degradation on one side, and still greater luxury on the other. And for the first time, in the twenty-fourth year of her life, in the tenth year of servitude among the rich, Mary understands that it is they who have all, they whom she is used to call her masters, they in whose employment her father was disabled and her mother lost her health and youth—they are that power. A feeling of hatred enters her breast. It is not a hatred against one or several employers, but against all those who take away the last from those that have so very little.

Unknown to herself she becomes class-conscious.

"WE BREAK STRIKES."

New Industry Developed in the War Between Organized Capital and Organized Labor.

Under the protection of courts, and with the encouragement of organized union-busters, a real menace to American liberty has developed into almost gigantic proportions. Organized thugs and murderers are banded together for the purpose, as they openly advertise, of breaking strikes.

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

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

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

SOCIALISM IN HUNGARY.

Government Takes Active Steps to Destroy Labor Unions and Crush Socialist Movement.

During the sitting of the Hungarian parliament on Dec. 12 last, W. Mezeon, the only representative of the Hungarian proletariat took part in the debate on the budget of the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Daranyi, the Minister of Agriculture, took the opportunity to express the intentions of the government with regard to Socialism.

He would, he said, adopt every measure to crush a movement which was gaining ground everywhere. The Ronsanthi deputies declared that the Socialists were the cause of all the evils threatening the country.

Mr. Daranyi also declared that the government would increase the punishments to be inflicted on Socialist agitators, and continued: "We must strike all these malicious agitators, but we must attract to us all the mass of hard working magyars, for we shall not be able to construct a grand and powerful Hungary which lives in our dreams except by the thoughts, the love and the patriotic collaboration of all the factors in society."

The government, in fact, accused the Socialist party of having incited the workers to the recent strikes, and of having made "anti-religious propaganda." It would not allow the Socialist central committee to dictate increases of wages and to "terrorize the workers in the country," and "the labor organizations should be regulated, and if necessary, dissolved."

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THE LORDS OF LABOR.

They come! they come in a glorious march! You can hear their steam-steamers neigh. As they dash thru Skill's triumphant arch, Or plunge 'mid the dashing spray.

Their battle-dress in the mighty forge, Their life-pulse throbs in the mill; Their lightnings silver the gaping gorge, And their thunders shake the hill.

Chorus: Ho! these are Titans of toil and trade, The heroes who wield no sabre; But mightier conquests repeateth the blade That is borne by the Lords of Labor.

Brave hearts, like jewels, light the sod— Through the mist of commerce shine— And souls flash out like stars of God From the midnight of the mine.

No palace is theirs, no castle great, No princely, pillared hall; But they well can laugh at the roofs of state

'Neath the Heaven which is over all. Each bares his arms for the ringing strife That marshals the sons of the soil; And the sweat-drops shed in their battle of life

Are gems in the crown of Toil. And prouder their well-won wreaths, I trow, Than laurels with life-blood wet; And nobler the arch of a bare, bold brow, Than the clasp of a coronet.

Then hurrah for each hero, although his Be blown by the trump or labor: For holier, happier far is the mead That crowneth the Lords of Labor.

—JAMES MACFARLAN. (Who died in poverty in Glasgow, 1862.)

WHERE GRAFT AND GLORY CALLS.

Every true American, every patriot who loves his country, feels a thrill of pride in reading, for instance:

"MANILA, Dec. 7.—A column of Constabulary troops encountered a band of Pulajanes between La Paz and Terragona, on the island of Leyte, December 5. In the battle that followed four soldiers were killed and eight wounded. Among the wounded was Lieut. Ralph P. Yates, Jr. His wounds are not serious.

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

PUBLICATIONS.

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PARTY NEWS.

National.

The apportionment of members in the National Committee for the year 1907, which apportionment is based upon the dues paid by the several states, increased the number of committeemen by seven members, making a total of 65. The representation of Ohio is reduced by one, having had three. It is now entitled to two. The following states have increased their representation by one each: Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

The National Committee is now voting on Motion No. 19 of 1906, which provides that Jan. 22, 1907, be made the day on which the Socialist Party locals of the United States commemorate "Bloody Sunday", and to unite in protest against kidnapping of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Vote closes Jan. 16.

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

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

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

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

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

MOTION NO. 1.

The National Committee is voting on Motion No. 1, 1907, which is in the form of a resolution submitted by National Committeeman Ufert of New Jersey, relating to the illegal method of discipline employed by the President of the United States, in dealing with United States troops, in the case of a reported riot occurring in the city of Brownsville, Tex. Vote closes Jan. 23.

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

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

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

DECEMBER REPORT.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for December shows receipts of \$2,109.17 (of which \$1,244.60 was for dues), expenditures of \$2,113.82, and a balance of \$117.58. Dues were received as follows:

From organized states: Arizona, \$15; Arkansas, \$15; California, \$80; Colorado, \$20; Connecticut, \$20; Idaho, \$10; Illinois, \$15; Iowa, \$15; Kansas, \$20; Kentucky, \$5; Louisiana, \$3; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts, \$60; Michigan, \$40; Minnesota, \$20; Missouri, \$40; Montana, \$51.80; Nebraska, \$15; New Hampshire, \$10; New Jersey, \$60; New York, \$150; Ohio, \$73.70; Oklahoma, \$70; Oregon, \$20; Pennsylvania, \$75; Rhode Island, \$7; South Dakota, \$12.50; Tennessee, \$5; Texas, \$31.95; Utah, \$2; Washington, \$2.65; West Virginia, \$10; Wisconsin, \$21; Wyoming, \$20.

From locals in unorganized states: Washington, D. C., \$6; Maryland, \$15.60; Mississippi, \$1.00; Nevada, \$10.50; New Mexico, \$6; North Carolina, \$90; South Carolina, \$1.20; Members at large, \$4.40.

Among receipts were: Literature, \$616.17; supplies, \$33.65; W. F. of M. Defense Fund, \$102; One-Day Wage Fund, \$23.13; buttons, \$39.25. The largest items of expense were: Postage, \$173.02; wages in office, \$530; printing literature and supplies, \$225; literature, \$107.72; speakers and organizers, \$600.39; National Executive Committee meeting, \$244.05; W. F. of M. defense fund, \$102.

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

Dates for National Organizers for the coming week are:

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

George H. Goebel: Washington, under direction of State Committee.

Massachusetts.

The State Secretary's annual report shows an increase of 263 in the membership. The new constitution went into effect on Jan. 1. On account of the new method of electing the General Committee it was found necessary that the old committee hold over until March 1. Ballots and instructions for the election of the new committee will soon be sent out.

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

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

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

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

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

At the meeting of the Essex County Federation in Salem on Dec. 30, Amesbury, Beverly, Danvers, Haverhill, and Salem were represented. The officers' reports showed a great deal of local activity. The Organizer reported the sale of 749 books and the taking of 277 subscriptions for Socialist papers; he had organized or reorganized three clubs, besides adding members to several others; contributions amounted to \$22.06. In accordance with the expressed will of the locals it was decided to retain John D. MacLean as Organizer. Any comrade or sympathizer who can assist in his work either by cash contributions, by providing lodging, or by personal work, is requested to communicate with C. H. Merrill, Secretary, Socialist Hall, Haverhill. The following officers were elected: Chairman, George W. Corson, Beverly; Secretary-Treasurer, J. D. MacLean; these, with T. F. Brough of Amesbury and Alfred Turner of Beverly, will be the Executive Committee. The average net cost of Organizer MacLean's work, after deducting the profit on sales of literature, has been about \$5 a week. To make up this balance monthly pledges from organizations and individuals have been made as follows: Amesbury, \$1; Beverly, \$2.60; Danvers, \$3.20; Haverhill, \$8.75; J. W. Bean, \$1; F. K. Jewett, 5 cents; John Kelly, \$1; Marblehead, \$2; Salem, \$3; Saugus, \$1.50; total, \$24.55 per month. Several comrades volunteered loans of \$5 each, and other such loans are desired. The secretary was instructed to get matter into the papers concerning the Moyer-Haywood affair.

BOSTON.

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

The Socialist New Year's Tree this year was the most successful yet held. About 100 children and 50 grown people were present. Forty-two more children joined the Socialist Sunday School last week; the membership now reaches 83. The sessions as held every Sunday at 2 p. m. at 85 Charles street. All comrades and sympathizers are invited to attend the theatrical entertainment and ball given by Ward 7-9-12 Club, Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, at Paine Memorial Hall. The object is to swell the fund, already well begun, for the purpose of establishing a Labor Lyceum which shall be available as headquarters for the state organization.

Ward 7-9-12 Club has regular Sunday evening lectures at 724 Washington street. Comrade Beaumont's lecture on "The Coming Crisis and Its Effect," last Sunday, was well attended and was followed by an interesting discussion. Next Sunday Comrade Burbank will be the lecturer, and it is hoped that a large audience will turn out to hear him. Members are reminded that a business meeting is held each time after the lecture and that their presence is desired.

Day, with a view to engaging a local organizer for Racine, Kenosha, and adjoining towns. Racine pledged \$25 and Kenosha \$20 per month for the support of an organizer. The Racine comrades also decided to make a vigorous spring campaign and discussed campaign issues and program.

During the Christmas week, which is usually a poor time to collect money, \$155 was contributed.

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

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

Here and There.

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

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

New York State.

The following comrades have accepted the nomination for National Committeemen and their names will appear on the ballot: F. W. Delany, Buffalo; Charles Vander Porten, Brooklyn; William W. Arland, Corning; Algernon Lee, New York; Thos. J. Lewis, New York; E. R. Esler, Olean; Herbert M. Merrill, Schenectady; A. L. Byron Curtis, Rome; Joel Moses, Rochester; Chas. L. Swain, Rochester. The following comrades have declined the nomination: John Spargo, Morris Hillquit, William Wolnik, Ben Hanford, Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Cyrus F. Richmond, J. C. Frost, E. M. Martin, Soli Fieldman, Gustave Strebel, D. F. O'Dwyer, John C. Chase, Henry L. Slobodin, Fred Paulitsch, Hugh O. Pentecost. The names of those who have accepted will be submitted to a referendum vote of the party membership. The vote will close Jan. 29. Wherever branches exist the secretaries must file report of the vote cast with the Organizer of the local not later than Jan. 30. Organizers of locals must file a complete tabulated vote of locals with the State Secretary, 86 E. Fourth street, on or before Feb. 1, 1907. No votes will be counted received after that date. There are three members to be elected and each member voting may vote for three only. Members in good standing in the local only are entitled to vote.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

nor, 115 Union avenue, who is in charge of the arrangements. Covers will be laid for fifty at fifty cents apiece.

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

New York City.

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

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

At the Executive Committee meeting on Monday, Jan. 7, G. B. Staring presided and U. Solomon acted as temporary secretary. Ten applications for membership were read and referred for admission to the General Committee. The Organizer read the circular letter to be sent to the enrolled voters and on motion it was decided to print 5,000 copies of the same. It was also decided to print 25,000 copies of a leaflet prepared by Henry L. Slobodin, dealing with the great increase in the cost of living and the comparatively small increase in wages. These leaflets will be used for the monthly distribution of leaflets as recommended by the General Committee. In addition preparations are under way to print a leaflet for general propaganda purposes. It was decided to engage the Labor Temple's large hall for Friday, Jan. 25, to get the election returns from Germany, and the Organizer was instructed to make the necessary arrangements for German and English speakers. Comrade Lichtschein was elected a committee of one to visit the Socialist Liedertafel and induce them to either change their festival on Mar. 17 at the Labor Temple or the one on Mar. 24 at the Terrace Garden, as Local New York has arranged a Commune Festival for Mar. 24. On motion the Organizer was instructed hereafter not to send any due stamps to any subdivision unless paid in advance. The financial report of the local for December shows an income of \$2,315.17, subdivided as follows: Dues, \$221.40; initiation fees, \$21; literature, \$55; sundries, \$12; campaign fund, \$1,439.63; balance, Nov. 30, \$354.15. The expenses amount to \$1,819.20, of which \$1,463.60 were paid to the State Committee for its share on the campaign fund and \$150 for due stamps. The balance on Dec. 31 is \$495.97. The sale of due stamps for December averaged over 1,500 due stamps. The committee appointed to draw up a reply to the article in The Worker of Dec. 22, concerning some error reflecting on the Executive Committee, presented a written report, and on motion the Organizer was instructed to send same to the editor of The Worker.

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

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

The next meeting of the 3d and 10th A. D. will take place Thursday evening, Jan. 17, at 85 E. Fourth street. The members are earnestly requested to attend, as it is the last meeting in January, just a few days before the meeting arranged in co-operation with the comrades of the 6th A. D., at

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

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

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

The Yorkville Agitation Committee has arranged for Sunday afternoon lectures in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The first will be given Sunday, Jan. 13, 3 p. m., when Moses Oppenheimer will speak on "Has Evolution Ceased?" Others engaged are: Jan. 20, Miss Anna A. Maley on "Socialism"; Jan. 27, Henry L. Slobodin, "Wages and Industrial Concentration"; Feb. 3, Dr. S. Berlin, "Ethics of Socialism and Capitalism"; Henry L. Slobodin will lecture on "The Concentration of Industry," Sunday evening, Jan. 13, at the headquarters of the 26th A. D., 1525 Madison avenue, near One Hundred and Fourth street.

The newly organized 17th A. D. will hold its first meeting on Thursday, Jan. 10, 8 p. m., at the stationery store, 852 Columbus avenue.

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

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

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

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

At the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street on Sunday evening, Jan. 13, William W. Hanna will lecture on the subject, "Political Reform, an Evidence of Salutary Reaction."

Brooklyn.

The County Committee at its last meeting considered and adopted the following recommendations made by the Ways and Means Committee:

"1. That we intend to enter the future campaigns with the purpose of electing candidates, nominating the best of men the party has for such offices.

"2. That we recommend to all Assembly Districts to put themselves in contact with all registered Socialist voters, notifying them that we intend to carry on the campaign with the purpose of electing candidates and inviting them to fall in line and give us their assistance.

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

"4. That the Assembly Districts be instructed to conduct their business between 8 and 9 o'clock as soon as the officers have arrived, and from 9 p. m. till the close of the meeting, the re-

mainder of the time to be devoted to debates and discussions.

"5. The entry into trade unions to discuss economic problems. That the members of Local Kings County who are trade unionists shall have introduced resolutions in their respective trade unions setting aside one hour per month for a lecture on economics, and that where no lecturer has been provided that a request be made upon the Lecture Committee of the Labor Lyceum Association to furnish the same.

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

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

"8. That the Kings County Committee establish a Naturalization Bureau.

"9. That the County Committee elect a committee to see the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, publishers of the "Daily Call," with the view of reorganizing the association on the basis of the Chicago "Socialist."

"10. That Local Kings County participate actively in all matters of public importance, especially that one of rent-paying, also transportation, pure food, and such things of interest to the worker in general.

"11. And furthermore, we recommend to the Kings County Committee that the Executive Committee be instructed to see to it that all the recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee, if adopted, be carried out."

The attention of Brooklyn comrades is called to the account of the speakers' class organized under the auspices of the County Committee, which appears in another column.

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

At a special meeting of the 14th and 15th A. D. on Dec. 28 the following officers were elected: Delegates to County Committee, Comrades Pandy and Kelm; Organizer, Comrade Pandy. The Organizer made a report on the campaign, showing that sixteen public meetings were held and 32,000 leaflets distributed; the receipts for the campaign were \$22.93 and the expenses \$29.02.

Edward E. Slosson, one of the editors of the "Independent," will lecture at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Sunday evening, Jan. 13. His subject is: "The Old-Fashioned Ideals of Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality." Mr. Slosson is an able man and he is not a Socialist, which means that the discussion as well as the lecture will be very interesting.

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

The Washington Division, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 8th, 10th, and 11th A. D., met in joint session on Jan. 3. John Egan and N. S. Reichenthal presided. The 1st and 2d A. D. reported having 12 members in good standing; held 16 open-air meetings during the campaign, which were fairly successful; in good financial condition. The 3d A. D. reported 21 members in good standing; has funds and will carry on agitation the year round; will arrange a meeting for enrolled voters as soon as possible. The 8th A. D. reported 12 members in good standing; was disappointed by speakers in the case of several open-air meetings; distributed 20,000 leaflets; is getting into good condition financially; will arrange meeting for enrolled voters.

The 10th A. D. has 12 members in good standing; had a very active campaign and many successful meetings; holds business meetings monthly and is in good financial condition; lacked watchers on Election Day; will try to strengthen organization. It was decided that each district advance \$1 to the Division Organizer and that he be authorized to call for more as needed. George Petric was elected to this office. It was decided to hold joint meetings quarterly.

AS TO ELECTIONEERING.

To the Editor of The Worker:—The regular meeting of Local Cumberland County, N. J., held Jan. 2, 1907, letters from E. H. Thomas, State Secretary, and Carl D. Thompson, Organizer, of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, requesting the comrades to vote for Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath and Winfield R. Gaylord for National Executive Committee were read, and upon motion it was decided that it is the sense of Local Cumberland County, N. J., that such questionable methods of electioneering should not be encouraged in our party, as it had an odor of old mist parties very pulling.

It was also decided to request The Worker and the "Socialist Review" to publish above motion.

Yours fraternally,
ALB. WEISS,
Secretary.

Newfield, N. J., Jan. 5, 1907.

"You say you would not think of touching a penny that did not belong to you?" said the magnate's questioning friend. "Certainly not," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "You see, I've got the business of the country so systematized that every penny I touch legally belongs to me."—Washington Star.

—King Hakon should have bestowed the Nobel Peace medal on Captain Koepnick, a man who has done more than any one else to make militarism ridiculous.—Simplicissimus.

