

# The Worker.

**AGENTS, ATTENTION!**

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run.  
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.  
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.  
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 43.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 26, 1907

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## G. F. U. URGES A NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

### New York Central Body Asks All Unions in the Land to Act at Once.

The New York Central Federated Union at its regular meeting Sunday afternoon discussed the Moyer-Haywood case at length and by a unanimous vote instructed the Secretary to write to President Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, urging that a national conference of labor organizations be held for the express purpose of considering the case of President Moyer, Secretary Haywood, and Board Member Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners, now nearly a year in jail in Idaho on a trumped-up charge of murder, and of taking all necessary action to assure them a fair trial and acquit the public with the facts in the case.

Delegate Abrams of the Pressmen introduced the matter, reporting for the Moyer-Haywood Conference. He showed that the labor organizations in New York had done splendid work in this matter, both in the way of agitation and of raising funds. They had put aside, when they met for this purpose, all their disagreements on other points and worked together in a class-conscious spirit for the common cause. In other parts of the country much was being done, but not enough. The national organizations of labor ought to act; their words would carry great weight. The A. F. of L. ought to have taken the lead, but it was lagging behind. The speaker severely criticized President Gompers for his inactivity. He did not believe all that was said against Mr. Gompers; but when he remained silent at such a time as this, he was compelled to believe that he was not dealing honorably with the labor movement.

Several delegates protested against this last remark. Delegate Robinson said the Conference had been established for the purpose of helping in the defense of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, not of attacking Gompers or the A. F. of L. Executive. Delegate Delaney said Mr. Gompers had not been silent, and cited his editorials in the "Federationist" and his report at the Minneapolis Convention on the portion of which dealing with this matter was printed in The Worker of Dec. 15.

Delegate Brown of the Cigar-makers agreed that this was not a time for recrimination. He was glad to give the Federation officers credit for all they had done. President Gompers' words at Minneapolis were true and emphatic. But it should not stop there. Words should be followed by deeds. The Federation could do much. It could send a circular to affiliated unions advising them to contribute to the Defense Fund. It could advise them to take part in the agitation in their respective cities. It could advise them to send resolutions to Governor Gooding, President Roosevelt, and the Senators and Congressmen, and to the daily papers in their localities. Such advice would be listened to if given. But of all, the Federation could call a national conference, to consider and act on this case and this alone. Such a conference would command attention. Its actions would carry weight. It ought to be held, and that soon; and the Executive Council of the Federation ought to call it.

Delegate Mead of the Steamfitters also spoke strongly in favor of the resolution, which was adopted, not only without a dissenting vote, but with hearty applause.

## REASON FOR POSTPONEMENT.

John M. O'Neill Explains Why Prosecution Has Again Off Trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

John M. O'Neill, editor of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, was seen by a representative of The Worker on his arrival in the city and spoke freely of the status of the case of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, officers of that organization, who have been held in jail in Idaho since Feb. 17, 1906, charged with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg. Asked what, in his opinion, was the reason for the latest postponement, which fixes the opening of the trial for March 5 instead of Jan. 23, as expected, he said, in effect:

"We can see only one explanation. The prosecution needed more time to invent a new 'confession' to back up Orchard's evidence.

"They had counted on Steve Adams for their second witness. But Adams' father succeeded in getting a chance to talk with him and revealed the fact that his confession was extorted from him by the threat that he would be hanged if he did not testify as desired. And the prosecution would go free if he obeyed instructions. Then we got Adams called into court on a writ of habeas corpus, and the prosecution saw that they could not depend on

him to perjure himself and help murder these three men.

"They will hardly dare to bring the case to trial with Orchard as practically their only witness. Orchard swears that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone are guilty. But he also swears that he has himself participated in twenty-six murders. What would any jury—even a prejudiced jury—think of the trustworthiness of a man who, if there is a word of truth in his whole story, is a cold-blooded murderer twenty-six times over?

"We expect that before the trial begins, the Governor and the District Attorney, and Detective McParland will make the timely discovery of some new conscience-stricken accomplice who will confess whatever is dictated to him and who will not have quite such a long criminal record as Orchard to discredit him."

"The prosecution undoubtedly knows the weakness of its case. It can only depend on corrupt or intimidated witnesses, one-sided rulings from the bench, and perhaps a packed jury.

"If they had any real evidence against these men, they would have brought them to trial long ago, instead of holding them in jail for more than a year. In fact, if they had any real evidence, they would have tried them in Colorado and so avoided the scandal of the midnight kidnapping.

"They say Moyer is guilty of the murder of Steunenberg and that he committed other murders in Colorado in previous years. Well, they had Moyer in jail for 105 days in Colorado. Why didn't they indict and try him there and then instead of turning him loose to commit another murder? Because they knew they had no case.

"They say Haywood had committed several murders in Colorado before Steunenberg was killed. Well, they arrested Haywood in Colorado last February. Why didn't they try him there for the murders they say he committed there? Because they knew they were lying, knew he had not committed any murders.

"They had to have time to manufacture confessions that might stand some chance before a carefully chosen jury in a hostile section. They have had eleven months, but now they find they need five or six weeks more.

"We hope the trial will actually begin on March 5. It will not be the fault of the defense if it does not."

Asked how the men were being treated in jail, he replied: "There is no complaint on that score. The jailer is a decent and humane man, and the prisoners are not subjected to any abuse. But, at the best, a jail is not a pleasant place nor a healthy one. It is shameful that men should lie in prison a year, in doubt whether at last they are to go out to their homes or to the gallows. That alone is a cruel torture. Besides, Moyer is a sick man. Like many miners, he suffers from chronic asthma. You can imagine that his health is not improved by long imprisonment."

## NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The last meeting of the New York Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference was presided over by Wm. Kohn of the Upholsters' Union. The attendance was unusually large, as the number of organizations represented is constantly growing. The Conference today is composed of more than 300 labor organizations, among which are some of the most conservative trade unions of the city.

The main business transacted at this meeting was the decision to call a national conference of labor organizations to meet at some future date, either in Chicago or Indianapolis, and the Executive Committee was instructed to make preparations for such a conference. The discussion on this subject was a very animated one, and was participated in by several delegates. The consensus of opinion was that, owing to the postponement of the trial, the Conference will have sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements for a national conference. The inactivity of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to call such a conference, although appealed to by both the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and many individual labor organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., exhausted the patience of many delegates. The delegates favoring the proposition emphasized the fact that radical measures must be adopted to arouse the working class all over the country and expressed the opinion that the avowed friendship of some of the members of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for President Roosevelt has a great deal to do with the fact that the calling of the national conference by that body is still in abeyance. On the other hand, the delegates opposed to this proposition contended that the New York Conference has no standing outside the city of New York, and a call issued by it will find little response; that the expense of such a conference on a national scale will be very great, and that the cause would be better served by applying this money for the Defense Fund; that, unless the response is universal, the effect of a national conference may be more detrimental

Continued on page 6.

## GERMAN CAMPAIGN

### Better Work Done Than Ever Before and Good Results Seem Certain.

The results of several recent municipal elections in Germany foreshadow Socialist gains in the general election to be held this week. At Bornheim, near Frankfurt-am-Main, in spite of a high property qualification, our party increased its representation in the Council from three to six. At Zehdenich in Brandenburg we seated two comrades in the Municipal Council. At Altshausheim in Baden we carried the day, polling 114 votes, as against 70 for the bourgeois candidates. In Essen our vote was 2,238; two years ago we had 1,492; all the other parties lost votes. In a suburb of Essen our vote rose from 80 to 1003 to 289 this time.

The Socialist campaign has surpassed all previous efforts in the number, size, and enthusiasm of the public meetings, the brilliant services of the party press, and the number of comrades and sympathizers taking an active part in the work. On Monday a simultaneous distribution of leaflets in every part of the Empire was made, about a million Socialist men and women turning out for a few hours and working in districts assigned to them by the executive officers of the party.

As the day of election approaches the Kaiser creates more and more amusement by his unconcealed agitation. Some time ago he declared that if the district of Berlin in which his palace is situated should be carried by the "enemies of society"—we already hold the other five districts—he would shake the dust of Berlin from his imperial feet and henceforth make his residence at Potsdam. In 1903 we lacked only 500 votes of carrying the palace district, and it is thought very likely that one candidate, Liebknecht's son, an able lawyer and earnest comrade, will be elected to the Reichstag. In that case the Berliners are ready to have a good laugh whether Wilhelm carries out his dire threat or whether he pockets the insult and stays where he is. This week his Majesty enlivened things again by presenting a medal to the village of Lnow, a place with some 1,500 inhabitants, because it was the only community he could find in the Empire that did not cast a single Socialist Democratic vote in 1903.

The following is the editorial manifesto issued by the Executive Committee at the beginning of the Campaign:

The Social Democracy, as the representative of the modern working classes, is the natural protector of their rights and demands. The Social Democracy does not fight for new class privileges and advantages, but for the abolition of class rule and of classes themselves, and for equal rights and duties, regardless of sex or previous condition. Impeded by these convictions, the Social Democracy combats present society, not only because opposed to its exploitation and oppression of the wage earner, but because it opposes exploitation and oppression of every form, whether directed against a class, party, sex, or race.

The purposes of the Social Democracy are: The transformation of capitalist private property and the means of production and distribution, such as land values, mines, machines, etc., into public ownership. But these purposes cannot be accomplished at once, and can be attained only by the support of the majority of the great mass of the people. To obtain the general support of the masses is our object. Under present existing conditions, in the first place, it is necessary to pave and open the way for a free social development, and to make the oppressed and exploited classes stronger in their fight by the improvement of their social, economic, and political condition. Moved by these convictions the Social Democracy of Germany in the next Reichstag will favor:

Extension of the right of universal suffrage and granting the same right to women; a democratic law for holding meetings, now much restricted; extension of the law of coalition and granting its benefits to agricultural workers; a greater workmen's protection, and restriction of Sunday and night work; protection of home workers; an imperial mining law and more extended protection to mine workers; extension of the existing workmen's insurance law, and improvement of factory inspection; guarantee of liberty of speech, and greater protection of the rights of liberty of speech and conscience; separation of church and state; reduction and final abolition of import duties, and a removal of duties and taxes on most necessary food-stuffs; imposition of a national income tax for all incomes over 5,000 marks; the introduction of a progressive income tax for all incomes over 50,000 marks, and the extension of the present national inheritance tax, gradual change of the standing army into a militia, based on democratic policy, which aims to bring about peace and good will among nations and settlement of international differences; for the fostering of international questions of civilization; the establishment of an international parliament; against the present German colonial policy and the oppression and exploitation of the natives, which led to the present scandals; finally, renewed opposition and criticism of all abuses and injustices wherever they occur.

A prominent Saxon Socialist is quoted in the press dispatches as saying that the party would probably not elect as many as 100 members of the Reichstag, but would surely have 90 or more. He also said that, although our popular vote in Saxony is certain to

## SLAUGHTER INCREASES.

### New York Railroad Com- mission Exhibits Some Significant Figures on Railroad Mismanage- ment.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the New York State Board of Railroad Commissioners gives the following statistics on mortalities on the steam roads during the year ended June 30, 1906:

"On the steam roads 959 were killed and 2,105 injured during the year, against 903 killed and 1,961 injured the preceding year. These include passengers, employees and others. Twenty-three passengers were killed and 342 injured, as against 15 killed and 265 injured in the previous year. One passenger was killed for each 399,245 carried. Three hundred and fifty-seven employees were killed and 1,424 injured, as against 336 killed and 1,344 injured the year previous. Persons other than passengers or employees killed were 579, and injured 352."

### Dividends Grow, Too.

The report also states that the dividends increased to \$54,868,314.75, notwithstanding that there was also a slight increase in operating expenses. There are 6,793 grade crossings without protection of any sort. Since the grade crossing law was passed in 1898, only \$1,067,606.92 has been expended upon abolition of 174 crossings. There are 10,831 crossings in the state. Just when the crossings will be abolished under the law at the rate things are going the commission doesn't attempt to say. Only 17 per cent of the passenger cars are made of steel, and these, of course, are not the ordinary cars, but the parlor and Pullman cars.

### On the Street Car Lines.

The report shows that "in the year 317 persons were killed and 2,014 injured on street surface roads, as against 240 killed and 929 injured in the previous year. The increase in injured was mostly in Greater New York. Sixty-three of those killed were passengers and 28 employees. Last year there were 30 passengers and 29 employees killed. The injured included 1,637 passengers and 101 employees. Of the passengers injured 315 were caused by getting off cars in motion and 440 rear-end collisions."

The operating expenses of the street surface roads have decreased in percentage in nine years, although the miles of roads operated have vastly increased. Dividends have also gone up.

These few figures are eloquent testimony to the policy which dominates the railroad owners and directors. Casualties and profits increase coincidentally. The more deaths the more dividends. Every industry reveals the same ghastly story.

Nothing can entirely stop this slaughter while private ownership of industry lasts—BUT WITH A WORKING CLASS STATE GOVERNMENT, pending collective ownership, railroads would be FORCED to first concern themselves with the people's safety. This would be the FIRST concern of the working class, for the working class are the chief sufferers by the incapacity and criminal negligence of the railroad directors.

But the workers like to be slaughtered, for they vote for the parties that believe in the system of slaughter and oppose the better system of Socialism.

## BRITISH LABOR CONFERENCE.

The seventh annual conference of the British Labor Party began on Thursday at Belfast, Ireland. Among the important matters to be considered is a proposition of the Executive for a more outspoken declaration in favor of Socialist principles.

Increase, it is possible that the other parties, by combination, may take away three of our 22 Saxon districts, but that such a loss would be much more than counterbalanced by gains elsewhere.

The trade unions in many parts of Germany have resolved that their members quit work at 3 o'clock on Friday, in order that all may have a chance to vote. Anticipating such action, many employers have already announced their intention of letting the men off early.

One of our South German papers, the "Schwabische Tagewacht," has increased its circulation by 4,000 during the last three months.

Our party organ in Strasbourg, the "Freie Presse," will henceforth be published in French as well as in German. The large hall of the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, has been engaged by Local New York for Friday evening, Jan. 25, for the purpose of receiving and celebrating the election news from Germany. Arrangements have been made by the "Volkszeitung" for a cable dispatch, which will be transmitted to the hall. German and English speakers will address the meeting. Admission will be free.

## IN CONNECTICUT.

### Old Parties Devise Plan to Suppress Political Ex- pression of the Interests of the Working Class.

One of the most dangerous attempts ever made upon the liberties of the people is now under way in the state of Connecticut.

A state commission appointed by Governor Henry Roberts two years ago, to investigate and report on existing election laws has completed its labors and has presented to the state legislature a draft for a new election law, which is designed to wipe out every minority party in the state.

The daily press is giving only imperfect reports of this proposed legislation, evidently fearing to arouse the just indignation of the people before the scheme is carried into effect.

The essential point in the new plan is that a fee of \$250 must be paid for every candidate nominated on the state ticket. If the candidate polls 10 per cent of the vote cast for the office, the money is to be refunded; if not, it remains in the state treasury.

This means that every party nominating a full state ticket must put up \$2,000 in every campaign. And it means that each of the parties polling less than one-tenth of the vote will be indicted \$2,000 for the right to get their candidates before the people.

The republican and democratic parties, each of which is at present certain to poll more than 10 per cent of the vote, are backed by manufacturers, merchants, bankers, insurance corporations, railway magnates, and landlords. They can well afford to advance the money. And they will only have to advance it; they will get it back after election.

But here are the small parties, the Socialist Party, the Prohibitionists, and the Socialist Labor Party, comparatively few members and composed of poor men, without millionaires and hoodlum politicians to back them. Each of them is likely to poll, for the present, less than 10 per cent of the vote. They are the parties struck at by the proposed act.

By hard labor and sacrifice the Socialist workingmen of the state carry on their campaign. Their nickels and dimes, saved out of their poor wages, keep in the field speakers, who are themselves workingmen and who work for the cause of mechanics' wages; and by the same means they pay for the printing of leaflets and papers to bring their ideas before the people. The old party politicians, in the service of the owning and employing class, hope that it would be impossible for us, in addition to this burden, to raise the money to pay the proposed fees for putting a ticket in the field. In a word, they hope to disfranchise us—to offer us the choice of voting for parties that we do not believe in or not voting at all. And, even if we should succeed, by extraordinary sacrifices, in raising the money to put our candidates in the field, they propose at heart to bleed us to the tune of \$250 for each candidate, while the old parties will lose nothing at all and will get the offices and use them to serve the capitalists.

If this measure is adopted it will put the Socialist Party in a hard position. It is a direct attempt to prevent the rise of minority parties, to make it impossible for the changing ideas of the people to express themselves in political action.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTION.

There will be an election in British Columbia on Saturday, Feb. 2. Of the 42 Provincial ridings the Socialists will contest about 20. Five candidates will be run in Vancouver City, and the other 15 in outlying districts. From 7 to 9 Socialists are expected to be elected to the Provincial legislative assembly.

The records of the two Socialists in the legislature have been such as to enable the Socialist Party to attract considerable attention and to carry on an aggressive campaign.

## THE "FORWARD" BALL.

A monster masquerade ball will be given by the Socialist Jewish Daily "Forward" at Madison Square Garden, Saturday evening, Jan. 26. This promises to be the greatest event of the kind ever held by the "Forward," which has acquired a widespread reputation for the success of its undertakings. Every one who attends will be guaranteed a good time. Ticket, admitting one, 50 cents. For sale at "Forward" office, 175 East Broadway and the box office.

## CONCERT AND LECTURE BY

3RD, 6TH, AND 10TH A. D. S. The 3rd, 6th and 10th Assembly Districts of the Socialist Party will give a concert and lecture on Friday evening, Feb. 1, at Arlington Hall, 39-23 St. Mark's Place (Eight St.). Hugo O. Pentecost will speak on "Socialism and Recreation." Maurice Nitke will direct the concert program. Admission 25 cents.

## WORKINGMEN DEMAND JUSTICE.

### Grand Central Palace the Scene of an Impressive Demonstration Sunday Night—Coakley, Hatch and Zametkin of New York, Wentworth of Massachu- setts, Cowen of Ohio, and O'Neill of Colorado, Speak on Behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

That the workingmen of New York City are keenly alive to the importance of the fight in which the Western Federation of Miners is now engaged was again demonstrated by the size and enthusiasm of the audience which filled the Grand Central Palace Sunday evening on the occasion of the protest meeting arranged by the Moyer-Haywood Conference.

John C. Chase, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, called the meeting to order and introduced Isaac Cowen of Cleveland, formerly an organizer of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to preside over the meeting.

### C. F. U. Delegates Speak.

Chairman Cowen began by reading a stirring letter from Eugene V. Debs and then introduced as the first speaker William A. Coakley, delegate of the International Pressmen, in the New York Central Federated Union. Mr. Coakley's speech was short and very much to the point. These officers of the Western Federation of Miners were our brothers in the great struggle for the rights and welfare of the working class. They were being prosecuted in an unjust and vindictive manner and everything pointed to a determination on the part of the authorities to convict and punish them for their fidelity to the labor movement. The workingmen of the whole country have to see to it that they get a fair trial. If we do our duty this base attempt on the lives of our brothers will react against the capitalists by arousing the workers and uniting them in the common cause. Mr. Coakley's words were greeted with very hearty applause.

James Hatch of the Upholsters' Union, also a delegate to the Central Federated Union, was the next speaker. In a calm and logical way he reviewed the case, tracing the persecution of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone back to the time when the Colorado Legislature, in response to the general demand of the people, passed the Miners' Eight-Hour Law; when the courts declared that law unconstitutional; when the voters by referendum adopted a constitutional amendment to authorize such legislation; when the mine workers went on strike to compel its enforcement; when the Governor declared martial law in the strike districts and for cash payment hired to the Mine Owners' Association the military forces of the state, officered by members and agents of that body; when hundreds of workingmen and women were imprisoned or deported without trial; when officers of the militia took as their motto "To Hell with the Constitution"; and when a venal state Supreme Court ruled that the Governor had authority to suspend habeas corpus and all legal and constitutional guarantees when necessary, and that he was the sole judge of the necessity. Such was the treatment the Western miners as a body had received; and now, because not even such methods could break their spirit, the ruling powers sought to disorganize them by railroading their officers to the gallows. It was our duty as men and as workingmen to save these intended victims. We must do it; for if the capitalists succeeded in this attempt in Colorado and Idaho, they would soon extend the same methods to every place where the workingmen are organized to advance their own interests. In rallying to the defense of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone we rally to the defense of our fundamental rights, to make possible the peaceful solution of the labor question.

### Wentworth Holds

**Close Attention**  
The third speaker was Franklin H. Wentworth of Massachusetts. As his address is printed in full in this issue of The Worker, we do not here summarize it. Comrade Wentworth speaks in a quiet manner, with little use of gesture or tricks of the voice, by the simple force of his thoughts and the eloquent and convincing language in which they were framed, he held the great audience in rapt attention, broken only by occasional thunders of applause.

### \$260 for Defense Fund.

After the taking of the collection, which amounted to \$260, for the benefit of the Defense Fund, the chairman introduced John M. O'Neill of Colorado, editor of the "Miners' Magazine," who was given a hearty reception.

### O'Neill's Address.

Comrade O'Neill began by quoting the lines of the great-hearted Scottish poet—  
"Man's inhumanity to man  
Makes countless thousands mourn."  
Thru all history, he said, man's inhumanity to man shocks and saddens the heart. Desolating wars, ruthless

persecutions, savage massacres, cruel punishments, blighting tyranny, legal and lawless, no less terrible in its steady and quiet oppression than in its monstrous outrages—it is a record written with tears and blood. And it is not the crimes of individuals that make up this dismal story; they form but a small portion of the whole; they are incidental results of the great infamy of social injustice.

### Criminal Ruling Classes.

Class rule is the root of all these evils. "Every great criminal conspiracy that has blackened the pages of history has been the work of the exploiting class, seeking to fasten its yoke more firmly upon the necks of the toilers. And our ruling class today, the capitalist class, is the most treacherous, the most glibly cruel that ever governed and cursed mankind. Capitalism has no scruples. Capitalism knows no country and respects no flag. Capitalism will sell every principle and sacrifice every human right for its own gain. Capitalism knows no justice. Its religion is profit and its god is gold."

Under the guise of free institutions, lulling the people with phrases of liberty and forms of legal right, capitalism exploits and plunders and defends its plunder by perjury and violence and murder, no less ruthlessly, only with more system and cunning, than under the forms of a kingdom or an empire. "It is no easier to endure injustice and wrong, it is no better for innocent men to languish in the gloom of prison walls, under the flag of a republic than under the banner of a Tsar."

It is time for American workingmen to realize that their liberty is a sham, that patriotism is a farce, until they use their power to make it real. "With my own eyes I have seen the Stars and Stripes floated over the stockades, the Bull Pens, where workingmen and working women were confined; arrested without warrant, at the command of a militia captain on the word of a mine owner; held in duress without opportunity for defense, without trial, without accusation. That is what the stary banner stands for in Colorado and Idaho; that is what capitalism has made it stand for. That is what it will stand for here and everywhere, unless the workingmen awake in time to their danger and their power."

### These Men Were

#### Meat Poisoners.

"If Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone had owned packing houses in Chicago or Kansas City; if they had devoted themselves to the business of selling rotten and diseased meat, slowly poisoning the poor and piling up millions by their crime—if they had done that they would now be free men, they would be living at ease and in safety; subsidized newspapers would to-day be lulling them as patriots and public benefactors; Chancellor Day of Syracuse University would be searching the dictionaries for jeweled words with which the crown them. They are honest workingmen, true to their brothers; they lie in jail and the gallows is being prepared for them."

### Had Baer Been Kidnapped.

"Had Rockefeller or Vanderbilt or Gould or Harriman or Baer—God's partner—been kidnapped and carried away into another state and held in danger of their lives, the Supreme Court of the United States would not have waited for so many months and would not at last have dismissed their appeal. It would have hastened to launch an order that would quickly and surely restore them to liberty."

The speaker reviewed the unlawful arrest of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone more than eleven months ago; the systematic campaign carried on thru the capitalist press to blacken their reputations and create prejudice against them and the systematic suppression by the press of the workers' side of the story; the disgraceful character of the evidence upon which the prosecution is based; the repeated postponements, in spite of their continued request for a speedy trial; the plan to wear out the defense by delay and expense and to crush the prisoners' strength and spirit by long imprisonment. There could be no doubt, in the mind of any impartial man acquainted with the facts, he said, that there was a conspiracy to commit judicial murder. Only the efforts of the mass of the working people could defeat it, by providing funds for the defense and by compelling publicity for the facts that the capitalist papers suppressed. He hoped, he believed, that we would succeed; but we must spare no effort, for the enemy was powerful and unscrupulous.

After the adoption of appropriate resolutions the meeting was closed with an address in Jewish by Michael Zametkin.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

Table with subscription rates: One year, \$3.00; Six months, \$1.75; Single copies, 10c.

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election.

REACH THE THOUSANDS WHO WERE NOT THERE. Comrades and sympathizers in New York City and the vicinity, a word to you.

The Worker publishes a good report of the meeting, including the full text of Comrade Wentworth's magnificent address.

We are printing several thousand extra copies in readiness of such action. If necessary we can put the plates on the press and run off still more.

Next week we shall publish the stenographic report of the debate between Morris Hillquit of the Socialist Party and Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University.

Committee on Postoffices and Roads of the lower house of congress has voted to reduce the pay of the railroads for transporting the mails 10 per cent.

Under Socialist leadership the workmen of Russia, Poland, observed the second anniversary of Bloody Sunday, Jan. 22, by a general strike.

too high, but the congressmen are not willing to be too severe on the poor railroad companies. At the same time the fight against the papers having the second class privilege proceeds merrily.

TEACHERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

It is an old joke that, the "Figures don't lie", it occasionally happens that persons not wholly and unqualifiedly devoted to the service of truth do a little figuring.

Perhaps "Collier's" may cite another case. It may say: If workmen do not make full time, is it not partly because they go on strike so often?

But unfortunately "Collier's" supports its plea on behalf of the teachers with figures that are very inaccurate and that tend to do a great injustice to the mechanics in various trades.

Such exaggeration of the facts concerning mechanics' wages is unjust, because it tends to create an opinion that the unions are making greedy and unreasonable demands.

Table listing wages for various trades: Bricklayer \$1,680; Mason 1,320; Plasterer 1,590; Hod carrier 900; Tie layer 1,500; Cabinetmaker 1,200; Steam fitter 1,500; Stationary engineer 1,500; Electrical worker 1,350; Printer 1,092; Linotype operator 1,136; Tie layer's helper 900; Electrical engineer 1,500; Hoisting engineer 1,500; Rigger engineer 1,200.

How does "Collier's" get these astonishing figures? By a simple enough process. The union rate for bricklayers is \$5.60 a day. Let us count three hundred working days to the year.

There are several cases which combine to make it impossible for mechanics to work full time. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and other outside building workers are kept in idleness by cold or stormy weather many weeks in the year.

Under Socialist leadership the workmen of Russia, Poland, observed the second anniversary of Bloody Sunday, Jan. 22, by a general strike. All factories, stores and restaurants were closed and the street cars did not run.

of the printers will be laid off and will go a week or two or longer before they get another chance. Even in the big newspaper offices there are large numbers of printers who are known as "subs" and "extras", who get sometimes one day's work in a week.

Perhaps "Collier's" may cite another case. It may say: If workmen do not make full time, is it not partly because they go on strike so often?

Such exaggeration of the facts concerning mechanics' wages is unjust, because it tends to create an opinion that the unions are making greedy and unreasonable demands.

The chief strength of the German Clericals has been among the peasants and farm laborers in the agricultural districts, especially in Bavaria and Silesia, and in Westphalia and the Rhineland.

There now seems little likelihood that the Center or Clerical party will make any considerable gains—even possible that it may sustain some losses, the probably not great ones.

The chief strength of the German Clericals has been among the peasants and farm laborers in the agricultural districts, especially in Bavaria and Silesia, and in Westphalia and the Rhineland.

There now seems little likelihood that the Center or Clerical party will make any considerable gains—even possible that it may sustain some losses, the probably not great ones.

The chief strength of the German Clericals has been among the peasants and farm laborers in the agricultural districts, especially in Bavaria and Silesia, and in Westphalia and the Rhineland.

There now seems little likelihood that the Center or Clerical party will make any considerable gains—even possible that it may sustain some losses, the probably not great ones.

able to help them. They will find the Socialists willing and able to champion their cause on the political field.

Andrew Carnegie is quoted as saying he would cheerfully give \$200,000 for a ten year's lease of life. Where would he get that immense sum? From the labor of the wage slaves in his steel mills.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Before this issue of The Worker reaches most of its readers the first ballot in the German elections will have been held and we shall know approximately what progress our party has made as a political factor in the Empire since June of 1903.

It is not to be expected, of course, that the gain will be as large, absolutely or proportionately, as in the period between the general elections of 1898 and 1903.

Such exaggeration of the facts concerning mechanics' wages is unjust, because it tends to create an opinion that the unions are making greedy and unreasonable demands.

The chief strength of the German Clericals has been among the peasants and farm laborers in the agricultural districts, especially in Bavaria and Silesia, and in Westphalia and the Rhineland.

There now seems little likelihood that the Center or Clerical party will make any considerable gains—even possible that it may sustain some losses, the probably not great ones.

The chief strength of the German Clericals has been among the peasants and farm laborers in the agricultural districts, especially in Bavaria and Silesia, and in Westphalia and the Rhineland.

There now seems little likelihood that the Center or Clerical party will make any considerable gains—even possible that it may sustain some losses, the probably not great ones.

peasants' sons with wage-workers' sons in the army.

Among the Rheinisch and Westphalian miners and factory operatives, however, it is different. Already some years ago the Church found it necessary in those regions, in order not to lose its hold altogether, to play a rôle very different from that which it enacts among the peasants.

Before this issue of The Worker reaches most of its readers the first ballot in the German elections will have been held and we shall know approximately what progress our party has made as a political factor in the Empire since June of 1903.

It is not to be expected, of course, that the gain will be as large, absolutely or proportionately, as in the period between the general elections of 1898 and 1903.

Such exaggeration of the facts concerning mechanics' wages is unjust, because it tends to create an opinion that the unions are making greedy and unreasonable demands.

The chief strength of the German Clericals has been among the peasants and farm laborers in the agricultural districts, especially in Bavaria and Silesia, and in Westphalia and the Rhineland.

There now seems little likelihood that the Center or Clerical party will make any considerable gains—even possible that it may sustain some losses, the probably not great ones.

The chief strength of the German Clericals has been among the peasants and farm laborers in the agricultural districts, especially in Bavaria and Silesia, and in Westphalia and the Rhineland.

There now seems little likelihood that the Center or Clerical party will make any considerable gains—even possible that it may sustain some losses, the probably not great ones.

cult contest. There were some hundreds of Socialists in the hall. There were also some hundreds of persons who were not Socialists, some of them probably very hostile, others willing or eager to learn.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

We do not enjoy the task of calling attention to humbugs trading upon the confidence of readers of the Socialist and labor press.

In Dayton, O., is published a paper known as the "Laborers' Journal", the official publication of the International Laborers' Union.

The Belgian Socialists have lost a valued comrade by the death of Leon Defuisseaux, which took place last month.

In the January number of the "Laborers' Journal" appears a two-page advertisement of the International Aero-Vehicle Company.

The scheme is such a barefaced humbug that we should hardly consider it necessary to say a word of warning, but for two considerations.

First, the International Aero Vehicle Company, like the International Laborers' Union, seems to be appealing chiefly to the Negro laborers of the South.

In the second place, we are sorry to observe that the name of Charles Oliver Jones is associated with this fraudulent scheme.

Our comrades, especially in the South, should be on their guard to see that the fair name of the Socialists' movement does not suffer from this bunco game.

We believe that nearly every comrade in New York will agree with us when we call attention to a mistake, as we deem it, very commonly made in the arrangements for our large mass meetings.

It has become the custom in this city—it has been so for some years past—when a meeting of this sort was to be held for some special purpose, to bill from five to seven speakers besides the chairman.

Current Literature

All books noticed in this department can be obtained at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York.

The "University Digest," a quarterly publication of the University Research Extension in Chicago, "devoted to the ideas that are influencing civilization," gives the leading place in its current number to Spargo's "The Socialists".

LEON DEFUISSEAU DEAD.

The Belgian Socialists have lost a valued comrade by the death of Leon Defuisseaux, which took place last month.

In the January number of the "Laborers' Journal" appears a two-page advertisement of the International Aero-Vehicle Company.

The scheme is such a barefaced humbug that we should hardly consider it necessary to say a word of warning, but for two considerations.

First, the International Aero Vehicle Company, like the International Laborers' Union, seems to be appealing chiefly to the Negro laborers of the South.

A BENEFIT FOR L'HUMANITE.

A great entertainment was recently held in Paris for the benefit of "L'Humanite", the French Socialist paper, edited by Jean Jaurès.

BLOODY SUNDAY AT LODZ.

Under Socialist leadership the workmen of Russia, Poland, observed the second anniversary of Bloody Sunday, Jan. 22, by a general strike.

Get good books free by hustling for The Worker. See fourth page.

# SOCIALISM AND THE YOUNG.

By Francis M. Gill.

Socialism is not an inheritance, it is an acquisition. There are, it is true, instances of children following in the footsteps of Socialist parents, but such exceptions are the result of teaching and example in early life. How, then, shall the present generation of Socialists be replaced? While there is a continual gain it is relatively small, and there is no certainty that it is based on such an educational foundation as to warrant a belief in its absolute stability. Meanwhile a fruitful field for work that is sure to yield large future returns is almost entirely neglected—the education of workmen's children, themselves soon to become the workers of the world, in the ethics of their class, its importance in the history of the world, and its past, present and future position.

Authority, consciously or unconsciously, fetters life from the cradle. Theoretically the mind of the child should be unhampered in its development, and no effort should be made to cast the plastic material in any mould, but by its very helplessness the child is trammelled from its birth. At first the parents bound its little world and constitute the finality of the knowable. "Father did this" or "mother said that" is an authoritative dictum. Teachers are an extension of the same idea, and no matter what the theory of education may be, the mind of the average child is in bondage to its instructors for a long period, since reflective judgment is a late acquirement. Then the church takes a hand in the moulding process, continuing to administer ideas from above. Politics or society, according to sex, completes the work.

The result is a mass of men and women whose concepts of life are the result of superimposed knowledge, without individuality, except of temperament, and to all intents and purposes as nearly alike as the turned out by a machine. In the various strata of the middle class the mental product is prejudice, intolerance and superstition, and it constitutes one of the most powerful bulwarks of the plutocracy. Among the proletariat, with its fewer advantages, the result is ignorance and inertia, which makes it the easy prey of self-seeking and unscrupulous demagogues. Naturally this system is much belated by the ruling class and its educational retainers, for it is the safeguard of the one and the subsistence of the other.

## A Serious Question.

Year after year earnest men and women are attacking entrenched prejudice and ignorance in the strongholds created by this method, with results out of all proportion to the effort expended. Why stand by and see a wall built up, stone by stone, and when the last course is laid and the wall is complete, attempt to batter it down? Would it not be wiser to build into the wall different material, so that it might be a source of weakness rather than of strength to the class which depends upon it for the perpetuation of its privileges?

This can only be done by counteracting the teachings of institutions which are allied to our present form of capitalist government. It is inconceivable that the children of workmen should receive their only education and preparation for life from schools whose every interest is bound up in the maintenance and perpetuation of the instruments of their own oppression. Since, then, the educational system of the elementary schools is not adapted to the needs of the workman's child, it should be supplemented by an organized effort to correct its faults of omission and commission. Besides the direct value of such a specialized educational movement to the children of the workers, so imperceptibly do social strata merge in the mobile time of childhood, that the children of the clerkly and shop-keeping class, which are so tenacious of their petty and self-created distinctions, and so hard to reach with the gospel of Socialism when they have reached maturity, might be rescued from the bonds of narrow prejudice.

## Wrong Methods.

It is not the intention of this article to arraign the elementary schools of this country by a specific indictment. Generally, however, it may be said that the stultification of the child's mind by faulty deductions, made from an insufficient acquaintance with and appreciation of underlying verities, comes quite largely thru the channels of history, and history is usually the vestibule to civics. Indeed, a prominent pedagogical authority states that "instruction in civics can be but the coronation of historical studies, and the teacher will be right in shaping his instruction in view of the political education which is proper to be given to children."

No better method could be devised for the coloring of immature minds with the prevailing tone of the ruling class government, and no figure could be more susceptible to attack, for the corner stone of the historical structure being laid in error, its "crown" could scarcely help being a bit askew, as the schools do not commit the unpardonable heresy of considering history in its economic relations. One factor being omitted invalidates the result. Civics and morals are almost imperceptibly interwoven, while ethics can be deduced from both. Indeed, there is scarcely a time within the school period when the child is not at the mercy of the ethical deductions of its teacher, and it cannot be gainsaid that teachers with bourgeois limitations would be hardly likely to teach

the ethics of the working class to workmen's children. Worse than all, are the ethical distortions and deformities extracted from the hawkish literature which has done so much to corrupt youth, for the "story" is a pedagogical crutch used by the lame and halt to "point a moral", as, during the impressionable period, the child is reached thru its heart rather than thru its head. Of course there are exceptional teachers who are superior to the system, but even these are obliged to observe certain well defined categories.

But it is with the negative rather than the positive teachings of the common schools that the Socialist is most concerned. The relation of children to life and the truth about life—their life, the life which surges all around them—are not taught in the public schools. Even the dead and buried life of past centuries is never presented from the standpoint of the worker, and his children are compelled to accept the teachings of bourgeois educators, inoculated with bourgeois prejudices, in regard to what he holds to be a vital misconception of facts. They are taught to admire and reverence certain characters in history. Awe and respect for the great and deferential attitude towards superiority of rank or station is inculcated, if not directly at least by implication. But the collective name of the man—worker—who has borne all the burdens of the world and has made all its greatness possible, is never heard. Historically Labor is utterly ignored, and contemporaneously, if considered at all, it is in an aspect of inferiority. The result of the negative teaching on this subject is apparent in the respect paid to clothes and to children whose parents do not do any of the necessary social work of the world.

## The Formation of Judgment.

It is said that the chief end of education is the formation of the child's judgment, that faculty inseparable from thought, which is manifested at a very early period, and, rightly elicited, should have no bounds but individual capacity. The development of this quality is popularly supposed to be at the foundation of all educational systems, by provoking initiative in the child and exciting the powers of its mind, thus encouraging it to act spontaneously on all facts submitted to it. As is frequently the case, theory is sadly at variance with practice, tho' with more truth it might be said that the judgment is often not fully developed because of the presentation of imperfect data, for little minds are as cruelly cramped by bourgeois teachings as ever were the feet of a Chinese lady of high degree by foolish custom.

This is the fulcrum upon which the lever of Socialist education should rest, and if the proper power be applied it will remove from the path of youth the mountain of prejudice and ignorance that is impeding its progress. How shall this power be applied? Let children, while their minds are receptive, be taught from a workman's or a working woman's standpoint and in a few years from now a generation of young men and women, conscious of their class and mission, will add to the strength of Socialism.

## Working Class Schools.

Create a system of schools wherein shall be marshalled the facts of life and history and develop the judgment of workers' children from the presentation of workmen's data. Force nothing on their minds, but show them pictures of life as seen thru workmen's eyes. Present truth stripped of its moth-eaten vestments and open their minds to an appreciation of the art and beauty that has been denied to the toilers. Teach them that labor should glorify and beautify life, and that if it has been esteemed mean and sordid and inferior it is because of its age-long subjection to a class that has arrogated to itself a superiority based on leisure stolen from labor. Unfold to them the lessons of the past illumined by the light of economic needs and not by the tinsel pageantry of history. Teach them a true love of country unlimited by geographical boundaries. When they are old enough to understand it, explain to them that there is reason why a document written over a hundred years ago should limit the activities of millions of people to-day.

Abraham Lincoln said that no political constitution in its entirety should outlast a generation, yet children are taught to revere in toto and without reservation a constitution that was formulated by men who never saw a steamboat, a locomotive or a modern power press, and who knew nothing of the present day wonders of electricity. By meeting false and negative teaching with truth and affirmation, and by stimulating independent mental action in regard to facts of life, instead of blind receptivity, the child of the present may be saved to the future, and a vigorous Young Socialism created that will carry to victory the red banner of its fathers.

## The New Movement.

A movement of this kind has been inaugurated, and an earnest appeal is made to all who are interested in the cause of proletarian supremacy to assist in the work of creating an educational system adapted to proletarian needs. Such teaching is basic, and because of the failure of the school system to recognize that fact, it has become necessary for the workman to replace its effete conceptions with his radical interpretation of life. Someday it may throw off its swaddling bands of custom and authority and apprehend that the sun runs from the roots to the top of the tree and that

# OUR APPEAL TO HYPOCRISY.

By Peter E. Burrows.

In the battle of classes some of our agitation on behalf of social justice becomes an appeal to hypocrisy. Sentiments, artificial and false, grow to be so wonderfully real after a long period of pretense that the master hypocrite finds himself in his old age or sooner, a committed and helpless victim to a belief that he never seriously entertained.

Our esteemed President of the United States, for instance, now in the hilarious youthful days of transgression into righteousness, already affords his critics amusing examples of this embarrassment. After he became chief captain of the robber class he naively unfurled the banner of a square deal and a righteous administration, only too soon to realize the bitter truth that the way of the transgressor is hard. The chances are that Mr. Roosevelt does not know that any righteousness committed by him or his administration is against the essential laws of property dominion over the working people, and is therefore a treason to the state. Indeed our President has all the symptoms of a man in earnest and it is this view of him that gives occasion for the first head of my argument, viz: that a criminal class may so long assume virtuous disguises as to be unable to extricate itself from the mask, even when it pays better to be vicious.

## THE DOMINANT FACT OF THE CLASS WAR.

The class war is one of the facts which hit us in the face at every turn; and it is the fact of the existence of the class war which makes Socialism necessary and possible. The class war is not some metaphysical abstraction, or a state of mind, or mental attitude, it is the essential antagonism created by the ownership of the means of production by a class on one side, and the propertylessness of another class on the other side.

This antagonism is material, economic. It is not there by the desire of one side or the other. It does not exist by reason of the wickedness of the capitalist or the goodness of the workman; it is fundamental, in the nature of things—as things are constituted to-day.

Many good, philanthropic capitalists endeavor to evade or smooth over the class war; many workmen, lacking the class-consciousness, are ignorant of its existence. But neither the one nor the other makes any difference to the class war. It goes on relentlessly for all they may do, or leave undone. No moralizing of the bourgeoisie, or chloroforming or bulldozing of the proletariat, will hinder or abolish the class war. The class war must exist so long as classes exist.

But just as no moralizing of the capitalist or anaesthetizing of the worker will hinder or abolish the class war, so the "anarchic scramble," in no way proves its non-existence. It is not true that what is going on around us "is not a war in which one has natural allies." In spite of the competition and scramble between workman and workman, the workman finds his "natural allies" in his fellow-workmen in the conflict with capital, just as the capitalist, in spite of the fierce competition between them, finds his "natural allies" in his fellow-capitalists, in the fight to maintain, against the working class, their common right to rob.

There are many antagonisms in modern society; but this, the class war, is the fundamental antagonism, based upon that class ownership of the means of production which must be abolished before class dominance and class antagonism can be destroyed.—Tattler in London Justice.

## THE STOKER.

Twenty knots, and a call for more,  
And the ladders ring to the running feet,  
Down, down, down to the black iron floor,  
Down to a world of furious heat  
Where nothing matters but coal and steam,  
And men who work for a spell had swoon  
Think of the cool night wind and the gleam  
On the deck of a pale half moon.  
Slice and feed, and a climb to the main  
For a minute's smoke and a glimpse of the stars,  
Then four hours' sleep and back again  
To clear the clinkered furnace bars—  
Back again to the cones of light,  
The flying shovels, the white hot glare,  
And if a stoker faints to-night,  
Well, the admiral, he won't care.  
Below the glistening water line  
He works in a heat that blights and clings,  
But he sometimes shouts a joke to his mate  
And sometimes, even, sings:  
And if one day his heart gives out,  
Pulling and pushing the slicing rod,  
Three rounds of blank, and a prayer or two  
And a quiet grave, thank God.  
—The Reader Magazine.

## WHERE HENRY STOPS SHORT.

Henry Clews, the Wall Street banker, says "we must remove causes for social and political discontent by compelling big corporations to obey the law and cease their monopolistic operations." Mr. Clews stops there. He doesn't tell us how he would make "big" corporations obey the law and stop their monopolistic operations. That is probably because he knows that there is no way to accomplish that while private ownership exists. The corporations control the forces which are supposed to enforce the law, and if private ownership is right then it is right for the owners of industry to conduct their business as they see fit and monopolize all they want to. Opy Socialism will put a curb on the monopolists, and social discontent is making for Socialism. And Mr. Clews can't stop that, either.

Russian Socialists during the last week of December celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the entrance of George Plekhanoff into the Socialist movement in Russia.

Now is the time to join the Socialist Party.

# WHATEVER YOU DO, DON'T PUT ON A POOR FACE.

By Horace Traubel.

Whatever you do, don't put on a poor face. Put on a rich face. Don't look as if it was the end of the world. Look as if it was the beginning of the world. Don't let yourself look like bankruptcy. Look like success. The rebel with a poor face is a pretender. He don't help people to rebel. He persuades them to be satisfied. No matter what his words may be, if his face contradicts his words he is on the other side. I find rebels whose words are words of advance and whose manner is the manner of reaction. If you bring glad tidings you ought to show it in your face. You ought to show by your face that you see ahead and that what you see makes you glad. If you see justice you should show the face of justice. If you see a world of joy your face should foretell its exaltation. Yes, we have a great cause. Is the great cause in your face? Are people who meet you affected by its presence? Do you inspire them or do you depress them? Do you see so much of shadow that you lose all sense of light? The world of your dream must become the world of your life. The world that you foresee for others they must foresee in you. You must not go along as if you were carrying an impossible burden. You must go along as if your task was easy. You must be so confident that others become touched to flame in the fire of your belief. A big idea is worth a big faith. If what you contemplate in the future is so gracious what you exhibit in the present should be ennobled and convincing. Your very walk, the way you hold yourself up, should be an argument for your cause. You should not need to speak words. There are songs without words. You may be persuasive without words. People should say of you: "That man must have good news; there's good news in his eyes." The best capital is a rich face. Don't fill your face with poorhouses and funerals. Fill your face with plenty and with birthdays. I sometimes hear rebel oratory that sounds like a dead march. You don't want to forget the shadows. But you must dissipate the shadows in the light. A prophet must look as if he believed his own words. Heine said that Rubens' angels look as if they had a hundred pounds of Dutch cheese tied to their legs. Take care that you don't overload your angels with the discouragements of the flesh. I can tell that some men are going in the right direction because they have the right kind of a face. They may not put their vision into epigrams. They may do better. They may put their visions into the daily drill of life. You want to be cheerful about the great idea. You want to laugh and be light-hearted. You don't want to drag your feet after you like a culprit. You want to trip gaily about the earth like a freeman. Tho' the facts of to-day build you a prison the facts of tomorrow will break down the walls of your oppressors. I want to see salvation in your face. Some faces always seem to say to all those in duress: Let me go your bail. Some faces seem to

know how, when and where to bankrupt and to vote.

The working class can use the ballot box to great effect while yet the ballot box remains a part of capitalist hypocrisy, and all the other departments of capitalist hypocrisy may be exploited by us for our class interest and ought to be for it is all of capitalism that we can exploit, but our own strong conviction of the reality and depth of the class struggle is our chief asset for the revolution. Let us organize, organize, organize for the spread of class consciousness, knowing that it will not be thru the hypocries or institutions of capitalism, but thru our own strength that we shall get the victory.

Reason and righteousness are but a pair of poor old pensioners having free board at the table of Mister Property, if they begin to get Cantankerous. Mr. P. can snip them off to the workhouse with that little legal scissors of his, and where are you then my pen and ink Socialist, my lachrymose little proletarian? All that is left of you then are your convictions and the number of you that hold those convictions. You have nothing materially equal to the fortified self interest of the robber class.

You now have some faith in the amiable folly or hypocrisy of the capitalists and perhaps think that they will supply you with electoral machinery to revolute themselves out of existence, just because they once professed to believe in democracy.

## The Chief Asset.

If so, oh, my fellow slave, great is your faith and bitter will be your disappointment. But if you have labor class convictions frank, forcible, and courageous of expression, if you have a strong organization at your back, if you know what you want and let all the world know what you want; you will find yourself in a position greatly to assist the rulers of men into the paths of reasonableness.

A friend of mine has suggested that the working class could even buy Socialism if they would invest in the capitalist system and use the geometrical ratio of money increase out of underpaid labor to get labor back its own. This is working self against self and the capitalist system against itself. But capitalists are not fools, they

know how, when and where to bankrupt and to vote.

## AT THE OPERA.

By Florence Margolies.

I sat there, perched up on Letter N. I looked down from my dizzy height, and beheld a multitude of heads; I looked further down, down into the very pit, and there I beheld the forms and faces of men and women, the latter but scantily clad. Their faces wore that calm and placid look, the look of almost bored indifference, but which is considered the very acme of good breeding and which is worn in polite society.

I looked there and wondered, wondered why it was that I had to sit there so high, on Letter N, while they in the pit recline so comfortably in their depth; and like thoughts kept crowding on my mind, when I suddenly felt them dispelled, and a perfect calm came over me. Charming strains of music were in the air, music with its benign and tender influence; I listened, and in the sounds I heard a message of hope and peace:

The time is coming, approaching fast, when you, to gratify your soul's craving for music, which is so indispensable to your well being, so essential to your happiness, you will not have to scale the heights, the heights which, when reached, do not give a sense of accomplishment, but of a feeling that you are drawing still tighter the line of division, the line of demarcation that distinctly outlines the strata of society; but you feel that it is already so tightly drawn, with such unbearable tension, that it will be snapped asunder.

And listening to those luring sounds, I felt, I heard the creaking, snapping of the line.

## POVERTY.

Amid the frowns of our glittering life,  
Around the splendor of the god of gold,  
There lies the shadow of a world of strife—  
Of crowded rooms, of hunger, and of cold.  
When all is light, and gaily is queen,  
And bright the eyes of folly and desire—  
If chance lifts up the veil, beneath is seen  
The black sides of the pit, the quenchless fire.

Have I the right my happiness to show,  
To let my laughter echo thru the night,  
When many pass by me who cannot know  
The worth of beauty, meaning of delight?

Oh! all the pain and sorrow of the poor  
I feel within my heart—O God, that I  
Could knock upon the little attic door  
And tell the children that they need not cry!  
—Fall Mail Gazette.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

say to all the discouraged people of the world: Let me be to you a new day of hope. They don't look down. They look up. They are so buoyant I can float to paradise on their wings. I see dream faces about me. The faces of men and women who foretell the ideal. The faces of men and women who do not spend much time bemoaning their lot but who spend more of their time anticipating the glories of emancipation. The faces of men and women who suffer but who are glad. The faces of men and women who know death very well but who know life better. The faces of revelation. The faces which at mid night anticipate the dawn. The faces which do not push men back. The faces which take men on. The faces of pioneers. No man can skip disaster. But every man may pass beyond disaster. The shadow is useful to pass thru. It is useless to stay in. I don't think much of a face in which there is no shadow. A face without shadow is a face without light. But I don't like a face all shadow. The face belongs to the sea. Belongs to the day. Our great cause belongs to the sun. Belongs to the day. Let the other people be sorrowful. Let the despairers and be bourgeois be sorrowful. Anybody who believes there's no help for the world deserves to be sorrowful. But we know better. We know there's every help for the world. We deserve to be glad. Let the other people expect their ship to go down. We don't need to worry. We know our ship won't go down. We will darily sail all temptations seas. We will arrive. We are charmed for a safe voyage. We are compassed for triumph. The sea might go down but justice will not go down. Do you not see everywhere the confirming signs? Do you not feel them pouring into your blood hot with faith and resolution? They prepare the way of the Lord. They pick up those who have fallen. They revive those who are discouraged. They add power to power in the body and spirit of the strong. They take weakness from weakness in the body and spirit of the feeble. Dear brother, I do not wonder when I see the new love in your face. I would wonder if you could keep it out of your face. I do not wonder when I see your brave eyes. I would wonder if your eyes were not brave. What you see is enough to make you brave. I do not wonder when the prophet announces the bright new world with a bright new face. I do wonder when he puts one world in his words and another in his face. When he talks like the god and looks like the devil. I call on the new men and women for the new face. I call on the teller of brave tales for a brave face. I don't want to have a man's acts to tell a man's words that they lie. I don't want the man in pieces. One piece refuting another piece. I want the man whole. I want the whole of him for the great cause. The whole of him for the ideal. The whole of him for joy. The whole of him for daylight. So I say to any man who comes professing the revolution: Whatever you do, don't put on a poor face.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS

MERRIE ENGLAND. By Robert Blatchford. 10 cents; 12 for 85 cents; 100 for \$3.

WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS. By Gaylord Wilshire. 50 for 75 cents; 100 for \$1.25.

SHALL THE UNIONS GO INTO POLITICS? By John Spargo. 3 cents; 10 for 25 cents; 100 for \$1.25.

HEARSTISM. By J. B. Osborne. 10 cents; 20 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50.

MENTAL DYNAMITE. By George R. Kirkpatrick. 5 cents; 100 for \$2.25; 500 for \$10.

THE RELIGION OF CAPITAL. By Paul Lafargue. 10 cents; 10 for 60 cents; 100 for \$5.

THE CLERICAL CAPITALIST. By Rev. Thomas McGrady. 10 cents; 10 for 60 cents; 100 for \$5.

SOCIALISM AND SLAVERY. By H. M. Hyndman. 5 cents; 6 for 25 cents.

THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Rev. Charles H. Vall.

THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM. By J. L. Joynes.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. By Sidney Webb.

MAN AND MACHINE. By Robert G. Ingersoll. These five 5 cents each; 12 for 30 cents; 100 for \$2.

THE MAN UNDER THE MACHINE. By A. M. Simons.

PACKINGTOWN. By A. M. Simons.

WHAT SOCIALISTS WOULD DO IF THEY WON IN THIS CITY. By A. M. Simons.

SOCIALISTS IN FRENCH MUNICIPALITIES. From official reports.

THE PRIDE OF THE INTELLECT. By Franklin H. Wentworth.

These four 5 cents each; 12 for 45 cents; 100 for \$3.

VOLNEY'S RUINS OF EMPIRES.

A book that has held its own for over a century and is as well worth reading now as when it was written. It will repay anyone's reading; and Socialists will get more out of it than others.

Paper, 50 cents; 5 copies for \$2. Cloth, 75 cents; 5 copies for \$3.

BY MAXIM GORKY

The Outcasts and Other Stories. Cloth, 50 cents. The Man Who Was Afraid. Cloth, 50 cents. Three of Them. 50 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.

By FREDERICK ENGELS. 50 cents.

One of the very greatest little books ever written. Nothing else serves so well to give a clear and broad view of the fundamental principles of Socialism.

SCIENCE AND REVOLUTION

AND THE WORLD'S REVOLUTIONS

By ERNEST UETTERMANN. 50 cents each.

REVOLUTIONARY ESSAYS IN SOCIALISM

FAITH AND FANCY, BY PETER E. BURROWES. Cloth, \$1; 3 copies for \$2.50.

THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM.

By H. M. HYNDMAN. \$1.20.

THE AMERICAN FARMER

By A. M. SIMONS. 50 cents.

SOCIALISM. BY JOHN SPARGO

Pp. x, 257. Well Indexed. Price, \$1.25.

This book fills a long felt gap in our party's literature. It is just the thing for the man who wishes to get from a single volume of moderate size a good general view of Socialist theory and of the Socialist movement. It is correct without being dull, and popular in style without being superficial.

By the same author: THE BITTER CRY OF THE CHILDREN. PRICE, \$1.50. THE SOCIALISTS: WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

BY JEAN JAURES.

Authorized Translation by Mildred Minturn. Pp. xliii, 197. Price, \$1.

In this book, for the first time, Jaures' views are adequately set forth in the English language. Hitherto he has been sometimes misunderstood by his opponents and often misrepresented by his supposed friends. To judge intelligently, Socialists should read his own words. The chapters on the general strike are especially worthy of attention at this time.

Prices given include postage, unless otherwise stated. If you don't see the book you desire, write us about it.

Address communications and make checks and money orders payable to

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

PREMIUM OFFER

For \$6 we will send you 12 yearly or 24 half-yearly paid-subscription cards for The Worker and any book named in this advertisement.

For \$3 we will send 6 yearly or 12 half-yearly cards and any book whose price as here advertised does not exceed 75 cents.

Locals and clubs should take advantage of this offer to stock their reading rooms. Let the members "hustle" for subscriptions, and they can easily add one or two books to their club library each week.

Send in your money and name the book you desire.

THE WORKER, 15 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK

THE COMRADE

The Socialist Literature Company has acquired the whole remaining stock—about 100 copies only—of the second volume of "The Comrade".

This consists of the 12 numbers from October, 1902, to September, 1903, bound into a handsome volume, and including a great number of original articles, poems, and cartoons, besides translations and portraits.

It is a book of lasting value, and the opportunity to get a copy will not long remain open.

Price, \$1; by mail, \$1.30.

Note: This book is sold only for cash and cannot be selected as a premium under the offer printed above.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

LABOR SECRETARIAT: Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month, 5 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth Street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway. Telephone: 5076 or 5077 Franklin.

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secorway, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutson St.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links Assembly Rooms, 231 233 East Thirty-eighth street.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 96—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. 71st St. 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—85 E. 4th St. 8 p. m.; Dist. III—Inghouse, 23 E. 23rd St. 8 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St. 8 p. m.; Dist. V—3509 Third Ave. 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—143 Second Ave. 8 p. m.; Dist. VIII—Supervision meets every Tuesday at Paulhaber's Hall, 1351 Second Ave. 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIAN'S UNION) meets every Thursday of the month, 8:30 p. m., at clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 8th street.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 A. M. in clubhouse, 200 E. 58th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 478, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street. Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1022 Anthony Ave. From 10 to 11 p. m. Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffera, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterb-Kasse fuer die Vork. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMENS Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of mutual aid. It has since that time its numerical strength (at present composed of 104 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruptions. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25.00 is granted to every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may also be admitted to membership upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches in cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPF, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

WORKMENS Furniture Fire Insurance Organized 1872. Membership 18,000.

Principal Organization, New York and vicinity. OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, New York, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton, and Rahway, N. J.; Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass. New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, Bridgeport, and Rockville, Conn.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allentown, Lehigh, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; San Francisco, Cal.; Manchester, N. H.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.; Providence, R. I. For addresses of the branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts."

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 5076-77 FRANKLIN

DR. MATILDA SINAI, DENTIST, 243 East 36th St., New York. Phone, 3035, 70th St.

DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST, 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y. TEL. NO. 540 L. HARLEM.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. Eighty-fourth St., corner Lexington Ave. DENTIST

All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of the S. P.

PUBLICATIONS "DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE)

A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialism in the Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Year, \$1.00. Six Months, 60c. Single Copy, 10c. Sample Copy, Free!

ZUKUNFT 26 Canal St., New York

UNDER SOCIALISM.

A Correspondent to the New York "Sun" Answers Some Questions About How Things Would Be.

The New York "Sun" prints the following letter signed "E. W., Brooklyn" in reply to questions asked in that paper by a correspondent under the signature "S. N.":

What asks your correspondent "S. N.", who propounds so many puzzling questions as to what color clothes we shall wear under Socialism and how many citizens will be required to use the same toothbrush what all so many people lack of imagination. If I should move to Hackensack, where would I buy my groceries? I don't know one single solitary grocer in all the state of New Jersey; I don't know of my own knowledge that there is one in all New Jersey. Without groceries I should probably starve to death. Even if some Hackensack landlord should give me a beautiful home there free of charge, what good would it do me if I starved to death owing to the entire lack of groceries there? I'd better pay rent here than take such chances.

What does "S. N." do for a living now? How did he come to be in that business? Is it the thing that he would rather do than eat? Or is it the thing that he went into because he could do better at it? Doesn't he find that any occupation is interesting if he doesn't have to work so long at it that he is all dragged out when quitting time comes? Being "a hewer of wood and drawer of water" is classically the most degraded of employes, yet when I was camping last summer that was what I had to do. If I had had to do it all day long and nothing else I should have hated it; but because it was only a brief chore I enjoyed it. There isn't any work, I don't care how hard it is or how dirty it is, that isn't good fun if there isn't too much of it to do, and under Socialism when the process of providing for our wants is organized with some kind of sense, for the good of all the consumers of the goods and not as now for the good of the few who control the selling of goods, it will be perfectly possible to arrange it, with every able bodied person at productive work, so that the putting forth of all that we want will be no more than a morning's chore, a chore that will do us good and be a real pleasure.

Lots of people who would dearly love to be merchants are driven into the professions and into useless scheming, into occupations where they need not wear overalls, because there is more money in those parasitic occupations and because it is a disgrace to work at anything useful. Turn the thing the other way around and make it more honorable to lay brick than to charge a man more for a thing than it is worth, pay the plumber more than the absolutely idle and useless stockholder, and there would be very few disagreeable occupations. Those that were left could be rewarded until the requisite number were attracted to and engaged in them.

"If a man wants to write poetry, or paint pictures, or play the piano, let him do it after he gets his morning's chore done. None of these things is a really productive employment that ought to be paid for. They're play. They're their own pay by good rights. We should have a lot more artistry under Socialism than we have now. A lot of "mute, inglorious Miltons" would be heard from because the life and soul would not be wrung out of them in the fierce effort to get enough to keep body and soul in the same suit of clothes. Works of art are not done for a price, but because they're in the man and must come out if he has the chance to get them out and doesn't have to live like a chicken, putting in the whole day to get a living.

"My dear "S. N.", if that's all that's troubling you about Socialism, you are not far from the kingdom. Look at the utter impossibilities that American ingenuity has achieved. Here is the writing machine on which I write this letter to you. A hundred years ago if one had proposed a writing machine they would have said, "Ah, but how are you going to dot the i's and cross the t's? How can you make a sewing machine and run the needle thru the cloth and pull it out on the other side and then stick it back thru again and have it come right alongside the last stitch?" They did it, didn't they? Somebody had faith in American ingenuity to get away with any human problem just as soon as ever it came up against the problem. There's a whole lot of people in this country, and every one of them has at least one grain of sense. What one can't think of another can. Don't you honestly think we are ready for anything when we come up against it? Then what's the use of worrying about how you'll poke your wings thru at the back of your robe without mussing your feathers when you get to heaven? The thing to do right now is to get out of hell."

E. W. Brooklyn, Jan. 8.

HELPS DESTROY SUPERSTITIOUS REVERENCE FOR JUDICIARY.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in its convention at Milwaukee two weeks ago, decided to make an effort to get Judge W. N. Timblin of the Supreme Court removed from the bench on the ground of having exhibited gross prejudice manifestly unfitting him to render impartial decisions. He had recently made a public speech in which he attacked labor organizations most violently, describing them as trusts of the worst sort and breeders of violence and crime. The Federation does not, of course, expect to succeed in ousting Timblin from office; but the agitation will help to destroy the superstitious veneration for the judicial machine which is such a valuable asset of the ruling class. If Judge Timblin had used similarly violent expressions in speaking of the Standard Oil Company or the Harriman-Hill railway combine, there would be plenty of great dailies urging his removal.

—The Worker, 50c a year. Subscribe.

SACRED PROPERTY MUST BE PRESERVED!

That property is invariably the first consideration of capitalist directors of industry is again revealed in the following from the "Railroad Trainmen's Journal":

"A fast meat train was wrecked; and the brakeman was pinned under the wreck. The company transferred every pound of meat and moved four other cars before it attempted to do anything with the one under which the brakeman was buried. Friends, relatives and citizens protested, but without result, the officials took their own good time to get at the body.

"It was one of the most inhuman exhibitions of official meanness we have ever known, and we have met a few, and the memory of it ought never to be forgotten by the men on that road.

"Every man engaged in wrecking the train ought to have stopped work until ordered to start again for the purpose of finding the body of the brakeman. The fact that he was dead offered no excuse for the hogishness that ordered him to remain under the wreck for forty hours."

We suppose the workmen that ignored the sufferings of one of their fellows in order to obey the "boss" would very properly be worthy of eulogy from Elbert Hubbard, disciple of the "open shop," who immortalized the man-who-obeyed-without-thinking in his "Message to Garcia."

KEEP PARTY PRESS FREE FROM RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The Worker:—The article by Comrade McFarlane, sent by Comrade Debs, "The Inconsistencies of Church and State," is an insult to the Catholic comrades. We do not want to forget when a Catholic joins the Socialist Party he joins it to better this world, not to have some freethinker or any kind of eccentric believer use the organ of the party to give out a story about the priests or religion. If Comrades Debs and McFarlane want Socialism to be a political party and a religion at the same time they would do better by having it put in the application card.—Yours for Socialism!

PHILIP LAROCHE.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 16.

[Note:—In general, we agree with Comrade Larouche that it is better to keep the discussion of religious questions out of the party press and party meetings. It is not always easy to do so, however. Sometimes contributors who are adherents of one church or another mix in their religious with their political views, and we cannot always censor these out, tho they may give our comrades such offense as Comrade McFarlane's article has given to Comrade Larouche. It is not always practicable for us together to separate the two subjects, for the simple reason that the clergy do not confine themselves to religion, but often use their pulpits for the teaching of political and economic views in the interest of the ruling and exploiting class. Let us remark finally, that Comrade McFarlane's words did not refer to the Catholic clergy any more than to the Protestant, the Jewish, the Buddhist, or the Mohammedan.—Ed.]

—London "Justice," organ of the Social Democratic Federation, on the attainment of its twenty-third birthday, has been enlarged to twelve pages.

CLEVELAND UNIONS DEFEAT REACTION.

The attempt by the reactionary element in the unions of Cleveland, O., to repudiate the socialistic tendencies which are so strong there and to cripple or destroy the "Citizen," the official organ edited and managed by Max Hayes and Robert Bandow, has met with overwhelming defeat. The plan was to repeal the preamble and plattform of the Central Labor Union. Some weeks ago the reactionists carried the C. L. U. by a snap vote; the next Sunday the action was reversed, and the questions were then referred to the membership of the affiliated unions. By a ranging from 277 to 871 in favor and from 2,376 to 2,856, all these propositions were buried. The reactionists carried only 15 of the 63 unions voting; 47 unions either did not vote or got the returns in too late to be counted. As the propositions included a 40 per cent reduction of the per capita tax, their defeat is the more significant.

WILL CONTEST DECISION ON NIGHT WORK LAW

The Consumers' League announces that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States against the recent decision of the Supreme Court of New York that the labor law which prohibits the employment of women and children under sixteen after nine o'clock p. m. is unconstitutional. Mrs. Kelley points out the evils of the system as follows: "According to this decision every girl employed in a factory can, if she has passed her twenty-first birthday, legally be required to work all night. Her employer may detain her until two o'clock in the morning and then send her home thru deserted streets, the prey of every criminal. In the small hours of the morning transit facilities are at their worst, ferries and trains are few. The weather is coldest when the Christmas pressure most tempts employers to work their force at night. It is idle to assert that night work of young girls will not occur. Manufacturers now are advertising for girls to work from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m., and under the stress of rush orders the employers are now sending home employees only when those orders are filled, whatever the hour. It is vain to hope that women may not be forced to work at night. When no law forbids, poverty drives them on pain of losing their jobs. Young and unskilled, as most wage-earning women are, they are entirely dependent on the law for protection. They cannot form organizations to protect themselves."

—While the growth of an enterprise forces the capitalist himself by the employment of lieutenants, it at the same time, thru the increasing surplus it yields, makes the thing easy to him. The larger the surplus the more functions can the capitalist transfer to employees, until finally he believes himself of all his functions and reserves only the care of how to invest profitably that portion of his profits that he does not need for personal consumption.—Karl Kautsky.

UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK

New, modern Rifle Range, largest Ball Room, Toboggan Slide, Old Mill, Circle Swings, Air Ship, Panorama, Vaudeville Theater, etc. Pavilion, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, Hotel, etc., renovated.

STRICT UNION PARK BOOKS OPEN FOR COMMITTEES JOHN MOJE, PROPRIETOR LABOR DAY STILL OPEN.

If you wish a man to become interested in Socialism, send him The Worker. It is only 50 cents a year.

ONLY MEN MAY VOTE, BUT All—Men, Women and Children—may work for Socialism by singing and selling MOYER'S POPULAR "Songs of Socialism"

THE GREAT NEW SOCIALIST SONG BOOK. "I hear very favorable comments upon 'Songs of Socialism' by teachers of our Children's Socialist Clubs who say that these songs are particularly well adapted to their work in the entertainments given under the direction of the Women's Socialist Union."—J. B. Roe, State Secretary, Neb.

With Music—Enlarged Edition—112 Pages. Single copy, only 15c, five copies \$1.25, per doz. \$9.25. ORDER TO-DAY. The best time is NOW.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

CANADIAN UNIONS THREATENED.

Rudolphe Lemieux, a Conservative member from Quebec, has introduced in the Dominion Parliament a bill to prevent strikes of railway, street railway, steamship, or coal-mine workers. The bill empowers the Ministry of Labor, when a strike is apprehended, to investigate and render a decision, to which the workers must submit under penalty. The workmen know that this would mean a checkmate in their attempts to improve their conditions and an encouragement to employers to reduce wages, so the unions are bestirring themselves to get the bill defeated.

EIGHT HOURS IN HUNGARY.

The Government of Uruguay, in South America, has introduced in Congress a Bill for the regulation of labor, which provides for a nine-hour day in most trades during the year following the enactment of the measure; and for an eight-hour day afterwards. Sunday is made a day of rest for all, and for women after child-birth a month's holiday is made compulsory, and no children under thirteen years of age are to be employed. Both employers and workmen are to be fined for infringing the law.

WIN IN DUTCH CITY ELECTION.

The Socialists of Leeuwarden, Holland, have elected Comrade Zandstra to the Municipal Council. The Liberals and Catholics formed an alliance and polled 240 votes and the Radicals cast 74, but our candidate was elected on first ballot with 341 votes.

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

PUBLICATIONS.

"A Great Little Book on a Great Big Issue." HEARSTISM.

An analysis of Government Ownership by J. B. Osborne, former State Organizer of California. 10c. 4 copy, prepaid: 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c; \$1.50 per 100. Send stamps or money order to

SOCIALIST VOICE, OAKLAND, CAL. 1128

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW.

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of New Jersey.—Semi-Monthly, 25 cents per year. The only paper published in New Jersey in the interest of the working-class—and owned by that class. It is interesting and brings all the Socialist Party happenings in the state.—Send for Sample Copies.

Published by the Socialist Party Branches of West Hoboken, N. J. Address: Lock Box B, West Hoboken, N. J.

For Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Furnished Rooms and ads of a similar nature advertise in the

N. Y. VOLKSZEITUNG,

the greatest Socialist paper appearing daily since 1878.

For

Vorwärts

Wochenblatt der N. Y. Volkszeitung, ist die billigste und beste sozialistische Zeitung Americas. Durchschnittlich 10 Seiten.

\$1 per Jahr. 50 Cts. halbjähr.

Alle 2 Cent per Nummer im Abonnement.

15 Spruce Str. New York.

THE FLORIDA STANDARD

The paper that stands up for the oppressed.

Editor J. M. WALDRON, D. D. 706 Main Street, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Do you wish to convert your French neighbor? Send him a copy of

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS

The only French Socialist paper in the United States.

Published weekly. Eight pages. LOUIS GOAZIOU, Editor.

Price, \$1.50 per year; 10 copies or more, 1 cent per copy; 75 cents per 100. Address: 730 Washington St., Charleroi, Pa.

PARTY NEWS.

National.

Under date of Jan. 10, S. M. Holman, National Committee member of Minnesota reports having filed his resignation with State Secretary Nash, the same to take effect as soon as a successor can be chosen.

Local Globe, Ariz., reports having adopted drastic resolutions condemning the Colorado-Idaho capitalist conspiracy, and that they are preparing for a monster protest meeting on Feb. 17, the anniversary of the kidnapping of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Mother Jones will be one of the speakers, and efforts are being made to secure Comrades Debs and O'Neill.

Ernest DeWitt Hull of Naugatuck, and Samuel Ely Beardsley of Shelton have been elected members of the National Committee from Connecticut.

W. E. Farmer, who was National Committee member from Texas for 1905, died in Naegodoches, that state, Monday, Jan. 7. The Texas movement loses thereby one of its most ardent and effective workers.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

National Secretary Barnes has received the following correspondence.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, 1907. Dear Comrades:—I have been instructed by representatives of the Socialist Party in Japan to forward the enclosed matter to you for publication, and to send copies also to all principal Socialist papers in the United States and to National Headquarters at Chicago.

The Socialist papers of America have not been quite clear in their general attitude toward the Japanese expulsion question, and comrades of Japan are asking whether or not American Socialists are going to be true to the exhortation of Marx: "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" or whether they are to encourage contention and division on the ground of race prejudice.

(Signed) KIICHI KANEKO.

The enclosure is as follows:

A letter from Japanese Socialists to their comrades in the United States.

Comrades:—We believe that the expulsion question of the Japanese laborers in California is much due to racial prejudice. The Japanese Socialist Party, therefore, hopes that the American Socialist Party will endeavor to bring the question to a satisfactory issue, according to the spirit of international unity among workmen. We also ask the American Socialist Party to acquaint us with its opinion as to this question.

(Signed) D. KOTOKI, T. SARAI, K. NICHIKAWA.

Care "Helimasha", Shintomicho, Klobashi, Tokio, Japan.

National Committee Motion No. 19, 1906 (by Schwartz, Pa.), has been adopted by 25 to 2; not voting, 27. The motion was as follows:

"I move that Jan. 22, 1907, be made the day by the National Committee on which the Socialist Party locals of the United States be requested to commemorate the anniversary of our Russian comrades, and that the same day be used to make a united protest against the kidnapping of our comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone."

No action was taken by the National Executive Committee upon the motion by A. H. Floaten, submitted under date of Jan. 2, by reason of the fact that a sufficient number of members of the committee did not vote. Comrades Floaten, Kerr and Work were the only ones voting. The motion provided for the new National Executive Committee to be called into session as soon as elected to formulate expressions according to suggestions of Comrade Hillquit for the International Socialist Congress.

At the recent session of the National Executive Committee a letter was presented from Local Seattle, Wash., containing a proposal for the establishment of a lecture circuit covering the larger cities of the west and northwest. Said letter by direction of the National Executive Committee was published in the minutes (which appear in the Official Monthly Bulletin for December), together with the request that the locals notify the National Secretary if they are willing to co-operate in carrying out the suggestion. State Secretary Graham of Montana reports that five cities in that state will join such a lecture circuit if it would be established. Locals are again called upon to give this consideration.

NATIONAL LECTURERS.

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

E. E. Carr (lectures): Jan. 27, Washington, D. C.; Jan. 28, Richmond, Va.; Jan. 29-30, Newport News; Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, Norfolk; Feb. 2, Radford.

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

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

PUBLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL REPORTS.

Comrade Hillquit, representative of the Socialist Party to the International Socialist Bureau, has submitted a communication from Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the Bureau, relating to publication in different languages of the reports of all national sections or affiliated parties and including a proposition of the British section of the Bureau that the parties in the English speaking countries co-operate in the publication and expense of the reports of those countries. Comrade Work has presented the following motion on the subject to the National Committee:

That we co-operate with Great Britain and Australia in publishing in the English language the reports of the various Socialist parties to the coming International Socialist Congress, and that the details of such co-operation be referred to the National Secretary and the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau.

Massachusetts.

State Organizer A. J. Lonney began his work by spending a week in Ware. He spoke on "Socialism" on Thursday, Jan. 17, at St. Jean's Hall. During the week over one hundred persons were interviewed by him and twenty-three subscribers to The Worker were secured. Some Socialist books were also sold and a large number of pamphlets and leaflets distributed gratis. The second week will be spent in Springfield. The hearty co-operation of all comrades and sympathizers throughout the state is requested on behalf of this new effort, so that Comrade Lonney's work can be made fully successful. Every comrade realizes how necessary it is that such work be done in Massachusetts and this is the time to do it.

A meeting will be held in Hancock Hall, Quincy, on Sunday, Jan. 27, 3:30 p. m., under the joint arrangements of the five Socialist locals to commemorate Bloody Sunday and protest in connection with the arrest of Comrades Haywood and Moyer. All comrades in the vicinity are invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered in English and Finnish and Italian. Refreshments will be served.

BOSTON.

The Socialists of Boston are mourning the death of one of the most active party members, Comrade Walter P. Thorne. State Secretary Cutting writes that in him the party has lost an energetic and untiring worker, and also a brilliant speaker, always ready to carry the soap box. He served the Rubber Workers Union as a delegate to the Boston Central Labor Union for several years and the Socialist Party Clubs on the Executive Committee for two years. He was only thirty-three years old. The funeral was attended by the Cambridge Socialist Club and some Boston comrades.

The Young Socialists' Club of Boston, with 100 members, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. at 89 Charles st. On January 27, Agnes Wakefield will speak on "Changes of the Earth's Surface" and tell a story; Joseph Spero will talk about "The Colorado Miners."

Lewis Levin will lecture at the headquarters of the International Workingmen's Educational Club on Saturday, Jan. 26, 8 p. m.

On Sunday, Jan. 27, Marion Craig Wentworth will read "An Enemy of the People," by Henrik Ibsen, at 88 Charles street, the headquarters of the I. W. E. C. Owing to the limited capacity of the main hall and the demand for seats of this reading the admission will be 50 cents for non-members and 25 cents for members. Reading will commence promptly at 7:30.

The West Side Branch will meet every Thursday, 8 p. m., 88 Charles street. The Communist Manifesto will be discussed at these meetings.

At the regular meeting of the Dorchester Socialist Club, Sunday evening, Jan. 20, the members were earnestly exhorted to induce all their friends to come to hear Comrade Marion Craig Wentworth in her recitation, "The Sunken Bell." This is an opportunity for helping out the club in its headquarters, where so many have come in contact with socialist ideas. The entertainment takes place Jan. 30 at Gibson Hall, corner of Gibson and Adams streets.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. Socialist Party voters in the 1st, 12th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 38th, 39th, 44th, and 45th wards are urged to be at Logan Hall, 1305 Arch Street, Saturday, 8 p. m. to swear to the nomination papers.

Comrade Wait, treasurer of the Free Speech Defense Fund, acknowledges receipts as follows: Printing Trades Council, \$1; list No. 65, 50 cents; list No. 329, \$1; list No. 618, \$15; total, \$17.50.

Comrade Farrell, financial secretary of the campaign committee, acknowledges donations as follows: Central Branch, \$25; J. E. Barnes, 75c; Wanhope meeting, \$7.90; Pentecost meeting 20c; total \$38.85.

At the closing rally of the campaign to be held at the Labor Lyceum, Sunday February 17, the speakers will be Charles Sehl, candidate for mayor; W. R. Cassild, candidate for receiver of Taxes; and M. W. Wilkins, national organizer. E. J. Higgins, candidate for magistrate, will preside.

At 490 North Fourth street, Charles Sehl, candidate for mayor, will lecture Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27 at 2 p. m. on "Does Socialism Offer Freedom?"

At Upholstery Weavers' Hall, Kensington avenue and B street, Simon Knebel will lecture Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27, on "Public Confession."

At Logan Hall, 1305 Arch street, Professor Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore College, will lecture Sunday January 27, 8 p. m. on "Independence vs. Partisanship in Politics."

On last Sunday the Labor Lyceum was filled floor and galleries to hear Jos. Wanhope. Over thirty dollars' worth of literature was sold after the lecture, much of it to non-party members present. Resolutions on the Moyer, Haywood case and Bloody Sunday were adopted.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY

The next regular meeting of the County Committee, will be held Sunday, Jan. 27, 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 526 Federal street, cor of South Diamond street, Allegheny, Pa. Delegates are requested to take notice and be present as important business will be transacted.

Branch Williamsburg has adopted a resolution that the County Organizer give an estimate of the average monthly expenses and that the dues be raised in proportion. The county constitution requires the second of two

branches to this resolution before it is put to a referendum vote.

The monthly report blanks are being sent to branch financial secretaries. They shall be filled out in full for the month of January and returned on or before the 5th of February.

A box social and entertainment will be held at headquarters, Federal and South Diamond streets, Allegheny, Friday evening Jan. 25. Branch Trout Creek will open permanent headquarters in the near future.

Branch Swissvale will hold a "Smoker" on Friday evening Jan. 25 at their headquarters, 7501 Roslyn street, Swissvale. Fifteen new members were admitted last week.

The plan to have a speaker in the county on a basis of selling a universal ticket for the meetings seems to have the approval of all the branches in the county. More branches have applied for dates for Comrade Kirkpatrick than can be given. The success of these meetings will depend upon the sale of tickets at ten cents each.

Lena Morrow Lewis of San Francisco may be engaged to lecture in this county for a month in the near future.

Following is a list of the Kirkpatrick meetings and the places where they will be held: Monday, Mar. 4, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Allegheny; Tuesday, Mar. 5, Bank Bldg., Second and Hazelwood Aves., Pittsburgh; Wednesday, Mar. 6, Cunningham's Hall, Bridge St., Wilkesburg; Thursday, Mar. 7, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Allegheny; Friday, Mar. 8, Kidd's Hall, Penn Ave., Turtle Creek; Saturday, Mar. 8, Ormond Hall, 1921 Carson St., Pittsburgh; Sunday, Mar. 10, Turner Hall, Forbes St., Pittsburgh; Monday, Mar. 11, Hase' Hall, 824 Fifth Ave., McKeesport; Tuesday, Mar. 12, Postoffice Bldg (take elevator to sixth floor), Wood and Ross Sts., Wilkesburg; Wednesday, Mar. 13, 501 Roslyn St. (Socialist Headquarters), Swissvale; Thursday, Mar. 14, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Allegheny.

Ella Reeve Bloom of Philadelphia will lecture in the Socialist headquarters, 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday, Feb. 3, 8 p. m.

Fred L. Schwartz will lecture on the "American Revolution from a Socialist Standpoint" at the Socialist headquarters, 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday, Jan. 27, 8 p. m.

26th Ward, German Branch, contributed \$20 to the Campaign Fund.

Fred L. Schwartz will lecture on "Trade Unionism and Socialism" at Metal Polishers' Union meeting, Federal and So. Diamond streets, Allegheny, Monday, Jan. 28, 8 p. m.

Comrades W. J. Wright and Eugene Cooney spoke before a number of trade unions last week. We are getting a hearing now as never before.

New Jersey.

Maud Malone, secretary of the Equal Rights League, and the initiator of the women's voting booth in Harlem, which has become an institution on election days, will lecture on "Equal Rights" at the Socialist Party headquarters, 230 Washington street, Newark, Monday evening, Jan. 28. Admission free. Discussion after the lecture.

The Socialist Party and other progressive societies of Union County will hold a meeting to commemorate "Bloody Sunday" at Saenger Hall, corner Fourth street and Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, on Friday, Jan. 22, 8 p. m. There will be good speakers in English, German, Russian, Polish, and Jewish.

Branch Arlington will hold a Women's Night Social at the home of Mrs. M. J. Scrimshaw, 76 Bennett avenue, on Saturday evening, Jan. 26. There will be an address on Child Labor by Mrs. Bertha Mally of New York, recitations by Misses M. E. Oswald, Muriel Victor and Ida Bridge and vocal and instrumental music by the Misses Taylor and Bridge and Messrs. Scrimshaw. Refreshments will be served and a social hour will follow.

Elizabeth G. Flynn will lecture on "Socialism" for the Socialist Party of Mercer County at the Arcade, 15 East State street, Trenton, Sunday, Jan. 27, 3 p. m.

Wisconsin.

The annual report of the Social Democratic Publishing Company shows that the purchase of a plant was well worth while. In 1905 the average monthly deficit was \$226.35. In 1906 the average monthly deficit, including a liberal estimate for depreciation, was \$84.57.

The Republican candidate for Clerk of Courts in Milwaukee having violated the Election Law by promising to turn over his fees to the city treasury in order to get votes, an act which the Supreme Courts have several times construed as a form of bribery to the voters, the question was considered whether it would not be advisable for the Social Democratic candidate, Frederic Heath, to contest the office. The decisions of the courts in other states were also in our favor, but the party decided that we could not consistently take up the matter, as our platform calls for the abolition of the fee system. It is also significant that neither this Clerk of Courts nor Mayor Becker, who promised to turn over his salary, have kept their promises after election.

Here and There.

The Get-Together Club of Hartford, Conn., devoted its third meeting of the season, last Monday evening, to the subject of Labor in Politics. Willard C. Fisher, Professor of Economics in Wesleyan University and Mayor of Middletown, presided and the speakers were James Duncan, Secretary of the Granite Cutters' Industrial Association and John Spargo, author of "Socialism" and "The Bitter Cry of the Children."

New York City.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee will take place on Friday, Jan. 25, 8 p. m., at 243 East Eighty-fourth street. The report for the last six months, as well as a complete financial report will be submitted. The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Jan. 26, 8 p. m., at 243 East Eighty-fourth street. The election of officers and committees for the ensuing six months will be held. Delegates who have financial affairs to transact

New York State.

Owing to sickness Comrade Chase was compelled to delay the beginning of his up-state tour for a few days. He is now on the road and will be working for the next few days trying to build up the locals in Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Hudson, Peekskill, and Albany.

The State Committee will soon make arrangements to place additional organizers in the field to begin work as soon as the weather gets milder, and covering primarily industrial cities where there is not as yet any party organization.

J. T. B. Gearity filed the dates for Comrade Chase in Patchogue and vicinity. He spoke in Patchogue on Jan. 14, to a fairly good audience. On the evening following he addressed the Carpenters' Union. On Wednesday he spoke in Patchogue again to an audience of about 100, who seemed to be well impressed with his remarks. The Utopia orchestra volunteered their services at this meeting. The local paper gave a good report of the meeting with the result that the comrades feel much encouraged with their first attempt to hold indoor meetings.

W. S. Worth of Patchogue has been elected State Committeeman from Suffolk County; Alfred Runge of Astoria and Frank Schnepf of Ridgewood for Queens County; Clarence F. Shank of Schenectady for Schenectady County. Local Gloversville has elected the following officers: Organizer, Byron Dye; Recording Secretary, W. Porter; Financial Secretary, Albert McIntosh; Literature Agent, Warren Lake.

Local Corning has elected the following officers: Organizer, W. G. Bowen; Secretary and Treasurer, William W. Arland; Literature Agents, W. G. Kruke and Frank A. Clark.

Local Watertown has settled down to the real work of a Socialist local. Although it has been organized over six years the comrades have directed their efforts mainly along the lines of agitation and education and little attention was given to the work of organization. The comrades have now taken up this important work with a determination that speaks well for the future of the local. The new method of holding business meetings separate from propaganda meetings has already proven satisfactory, for there are now fifty members in good standing as compared with thirty-five in December. The new officers for the ensuing term are: Recording Secretary, Chas. Morris; Financial Secretary, Arthur Carpenter; Treasurer, Jas. Manson; Literature Agent, Fred. Root. The new officers are all hustlers and they intend to have 150 members by July 1, 1907. Members are requested to attend the public meetings and bring their friends. The lecture next Sunday will be "The Separation of Church and State in France." The Literature Committee has been instructed to see that every member subscribers for The Worker. Efforts are being made to arrange a protest meeting for Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

Local Yonkers has elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Recording Secretary, Wm. Lloyd; Financial Secretary, Wm. O. Betz; Treasurer, E. Neppel; Literature Agent, A. Paulsen; Organizer, Frank Fozard. Business meetings are held the first and third Mondays and discussion meetings on second and fourth Mondays. A campaign of literature is being conducted on the lines suggested by State Organizer Chase. As soon as weather permits outdoor meetings will be held with local speakers. Nine new members have been admitted in the last two months and a Polish branch of 16 members has been organized. This branch has started a series of meetings among the Hungarian, Polish and Slavish workmen, with successful results so far. The Worker is also being sent for six months to every new member, this being found to be the best way to hold members. Readers of The Worker are invited to attend meetings.

A Socialist reunion and supper was given by the Socialists of New Rochelle last Sunday evening after the Schurman-Hillquit debate, in honor of Comrade Hillquit. A program of music, recitations and speech making was given. Comrades Hillquit, J. A. Morgan, M. D., Sol Fieldman, Edward Wilkinson, J. T. Wendell, Wm. Betts, Alex. Fraser, and Bertha Fraser spoke. Comrade Wessling presided. Comrades Garrick and Mrs. G. T. Wendell provided music and selections.

The last meeting of Local Rochester was another hummer. Arrangements were reported to be complete for the sixth annual ball to be held at Wisner's Hall, corner State and Church streets, Monday, Feb. 4. Comrades who have not procured tickets should do so at once. The local adopted a resolution endorsing Franklin Wentworth's plan to have the National Executive Committee and National Secretary elected by the National Committee. The next meeting of the local will be held Tuesday, Feb. 5. Two new branches, the North East and the Austria-Hungary, have been formed.

Local Schenectady has opened a permanent headquarters in the Brown Building, 209 State street, Room 10. A well stocked reading table will be maintained and a welcome is extended to all comrades and sympathizers.

New York City.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee will take place on Friday, Jan. 25, 8 p. m., at 243 East Eighty-fourth street. The report for the last six months, as well as a complete financial report will be submitted. The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Jan. 26, 8 p. m., at 243 East Eighty-fourth street. The election of officers and committees for the ensuing six months will be held. Delegates who have financial affairs to transact

with the Organizer are requested to be there by 7:30, as the Organizer will have to attend the Moyer-Haywood Conference the same evening.

The leaflets on "Prosperity" for distribution during the next few weeks are now ready and can be had from the Organizer's office any time. Also the letters for the enrolled Socialist voters. Districts which have ordered such leaflets and letters will please call for them or write the Organizer where to send them.

The Commune Festival of Local New York will take place on Sunday afternoon and evening, March 17, at the Labor Temple. The Executive Committee has induced the Socialist Liedertafel to change dates with us so that the projected festival for the benefit of The Worker and "Volkszeitung" on March 24, may take place without interfering with the Commune Festival. Comrades Jonas and Wanhope will be the speakers and the program includes vocal and instrumental concerts given by well-known soloists; a few songs by the United Free German Schools of New York; a living picture representing "Rouget De L'Isle Singing the Marseillaise" with about 35 persons. The festival will conclude with a ball. The admission fee will be 25 cents, including hat-check. Tickets will be sent only to the Assembly Districts for sale, as this festival is arranged primarily for the purpose of affording the comrades an opportunity to celebrate the Commune in a fitting manner. The comrades should refrain from making any conflicting arrangements for that day and should work for a good attendance.

The Young Men's Progressive Organization will begin a series of lectures on Monday, Jan. 28, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Louis B. Schwartz will lecture on the subject, "Socialism Has Kindled Hope."

The 17th A. D. will hold its regular meeting at 827 Columbus avenue, stationery store, on Thursday, Jan. 24, 8:15 p. m.

The Printers' Socialist League will meet Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in Room 3, Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street.

Henry L. Slobodin will lecture on "Wages and Industrial Concentration" in the Labor Temple, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Alexander Law will lecture on "The Eight-Hour Day and How to Secure It" for the West Side Agitation Committee, at 585 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, Sunday, Jan. 27, 7:30 p. m.

Dr. S. Berlin will lecture for the Bronx Agitation Committee on "Morality, How it is Practised and Preached" at Metropolitan Theater Hall, corner 142nd street and Third avenue, Sunday, Jan. 27, 8 p. m.

Dr. Morris Fishberg will lecture on "Darwinism and Socialism" for the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, Jan. 25, 8 p. m. Admission, 10 cents. There will also be music.

Comrade Hugh O. Pentecost will be unable to resume his Sunday morning lectures on account of his continued illness, until the first Sunday in March. Henry L. Slobodin will be the lecturer at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, on Sunday, Jan. 27, 8 p. m.

Branch I, of the 32nd A. D., will give a smoker at Metropolitan Hall, n. w. corner East One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue, on Friday, Feb. 1, 8 p. m. There will be entertainment and speeches and refreshments will be served. Comrades are requested to attend and bring their friends and make the occasion a success. Admission free.

William Mally will lecture on "Why Socialists Organize" for the 20th A. D., at 1535 Madison avenue, near One Hundred and fourth street, Sunday, Jan. 27, 8 p. m.

KINGS COUNTY.

At the last meeting of the County Committee on Sat. Jan. 12, the following nominations were made for officers of the Local: Comrade Schaefer wishing to retire for at least one year Wm. Mackenzie accepted the nomination for County Organizer. Financial Secretary J. C. Lipps and Geo. Guntz; Recording Secretary, J. A. Well; Treasurer, T. A. Hopkins; Credential Committee, Comrades Velt, Pauly and Timme; Auditors, Velt, Guntz and Hill. In accordance with the new plan of campaign for 1907 the following campaign committee were nominated: Finance, Wm. Butscher; Literature, Dr. C. L. Furman; Campaign meetings, Aug. Behringer; Law, Wm. Mackenzie; Equipment, F. Schaefer; Advertisements, P. J. Flanagan; Press, W. W. Passage. The following comrades accepted the nomination for State Committee: Wm. Koculig, Wm. Butscher and Alb. Pauly. There being no opposition these were declared elected by the County Committee, providing no protest from any A. D. is received by the next meeting of the County Committee. The leaflet for January was delivered to the delegates present, to be distributed thru the newsdealers in every assembly districts. Districts who have not received their share of leaflets will call at the organizer's office any Monday, Wednesday or Saturday evening and get their share.

Comrades may avail themselves of the library of the local there. There is a very fine selection of Socialist works at the organizer's office and they may be had free of charge.

Branch 2, of the 23rd A. D. met on Monday, Jan. 14, and adopted resolutions to purchase \$10 worth of tickets for the Moyer-Haywood conference of Brownsville and that 50 per cent of the profit from the concert and ball which will be held on April 5, go to the "Daily Call" fund. The following officers were elected: Organizer, B. Wolf; Recording Secretary, L. Trembitsky;

Financial Secretary and Treasurer, B. Brandes; Delegates to the Kings County Committee, A. Shiplacoff, B. Wolf and M. Neurer. The next meeting will be held Monday, Jan. 28.

Geo. M. Marr will lecture at Day's Hall, Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, on Sunday, Jan. 27, 8 p. m. Subject, "God, Roosevelt and the Laws of Progress."

Prof. Albert Mordel of Manhattan Borough, will lecture at Silver Hall Forum, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 27, 8 p. m., on "Paganism and Modern Literature."

Queens County.

At the business meeting of Branch Wyckoff Heights, held Jan. 14, it was decided that the first discussion meeting of the year be held Jan. 28, with the topic for discussion "Unionism and Socialism." Fifty tickets from the Brooklyn Volkszeitung Conference were distributed among the delegates, as were also 25 tickets from Local Glendale.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF KINGS COUNTY CAMPAIGN.

The following financial report of the Kings County Campaign of 1906 has been made:

Income: On Campaign Lists, \$831.15; donations by organizations, \$912.50; personal contributions, \$180.75; sale of speakers' stands, \$24.25; "Daily Call" fair tickets, \$5.35; Commune celebration tickets, \$1; campaign buttons, \$5.01; ratification meetings—collections, \$62; sundries, \$23.90; sale of literature, \$7.81; total, \$2,176.72. Expenditures: Nine hall meetings, \$113.14; printing leaflets, \$309.62; literature purchased, \$215.95; advertising on L road and fences, \$514.50; salaries, \$154.50; speakers, \$107.45; State Committee, \$357; National Committee, \$142.50; speakers, \$39.08; postage, \$44; transparency, \$51.90; office expense, \$17.45; express, \$9.58; stationery, \$8.07; messenger service, \$1.70; sundries, \$54.90; total expenditures, \$1,938.35; cash on hand, \$138.37; total, \$2,076.72.

William Butscher, Geo. Guntz and Charles W. Velt, the Auditing Committee, have audited the report and found it correct.

KINGS COUNTY SPEAKERS CLASSES.

The second session of the speakers classes of Local Kings County, was held on Monday evening, Jan. 21, at the Johnston Building, No. 8 Nevins street, fourth floor, room B. Chas. S. Vander Porten delivered the first of the course of ten lectures, which he will give on "The Art of Speaking."

He also did good work in the way of practical training. Four comrades assisted in demonstrating the ideas to be brought out by the practical work. Eugene Wood gave the first of his talks on "Voice Culture," in which he showed the necessity of giving close attention to the cultivation of the respiratory and vocal organs.

There is still room for a few more students and it is expected that at the next meeting all former soap box orators of Brooklyn will be present and take up the work. The next session will be held on Jan. 28. Comrade H. L. Slobodin will then give his second lecture in the course on Economics.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

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

Red Cross, \$151.66; do. \$72; Julius Bernard, Darby, N. Y., \$1; Local Cumberland Co., S. P. N. Y., \$11; Local York Br., Russ. Soc. Dem. Party, \$575; Local Burlington Co., N. J., \$17.80; Arbeiter Maennerchor, Carlstadt, N. Y., \$5; Local Aurora, Ill., S. P., \$1.00; Local Camden, S. P., N. J., \$5.08; Local Stephenson Co., S. P., Ill., \$3; 8th Ward Br., S. P., Jersey City, \$2.50; Bohoslavsky, New York, \$51; R. L. Comfort, Phoenix, Ariz., \$1; J. M. King, Ignacio, Colo., \$1.50; previously acknowledged, \$12,109.85; total, \$12,922.94.

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

NOTICE TO WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUB. ASSOC.

The Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has issued the following to the members:

"The charter of the association expires on April 10. In order to extend it, it is necessary to obtain the written consent of its stockholders. Blanks for signatures have been placed at the office of Organizer Solomon and office of The Worker, and will be on hand at the meetings of the General Committee of Local New York and the County Committee of Kings County. You are urgently requested to call at either of the places above designated and sign your consent at once, so that the renewal of the charter may not be delayed."

THE CAHAN READINGS.

The first of the two series of readings on "Published and Unpublished Literature," given by Abraham Cahan under the auspices of the Socialist Literary Society at the Educational Alliance, corner of East Broadway and Jefferson streets, were well attended by appreciative audiences. The readings were from the original manuscripts of Comrade Cahan, whose work will soon appear. An excellent musical program was given under the direction of Morris Nitke and Max Dollin. The next reading takes place at the same place, Sunday, Feb. 3, 8 p. m. The concert will be under the supervision of J. Kunen and Israel Josephson.

In Australia the anti-Socialists have been given the name of "anti-Sosbers" by the Labor Party.

BETWEEN OURSELVES

"There's always room at the top"—for those at the top.

Capitalist chivalry toward women doesn't extend to paying them equal wages with the men.

When it comes to voting to increase their own salaries the anti-Socialist congressmen are not afraid of invoking a blighting paternalism.

The American press are very properly resenting the attempt of Gov. Swettinham to usurp President Roosevelt's inalienable right to a monopoly of the Big Stick.

The moral of the Thaw case lies in its having no morals.

Railroad lobbyists are reported numerous around Washington to wreck railroad bills, of course, so that the railroads can keep on wrecking.

If the predicted Socialist gains materialize it would be just like Kaiser

# WENTWORTH'S GREAT SPEECH AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

At the great meeting held in Grand Central Palace, New York City, last Sunday evening, Franklin H. Wentworth spoke as follows:

"A few weeks ago, in the city of Boston, a little boy, thirteen years old, was released from jail. He had been imprisoned for twenty-one months—almost two years—for stealing a quart of milk. On the day of his release it was announced in the public prints that a certain politician, who has no money of his own, had spent \$8,800 in compassing his re-election to the Congress of the United States. I present for your consideration the law breaker—and the law maker."

"A gentleman high in the official life of Massachusetts declared the other day that the greatest menace to the existence of the American Republic is the unrestrained criticism of our courts of justice. To this declaration I would make a rejoinder—that the menace does not lie in the criticism itself, but in such rulings of the courts as have provoked it."

"The pure and impartial administration of justice is an ideal dear to the hearts of every people. It is the common faith in this ideal and the confidence in its approximate realization that have withstood all republican experiments in government from anarchy. The patience of the people with organized wrong has endured only because of this abiding faith in the existence of some tribunal before which, soon or late, the oppressor must appear for impartial judgment. Once, however, let this faith be shaken, once let the dignity of a high tribunal be prostituted; once let the sanctity of so fair an office be betrayed to bolster up an arbitrary action of government or the resentment of a ruling class, and there is no defense or explanation within the province of language that will root such faith anew."

### Three Decisions.

"Three times in its history the Supreme Court of the United States has handed down decisions which impeach either its integrity or its recognition of the principles of justice; once, when to please the slave power it ruled that the negro was not a man; twice, when to please the money power it ruled that the income tax should not be laid; and three, when it now evades jurisdiction of a case in which the fundamental right of free citizens is grossly violated by a conspiracy of capital using the official machinery of two state governments as its instrument. Of its first delinquency we have immortal testimony in the Dred Scott speech of Charles Sumner in the Senate of the United States; of its second, the possession by thousands of individuals of receipts for income taxes levied during the civil war is a sufficient voucher; and of its third, who could desire a more trustworthy and splendid exposition than is set forth in the dissenting opinion of a member of the Supreme Court itself?"

"Few indeed are the instances in which a man high in the political service of a parasitic society can earn a word of praise from those in industrial servitude below him; and yet I cannot refrain from saying that the brave words of Justice McKenna, spoken at a time of such dire human calamity, are a sufficient voucher."

### Dangerous Evasion.

"In this case which we are met to consider, the Supreme Court of the United States has succeeded in erasing all judgment of official man-stealing—but it has not succeeded in evading judgment of itself. It stands convicted of a crime of omission, an offense which, either in courts or in man, arouses always as much indignation as contempt will allow. The Supreme Court of the United States, the one sole authority to which appeal may legally be made when a state itself is the offender, declares inferentially by evading jurisdiction, that in such a case the only recourse of violated and outraged citizenship is revolution!"

"Will the working class of this country, just awakening to a sense of its solidarity and its tremendous latent power, rest content with a government which has ceased to offer any legal redress for invasions of the most sacred rights of its citizens?"

"There are those who will assert that the Supreme Court of the United States is an institution which should be preserved. There are those who do not agree with Thomas Jefferson that the mere existence of a body so constituted is a denial of republican liberty. To such I would say that the present performance is the most dangerous of all the rulings ever made by this of its dignity. Better, by far, would it have been for this court to have ruled that all the infamous proceedings of the two western states in the kidnapping of these workmen were constitutional. Better, far, an insolent pronouncement that a negro is not a man, than such an evasive and impotent opinion as the one written by Justice Harlan. There must be no halting in the service of the ruling class. The Russian grand dukes have not maintained the supremacy of the Romanoffs by negotiations. Undecisive, evasive, qualifying measures disgrace a government more than open violence. Besides satisfying nobody they cannot fail to excite contempt. 'Of what good are the bishops?' asked Lord Shaftesbury, when that great Englishman found the 'lords spiritual' so sunk in sloth that they would neither aid nor oppose his noble efforts in behalf of the working people. If then, in this conjuncture we assume to ask 'Of what good is the Supreme Court?' is it too much to expect an answer?"

### What Recourse?

"If our cry for justice for our brother is to be ignored by this high authority, to what court then are we recommended? There are five hundred thousand of us and we wish to know! Will the answer be hazarded that in this unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court we have exhausted our legal resource?"

"Let us remember that the justice of our contention was not considered or passed upon by this court. The question is still open. To whom then are we to appeal? Does the asking of this question disclose for the first time an ugly and embarrassing fissure in the foundation of our government? If there is no resource in the legal machinery of the nation which we may turn to save an innocent and valuable life from unlawful violation by public authorities, then indeed are we at the hazard of new political fortunes."

"I would send a word from this platform to-night to penetrate the consciousness of the ruthless rulers of Colorado and Idaho and convince them that they are upon dangerous ground. I love the American Republic. I have dreamed since my boyhood that Divine Providence may have saved this great continent out of the blood-red track of history for the world's first noble trial of free men. I hope I may live to see the increasing application of democratic principles, under manhood suffrage, until all North America contains one people, prosperous and happy in Social Democracy. I would like to see this change made without violent disruption of our present republican forms. But human life is of greater value than forms of government, and the present reckless exploitation of the working class of America may press them beyond their patience."

### Class Hatred at Work.

"The working class have no interest in disorder. Their welfare and their happiness depend always upon the arts of peace—protected by a well-ordered state. History records not a single rebellion of the producing classes under conditions which were in any way tolerable. If the working class ever turn to force of arms, it is for its own salvation; it is because force has been used against it. 'When the people do wrong,' said Edmund Burke, 'it is their error, and not their crime.' But can this be said of the authorities of those western states, who, at the best, are entrenched privilege, are seeing the lives of men whose only offense is idleness to the cause of the toilers? Ah, no. This is no error. It is consistent malevolent design. It is class hatred expressing itself thru the official function of the state. It is revolution already rampant; revolution countenanced by the nation's chief magistrate, and the nation's highest tribunal."

"And what is it hoped may be accomplished by the prosecution of these men? The wrongs the working class in the West rebel against are fundamental wrongs. Their class-conscious rebellions of the past few years are not the offspring of accidental distemper. Particular punishments of their leaders will not allay these heats; they will only inflame them. Let the master class tread softly; let them question themselves, before seeking blind revenge for paltry losses, whether or not adequate provocation has been given for so wide-spreading a discontent."

### Let Them Beware!

"If the great monopolistic corporations which are sucking the blood of the people to-day,—of which corporations those entrenched in the States of Idaho and Colorado are of the most insolent and malignant type—if the possessors of the legal privileges upon which these corporations rest value the form of government under which their right of possession is conceded and at present legally upheld; then let them beware. By violating the constitution, and by their subtle influences emasculating the supreme court, they are exhibiting a contempt for the law and order it would seem to be their first interest to uphold. The people are looking on, and will not long hold in reverence the forms their masters violate with such open impunity. Again I say, if these men value the privileges the nation affords them, let them beware. Let them not forget that the American Republic was created by one revolution, so it may be destroyed by another."

### Blindness of Class Power.

"It is a rash and purblind spirit which attempts today the destruction of working-class organizations by the legal assassination of their leaders. Such action evinces a singular ignorance of the present consciousness of the working class. For the working class does not to-day carry its brains in the head of any one man. Its leaders are chosen for their executive efficiency and their integrity; they are not expected to do the thinking for the organization. For the first time in human history the workmen of the world are basing their action upon a settled philosophy; a philosophy which it will require something better than a seventeenth century intelligence to combat."

"In the light of this philosophy no spirit of divinity any longer resides in so-called courts of justice. Courts are very human institutions; and judges, like preachers, are seen to reflect the prejudices of their class. A thousand years ago, as only yesterday, they were consigning the little thieves to prison and the big thieves to Congress. So dull and conscienceless and sodden become the legal backs who serve capitalist society by 'judging' their fellow human beings, that I am convinced it was only the limitations of the law that saved the little Boston boy, who stole the quart of milk, from being sentenced to the electric chair. Those who possess the power in every coun-

try possess the courts. The laws are theirs and the interpreters thereof. It is power alone to which the courts respond in every case involving a conflict of class interest. 'It was the power of the slave autocracy which gained the Dred Scott ruling. It was the power of money interests which forced the income tax decision; and it is the power of the money interest, too thinly disguised, which leaves Moyer and Haywood and Pettibone to languish in an Idaho jail."

### Encouraging Contempt.

"But these principles and proceedings, odious and contemptible as they have always been, take upon themselves to-day the aspect of egregious blunders. With the vanishing of the reverence for courts within which the errors and frailties of magistrates have so long been successfully hid, vanishes also the disposition of the people to credit them either with superior insight or superior morality. They descend from their time honored pedestals and take their places in the crowd as the mere paid administrators of a department of a social system which rests upon a basis of injustice."

"The common life has never failed to be roused by any appearance of oppressive, unconstitutional measures, whenever such measures have been supported openly by the powers of government. It is sufficient voucher of a growing and wider intelligence that these same measures now provoke similar protest and revolt, even when masked under the imposing forms of a court of justice. Let the present offenders against this common sense of the people not assume that the effects of their procedure in Idaho and Colorado can be confined to those states alone; or to the Western Federation of Miners alone. Nor is it only the wage-working class that will enter the arena for preservation of constitutional liberty, once the basis of our public protests is thoroughly comprehended. Prudence and the instinct of self-preservation will induce also many of the middle class to make common cause, even with men whose conduct they censure, if they see such men persecuted in a way which the real spirit of the laws will not justify."

"It does not require much political acuity, nor any extraordinary depth of observation, to understand that the public machinery may be utilized to serve the purposes of private or corporate revenge in one state. It may not be long before such practices may pass unrebuked in another. Of what value to the working class are constitutional guarantees against violation of their rights, when the entire public machinery, executive, legislative and judicial, charged with the preservation of those rights is in the hands of their capitalist enemies?"

### A Disgraced State.

"That this is the case in Colorado, and has been for the past three years, no well-informed citizen will undertake to gainsay. Long previous to the present unhappy circumstances under which we protest; in conflicts with the working class; in face of referendum pronouncements of the will of the people in the heat of contested elections, the governor, the legislature, and the courts of this state exhibited a spirit of shameless mendacity unparalleled in American history. At the beck of the entrenched and insolent powers of plutocracy each of these several departments of the state has been discovered in manifestations of a despicable and fawning treachery against which no prudence can guard, no courage can defend. If constitutional guarantees of the rights of the people may be trampled under foot in one state without national interference, of what value are they in any other? What have you for your protection here in New York save similar constitutional guarantees? I cannot escape the conviction that there wants but the occasion of fabled capitalist necessity for you to be kidnapped, or bull-penned or deported as your fellows in Colorado have been."

### What Lurks Behind.

"But the evil which we must come to face at last lies deeper than these present administrative and judicial complexities with which it seems our duty now to grapple. These things are but surface things, the noise and fury of which confuse the common mind, and hide the basic wrongs. They are but the shifting rejustments of a huge and complicated fabric built upon the foundations of the unjust laws of private property. Beyond these puppets of the privileged class which strut their hour as governors, or law makers, or sit clothed in the voluminous emptiness of a judge's gown; beyond these instruments of objective performance lies the stupendous network of the law itself, built step by step in the interest of the owning class. Every just and moral principle which has at last found place in this complicated structure has been sanctified by the heart's blood of some lover of the race."

"The supreme object of the law today, despite its specious pretenses of greater dignity, is to guard the possession of property at the expense of human life. I know but too well that in the preambles of its various enactments the words 'life' and 'property' are invariably coupled. I know, too, that from long familiarity with this phrasing the people have fallen into the assumption that laws which protect property naturally protect life."

"But they do not. It is an ingenious but specious deception worthy of the craft which perpetuates it. It is the life which possesses property that the law protects; the propertyless life wanders drearily outlawed. The law is against it, not for it. 'A month ago, at Christmas time,

your New York newspapers proudly chronicled the fact that 37,000 people in your city had generously been fed by charity. Thirty-seven thousand. It is a mighty army of poverty. By whom is it fed the remaining 364 days of the year?"

"Thirty-seven thousand people, each one, man, woman or child, a prey to poverty, to filth, to disease, to the thousand ills that spring from poorly nourished bodies! What, I ask you, have these laws, these wonderful enactments for the preservation of 'life and property' done for such as these? 'Against violent assault I will grant they are secure. The law looks out for that! A violent assault and a crime against property may incidentally unite! But what law shields them from the attack of bitter poverty—the vast unmercenary assassin who slays with such pitiless hate? What law of 'life and property' helps here? Give any one of these human beings a pistol and he can protect himself from violent attack; he can protect his family from assault; but where is the weapon with which the law has furnished him, whereby he can put bread into the starving bodies of his wife and babe?"

"Let him but seize a loaf of bread at the corner bakery,—he will then discover the real functions of the law. Against the right of property in that loaf of bread, the life of his wife and babe are a cipher."

### Property, Not Life.

"It is an offense against this law of property, the heartlessness and infamy of which I have attempted to exhibit, that confines Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in the jails of Idaho to-night. What do their capitalist captors care for the life of Steinberg, whose assassination was the excuse for the silly and unfounded charge of conspiracy against these workmen? What regard have they for ANY life that stands in the way of their profits? Does not the same capital which operates the smelter trust in Idaho operate the railroads of the country? Who then is to be tried for the conspiracy of murdering ten thousand people in the railroad wrecks of last year? Is it life that they care about, I ask you? The soul stifles before such stupendously insolent hypocrisy!"

"Is it regard for life that led the Russian autocracy two years ago to perpetrate the ghastly massacre of Bloody Sunday? Is it regard for life that banishes the greatest, the noblest, the most devoted of the Russian people to the wastes of Siberia? Ah, no! It is only the life of a Grand-duke, the personification of privilege and property, whose assassination stirs the plutocratic sympathy. It is private property, and its hideous offspring private profit, that slays, and burns, and banishes, and blights the aspirations of the Russian people! Do we need proof of this? Why does the death of a Russian grand-duke evoke plutocratic sympathy, the sympathy which passes with indifference the slaughter of a thousand peasants? I will tell you. The death of a grand-duke affects the market in Russian bonds, and Russian bonds are private property in every Christian nation of the world."

### A Common Foe.

"There is no incongruity, therefore, in this meeting to-night. It is based upon a common recognition of a common enemy. The same spirit and interest which have blotted a sacred year of life out of the calendar of these men of Colorado, have been flagging naked patriot women to death in the streets of Warsaw. It is one common foe, the insanity of property and power, which, since the dawn of intelligence in man has made the earth a shambles. But, thank God, its final recognition is its doom! Century after century has dragged its weight of chains and blood across the page of history, crushing and blighting every aspiration of the slaves of toil, without discovery of the truth we hold tonight."

"Century after century, the working class has been craftily entangled and shot to death in dynastic wars; stifling their sufferings and discontent by killing and destroying their own class in other nations. Patriotism; love of home distorted into hatred of the neighbor; patriotism, the fatuous belief that one people can prosper by the undoing of another; patriotism, degraded into red handed crime with a flag over it; this has been the betrayal of the working class thruout the world!"

### The Light of Liberty.

"But a new day has dawned. Step by step as the working class has risen to higher intelligence it has come to discern that the conflict does not lie between nation and nation. The interests of the working class are everywhere the same. The struggle is of the working class of all nations against the master class of all nations. It is no longer confined to one country alone. It is of every country. It is as wide as the world. And it is the beginning of a mighty conflict that will never cease until the names of master and slave are banished from the earth. 'In the darkest days of the last century there flourished in continental Europe a compact of kings called the Holy Alliance. It was an agreement of three separate despots to use their armies in conjunction to crush the uprisings of the people. This unholy compact was called the Holy Alliance because it was blessed by the Pope. It succeeded; it endured; it maintained its tyranny—but that was not all. It taught the people something. It was the first modern object lesson in the class consciousness of tyrants; and it developed the class-consciousness of the people. If kings and their hireling

# ALL ONE WAY.

## The Schurman-Hillquit Debate Proves Again the Strength of Socialism.

The debate between Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, and Morris Hillquit of New York, on the subject, "Individualism vs. Socialism," at New Rochelle last Sunday afternoon was attended by a crowd that filled the New Rochelle Theater to the doors. Every seat and the standing room were occupied and hundreds were turned away, unable to gain admittance. It was estimated that at least twenty-four hundred people were present, about five hundred of these being visitors from New York.

It must be stated frankly that the debate was not altogether satisfactory. The prominence and standing of President Schurman and his recent attacks upon Socialism in the name of Individualism warranted the assumption that his criticism of the one and his exposition of the other on this occasion would be as strong as could possibly be delivered by a defender of the existing system. But quite the opposite proved to be the case. The performance of Mr. Schurman was not even as good as some of his recent efforts. This placed Hillquit at a decided disadvantage, for in order to make a debate interesting there must be two sides to the question to be debated. As it was, there was hardly one side, and the debate was therefore considerably lopsided.

This is not said in an attempt to disparage Professor Schurman or give undue credit to the Socialist. It is a fact, Mr. Schurman has done better and he can do better than he did last Sunday. Just why he did not do better can only be conjectured. It is possible that he figured on Hillquit's devoted attention primarily to all the various kinds of "Socialism" which he (Schurman) dwelt upon in his opening speech, and that he was unprepared for Hillquit's pinning the question down to the only kind of Socialism which Socialists and the International Socialist movement recognize, thus refusing to waste time on the variegated things paraded as Socialism, but which are not Socialism at all. This view is substantiated by the fact that the daily papers in reporting the debate gave Mr. Schurman's opening speech almost in full, copies having evidently been given to the press.

It is possible also that the unwarranted interruptions interjected by several Socialists during Mr. Schurman's speeches had the effect of confusing or disconcerting him, but the former hypothesis is the more likely one. Whatever was responsible, it was plain to be seen that Mr. Schurman was somewhat "rattled" when he arose to speak the second time, and he never completely recovered his composure. His exciting call for "three cheers for the Republic" at the close of the meeting was plain evidence of this, for otherwise we cannot conceive his committing an action so out of place in a discussion of abstract principles. It was a cheap appeal to national patriotism of which the president of a great educational institution should not have been guilty.

The Socialist victory, under these circumstances, was therefore an exceedingly easy one, and Comrade Hillquit certainly deserved an adversary more worthy of his steel. Needless to say, he presented the Socialist position with the eloquence, conciseness and incisiveness for which he is noted. The readiness with which he turned the point of Mr. Schurman's argument, stripped it of superfluous details, confined the discussion to the main question and placed his opponent on the defensive and himself as the aggressor was skillful and effective.

Since The Worker will publish a verbatim report of the debate next week, it is not necessary to give a long report in this issue. Suffice it to say now that the debate proved again how difficult it is to get a public man to present a strong and convincing argument for the present order and against the inevitability, justice or feasibility of Socialism.

It may be said, also, that since the debate drew the biggest audience that ever packed itself into the New Rochelle Theater on any similar occasion it gave the Socialist Party an advertisement in that community which cannot help but prove beneficial to the local movement.

mercenary could stand together irrepeivable of country, so then might the people!

"Never in human history out of the night of despotism gleamed there so clear a light of liberty! It is this light we are following to-night; and it grows brighter and brighter as the years advance. Wherever a little band of men and women are met to resist injustice, upon them its rays are shed. It flickers and dances upon the walls of the prison in Idaho and nerves the hearts of our comrades to bear their sufferings in silence; it flashes from the eyes of the Russian student girl as she hides the bomb in her hair which is to send her soul with the soul of the tyrant, into eternity. It is a new and holier sign than the cross; it is the brightening signal of a joyous Christ, who sees at last the coming of the thing he died for. It is a portent and a promise.

"A new Holy Alliance! A Holy Alliance of God and the people against the popes and kings; against all outward forms of privilege and tyranny. It is the dawning of the day of human liberty. It is the belated coming of the Prince of Peace!"

# MONSTER MASQUERADE BALL

GIVEN BY THE

## SOCIALIST JEWISH DAILY

# FORWARD

TO BE HELD AT

## MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

JANUARY 26, 1907

TICKET, Admitting one, 50 CENTS

For sale at "Forward" Office, 175 E. Broadway and Box Office.

## WENDELL PHILLIPS

an address by FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH.

This address, which attracted so much attention when printed in The Worker, has now been issued in pamphlet form. It deserves a big circulation. Price: 10-cents a copy; 12 copies for \$5 cents; 100 for \$6.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., New York.

## NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Continued from page 1.

than beneficial; that this is a very serious proposition and should not be decided in haste. An amendment was offered that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration, to be reported on at the next meeting of the Conference. An amendment to the amendment was also offered that a national conference of all the Moyer-Haywood Conferences be called first, this to decide whether a national conference of all labor organizations be called. Both amendments were defeated and the original motion was carried by a large majority. The Secretary was instructed to wire at once to the National Executive Board of the Brewery Workers in session in Cincinnati and ask them to elect delegates to the national conference.

The issuing of subscription lists to be circulated in the various organizations was also discussed, but the proposition was defeated. The method pursued heretofore of calling on the organizations to donate from their treasury was considered preferable and such organizations as wish can issue lists to be circulated within the organizations.

The following additional organizations presented credentials and their delegates were seated: Local No. 5, Ornamental Plasterers' Ass'n; Emmett Ass'n of Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, Local No. 11,808; Arbeiter Turn Verein of the West Side; Passamentary Union; Eureka Lodge, No. 434, I. A. of M.; Hog Butchers' Union, No. 15; Laborers' Union, No. 9; Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 5; Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 164; Housewifery and Bronze Erectors, No. 52; Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 70; Piano and Organ Workers, No. 18; Modellers and Sculptors of America; Bro. of Carpenters' Union No. 513; Joint Executive Board of the Arbeiter Ring Branches; Teamsters' Union No. 453; 3d and 10th A. D. and 10th A. D. Socialist Party.

The reports of delegates continue to show great interest on the part of organizations represented. Contributions are coming in faster than was expected. The branches of the Arbeiter Ring (Workingmen's Circle) report a donation of \$1,000, of which \$900 is for the Defense Fund and \$100 for agitation. Cigar Makers' Union No. 90 reported that the referendum vote of its members to assess every member 25 cents was carried almost unanimously, which will bring about \$500. Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 390 is voting to decide the amount to be donated. Local No. 120 of the I. W. W. donated \$100 to be divided between the two funds.

The next meeting of the Conference will take place on Saturday, Jan. 26, 8 p. m., at 245 E. Eighty-fourth street. Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Eclectic and Standard Engineers' No. 20, \$50; A. K. & S. K., Br. 152, \$90; Br. 6, \$40; New York Letter Carriers' Ass'n, \$25; Electrical Workers, No. 368, \$10; National Alliance of Amalgamated Painters and Decorators, \$25; E. Kern, Newark, \$1; Emmott Ass'n of Rock Drillers, No. 11,808, \$10; New York District Council of the I. W. W., \$20; Upholsterers' Union, No. 44, \$10; Gliders' Union, No. 803, \$10; A. K. & S. K., Br. 23, \$15; Bro. of Carpenters, No. 513, \$40; Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 127, \$15; Bricklayers' Union, No. 35, \$15; Passamentary Union of New York, \$40; Bakers' Union, No. 164, \$15; 2d A. D., Socialist Party, \$5; Modellers and Sculptors' Ass'n, \$10; Lodge No. 335, I. A. of M., \$10; Socialist Liedertafel, \$10; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 1, \$40; do.

## GRAND CONCERT AND LECTURE

To be held under the auspices of the 3d, 6th, and 10th Assembly Districts OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

ON Friday Evening, February 1 AT ARLINGTON HALL 19-23 St. Mark's Pl. (8th St.)

HUGH O. PENTECOST will speak on "SOCIALISM AND RECREATION." Maurice Nitke will direct the Concert Program. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

## Workingsmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, Br. 24.

Sunday, January 27th, at 9 A. M. sharp General Meeting at the LABOR TEMPLE, 243 E. 84th St. Report of Officers and Election of same. Election of Branch Physician. 25c. fine for not attending. E. RAMM, Fin. Secretary.

WANTED.—The acquaintance and address of comrade or comrades who do cabinet repairing, chair caning and seating; also carpenter work, as I can throw work of that kind into their hands. Address, J. O. FERRE, care of U. Solomon, 66 E. 4th St.

### AGENTS.

AGENTS—2,000 different novelties for fairs, carnivals, celebrations; skidoo hats and buttons, campaign buttons, confetti, ticklers, Japanese cones, ribbons, spikes, paper bells, flower pots, fans, wreaths, garlands, postal cards of all kinds, Christmas and holiday goods; catalog free. Miller, 134 Park Row, New York.

GUS. LENSING, PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, PLASTERING, ETC. 218 East 45th Street, Near Second Avenue, New York.

No. 3, \$25; do., No. 7, \$20; do., No. 9, \$25; do., No. 21, \$10; do., No. 41, \$20; Piano and Organ Workers of New York, \$100; A. K. & S. K., Br. 179, \$50; do., Br. 173, \$60; Cement and Asphalt Laborers, No. 34, \$25; Theatrical Workers' Union, No. 1, \$15; L. Kronenberg, \$2; total for the week, \$862; previously acknowledged, \$4,106.55; total to date, \$4,968.55.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: A. K. & S. K., Br. 6, \$10; New York Dist. Council I. W. W., \$5; Upholsterers' Union, No. 44, \$10; Independent Machinists' Union \$10; A. K. & S. K., Br. 23, \$10; Bro. of Carpenters, No. 513, \$10; Carriage and Wagon Workers', No. 127, \$5; Bricklayers' Union, No. 35, \$10; Bakers' Union, No. 164, \$10; Passamentary Workers, \$10; 2d A. D., Socialist Party, \$5; Modellers and Sculptors' Ass'n, \$10; Lodge No. 335, I. A. of M., \$10; Socialist Liedertafel, \$5; A. K. & S. K., Br. 152, \$10; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 1, \$10; do., No. 7, \$5; do., No. 41, \$5; A. K. & S. K., Br. 179, \$75; do., No. 173, \$4; Dr. P. Lillenthal, \$25; collection Grand Central Palace, \$24.65 total for the week, \$518.65; previously acknowledged, \$2,019.27; total to date, \$2,537.92.

All contributions to the Defense or Agitation Fund from organizations in Manhattan and the Bronx should be sent to Financial Secretary U. Solomon, 66 E. Fourth street, New York, stating the fund for which the donation is intended.

## SUCCESSFUL PROTEST MEETING AT PATERSON.

A very successful meeting on behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was held at Paterson, N. J. in Turn Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 22. One thousand people were present. The speakers were J. G. Phelps Stokes, Ross Pastor Stokes, Jacob Panken, Barnett Wolf and a German and a Jewish speaker. The collection netted \$145 and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

See our premium offer on our fourth page.