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# The Worker.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

## FIGHTING AGAINST MIGHTY FORCES.

### Annual Report of Consumers League President Shows Child Labor and Sweatshop Laws Ignored.

At the annual meeting of the Consumers' League, held in this city two weeks ago, Mrs. Maud Nathan, in the course of her report, said:

"There have been excellent results from the new labor law which prohibits the employment of children under sixteen after 7 p. m. Especially at Christmas time the change in the stores was noticeable. However, small boys, some of them as young as eleven years of age are employed at night by theatre managers for the distribution of programs and ice-water. The health commissioner has appealed to the corporation counsel for an opinion as to whether theatres come under the provision of the mercantile law. Although this request was made in October, the matter is still pending, and little boys must get up early to attend school, after being kept up late at night at the age when sleep and rest are all-important. Public sentiment could do much towards sifting out small boys from this occupation, as well as from all work of distribution, whether in theaters or in messenger service. Clients need only insist upon having large boys for the work."

We presume the corporation counsel is too busy reading up on the Thaw case to pay much attention to such a trifle as child labor, or, perhaps, the understanding which is said to exist between the theatrical trust and the law department of the city may have something to do with it, and public sentiment won't count for much while the administration of law is in the hands of labor's enemies.

### Tenement Child Workers.

Mrs. Nathan continued: "Another class of children as yet outside the reach of the law is found working in the tenements. A particularly sad case of a little girl only seven years old was discovered, who, ever since the age of three, had been compelled to sit with little legs crossed, pulling out basting threads. Her limbs had become so distorted from lack of use that it became necessary to send her to a hospital for an operation."

"Cases within the reach of the law are being vigorously dealt with by the labor commissioner, but he is often hampered by the decisions of the courts. For example, twenty contractors running sweatshops in lofts over a stable were arrested because the building was in an unsanitary and filthy condition. All pleaded guilty, but Justice Deuell dismissed them without a fine, as conditions were hurriedly remedied before the trial. Such decisions are calculated to lessen seriously respect for the law."

Justice Deuell is the delectable law dispenser who was caught with the "Town Topics" goods on him and didn't have the decency to resign when his rottenness was exposed. Such a judge is certainly not likely to render decisions calculated to increase respect for the law.

### In the Sweatshops.

Reporting upon the sweatshops Mrs. Nathan said: "A recent investigation shows the following prices paid to the workers for garments made under the sweatshop system in New York city: Children's flannel dresses, with three strips of inserting, 35 cents a dozen; infants' dresses retailing for \$2.99 apiece brought in to the workers only 42 cents a day for fourteen hours' work. For making French knots and feather stitching on infants' fine dresses, the workers received 10 to 12 cents a day for fourteen to sixteen hours work. The terrible contrast between the price paid for work and material, and the price demanded of the purchaser in the retail market, gives much food for reflection. It seems to emphasize the wisdom of the Consumers' League's efforts to crush out the sweatshop system of work."

"The clothing industry is the fourth largest manufacturing industry in the United States, and its products amount to \$600,000,000. Is it not, therefore, clearly the duty of conscientious consumers to use their united interests in the direction of uplifting the toilers who are engaged in this, one of our greatest and most profitable industries, and whose present standard of living is notoriously low?"

The Consumers' League will hold an international conference in Switzerland next August. As an earnest attempt to combat the evils of sweatshop and child labor it deserves respect, but the report of its president would indicate that the forces obstructing its progress are too great for its strength.

There is simply nothing for it but Socialism and that must be recognized by all sincere people, sooner or later.

A cry for justice doesn't make nearly as much noise as a vote for it.

## AGAINST RUSSIAN LOANS

### French Socialists Continue Assault in Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Socialists, led by M. Jaurès, continued their assault on Russian finances, insisting that the French market should hereafter be closed to Russian loans, whether direct or indirect, as the money derived therefrom was used to stifle the legitimate aspirations of the Russian people. M. Jaurès further charged that Russia was now seeking in a roundabout way, through the ostensible purchase of railroad material, to secure funds to enable her to dissolve the coming Parliament.

The speech of the Socialist leader constituted a veiled attack on ex-Premier Rouvier, who is supposed to be interested in the companies which are furnishing railroad material to Russia.

### SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR DANISH SOCIALISTS.

The year 1906 has been a very successful one for the Danish Socialists. In January the elections for municipal councilors were held, and they won 55 seats out of a total of 400; in 50 towns they were completely successful. This is the more remarkable because it was only in 1891 that the first Socialist municipal councilor was elected at a bye-election at Elsinore. In 1894 ten were elected and in 1900 56.

In March at Copenhagen four Socialists and two Radicals were elected to the Copenhagen municipality.

In May the elections to the local parliament were held and eight seats were won, there being now 24 Socialists in that Chamber, the number of votes cast for the party was 76,612 as compared with 57,578 in 1903. In the Upper Chamber in September they succeeded in electing four members. The numbers of subscribers to the "Social Demokrat" is now 52,000; this is a daily paper of Copenhagen, and there are also nine local papers.

## AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

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

F. A. Parker, Whiting, Vt. \$1; A. Besselman, New Orleans, La., \$1; Finnish Soc. Club, Sandstone, Minn., \$5.70; Finnish Socialist, Chisholm, Minn., \$5; old soldier, \$5; R. Jovanovitch, \$2; Int. Wood Carvers' Association, Br. New York, per A. Schreiber, \$10; Finnish Br. S. P., Local Clouget, Minn., \$20; Br. S. P., Portland, Ore., per W. L. M. Vanderfoot, \$8.21; Br. S. P., Portland, Ore., per M. E. Dorfman, \$6.70; Moyer-Haywood Protest Committee, Paterson, N. J., \$40; Woscontah, Ill., S. P., \$1; W. E. & D. R., Br. 145, Somerville, Mass., per J. Silberstein, \$5; do., Br. 217, Maywood, N. J., per Jac. Wehler, \$2; a few members of W. F. of M., No. 44, Hantsburg, Cal., per Wm. H. Pierce, \$3; E. H. Thornton, Addison, N. Y., \$5; Finn. Local 2, R. P., Astoria, Ore., per O. One Jurva, \$20.20; Local S. P., Utica, N. Y., \$2; Local 1, S. P., Coal City, Ill., \$1; Finn. S. P., Dietz, Wyo., \$34.40; S. P., Br. Belleville, Ill., \$3; thru the Nat. Sec'y, J. Mahlon Barnes (L. Janjar, Pawtucket, R. I., \$8; Local Neganme, Mich., Finn. Br. 21, \$17; Local Globe, Ariz., \$8.80; L. L. Starge, Washington, D. C., \$1; Local Washington, D. C., \$9; Des Moines, Ia., \$4.47; W. R. & D. B., Br. 31, Lynn, Mass., per W. H. Albohn, \$5; 21st A. D. S. P., N. Y., \$2; Local Myetic, Conn., S. P., \$10; Turnoverin Vorwaerts, Holyoke, Mass., \$10; coll. in meeting in Worcester, Mass., per C. E. Fisher, \$5; coll. by Finnish comrades in Clinton, Finn. S., Local 2, per S. My Myla, Clinton, Ind., \$15.35; Finn. Soc., Br. 2 of Superior, Wis., per Jac. Jarvinen, \$15.33; Local Puyallup, Wash., \$2.50; Finn. Soc. Dem. Soc., Annona, Minn., per J. Hannula, \$47; from Honner comrades, per Hilma Raika, Bonner, Mont., \$2.35; W. E. & D. B., Br. 225, Staunton, Ill., \$7; previously acknowledged, \$13,319.67; total, \$13,665.19.

Contributions should be sent and checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 300 E. Fifteenth street, New York City.

## CHILDREN'S SOCIALIST SCHOOL PROGRESSES.

The number of children attending the second meeting to form clubs under the direction of the Socialist Sunday School Association was double the number attending the first meeting. A committee from a boys' club was present to request that its members be included in the course of the school and taught Socialism. The request was granted.

Regular meetings of children are now arranged for every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Socialist Literary Society, 237 E. Broadway. The work is most promising and the success of the Association is already assured.

We note with interest that our uncle, J. Pierpont Morgan, says that money is as plentiful as ever, but that it is "in blocks—and not scattered as it used to be." That is certainly charming for the gentlemen who own the blocks, but it is pretty darn tuff on us fellows that are blockless.—Pennboro, W. Va., News.

## TO "EDUCATE" THE PUBLIC.

### John D. Makes Gift at the Right Moment and Hits the Bull's Eye.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has submitted a report of its investigation into the Standard Oil Company and if the press is to be believed, the commission confirms the charges made by Miss Tarbell, Henry D. Lloyd and others. Simultaneously with this report appears the announcement that John D. Rockefeller had given \$32,000,000 to the General Educational Board, the largest contribution ever given by any one man for this purpose. This, together with his previous gifts to this body, makes a total of \$43,000,000.

Paeas of praise are being sung to the "generosity" of the distinguished oil king. One paper assures us that "there can be no two minds as to the wisdom and unselfish purposes of his action." Another asks us "who will venture to say with any confidence that the proved or provable ill of wealth overbalance the good that must flow in a sure and undiminished stream from this source for many generations?" And so the comment runs the full gamut of servility to a man who has never uttered a word that will survive him or performed a single act that distinguishes him from other mortals, if we except his control of the oil fields.

### Giveth Not in Vain.

Rockefeller did not give these millions in vain. They have already purchased the adulation of the press at the very moment when a government commission has confirmed the charges of criminal conduct made by private citizens. As for his "generosity," it is daily excelled by acts of mercy that is the glory of the poor. "His gift is but a part of the wealth created by the unpaid labor of the working class. Rockefeller did not produce a gallon of oil. He did not put the oil in the earth, it would be there when he never lived and it will be there when he dies. He does nothing but claim the ownership of the oil and society has thus far recognized his claim. By that ownership he is able to get the millions produced by others. He can easily give \$32,000,000 each year and his income will overtake him, an income that is based on the robbery of others. The millions he donates is the hush money paid to insure the safety of his stupendous graft.

### Generous for a Purpose.

As for education, if the workers received the millions that now go into private hands they would provide for themselves. The capitalist press regards plundering as a thing to be thankful for if a part of the plunder is given to educational institutions which, by the way, turn out trained defenders of the capitalist system. For the institutions that are favored by Mr. Rockefeller are not those that workmen are accustomed to patronize. In his "generosity" Mr. Rockefeller has been careful enough to see that his gifts shall aid such institutions as will develop apologists of capitalist ownership.

When the capitalist era passes away one task the historian of the present period will set for himself will be to portray the shameless servility of our time, a servility that sees "generosity" in a gift that represents but a small part of the plunder of one capitalist. Whether the people of the future will be able to understand the depth of this servility depends upon the degree of education which Socialists instill into the present generation.

## TO PRODUCE DRAMA FOR DEFENSE FUND.

The "Lost Paradise" to be produced by the Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on March 6 is a comedy-drama. The Morris-Shaw is a society composed of Socialist workmen and women with dramatic aspirations, consecrated to the interests of their own class. The latent artistic instinct possessed by many of the working class is here given an opportunity to expand and develop. Working with untiring application every evening after their daily toil, these amateurs, to an outside critic, have shown a surprising development in the direction of real dramatic efficiency. Their first big undertaking, "The Lost Paradise," is expected to be above the average of the productions of dramatic societies.

The proceeds of the March 6 production is for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund, which in itself should be a sufficient incentive to buy tickets. Dancing will follow the play.

The tickets are 25 cents, including hat check. Comrades of Brooklyn and New York are requested to push the sale of tickets.

Some one might tell us what we are to do with the Stanford Whites under capitalism.

## OUR WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS.

### Six Socialists Introduce Several Important Measures—Liability for Railway Accidents Takes Leading Place.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—Here is one of the bills introduced this week by the six Socialist Democratic members of the Wisconsin Legislature:

"Where any railroad accident resulting in the death of any human being occurs upon the property of any railroad company operating within this state, when it shall be shown:

"1. That the company required or permitted any of its employees to work more than twelve hours without an intervening period of ten hours' rest, or

"2. That the accident resulted from defective rails, block system, engine, cars, bridges, or other appliances or equipment for the proper maintenance of which the said company failed to make proper and adequate provision, or

"3. That the company neglected to make every possible and reasonable provision against the occurrence of said accident by proper equipment and by proper safety appliances and safeguards of all known kinds; in every such case of railroad accident resulting in the death of any human being, which occurs upon the property of any railroad company operating within this state, the president, vice-presidents, managers and directors of such railroad company shall be held guilty of murder in the second degree."

A resolution memorializing Congress in regard to child labor was also introduced by the Socialists in the Legislature. This resolution, after denouncing child labor as "the greatest crime of the age," points out that "the Congress of the United States has in its power of taxation a weapon ready at hand and effective for the purpose, because that power, as Chief Justice Maxwell declared, 'involves the power to destroy.'" and resolves that Congress be asked "to enact at its present session an act laying a tax of \$1,000 per year upon any person or firm or corporation for each child employed in the business of said person, firm or corporation under the age of fourteen years, for the current year in every occupation in which the employment of such children has been seen to be harmful to such children; the said tax to be collected annually by the internal revenue collector of the district, and if not paid on demand to be made by the seizure and sale of the property of those from whom it is due, real or personal, such sale to be made on short notice and without redemption, so as to make the remedy short and summary."

A resolution introduced in the Assembly by one of our members calls attention to the actual suffering and peril caused by the shortage of cars in the West and to the fact that 43 countries own and operate all or a part of their railway systems, and that under government ownership of railways the service has been made better, the rates reduced, wages advanced, conditions of labor improved, and safety of travel and labor increased, and therefore asks Congress to take steps "to bring about the government ownership and operation of the railway systems of this country at the earliest practicable date."

Our men also introduced a resolution requesting Congress to provide "that all railroads, express, telegraph, or telephone business or property now being or that may hereafter be operated by and thru receivers appointed by the United States courts, shall be condemned, appraised and lawfully taken, by virtue of the right of eminent domain, as public property of these United States."

Two other measures proposed by Socialists for Democratic legislators are for free text books in the public schools and for the election of Federal judges by the people.

## MORE POISONED FOOD.

Dr. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, says examinations of ice cream and gelatin show that ice cream is loaded with colon bacillus, which is next of kin to typhoid bacillus, and that gelatin is most often made of the scrapings of hides in the dirtiest factories in the world. Neither of these articles is touched by the "Pure Food" law, which is very convenient, but not surprising. Need it be said that profit, that stimulus of all enterprises in the existing commercial system, is at the bottom of this deliberate poisoning of the food products of the people? But the glorious incentive must be retained at all hazards, you know!

Is that bill of Mr. Hearst's, which he claims is intended to prevent corruption in campaigns, to be taken as conclusive evidence that he is really going to quit politics?

## AWAKENING LABOR UNITES TO PROTEST ON ANNIVERSARY OF KIDNAPPING.

### On Sunday, February 17, the Workers From Coast to Coast Will Be Heard Demanding Justice for Their Imprisoned Brothers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The large attendance at last Saturday's meeting of the New York Moyer-Haywood Conference again showed that the work of the Conference is constantly interesting larger numbers of the workmen of the city, and that nothing will be left undone here to frustrate the capitalists' designs against the lives of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. The suggestion made by some of the delegates at the previous meeting for a large outdoor demonstration to be held on the first day of the trial met with favorable action. It was reported, on the part of several of the Carpenters' and Bricklayers' Unions; other organizations will consider it within a few days.

Delegate Wolf presided. New delegates were seated from the following labor organizations: Piano and Organ Workers' Union No. 6; Carpenters' Union No. 375; Gotscher Benevolent Society; and Bohemian Central Labor Club.

Interest was aroused by the reading of a communication from the Socialist Club of Colon, Panama, enclosing a donation to the Defense Fund. Another communication was received from James Kirwan, Acting Secretary of the W. F. of M., acknowledging the receipt during the month of January of \$4,000 from the New York Conference; he expressed great satisfaction with the work done here.

The Executive Committee reported that it had got into touch with 35 conferences of this nature in different cities throughout the country. By keeping up communication among these bodies their work could be greatly improved, and it was hoped that conferences would soon be organized in many other places.

The Jewish Conference in New York had been visited, and it was believed that it would do better work than heretofore. A mass meeting would be held in Progress Assembly Rooms on Feb. 13 and others later. The matter of printing Jewish literature was left to the Jewish Conference.

Appeals had been sent to a large number of labor organizations not before reached, and a report of the work of the Conference sent to all bodies represented. Plans were on foot for the adoption of appropriate resolutions by as many labor organizations as could be reached, copies of such resolutions, when adopted, to be sent to Governor Gooding of Idaho, to President Roosevelt, to members of Congress, and to the daily press.

A committee was elected, consisting of Delegates Abraham, Kelly, and Ryan, to call on members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor who were to be in town this week and ascertain what that body contemplates doing in the case and to offer the assistance of the Conference if action was to be taken.

It was decided to print 20,000 leaflets in Italian and an equal number in Bohemian for distribution among workmen of those nationalities, some of whose organizations have shown lively interest in the case, while large numbers of them remain ignorant of the facts of the case. For the first time delegates were present from the Bohemian Central Labor Club, a body composed of representatives of a considerable number of Bohemian workmen's organizations; these delegates gave assurances that the agitation would be taken up among the Bohemians in earnest, and that there was a prospect of liberal donations to the Defense Fund from that source.

Literature will be ready at the next meeting of the Conference, which will be held in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, Saturday evening, Feb. 16, and delegates are requested to come promptly on time, so that proper arrangements may be made for its distribution.

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

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Long Island Moyer-Haywood Conference, \$125; Colon Socialist Club, \$2; Charles Jaeger, \$1; District Council No. 15, I. A. of M., \$25; Gilders' Union No. 803, \$1; Socialistic Club, \$5; 4th convention of the Bund Organizations, \$25; Cremation Society, Br. 2, \$2; Schiffeltrickher Club, \$12.50; Mrs. Habecker, \$6; Arbeiter Kinder Kasse, Br. 24, \$10; Moyer-Haywood Conference, Richmond, Bro., \$50; Electrical Workers' No. 1904, \$5; total for the week, \$204; previously acknowledged, \$3,097.90; total to date, \$3,301.90.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: Lodge No. 320, I. A. of M., \$10; M. Oppenheimer, \$15; District Council No. 15, I. A. of M., \$25; Wm. Schupp, \$2;

4th convention of the Bund Organizations, \$25; total for the week, \$17; previously acknowledged, \$2,851.17; total to date, \$2,928.17.

## BROOKLYN MEETING.

A mass meeting arranged by the Brooklyn Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Feb. 15, 8 p. m.

The speakers are: Miss Luella Twining of Denver, ex-Congressman Robert Baker, Miss Elizabeth G. Flynn, Frank Bohn, of the I. W. W., and Charles S. Vander Porten. Good music has also been provided for the occasion.

## IN BROWNSVILLE.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference of Brownsville has arranged for a protest meeting for Friday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m., at American Star Hall, Pitkin and Christopher streets. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

## HUDSON COUNTY'S BIG MASS MEETING.

Delegates to the number of 200, representing nearly every local labor union in the county, who two weeks ago formed the Moyer-Haywood Conference, held the second meeting in the National Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark avenue, Jersey City, last Sunday afternoon. Kenneth Forbes presided.

Committee on ways and means reported that the Academy of Music, Gregory and York streets, Jersey City, had been secured for next Sunday night, Feb. 17. The literature committee reports that 100,000 pieces of literature, advertising the mass meeting were ready for distribution throughout the county.

The speakers selected for next Sunday are: Franklin Wentworth, of Boston; George R. Kirkpatrick, Luella Twining, a delegate from the Western Federation of Miners, and William Malloy, of New York.

The conference was made a permanent body to arrange future public meetings and the delegates were instructed to inform their separate labor bodies to that effect. It was arranged to meet in future at 367 Central avenue, Jersey City Heights, where the next session will be held on the Sunday following the demonstration, when arrangements will be made for another big mass meeting.

## AT ELIZABETH.

Union County has a flourishing Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference. At the last meeting delegates were seated from the Union County Trades' Council and other organizations. During last week Luella Twining and William Walker have addressed various organizations in the county with splendid results.

## PHILADELPHIA AT WORK.

The Secretary of the Philadelphia Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference reports that there is more activity now than at any previous time in the history of that body. The thinking workmen of the city are presenting a united front to the forces of lawless reaction and are resolved to maintain the right of the working class to organize for the improvement of its conditions. A year ago, when this movement was initiated, it was an uphill fight in Philadelphia; but by this time the rank and file of organized labor in the city has at last awakened to the enormity of the attack made upon our Western brothers and the necessity for united and vigorous action in their defense.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Conference it was decided to get into communication with other conferences in all parts of the country, with a view to holding a national gathering, if possible.

Delegates Andrew Hall, J. J. McKelvey and John Whitehead were elected as a press committee, with instructions to use every means at their disposal to bring the facts before the public.

The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Comrade Gilden of Hazleton, asking for a speaker to address a protest meeting on Feb. 16, and had got Comrade Samuel Clark to take the assignment.

Delegate White reported having visited the Ring Weavers', Upholstery Weavers', Tapestry Carpet Weavers', and Warp Dressers' Unions on behalf of the Conference; all showed deep interest.

Delegates were seated from the following organizations: Amalgamated Glass Workers' Union, Pattern Makers' Association, and Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society.

A committee from the Italian Federation suggested holding a joint protest

meeting on the anniversary of the kidnapping. They were advised to send regular delegates.

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY ORGANIZED LABOR ACTS.

Organized labor in Western Pennsylvania, especially in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as the result of a conference of a number of prominent labor leaders held Feb. 6, will take an active part in the defense and support of W. D. Haywood, Charles H. Moyer, and George H. Pettibone. At the conference, which was held in the district office of the United Mine Workers, a number of labor men prominent in labor circles in Pittsburgh were present. Among them were Arthur E. Ireland, president of the Iron City Trades Council; P. J. McArdle, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and Francis Feehan, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America.

John M. O'Neill, editor of the "Miners' Magazine", and Fred L. Schwartz, county organizer for the Socialist Party, were also present and urged that definite action be taken at once.

It is expected that the Iron City Trades Council will also take definite steps toward starting organized labor in Western Pennsylvania toward lending their moral and financial support to Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

## AT ROCHESTER.

The second meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Conference of Rochester was held Saturday and delegates were present from the Central Trades and Labor Council, the Socialist Party and other labor and progressive organizations. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a great protest meeting to be held Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, for which Miss Luella Twining of Denver and Max S. Hayes of Cleveland have been engaged as speakers.

Committees were appointed to visit organizations not yet represented and request them to elect delegates. The success of last year's protest meeting ensures the success of this one. The next Conference meeting will be held Saturday, Feb. 16, 8 p. m., at 40 State street, Room 6.

## AT ALBANY.

A protest meeting will be held at Ten Eyck Hall, 69 South Pearl street, Albany, Sunday evening, Feb. 17, under the auspices of Local Albany, Socialist Party, and Albany Branch No. 2 of the Printers' Socialist League. E. J. Lewis of New York will be the principal speaker, and Clinton H. Pierce chairman. The trade unions have been invited to take part.

## AT YONKERS.

Arrangements are being made for a citizens' protest demonstration by a committee on which nearly all the unions are represented. The use of one of the largest halls has been donated and \$50 sent as a first donation to the Defense Fund. The Yonkers Federation of Labor delegates are at work and an active campaign of literature is taking place. It certainly looks as if "spontaneous combustion" is taking place outside of the Mine Owners' safe.

## AT AKRON.

A protest meeting will be held Sunday, Feb. 17, 3 p. m., at Walsh Hall, 43-65 South Main street, Akron. The speakers will be Tom Clifford of Cleveland and Dr. W. H. Miller of Canton.

## AT TOLEDO.

The trade unions and the Socialist Party of Toledo, O., have combined for a protest meeting to be held Sunday, Feb. 17, 2 p. m., at Memorial Hall. President Egan and Business Agent Rumsey of the Central Labor Union, Vice-President Keegan of the International Association of Machinists, Business Agent Cukin of the Iron Molders, President Rowe of the American Flint Glass Workers, and A. M. Stifton, Organizer of Local Toledo, will speak.

## IN A HURRY GETTING RICH.

To the unprecedented prosperity such as the past year showed and the present year promises, there is a seamy side of which little is said. Thousands of wage earners, men, women and children, were caught in the machinery of our record-breaking production and turned out cripples. Other thousands were killed outright.

How many there were no one can say exactly, for we were too busy making the record production to count the dead. France, Germany, Holland and England have come pretty close to counting their death roll of industry and to shortening it. America does not even count the lives—Charities and the Commons.



The Worker.

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

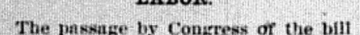
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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1903 (representative) 96,961. 1904 (House and Congressional) 229,762. 1906 (House and Senate) 408,280.



AFTER YEARS OF PATIENT LABOR.

The passage by Congress of the bill providing for an investigation by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the conditions of women and child labor, is the culmination of a long period of education carried out by the labor organizations and the Socialist Party. Whatever may be the result of this investigation we may be sure that it will not greatly jeopardize the property interests that thrive thru those conditions.

During the past few years the magazines and other publications have been filled with articles bearing on woman and child labor until the agitation has become almost a fad. Organizations have been formed to investigate and combat the evil and reports have been made from time to time of the results. These organizations invariably consist of "philanthropists," settlement workers, and others of the so-called "better classes" who view such questions with a patronizing air and an attitude of superiority that admits of no rivalry.

It is not surprising therefore that those who have but recently exploited this question have almost entirely ignored the labor organizations that by years of persistent agitation have focussed public attention on this evil.

Labor unions have for years agitated against the evils surrounding woman and child labor and the revelations of the unions are to-day rehearsed and published as if they were alone due to the enterprise of the publishers. Some of the editorial comment accompanying these convey the impression that they are pioneers in this latest form of "exposure". It is safe to say that without the long years of patient agitation conducted by the workers those who now step forward to claim the fruits of their labor would still be found in the ranks of the indifferent.

That they do not now give credit to the most important factor that aroused public sentiment against the evil does not inspire much faith in their sincerity. All of which signifies that if the woman and child workers are to secure the protection and safeguards that are possible under the capitalist system, it will only be thru the continued agitation of the working class which made it a question of importance in the first place.

The New York "Sun" says: "It would cost the Brooklyn Rapid Transit \$1,000,000 to equip its lines with steel cars, but the company is unwilling to spend this sum. The cost of running inflammable wooden cars in the loop may be the roasting to death of some scores or hundreds of passengers, whose lives would be sacrificed were the non-burnable construction employed. This may seem a minor consideration." It is, dear "Sun", it is. But aren't you afraid, if you talk that way, that some of your readers will think you are departing from the

narrow path of smug conservatism which is your wont? Are you not afraid the foundations of society will be shaken by your even hinting at some other motive governing the Rapid Transit directors than that of devotion to the public good? And aren't you aware that only Socialists, whom you deride, are supposed to tell the truth about these things? Wade in, you're getting beyond your depth.

Chancellor Von Buelow says anti-Socialism represents the "German spirit". President Schurman of Cornell says anti-Socialism represents the "American spirit". Both gentlemen represent the philosophy which would keep mankind divided into antagonistic factions so that the capitalist interests of the different countries could be advanced. They also seek to keep the working people of all countries at war over imaginary differences by appealing to the national spirit instead of the spirit of brotherhood and international solidarity, which makes for the progress and happiness of the world. And that is the real Socialist spirit, which is permeating the workers of the world and uniting them, in spite of all that may be done against it. And industrial development is making it possible.

MISPLACED SYMPATHY.

One of the last things "Ridgways," the very recently defunct weekly magazine, did was to publish an indignant account of how the Pullman Company has acquired a monopoly of the sleeping car service and how it has succeeded in imposing extortionate conditions on the railway companies for hauling the cars.

It is shown that the Pullman service is that of a hotel, but that such accessories as writing room, meal service, light, heat, water etc., are provided by the railroads without compensation from the Pullman Company. It is also shown that the railroads oil and inspect the cars and, in case of a wreck, must pay the company for the loss. Further, the railroads, instead of being paid for hauling the cars, pay the Pullman Company two cents per mile for every car they haul. The writer concludes by asking his readers what they think of this "hotel keeper, who can make the railroad pay it a bonus for doing business, and get most of the expense of maintenance from it besides, who charges you for riding in its cars, and the railroad for hauling them, and leaves you to pay the porter."

We confess our admiration for this extraordinary business exploit, but cannot share in the indignation of the writer over the extortion he assumes the railroads are forced to submit to. Even were the extortion real we see no reason to get indignant whenever one corporation succeeds in swindling another because of a monopoly it possesses or thru other means.

Workingmen have no interest in fighting to secure a "square deal" between two groups of capitalists both of whom exploit and rob them. If the Pullman Company robs the railways or is robbed by the railways, it makes no difference to workingmen. In either case they must seek employment of both corporations and accept terms that mean extortion and robbery for themselves.

But the fact that the railways have made little or no complaint against the alleged extortion, would indicate that the indignation of the magazine writer is misplaced. If the railways had to bear the expenses he mentions we are sure that the railways would long ago have made known their grievance.

The absence of complaint by the railroads simply means that the extortion mentioned is not borne by them. The expense of the Pullman service is easily shifted to the railway employees who pay it in long hours and insufficient wages. Passenger and freight rates are also adjusted to meet the interests of the stockholders. For the railways, unlike the now deceased "Ridgways," are not in business for "God and Country," but to squeeze surplus incomes out of the employees. Any extortion the Pullman Company desires to practise will be generally passed on to the railway operatives.

For these reasons we reserve our sympathy for a more worthy issue.

Complaint is made that the revolutionists coming from Russia to this country cause a lot of trouble by objecting strenuously to the food and treatment accorded the steerage passengers on the steamships. It is said that the refugees are not satisfied to accept the rations which have been doled out for years to the emigrants. An officer of one of the lines says the

Russians are getting worse every voyage. This is refreshing. That the steamship officers should be thus called to time after millions of poor people have submitted tamely to the wretched conditions maintained by the steamship companies is a commentary upon the "Anglo-Saxon spirit" of which we hear so much. While the efforts of the protesting emigrants may not be of immediate benefit to them they may have the satisfaction of again paving the way for a revolution in the operation and conduct of the great passenger ships, and at the same time inspiring a wholesome respect among the calloused ships' officers.

The latest issue of "Ridgways" is also the last. This was what was called "A Militant Weekly for God and Country". The publisher admits failure for his enterprise. While some rather valuable information was given in "Ridgways" from time to time, yet a recent story by Lloyd Osbourne about a "Millionaire Socialist", who was pictured as a prig and silly egotist, was so completely out of taste that the magazine almost deserved to die for publishing it. The publisher made the mistake of trying to get out a weekly which would not be too conservative nor yet too radical, thus falling between the proverbial two stools. The conservative people are already catered to and the number of people who want radical reading and want it hot is growing so rapidly that any half-way, half-hearted literature doesn't satisfy them.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

As time goes on we have found an ever larger share of our space occupied by announcements of lectures and entertainments to be held by subdivisions of the party and sympathetic organizations until at the present time they often compel the exclusion of matter of general interest. While the comrades in each city or district concerned find one of the many paragraphs very important, they are inclined to think all the other twenty or fifty or more announcements from other cities or districts superfluous; and so all complete of the large amount of space thus given to matter in which most of the readers of the paper have no interest. We have decided, therefore, that henceforth such announcements must be compressed within the smallest possible space. Comrades will continue to send in their announcements as before, but they will please expect that each lecture or entertainment will be given only a very small space in a calendar of announcements which will be begun next week. In cases where the organizations desire more space—unless the Editor sees reason for making special exceptions—they must expect to pay for advertisements at the rate of ten cents a nonpareil line. The Worker was enlarged a few months ago, and the enlargement resulted, naturally, in the perpetuation of a heavy weekly deficit which otherwise would have been much reduced if not quite extinguished. We think it only fair that where more than the absolutely necessary space is given to matters which are not of general interest, the organizations to whose benefit it is devoted should contribute toward wiping out the deficit by paying advertising rates.

We hardly see the pressing need for a separate organization for Irish Socialists in this country, such as it is proposed to found. For those immigrant workingmen in the United States who use some other language than English and are thereby separated from the general public life of the country—for the Germans, the Jews, the Poles, the Finns, the Italians, and so forth—such separate organizations are necessary. Even in these cases, we consider them necessary evils; we regret the necessity and do not overlook the disadvantages and dangers of such separation. So far as possible we believe, Socialists ought to strive rather to obliterate than to emphasize those differences of race, nationality, and religion which have proved and still prove so useful to the capitalist politicians in their work of dividing and ruling the workers. It is good for the Socialist movement and therefore good for the working class that Jews should mingle with Gentiles, Germans with Irishmen, Poles with Italians, native Americans with immigrants of all nations, whites with blacks or men of any other race in our class, in order that each may come to know the others and regard them as brothers and learn from them. Only the most urgent necessity, we believe, such as that imposed by the use of different languages, can justify the existence of separate organizations. In the case of the Irish American workingmen we cannot see that any such pressing necessity exists; and we think, accordingly, that separate organization should be discouraged, as injurious alike to the interests of the Irish workingmen and of all others in the United States.

PITY THE POOR RAILROADS!

"There are no railroads in any country that are as well and as cheaply run as our railroads. The fault to be found with the roads in this country is that they kill more people than those in other lands. If the railroads were making more money than they are, they would be able to equip their lines with the expensive life-saving contrivances now used by the wealthiest of the lines; yet the reformers say "Down with the railroads' profits; they are making too much money already."—Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, in a recent address to the Bowdoin College alumni.

"Ninety-nine per cent of the railroad mileage of this country earned \$618,555,934 from passenger traffic and \$1,640,924,826 from freight traffic in the year ended June last. After payment of all operating expenses, fixed charges, taxes, betterments and DIVIDENDS, there was a surplus of \$100,428,707."—Preliminary Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. When expenses have been honorably settled, and dividends declared on watered stock, Can you wonder that the railroad lords are nettled? When the common populace begins to knock? Think how hard the brazen magnates have been working. Think of all the mind and muscle they've applied. Yet their sole reward is—well, Just a paltry bagatelle Of two hundred million dollars on the side! That's the very most they're able to rake off it. After vast expenditure of business powers: Yet a thoughtless public cries: "Bring down the profit!" And the workers agitate for shorter hours. Why, the railroads here are operated cheaper Than are those of any land on earth. Notwithstanding this, the State seeks to banish the Rebate And presumes to judge what transportation's worth.

E. A. URY.—We don't know whether any Christian Scientist ever made an attack on Socialism—except for Mr. Klein's caricature. We don't see that The Worker has made any attack on Christian Science. We were discussing Mr. Klein and his faith in that paragraph, not Mrs. Eddy.

RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY.

A CHANCE TO RISE.

"Here, of all places in the world, young men have a chance to rise. Wage earners have a chance to rise."—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman in debate with Morris Hillquit.

"There's a chance to rise for every honest worker!" Said the Doctor with a condescending smirk;

And it's true, for every morning At the loud alarm clock's warning, There's "a chance to rise" and hustle off to work!

But the Doctor spoke more truly than he reckoned, And that truth the Socialist can read aright: There's "a chance to rise," ye workers!— Rise and overthrow the strikers With your ballot and your economic might!

STATISTICAL PROSPERITY.

What are you going to do with that \$36.96 you have in your pocket? What! Didn't know you were so "strong" as that?

"Well, you are! The per capita circulation in the United States on Feb. 1 was \$36.96 as compared with \$31.51 on the same date of last year. Ain't that nice?"

But, maybe you're like the Georgia negro that Justice J. Franklin Fort told about at the dinner of the Hudson County Bar Association, last Saturday night. The story goes like this:

A man in Georgia asked a darkey to change a \$10 bill. The coon grinned and replied, as he showed his shiny white teeth. "Deed, I ain't got no \$10, boss; but I thanks you, sah, foh de compliment."

Let us therefore be content With the empty compliment That the statistician throws, Tho we know of it or not Every one of us has got Thirty dollars in his clothes!

LABOR AS A COMMODITY.

The truism that labor (hence the laborer) is a marketable commodity, is illustrated daily in the news. Last Friday, a contractor of Milan, Italy, stopped over at Kingston, Jamaica, on his way to Colon.

This broker in human flesh declared that he is able to supply 30,000 Spanish or Italian laborers to work on the canal. He agrees to put that number of slaves on the Isthmus within six months, "thus solving the problem which has been bothering the Panama Canal Commission."

Some day the workers will set about solving the problem of their own servitude.

A PROFITABLE LITTLE TALE.

Last week's editorial allusion to the reception given to Sam Gompers and his "Labor's Bill of Rights" by Messrs. Roosevelt, Fairbanks and Cannon, leads to mind a little story written by Saadi, the Persian philosopher, more than six centuries ago. Its modern applicability is obvious. Thus:

A man who was suffering from inflamed eyes went to a horse doctor for treatment. The veterinary gave him some of the salve he used on animals. The man used the salve and lost his eyesight. He then brought suit in court to recover damages. The judge, after weighing the evidence in the case, handed down his decision as follows: "There are no damages to be recovered; the man would never have gone to a veterinary if he had not been an ass."

Moral: Don't go capitalist politicians for working-class legislation.

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ROOSEVELT'S MASTERS.

President Roosevelt's real masters are the great capitalists, who, in spite of his loud talk to the contrary, get what laws they want and kill what law they want not. To satisfy these great capitalists only American contractors and material men are to be allowed a chance at the vast Panama profits, but at the same time the real diggers of the ditch will be half-slave laborers from every country in the world that has cheap labor.—Dallas Laborer.

ANOTHER "GOOD CITIZEN" EXPOSED

It appears that William Whiteley, the department store magnate of London, was killed by the son of a woman whom he had ruined. Whiteley was renowned for his high moral character and philanthropy. Surely bourgeois morality is getting some severe shocks these days. But what can be expected as the fruit of a system sustained by the exploitation and misery of the producing millions.

True, the railroads slaughter people by the thousand. That's a necessary feature of the game, yet they're careful as their modest wealth allows, and It's the mercenary public that's to blame. Give the magnates more returns on their investment (You are here to sow, remember, not to reap) For on railroads so extensive Safety systems are expensive. While, per contra, human life is mighty cheap!

THE JUVENILE SLAVE MART.

Now behold, the mountain labored and brought forth—a mouse!

It took Senator Beveridge three days to let off plattitudinous hot air in introducing his "tremendous" Child Labor Bill, only to have it quered by Senator Lodge's measure which, as the "Outlook" for Feb. 2 naively puts it, "does not apparently provide so efficient a machinery for carrying it into effect."

The bill met with better success in the House. It authorizes the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to "investigate and report on the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of women and child workers in the United States."

Oh, these far-seeing, intelligent statesmen! "Is there really such an evil as Child Labor?" they ask. "Well, well; how interesting! Certainly we'll have to investigate this. Wonder what their industrial condition can be now?"

So the bill authorizes the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to ascertain their "age, hours of labor, terms of employment, health, literacy, sanitary and other conditions surrounding their employment."

"But," inquired Mr. Gaines in alarm, "suppose the manager of a factory should shut the door in the face of an agent of the department, could Congress compel that door to be opened to show how many women and children are being worked in that factory, possibly wrongfully?" ("Being worked" is especially good.)

Al, here indeed was a knotty problem! There arose the awful danger of encroaching on—Vested-Interests and the Sacred Rights of Property. It would never do.

"No!" replied Mr. Crumpacker, who, according to the "Sun", had made an earnest speech in favor of the bill. No, indeed; "Congress had no power to compel private institutions to submit to any such investigation."

So, comforted by the assurance that the bill would prove unconstitutional, the House most virtuously passed the measure.

However, our misrepresentatives in Congress may learn the extent of infant slavery by referring to Bulletin 68, just issued by the Census Bureau. This illuminating document assures us that there really is a Child Labor evil, and that the tiny tollers, from 10 to 15 years of age, numbered 1,750,623 in 1900.

The number under 14 was 700,623, or more than 45 per cent of the total. What a difficult problem to determine the "educational and physical condition" of these little ones!

Again, 24,209 children are engaged in mining and quarrying. Of this number 24,105 were males and 104 FEMALES. Will it require much penetration to ascertain the moral and sanitary condition of children toiling at this horrible and dangerous task?

Thus, calmly and dispassionately, our defrauded childhood is duly catalogued off in this government report. Sweatshop, glassworking hell, silk and cotton mill, tobacco factory—all contribute their chapter to this shocking record.

One significant paragraph should bring particular joy to Emperor Roosevelt. In it we are told that the proportion of large families reaches its maximum among the cotton mill families of Fall River, Mass., 37 per cent of them having no less than nine members each. The percentage is only slightly smaller for Warwick, R. I.

Looks as if the dehumanized tollers down there are deliberately breeding wage-slaves to augment their income and conciliate the monster of Capitalism. Have they intelligence enough to see the economic source of the anti-Race Suicide propaganda?

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Feb. 2, Feb. 9. Subs. 9,507 9,617. Dealers 1,787 1,747. Cash sales, etc. 7,206 4,636. Total 18,500 16,000. Subs for corresponding weeks last year, 9,386 and 9,391.

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IN MEMORY OF HUGH O. PENTECOST.

Memorial Services Held Last Sunday in Lyric Hall.—Speeches of Morris Hillquit and Grace Potter.

Memorial services were held last Sunday morning in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, in honor of Hugh O. Pentecost, who died Saturday, Feb. 2. The hall was completely filled with the comrades and friends of our deceased comrade and the services were in full harmony with the occasion.

The place was most appropriate, for it was in Lyric Hall that Comrade Pentecost for years gave his Sunday morning lectures, which endeared him to thousands of progressive thinkers in New York. In last Sunday's assemblage there were those who a generation ago knew and sympathized with Comrade Pentecost when he embarked upon his career as a social reformer, and those of the new generation, who had come to love him as a teacher and friend. But in the hearts of all there was sincere grief for the passing of a man who had in his lifetime done so much and worked so ardently for progress and a better civilization.

John Russell Coryell, a close associate of Comrade Pentecost in the Lyric Hall work, acted as chairman, and the following program of speeches was carried out: Theodore Schroeder "Pentecost as Freethinker"; Bartha Washburne, "Pentecost the Friend"; Morris Hillquit, "Pentecost in Socialism"; Alexis C. Ferm, "Pentecost the Anarchist"; Grace Potter, "An Appreciation"; Joseph B. Keim, "Personal Reminiscences". The program was interspersed with music charmingly rendered under the direction of Maurice Ntke, the violinist.

Morris Hillquit and Grace Potter were the Socialist speakers and The Worker is able to give full reports of their remarks.

Morris Hillquit's Speech.

Comrade Hillquit said: The career of Mr. Pentecost in the Socialist movement was brief, alas too brief, and few of his comrades in the Socialist Party can fully appreciate what our movement had gained in him, what our movement has lost in him.

The Socialist movement is a movement of the masses, and its progress and success do not, in the long run, depend on individual leadership.

It was born in the needs and aspirations of the millions of the disinherited and in the awakening conscience of mankind; it is being organized by the inexorable forces of the modern industrial revolution and the increasing intelligence of the working class, and its triumph is foreshadowed in the process of dissolution of the antiquated and oppressive social institutions of our times.

But with all that the Socialist movement is not an automatic and imperious movement. It is a movement of living, feeling and thinking men and women who have undertaken the most audacious, the most sublime and the most difficult task ever consciously assumed by men: The task of delivering mankind from the scourge of poverty, vice and crime, of banishing brutal strife and war forever from the human family—the huge task of remodelling all human institutions and relations in the civilized world on a higher, nobler and more equitable plane. And this movement means struggle. It is a struggle against the predatory powers of monopoly, privilege and wealth, a struggle against the powerful fabric of treasonous prejudices fostered by many ages of dark superstition, a struggle against the ignorance, the unthinking contentment of the exploited masses themselves. It is an intense, exhausting struggle which calls for all our courage, all our intelligence and all our enthusiasm.

And particularly at this stage, when our movement is young and in the process of organization, when the lines of battle are being formed, every true worker, wise teacher and courageous fighter is of priceless value in this struggle. And Hugh O. Pentecost was all that. I have not had the privilege of close personal association with him whose untimely departure we are mourning, for as long as have those who preceded me and those who are to follow me here to-day. But I have watched his career in the field of social reform for many years, and have watched it with interest. Pentecost has served many gods and preached many gospels. But in all the changes of his mind his heart has remained unchanged. In all his varying professions he was animated by one unvarying passion—the pursuit of Truth. And that Truth, the Truth as he saw it and felt it, he has always proclaimed consistently and fearlessly.

To men of critical and candid minds it happens sometimes that new studies and observations bring about a radical change in their former views and philosophy of life, and the conviction forces itself upon them that their beliefs had been errors, their works wasted, and their lives lived in vain. For the man in the prime of manhood, such a state of mind is a hard trial, for the man on the decline of his life, it is a deep tragedy. Many a man has under such circumstances become a cynic with his faith in the old ideals gone and with no substitute for them, many more have become hypocrites feigning a continued belief in their shattered idols, few have had the courage to demolish and discard their cherished life work, and almost on the brink of the grave to commence building anew.

Pentecost was one of the exceptional few. When, a very short time before his untimely death, the conviction dawned on him that the hope of the people lay in the movement of Socialism, Hugh O. Pentecost, almost a sexagenarian, calmly laid aside his old views and activities, and embarked in the new movement. There was a moral splendor in this act which testifies of genuine heroism.

He seemed to realize that the remaining period of his activity was to be but short, and he seemed to endeavor to crowd into it the work of a full life. Within the last year he was indefatigable in the propaganda of Socialism with word and pen, and missed no opportunity to fight the proletarian battles against capitalistic tyranny. And his work was fruitful and inspiring. Pentecost brought to the Socialist movement a large reputation, a mature mind, a boundless devotion, deep earnestness and great abilities. Within the short time he was with us, we, his comrades in the Socialist movement, had rapidly learned to love him as a man, to prize him as a friend and to admire him as a consistent and fearless champion of the cause of the oppressed.

And just when we commenced to appreciate his full value for our common cause, and to place great hope on his future work within our ranks, grim Death suddenly snatched him from our midst, leaving us dazed in our impotent rage against cruel, treacherous Fate. In the death of Hugh O. Pentecost his family and friends have lost a true, loving heart, his fellow workers in the field of social reform have lost a sincere comrade, the cause of Socialism, the cause of the suffering multitude, has lost an unselfish and potent champion. May the lesson of his life and works never be forgotten by us, and may the thousands who have known him, and loved him and followed him honor his memory by continuing the work from which he was so suddenly torn away, the glorious work of human emancipation.

Grace Potter's Speech.

In all that there is to make us sad in a memorial service to Hugh O. Pentecost, we may remember, too, that other feelings have a place and a larger place here than sadness. It is our love for him that makes us grieve that he who had so much of life in him should have had to lay it down, and the thought of the loss the world has suffered in his death. For however much any one of us may feel a great personal loss now, that is overshadowed by our sense of what the world has lost, because a man with a great heart, a sweet soul and a big brain—all of which he used for the world, has gone. But the very fact that he did use his gifts of mind and heart for the world while he lived, and that we came under the influence of his love and teaching, will give us something else to think of now beside our sorrow.

For one thing it will make us think about doing a part ourselves in the work for which he gave his life—the work of the Revolution.

One Sunday this fall, Mr. Pentecost told us with a look on his face, which we shall probably never forget, that he was haunted by a grim shape that never left him day or night. A shape that watched him dress in warm clean clothes, while it shivered in rags; that watched him sit at a well-filled table, while it starved; that watched him at night get into a soft warm bed while it had no place to lie at all. "That shape," said Mr. Pentecost, "makes it impossible for me to eat or sleep in peace or rest; it haunts me so."

Does anyone think that Hugh O. Pentecost lived up on West Eighty-sixth street somewhere, in a fine apartment surrounded by comforts and servants and luxuries, velvet carpets, the perfume of flowers and all that goes with things like that? He never lived there! Heart and soul he lived down on the East Side where men and women are miserable and hungry, where they sicken and die of the heat in summer and freeze to death of the cold in winter. If it were not so, he would be here with us to-day.

His love and sympathy for these people whose suffering he made his own and the life of mind and heart which he accepted as inevitable, made him work before election this fall without rest or recreation; talking night after night after working all day and talking to his congregation every Sunday. In this way he used all his reserve energy which was just what he lacked to bring him back to us from his sick bed. It seems as plain that he gave his life for the Revolution as that any general fighting on a battlefield ever gave a life for a cause.

At the last talk Mr. Pentecost gave in Lyric Hall last summer, he said he hoped he should live to see the Revolution in his life time. He cannot do anything now to make that wish of his come true. But we may hope to see in our life time this Revolution he longed for. And we turn every bit of inspiration which his life and his teaching gave us into work for the cause which he loved and which we have learned to love, too.

It seems to me in summing up what Mr. Pentecost stood for, we must make mention of his attitude in regard to marriage and the relations of men and women. Not long ago at Lyric Hall he said what he has said many times in different ways: "If there has ever been ONE girl who has loved and despaired to the point of suicide when her lover left her without the sanction on their love of the marriage

Continued on page 8.



A VERY FINE EXHIBITION.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

This is murder month, and a devoted son of New York may be pardoned for the exultation of the following notices. It is my privilege to inform our fellow creatures all over the world that not on this side of the great judgment day can there be witnessed such fine trials as are now going on in our city.

Our specimens of cross and direct examiners, our crazy and other specialists can raise more dust and send in longer bills than all the carpet cleaning establishments of any city in the world; while our lines of special pleaders can eloquently demonstrate their descent from Demosthenes and Kikero (improved spelling) to the satisfaction of any jury.

Moreover, as all men know, the juries in some of our better class murder trials are fearfully and wonderfully selected, under the discerning eye of a district attorney, than whom no shop floor walker in this or any other country knows a rogue better. For ways that are deep and peculiar he has all the charm of a cultivated Chinaman, who moves about in a pair of easy moral slippers, one Irish and the other Puritan, neither of which, as long experience tells us, ever hurts the corns of the most sensitive conscience and are therefore indispensable for New York legal and political practice.

In order to secure a superb jury for the trial of one of the most picturesque criminals ever placed upon the boards of any court house, the counsellors on both sides have brought to bear such a searchlight profundity as fills the hearts of aspiring jurymen with a wondrous awe for the dignity of the job that permits them to say "how wow" at the end of the trial, and almost leads the lawyers themselves to forget that a jury is but twelve outsiders only to be laughed at; but among whom the court and its officials all the way down intend to divide whatever honor or responsibility may attach to legal murder.

But in this empire city we wish to avoid anything that involves division, even of a responsibility, for which reason all of us prefer the undivided honor of releasing the picturesque prisoner. It is therefore expected that in a proper and limited way under the guidance of his lawyers he will go mad during the trial and thus save a virtuous public from the unsavory narrative of the lives that are wasted by the picturesque one and his wealthy companions.

If we want the quality of an amiable jurymen's mercy to be strained, like potato soup until only water and no potato remains of it; we lock him up, preserving his mind in a virginal state of separation from wickedness and newspapers, with eleven New York business men who for a month are kept away from their wives and their profits; we lock him up. I say, with these eleven and a copy of the old testament, and then calmly and confidently wait for murder, except, of course, when the prisoner is picturesque or a lady.

If all our American murders were committed according to law our ten thousand railway stations would be turned into as many criminal courts, at every one of which a corporation judge and a jury panel of stockholders would be held in waiting to give speedy trial and sentence to the sleepy switchmen, and at the mouth of every coal mine, at the gate of every factory and nearby a great many other profit making institutions, too numerous to mention, justice would set up her prosy countenances. But we do not want such things; we want practical courthouses, where we can, in solemn form, exhibit our imaginary concern for the sanctity of human life.

While we are trying the picturesque one for occasioning the loss of one precious life, while we are sweating ourselves and expending vast sums of money in the effort to prevent the guilty from escaping, we will probably permit some hundreds of other murders to be committed under our commercial noses without sneezing.

Some murders are not committed according to the laws of the state of New York, for a murder must be correctly defined, you know, and correctly committed, to attain the distinction of a trial in our magnificent courthouse, where, as Judge Fitzgerald severely admonished and reminded the picturesque jury we should know no unwritten law, no higher law, and no other law than the law of the state of New York.

The public of the world is also hereby informed that we have on view as court auxiliaries the finest set of other things on record, to-wit: picturesque sildes, criminal artists with their pen and snapshot sketches for the Sunday papers, picturesque alienists waiting for the prisoner to begin frothing at the mouth, picturesque visitors looking in for a social call on the judge and taking seats of distinction on the bench, picturesque lady philosphers, our Elias, Dorothys and Beatrices writing up with an ink composed of tears and the juice of roses, the inner souls of the chief court actors, and in addition to all this we have the sleepless eye of art portraying the prisoner every time he buttons or unbuttons his clothing, and last of all the makers of pyrotechnic explosions on the whole output as de-

livered by popular, that is, by regular middle class and verbally plethoric preachers. Various people have turned variously for their inspiration and uplift since Eve swallowed that apple; our citizens turn, sometimes to George Washington, sometimes to the lunch bar and sometimes to the ladies for that uplift. The picturesque one seems on the whole to have followed the example of Solomon, who after he had succeeded in taking away all the women from the other fellows, gave out that mournful note "All is vanity."

The little-wisp-of-straw woman from whom the picturesque one draws his inspiration, and the other ladies of his constellation, will seem to us an uninspired and uninspiring bunch. To the shooting of White, his first straight-forward act of violence, thus far at least that little white faced wisp, uplifted him. Had his mamma uplifted him a little oftener and earlier in life for the administration of the slipper, perhaps—but there, who knows? They talk of heredity.

Other public exhibitions are carefully watched by the lynx-eyed friends of propriety, and different kinds of boycotts are instituted. The Clan-na-Gael bullies terrorize a New York audience into fits to keep them from laughing at the Irish (who therefore most evidently need to be wholesomely laughed at), and the saintly McAdoo puts a stop to "Mrs. Warren's Profession"; also the virtuous daughter of Pierpont Morgan who gets a run on Salome, and the ever glowing eloquence of Emma Goldman is turned off tap. Good people are almighty at the boycott.

But who, I ask, is to boycott the dangerous exhibitions which take place in our Palace of Justice. If a gentleman is invited to come and be tried for carrying out the unwritten law and shooting a white man, can he boycott the court? Not he. If the gods of the middle class roll down from Olympus into the dust of the Bowery why should they be thus cruelly exposed? Isn't it better to have gods than justice? However beautifully staged it be the trial of Harry Thaw should be Comstocked immediately in the interests of good society.

From the taking of an oath to the taking of a bribe there needs to be more circumspection in our public court performances. Persons never take a bribe without looking about to see that none of the injured public are witnesses, and they do this merely to avoid setting a bad example. Now it seems to me that the swearing of witnesses ought also to be done in secret, that is, if you want to save our courts from continuing to be legalized, practical schools of infidelity.

Why waste the suction power of a kiss and promote the microbe business by osculating that holy volume, when nobody after the oath proposes to trust the witness any farther than before it, that is as far as can be traced by the light of a cross-examination. It must be confessed that the parts of the court performance which are not maintained half way probably are those in which the presence of a God is assumed. For when the oath is taken every one holds his ground without a quiver, whereas all would scramble for the doors if anything like a god was there.

It does not seem a decent part of the performance either to find presiding over such a solemnity a gentleman still flushed with the fierce passions of a great convulsive of religious bigots assembled to justify rebellion against a sister republic and to commit American citizens to the anarchy of a double-headed French mob, led by priests and nobles, to fight against the whole experience of French history and against the clearly expressed parliamentary will of the vast majority of the nation.

I know not how deliberately the people here have chosen such pronounced sectarians to be our judges, or how deliberately those gentlemen have chosen us to judge us for our spineless liberalism. But when our coup d'etat comes, his imperial or royal majesty, as the case may be, will find long benches full of useful judges in this state. All churches which adore a monarch God incline, of course, to that sort of government; but there is one church which only for very large sums of money can tolerate a republic. Those sums are not so large in France now, and they are increasing in America.

Now, the I believe the subject of these paragraphs to be a very fine exhibition as I have named it. I have no desire to take part in such performances, for two reasons. I do not believe in the right or the value of capital punishment, nor in the method of its application in this state. The secret, awful, mysterious power turned in upon the poor shrinking, frail sanctuary of life is the worst and the darkest use to which man could put his little knowledge of science. The whole spiritual capacity of the human creature is exploited to its last pang in a distal apprehension of what it is to die by an omnipotent subtle stroke like this. Give your poor wretch a stick and arm your jury with twelve bludgeons and let them beat him to

death, and so let him die hot and angry and easy, if you want to kill him.

And after all, who wants to send this young victim of social disorder to his death? We have burdened his stupidity with such enormous wealth and means of doing evil as would require rare specimens of sainthood and philosophy to handle without hurt. A few persons are permitted to appropriate the social products of a disinherited people without any other reason than their parents' marriage. The whole race pours itself at their feet and then we wonder that they go mad. But the beautiful young Mrs. Thaw is where she always loved to be—in the limelight. The pallor of her face becomes her and is proper to the occasion. Of course she could have made it green or blue while she was about it.

It makes one's heart ache to see the sort of ladies that middle class ideals and aspirations are giving us for our uplifting and inspirational purposes. Where are the strong wise women who are so deeply needed to take care of the world's childhood? At the knee of the priest, begorra, or at the heels of folly and fashion.

Nothing more terribly relentless can I see than the social law that casts one generation down at the feet of the women and children upon whom a previous generation had trodden. But while our own deeds are getting a grip upon us let us at least keep the mind moving, for that alone can save us. Free, noble women are thinking and doing, and they will be ready on time. Free, noble men are also with us, and a generation of strong chaste working children are coming for the revolution.

"FINIS."

By L. G.

In the center of a large city lay a park of considerable magnitude. During the day it constituted the only pure and sweet part of the city, and except for a few unfortunates, wreckage from the ocean of inhumanity, sores on a highly polished surface, was calm and serene. It lay like a diamond in a bed of mud.

It was the dumping ground of the homeless and unemployed, who, if there were no parks, would have been compelled to roam the city's streets and end flare into the faces of an indifferent bourgeoisie the truth and horror of an inhuman and unjust society.

At night it formed a dark square in a frame of gilt and light; a mysterious and murky bog surrounded by luxury and extravagant splendor.

Slowly the cold moon rose and transformed the dark mass into a silhouette; a sketch in charcoal and chalk; blotches of soot and silver. A lake asserted itself in the center, a dark chilly body with a band of silver across its bosom. Grayish roads twined in and out of the umbra beneath the trees. Gendarmes sleepily patrolled their posts, serene and secure in their authority.

An officer was strolling along a road that skirted the side of the lake. In and out of the shadows he walked longing for the morning light or a post in the city streets, in the frame of gilt. There he would find excitement, light, bells, voices. Here all was dead and dark, sombre and sleepy.

Suddenly he stopped, startled. A human foot lay at the outer edge of moonlight; the body lay in the shadow. He knelt down and felt of the body; a man. He gently lifted it and half carried, half dragged it into the full moonlight. The man was dead, but not yet stark. The officer whistled for assistance and ordered the answering gendarme to call an ambulance. The surgeon said that the man had been dead only half an hour. A suicide, by poison.

At the police station, where the body was examined for marks of identification, a few pennies and a letter were found.

The clothing was threadbare, but not ragged, and had been worn a long time. Jewelry there was none, except a brass stickpin in the tie, shaped like an artist's palette.

The face of the dead man was thin and aesthetic. His hair was long and his beard trimmed to a point. His hands were white and soft.

The letter on the body was enclosed in an envelope addressed: "This letter is to be opened when my body is found." Underneath was written, "I have no relatives."

Here is the letter, as published in one of the daily papers:

"To All Human Hearts: You alone I address, for you alone, I know, will understand. These, in whose veins flow gold and silver, whose hearts are cold to feelings of love and brotherhood, are not to be of my audience; to them I address no words of praise or plea. But to you of my like I have much to tell and much to recommend. Much must be altered and more eliminated. Very much must be cleansed in its entirety from the face of the earth, for it is ill and diseased.

"The few years I have been among you have been painful. I have suffered much. Many of you have suffered. You have skill in your fingers and your eyes yearn for beauty. You can find beauty in every phase of the universe and its creatures. You see their beauty for you know them; they are a part of yourselves.

"I, too, have seen the beauties of the world, yet much, ay, very much of it has been polluted thru unrest and bitterness. I could not close my eyes and ears to the horrors and bitterness about me. Probably I felt them the sorer because

I loved beauty and peace. "There is no beauty for me in smoking, towering chimneys, crashing machines, belching fire and piles of ashes.

"There is no beauty in crowded tenements, blistering pavements and gleaming steel rails.

"There is no beauty in hospitals, armories and almshouses.

"There is no beauty in a child's pallid and hunger-pinched face and bent limbs. No beauty in a coughing baby nor starving father. No beauty in rags!

"There is no beauty in all these. They are ugly and deformed and have caused me much sorrow and heart-ache. I will not call them good. I will not be blind to the truth nor will I deny it. It is wrong and must pass away!

In my childhood I strove toward an ideal. I admired the works of the world's art masters. I breathed them, dreamt them, lived them. I, too, would paint and carve I resolved!

"How the world would admire my works; how I would be respected and honored! In my declining years I would live in the satisfaction of having helped the world one step forward.

"One step, if only a small one. I had helped to make it a little better, a little more beautiful. If only a little, at least, a little.

"I worked by day at other tasks—no matter what—at night I studied. On holidays and the Sabbath I would haunt the galleries. Often, during the day I met people whom I knew—young men and women who played tennis, attended teas and matinees—people who also studied by my side at the schools. How they sneered; how I blushed. They did not earn their bread; they did not work.

"There were others who struggled along as I did. They knew of the hand shaking from privation and labor's cruel ache. They knew, they understood, they felt.

"Sadness and despondency gripped my heart when I thought of my struggles. I was weary. I slaved too long, too hard, at day and had not time enough, nor strength for study at night. Must I give up all ideals and drop back into the steady grind of heavy toil and sorrow? Must I stifle the craving for beauty? Why was it so hard to be permitted to do work I loved? I was not asking much. Only to be permitted to do the work I could do best; my work.

"My heart almost broke when I sat at my easel and heard the merry laughter of the 'butterfly' students. Sickly I smiled at their pranks. Life was no jest to me. Not all pleasure and honey.

"When despair seized me, when I felt my grip loosening, I would shake it off with a shudder and resolve that, despite all, I would hold on.

"I was told that the struggle against adversity was helpful; that it was hardening and would make my work all the better; that it brought out the best that was in me. I grinned at fiendish glee at them.

"Killing adversity was 'helpful'! Bleeding my heart was 'hardening'! Brought out the best that was in me' when there was little else left but darkness and sorrow within.

"Do they keep their flowers without sunshine and nourishment to hasten their growth? Do they continually tear its shoots and pour acid on the soil? Would that help it to bloom: more beautiful and sweeter?

"Are the bones of their children broken and their muscles torn to make them strong, to 'harden' them? Do they maltreat their birds and thus teach them to sing?

"How, then, asked I, can I grow mentally, spiritually when I am continually beaten down?

"How could I dream of Light and Beauty when darkness and sin were supreme?

"How could I be spiritually pure when I was stifling amid horrors and cruelty?

"How could I paint 'Peace' when 'War' was the only king?

"How could I paint 'Love' when 'Greed' was idolized?

"It was a mask; an ignorant, numbing excuse for a system of society in which I lived. An excuse! I did not recognize it then.

"We finished our different courses and started out to make our own way in life.

"I painted several canvasses and tried to sell, but with no success. I still hoped. Possibly my work was still amateurish, I thought, the colors too crude, the composition faulty. I would study the Old Masters more and the fields and the sky.

"Again I painted and tried to sell. Again I failed. I was told I had no name, I was a "risk." I felt, I knew, that my work was good. My comrades judged them and did not find them wanting. They were enthusiastic.

"These 'connoisseurs' bought pictures not for beauty's own sake, but only as an investment; for 'profit'.

"Paintings bought only to be resold, the artist getting little for his work, the speculator getting the lion's share. Art has become a speculative commodity, the collector or dealer generally buying only because an artist has become the "fashion."

"The collector knows little or nothing of an artist or his works until he has read or heard that an artist has received a certain sum for a canvas so many yards by so many yards. Then he too buys at the same ratio; so much money for so much canvas.

"When an artist dies his works rise one hundred to one thousand per cent, because the supply has stopped. His works become "artities."

"I continued to paint in my own way but sold nothing.

"Suddenly I found out why I was an undesirable seller. I painted subjects of which they did not like to be re-

minded. They called me a "morbid realist."

"I painted the children, pale and coughing, picking coals in the mine breakers. I painted the death agony of a Jezebel of the streets. I painted the sorry striving of the foreigner and his fallure. I painted murdering machinery, and dismal jails.

"I painted of what, I reckoned not with my purchasers. They who buy are not of the class which I painted. They did not care to be reminded of the sorrow they were causing, directly or indirectly. They, too, cried with Cain, 'Am I my brother's keeper?'

"If I would sell I must prostitute my ideas to the whims of the 'money jinglers'. They paid as we danced.

"If I would sell, I, who always thought the artist the leader, must follow. I must not paint as I see. I must paint pretty beauties and be blind to gigantic horrors.

"Deeming it the duty of a man to help right wrongs, and feeling the power I might wield if my works were not to be denied, I persisted in painting the horrors that infested the people.

"My friends urged me on adding that this adversity was good. I did not believe them now but did not condemn them for their blindness. I argued with them.

"Did I admire a sunset the more because I had gone without food that day?

"Did I think the singing of birds the sweeter because I had not home or bed?

"Did I dream any the sweeter because I slept in the gutter?

"Was the greatest beauty born of the foulest surroundings?

"Did I paint any the better because I felt that my works would be rejected?

"Is a nation the more prolific in art because it is cramped by famine?

"Does Tyranny and Murder bring forth Beauty?

"No! No! I say! Tell it to one another, yell it in the streets, shriek it from the housetops.

"We do not grow because of adversity, but in spite of it! Adversity helps not! It is a lie!!

"—Ye, blood of my blood; ye, whom I leave behind, to you is left the work of righting the wrongs of this world. I cannot help; my health and spirit are broken.

"Paint, ye men and women of flesh and blood! Paint of the injustice and sadness that is and slings it in the maw of Greed! Hurl down the idols of false beauty and replace them with ideals of Truth and Honor!

"The power is yours. Use it to its utmost capacity. It is your duty to wield the power you have in your grasp, in the cause of good. If ye lag and paint for shekels ye shall be cursed by your posterity.

"The wrongs of an age must be righted in that age.

"Right them!"

"I bid you farewell!"

THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE WORKSHOP.

Bertha Poo'e in "Charities".

"And the right of a man to labor and his right to labor in joy. Not all your laws can deny that right nor the gates of hell destroy."

Even her voice was commonplace. There was no helpless, droop to the square little figure sitting bolt upright on the stiff kitchen chair. Blue glasses hid whatever intelligence there might have been in her large eyes, square determined chin, grey unhealthy skin and low forehead with light colorless hair brushed neatly back and twisted tightly in a stiff knot.

"Ever since the doctor told me," she said in an even monotone, "I've sat here thinking. Keeping company with myself I call it, and when a woman has lived all of twenty-two years and had a boy like Billy, she's got something worth thinking about."

The light from the small window fell full on her stolid face. The door was open, but very little air penetrated the narrow alley and into the dark basement room.

"My mother was a factory girl, too," she went on quietly, "and I guess she felt about her baby same as I feel about Billy. Only there wasn't a higher wage for dangerous machinery than and a woman had to work overtime when she wanted to save money. Poor mother! She never had her baby after all."

"At fourteen I went to work in the factory. Perhaps if I'd had some of the time I've got now I'd thought more and things would have been different. I don't know. I loved Jim and he loved me. It's only for Billy's sake I wish there'd been a ring."

"You'd have thought Jim would be crazy over that kid. He was the cutest baby, with little pink toes and one brown curl soft in his neck. I never could keep my hands off that curl. But Jim was mad. He left town 'bout that time, and I've never seen him since. I didn't mind for myself, but I think he ought to have stuck by the kid."

"I went back to the factory after that. They paid me six dollars a week. It wasn't much for three people, but I'm not over quick and it was all I was worth, I guess. Father minded Billy, so we got along pretty well."

"How that boy grew. He was the smartest kid, and quick— When he was a year old he could creep everywhere. There was a home in the country that would board him for two dollars a week. It would be better for Billy to grow up there where there's trees, and flowers and grass, than here in the basement with me, but two dollars—I worried a lot about that money. The night I got a job at the corner factory I guess I was the happiest woman in Chicago."

"Yes, I knew the work was risky, but do you suppose I cared about dan-

ger when seven dollars a week meant swell air and country for Billy? The long close room meant a field of green cool grass—the noise of the machines, meant birds singing, and the hot acid smells, meant growing things—all for Billy.

"The work itself wasn't hard. They didn't have no guards and sometimes the acid burnt my hands and splashed up in my face. But there was nobody to care but Billy, and he didn't mind the marks.

"It was the day of our last half holiday. My but it was hot! I had been working three months then, and that afternoon I was going to the country. My ticket was in my pocket, and I felt for it sure more than fifty times that morning. I was going to lie on the real grass and hear the real birds sing and smell the real growing things—I was going to see Billy. But you have to have a kid to know about that part of it."

"Perhaps I was too quick, but all of a sudden I felt a stinging in my eyes and then the next thing I knew I was in a dark room and there were cool cloths on my eyes and a nurse was talking to me.

"That was three months ago. The doctor pretended at first that it was going to come all right, but I think I always really knew. It wasn't much of a shock when he said, 'Blind for life.'"

"The factory lawyer came to see me yesterday. He says they're insured against liability, whatever that means, and I've got to sue a big insurance company, that's got I don't know how many millions, but enough to beat me, I guess. He wants me to compromise and drop the suit. I asked him if he'd sell his eyes for \$25. Why I'd give that for just one look at the dimples on Billy's back.

"No, I'm going to fight, and fight hard. Oh there's no chance to win. I know that well enough. It's for the other girls I'm doing it. As long as the factory thinks eyes can be bought for \$25, they won't do any different. We're all a machine with them, and when a part gets broke they buy a new part and what can't be used is thrown away. But Billy is thrown away too. He's got to come home tomorrow and grow in the basement like me. Don't seem fair somehow."

"There was a break in her monotonous, even voice, and her square stolid face was buried suddenly in her red, hard worked hands. The determined, upright figure rocked back and forth shaking with great silent sobs. The jerky notes of a hand organ came in thru the open door.

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UNEQUAL SUFFRAGE IN GERMANY.

[The following is translated from the Berlin "Volkszeitung", a Radical paper.]

100,000 inhabitants must be regarded as exceptions, as for instance the election districts Danzig (100,357), Wittenberg-Schwenitz (100,486), Raquit-Pill-fallen, Government district Gumbinnen (100,581). Under a population of 100,000 there remain somewhat over seventy election districts. The smallest districts were in 1903, Schaumburg-Lippe-Bückeburg (43,122), Herzogtum Lauenburg (51,833) and Waldeck-Pyrmont (57,918).

The great majority of the 397 election districts show many more than 100,000 inhabitants. An average of the number of inhabitants choosing one representative should be reckoned not at 100,000, but at fully 150,000.

However, the increase of population is not distributed evenly among the election districts which have more than 100,000 inhabitants. In not less than 108 districts, the population exceeded 150,000 in 1903, and in some cases considerably so. In sixty-eight districts the population reached 200,000, in twenty-five 300,000, and in twenty-five others it reached even 700,000.

So the population of the election districts whose average should be 100,000 swings from 44,000 to 700,000.

It is to this unjust representation alone that the reactionary forces are indebted for their mastery over the people and naturally they will try to preserve it and prevent any legislation adjusting the apportionment of Reichstag representatives.

of your readers on these questions which are of vital importance to us.

FRANCIS ABRAMSON, New York, Feb. 4, 1907.

The rich could not maintain charitable institutions if the girls who create their wealth were receiving their due.

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IN ENGLAND AS IT IS IN AMERICA.

To our mind there is nothing more loathsome than the spasmodic charity and startled benevolence of our hypocritical slave-driving society. There is an earthquake, or a pestilence, a shipwreck, or a famine, and straightway everybody is eager to hand out checks, in order to help the afflicted. Kingston, like San Francisco, Valparaiso, and Martiniague, has had a tremendous shock, and its population has suffered much in person and in property. Funds are immediately raised to help the wounded and poverty-stricken survivors. The newspapers revel in the catastrophe, the public mind is excited, the pockets of the well-to-do are opened. All very nice indeed. But hundreds of hard-working Englishmen are killed and thousands maimed on our railways every year, yet the House of Commons, which fully represents the sympathetic sweating classes, will not enforce automatic couplings be-

cause they cost so much more to the companies than men's lives or limbs. Negroes in earthquakes call for compassion and assistance. Common Englishmen lying and suffering in common circumstances are not worth a thought. So with the steaming sheds of Lancashire, where the constitutions of men and women are simply rotted out of them by the damp heat. Nobody dares to enact a law to stop that. It is against capitalist interest to do so. And so it is all round. When will our people see thru this infamous neglect at home, and demand a complete change?—London Justice.

THAT WOULD BE PATERNALISM. The members of Congress have voted to increase their own pay. Wouldn't it be just about the nicest thing on earth if the workingmen and women of the United States could do the same thing? And who has a better right to regulate the pay of the workers than the laborers themselves?—Miners' Magazine.

Servia is now inoculated with the Socialist virus. The students at the University of Sophia have become Socialists in such large numbers that the Minister of Public Instruction has sent in his resignation. —Subscribe for The Worker.



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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, 8 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, 2d floor, at 84th St. Meeting on Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway. Telephone: 3076 or 3077 Franklin.

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

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

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION. No. 10—office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. District Meetings meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—25 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—3390 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2029 7th Ave. Arthur Avenue, 1912 1430 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 42-24 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 80th 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 the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City. Secretary, Anthony Ave., Bronx, New York City. Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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THE RAND SCHOOL AND ITS MILWAUKEE CRITICS.

[The following letter from W. J. Ghent, Secretary of the Rand School of Social Science, to Elizabeth H. Thomas, State Secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin and editor of the "Vanguard," contains statements of fact as well as expressions of opinions which may very properly be laid before the members of the party.—Ed.]

Miss Elizabeth H. Thomas, Milwaukee. Dear Comrade—I have very little time these days to do any writing, my work at the Rand School taking virtually all of my time. But even under other circumstances I should have to decline your invitation. I do not think that I should be asked to contribute to any publication issued by the Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co. I have, in past times, taken a warm interest in the Milwaukee movement. I have been for several years a subscriber to the "Herald." I contributed my mite to its printing-plant fund, and I have repeatedly taken the side of the Milwaukee comrades, particularly against the excessive renunciate which was awakened by the "Walrus" episode of two years ago.

But the growing spite, jealousy and general cantankerousness of the group in control in your city and state have quite exhausted my patience, as I am sure they have exhausted the patience of many others. The stirring allusions to the Rand School, and to two of its instructors, published in the "Herald," are, to my mind, entirely inexcusable. If, as is generally supposed, the Milwaukee group has applied to Mr. Herron for financial aid, and has been refused, it is quite natural that some disappointment should be felt. But neither the nature nor the degree of that disappointment furnishes any warrant for Mr. Berger and Mr. Heath maliciously seeking to prejudice Socialists against the School, or for hawking out "Rand-Herron pensioners" against a comrade connected with the School who happens to displease them.

There are no "Rand-Herron pensioners" about this institution, so far as I know. The School is the absolute property of the American Socialist Society, a body of 31 members of the Socialist Party. It aims to pay for such services as it engages, but with an income from its endowments of only \$600.74, probably about one-fourth of the annual budget of the "Herald," a very simple person may see that there is not much chance for "pension" to any one. There is no enterprise connected with the American Socialist movement wherein so much efficient work is done for merely nominal recompense.

The utterly dishonest statement in the latest issue of the "Herald" that the table of the Socialist vote recently prepared at this School is "unreliable," is another instance of unprovoked malice. It comes, furthermore, with poor grace from a journal which is perhaps the most inaccurate and slovenly periodical in America—a periodical noted for getting its figures, its quotations, its statements and its names of men and places hopelessly muddled. The table in question does not need any defense. It will, when completed, be accepted as accurate by every intelligent person concerned with the matter with which it deals. Its fault, in the eyes of the Milwaukee group, is that it does not make 24,437 the vote in your state for the head of the ticket last year, a greater sum than 28,220, the vote for the head of the ticket in 1904.

I am emphatically opposed, moreover, to the kind of tactics employed recently by the Milwaukee group in endeavoring to persuade the rural locals to vote for its Wisconsin-burdened ticket for the National Executive Committee, and I am still more opposed to the kind of apologies employed by your Mr. Thompson in defending that action. Such actions and such apologies make the slaves with apprehension for what many party in the party when it grows larger,

and when its responsible posts shall become prizes for which men will bitterly fight. I cannot put myself in the position of seeming to sanction any of these things. And I therefore cannot do else than decline to contribute to the "Vanguard."—Very truly yours, W. J. GHENT, New York, Feb. 7.

IN DEFENSE OF CALDWELL.

To the Editor of The Worker:—My attention has been called to a clipping from the Jan. 26 issue, which is a criticism of W. G. Critchlow's methods and which incidentally makes some disparaging remarks about Comrade Howard H. Caldwell. As to whether Critchlow and Charles Oliver Jones deserve your philippic I make no comment, but I wish to protest against the treatment of Caldwell. For three years I was active in Socialist work in Dayton and during last year was salaried secretary. Comrade Caldwell, whenever he was in town and his duties permitted, spoke freely and gratuitously whenever asked. There is not, to the best of my knowledge, a single comrade in the Dayton local who think ill of him, one proof being that at the last and extremely well attended political convention he was the unanimously chosen candidate for judgeship. In several places in Ohio comrades have told me that whenever he happened to be in their cities during evenings he would, unasked, procure a soap-box and talk. From these and other comrades I have never heard a particle of blame. As to whether Comrade Caldwell has a black past I do not know, and your remarks concerning such are the first I ever heard.

I write this for the reason that I know the new recruit, especially in the Socialist ranks, imbibes as pretty near correct the statements in his net paper, and that I hope this will counteract the unfavorable impression of the remarks and leave all comrades unacquainted with Caldwell with a free judgment and an open mind until he shall meet Comrade Caldwell face to face.—Yours for the revolution, W. J. MILLARD, Cincinnati, O., Jan. 31.

SEPARATE ORGANIZATION FOR IRISH SOCIALISTS.

An attempt is being made to form in New York and the vicinity an organization of Socialists of Irish birth or extraction whose objects, as stated, are "to develop the spirit of revolutionary class consciousness among the Irish working people in America, to help sustain the Socialist movement in Ireland, and to educate its members upon the historical class struggle in Ireland." The call is signed by John Lynch, John Murray, James Connolly, Elizabeth Flynn, Patrick L. Quinlan, and M. P. Cody, some of whom are members of the Socialist Labor Party and none, we believe, members of the Socialist Party.

A Blue-book was recently issued, setting forth the results of taxing land values in New Zealand and Australia. No social revolution has followed, no one social question has been settled by it. The most that can be said is, that the imposition of a land tax in other countries has forced land into the market at lower prices than formerly prevailed, and to that extent the building trade benefited.—Mr. Phillip Snowden, M. P., in the "Scottish Co-operator."

Just when the daily papers are proclaiming the loudest that there is work for all, a heavy fall of snow comes along and gives work to a lot of men who otherwise would not have had it.

Raising the wages of government employees will receive the earnest consideration of the congressmen and senators just as soon as congress adjourns.

Improving the condition of the poor" sounds nice—but why have any poor?

Subscribe for The Worker.

The New York "Times" professes great sympathy for the suffering Russian people, but it would rather see them suffer than have the Socialists be the means of freeing them.

Speaker Wadsworth says "the day of graft is over." Notice he says the day of graft—not the graft of Day, who has his university to keep going.

Join the Socialist Party NOW.

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY Adopted by the State Convention in New York City on June 3.

The Socialist Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, affirms its steadfast adherence to the principles of the international Socialist movement, and endorses the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States. In entering upon the campaign of 1906, the Socialist Party again makes appeal to the working class and calls upon the workers and those in sympathy with their cause, to join the party in its struggle against capitalistic rule.

Never before has the contrast between classes in society become so glaring. The masses of the comparatively small number of capitalists control virtually all the means of wealth production and have appropriated the fruits of the labor and struggles of past generations. Thus this economic supremacy, the capitalist class has secured the control of our legislatures and courts, our press and our public life, while the working class has remained in a state of misery. The workers and the great army of the non-producing capitalist class for their daily existence, their much vaunted political rights, their choice and change their masters, and their political sovereignty is but too often the mere right to vote according to the dictates of their employers.

Between the two classes there can be no common interest or harmony. The masters and wage-slaves of present society live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, and nowhere in this country has the struggle assumed such gigantic proportions as in this, our own Empire state. In no other state of the Union is such enormous wealth amassed in the hands of so few men; in no other state are the organs of government, executive, legislative, and judicial, so openly and defiantly arrayed against the workers and against the workers.

The working class can expect no relief from these intolerable conditions from either of the old political parties, for the Republican and Democratic parties are but two different tools of the capitalist class for the preservation of its own power and the perpetuation of its wage slavery. The callous indifference of our legislature to the needs of labor, the meager and inadequate laws that have been passed and the use of the militia, police and the courts, to suppress the workers, characterized our state government under the administration of both old parties.

The people of this state have been fairly staggered by the depravity of the ruling classes as revealed during the last two years. The Armstrong Committee was called just in time to prevent it from exposing the real organizers and beneficiaries of the insurance robberies. And the hold of the Power-that-Preys on the insurance funds is now more secure than ever. With monumental audacity, born of faith in its impunity, Wall Street installed the confessed criminal of the Sante Fe and the Subway, steel all guaranties of the insurance funds. The legislature passed some laws to protect the insurance interests of the workers, but refused to give any relief at all to the poor, who, thru the system of "Industrial" insurance, pay for their insurance two or three times as much as the rich, while a servile District Attorney and phony judges made a farce of reason and justice in order to shield the insurance thieves and floggers from just punishment.

The revolting practice of the meat packers in poisoning the most valuable of the nation's recently discovered by the efforts of Socialists, and the practice of adulterating and sophisticating our other foods, are insupportable results of our system of production for profit, and the old parties have neither the desire nor the power to remedy these evils.

Since the last general elections a new political organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization, which, under the name of the Municipal Ownership League, developed such remarkable strength in the recent local elections in the city of New York, has now entered the field of state politics under the name of the Independence League.

The workingmen of this state cannot expect much greater benefits for their class from this organization than from either of the old political parties. The Independence League is not a working class party, and has no understanding of the needs of the workers; it addresses itself to all classes of the state, the exploiters of labor as well as the victims of their exploitation, and strives to reconcile the irreconcilable. It does not attempt to strike at the root of our social ills—capitalism, but advocates paltry reforms, which, if realized, would leave the working class practically where it is now: in a state of destitution and servitude. The Independence League is a movement called into life and continued primarily in the interests of one man, and its development and future depends entirely on the political career of that man. The working class of this state cannot and should not entrust its fate and welfare to any one man; it cannot place its hopes on a Messiah.

There is but one way to free labor—to transform the capitalist system of private ownership in the means of production into collective ownership by the entire people. There is no other way to accomplish this—the working class itself.

To this end, however, the working class must be equipped with all weapons of modern social warfare and must organize politically as well as economically. Without political power the occasional victories of the workers on the economic field will all remain illusory; without a strong political party, the economic organizations of the working class will always be ineffective in their own interest of New York. It is in your own interest that the Socialist Party calls upon you, without distinction of race, sex, nationality or creed, to join the party. The Socialist Party is your party; it advocates your cause; it fights your battles. Only in its victories will you and your families enjoy its triumphs and can you triumph.

While thus always aiming at the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism, we declare that it is the purpose of the Socialist Party to use all political powers entrusted to it to relieve, as far as possible, the hardships of the workers under existing economic conditions and to assist them in all their conflicts with capitalism. To that end we pledge to give undivided support to all measures which will benefit the working class and to oppose to the limit of our powers all measures contrary to their interests.

As immediate measures for the present relief of the workers, operating to weaken the hold of capitalism upon them and thereby bringing nearer their ultimate overthrow, we declare that it is the purpose of the Socialist Party to support candidates to work for legislation providing for the insurance for all workers against accident, illness and old age; for public industries for the unemployed, equal suffrage for both sexes; shortening of the hours of labor; the protection of labor unions from liability for loss sustained by employers in case of strikes and boycotts; prevention of the use of militia to break strikes; the abolition of child labor; the public ownership of all means of transportation, communication and exchange; the free administration of justice; proper regulation and supervision of the people; the initiative and referendum and municipal home rule; and all other measures tending to the advancement of the interests of our class.

The John B. Stetson Hat Company's factory in Philadelphia is likened to a penitentiary, by those who have visited the plant. It is reported that no union hat makers are employed, and that 800 boys are slaving in the factory for wages ranging from \$2 per week up to \$5. As soon as a boy becomes proficient and demands more wages he is discharged. Notwithstanding the fact that apprentices have a written agreement to receive \$2 per week, it was necessary for them to strike recently in order to get their pay.

DO YOU WEAR THEIR HATS? The John B. Stetson Hat Company's factory in Philadelphia is likened to a penitentiary, by those who have visited the plant. It is reported that no union hat makers are employed, and that 800 boys are slaving in the factory for wages ranging from \$2 per week up to \$5. As soon as a boy becomes proficient and demands more wages he is discharged. Notwithstanding the fact that apprentices have a written agreement to receive \$2 per week, it was necessary for them to strike recently in order to get their pay.

KNOW WHERE SOCIALISTS STAND. In selecting the jury for the second trial in Chicago of President Slea of the Teamsters' Union, and other labor officials, the judge permitted the state's attorney to ask if teamsters are Socialists, to learn if they were prejudiced in the defendant's favor. The judge and attorney thus recognize Socialists as being on the workers' side, something the workers themselves have not learned yet.

The "Strap Hangers' League," organized in San Francisco by people opposed to paying fare without getting seats, is said to be causing the conductors on the cars more trouble than the railroads. The conductors have orders not to allow anyone to ride without paying fare and they have either to obey orders or lose their jobs. This shows the folly of the usual attempts to remedy a condition produced by private ownership, by anything short of public ownership.

Speaker Wadsworth says "the day of graft is over." Notice he says the day of graft—not the graft of Day, who has his university to keep going.

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PARTY NEWS.

National.

Guy H. Lockwood, 1018 Eggleston Ave., Kalamazoo, has been elected State Secretary of Michigan, and William Wilen, member of the National Committee.

Otto F. Branstetter, Norman, Okla., has been elected State Secretary. "El Industrial", a paper published in the Spanish language at Douglas, Ariz., will issue a special Mayer-Haywood anniversary edition.

National Committeeman Ferdinand Ufert of New Jersey has submitted the following letter:

"It becomes a very difficult matter to separate in the mind of a class conscious member of the working class the County Committee of Local Hudson County and the State Committee of the Socialist Party of New Jersey from the detestable traitor to labor's cause."

"Now I did not say that the County Committee of Local Hudson County and the State Committee of the Socialist Party of New Jersey is a conscious traitor, his motion spells treason."

The above is Comrade Smith's comment on the negro resolution with the corrections, supplied as they should have been before that grand document was given publicity. Smith of course says other things which need not be repeated here, as his exposition of words will be framed in the monthly bulletin.

The words, dear comrades, in the above, you will find inserted for the terms "man from New Jersey" and "author of this motion" in the comment by National Committeeman Smith from Louisiana.

When reading the comment on the negro resolution, the reader will kindly insert wherever the designations "author of this motion", "man from New Jersey", "MIS-TER Ufert", "Comrade Ufert", and others of a like character appear, as in the above, the County Committee of Local Hudson County and the State Committee of New Jersey.

That is to say, that the individual referred to has had no more to do with the subject matter than to put it before the National Committee. As a rule, the one man cry does not apply to matters transacted in New Jersey. This is decidedly so in this case.

The Hudson County Committee, in which I have no vote, has adopted the resolution and has referred it to the State Committee, where the same condition of no vote prevails. This body has seen fit to instruct me to refer the resolution to the National Committee. A more careful reading of the "Weekly Bulletin" would have proven this as you will find by reading the introduction appearing with the resolution, worded, "The following resolution, framed by Comrades Wm. E. Meemuekka, Henry H. Kearns and Chr. Larsen and adopted by the Hudson County Committee, Socialist Party of New Jersey, was duly presented to the State Committee of the Socialist Party of New Jersey at its session of Dec. 9, and are herewith submitted to the National Committee of the Socialist Party in compliance with instructions issued by the state organization."

I trust that no other comrade will be the target for such unjust and altogether unequal for attacks and I am positive that no "class conscious Socialist" would knowingly spread falsehoods thru the weekly and monthly bulletins of the Socialist Party.

But I might suggest that the National Secretary should have power to return any comment that contains positive falsehoods to the sender for correction.

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

E. E. Carr; Feb. 17, Salisbury, S. C.; Feb. 18, Spencer; Feb. 19, 20, Charlotte; Feb. 21, 22, Columbia, S. C.; Feb. 23, Augusta, Ga.

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

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

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JANUARY.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for January shows receipts of \$51,945.49 (of which \$1,591.95 was for dues), expenditures of \$5,922.76, and a balance of \$138.31. Dues were received as follows:

From state committees: Alabama, \$5; Arizona, \$15; Arkansas, \$15; California, \$50; Colorado, \$24; Connecticut, \$20; Idaho, \$16; Illinois, \$149; Indiana, \$40; Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$35; Kentucky, \$8; Louisiana, \$5; Maine, \$20; Massachusetts, \$73; Michigan, \$36.40; Minnesota, \$43.75; Missouri, \$40; Montana, \$31.25; Nebraska, \$10; New Hampshire, \$5; New York, \$150; Ohio, \$137; Oklahoma, \$75; Oregon, \$60; Pennsylvania, \$153.65; Rhode Island, \$7; South Dakota, \$10; Tennessee, \$5; Texas, \$29.90; Utah, \$10; Vermont, \$5; Washington, \$42.95; West Virginia, \$10; Wisconsin, \$100.45; Wyoming, \$15. From unorganized states: Washington, D. C., \$6; Georgia, \$5; Maryland, \$4.70; Mississippi, \$2.10; Nevada, \$31; New Mexico, \$5.20; North Carolina, \$3; Virginia, \$1.10; members-at-large, \$3.70.

Among receipts were: Supplies, \$91; literature, \$40.73; buttons, \$18.57; W. F. Miners Defense Fund, \$4,123.46; National Campaign Fund, \$14.13; Russian S. D. L. P. Fund, \$47.44; One-Day Wage Fund, \$15.81. The largest items of expense were: Postage, \$107.25; wages, \$454.90; printing Bulletin, \$131; printing literature and supplies, \$250; literature, \$132.12; speakers, \$344.49; buttons, \$71.20; rent (two months), \$140; W. F. Miners Defense Fund, \$4,123.46; Russian S. D. L. P. Fund, \$47.44.

Massachusetts.

State Organizer Loney has been at work in Holyoke. He reports making a large number of individual calls among English and German comrades. Addressed a public meeting in the City Hall Thursday, Feb. 7, and the Central Labor Union last Sunday on the Moyer-Haywood case. Also a meeting of Chicopee Falls local Sunday evening. This local is preparing to celebrate the anniversary of Edward Bellamy, who was born in Chicopee Falls. He was scheduled to address meeting on Monday last in the City Hall of Holyoke and on Tuesday even-

ing at the German Club. He has taken 26 subscriptions to The Worker. Although he finds Holyoke a difficult field to work in, Comrade Loney is sure good results will follow his efforts and recruits gained for the organization.

BOSTON. The Boston Socialists who missed the lecture on Wendell Phillips by Comrade Wentworth in Faneuil Hall will have an opportunity to hear it at Chelsea next Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, at G. A. R. Hall, Park street, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Chelsea Socialist Club.

Lewis Levy will lecture in Jewish on "Darwinism" at the International Working People's Educational Center, 88 Charles street, Saturday, Feb. 16, 8 p. m. On Sunday, Feb. 17, 8 p. m., the Joseph Spero will lecture on "The Woman Question and Socialism", at the same place. Headquarters are open every day from 7 to 10:30 p. m. and Sundays from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. All classes and the library are free to everybody. A library evening will be given Feb. 21. There will be a flying post and a bazaar.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Ward 7-9 Club Geo. G. Cutting of the Typographical Union gave an interesting lecture on "Ben Franklin, the Benefactor of Mankind". Next Sunday evening the club will meet in its new quarters, Pilgrim Hall, 694 Washington street. Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League has been invited to open the lectures here with a paper on the "Child Labor Evil". If unable to be present Rev. Geo. W. Galvin will lecture on "Criminality, a Disease", and all comrades in Greater Boston are urged to be present with their friends.

The Young Socialists' Club of Boston meets every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at 88 Charles street. The members should prepare five-minute speeches on the two subjects: "What is Socialism?" and "What We Learn in the Young Socialists' Club".

Pennsylvania.

Indications point to a large meeting on Sunday evening, March 17, when the Socialist candidates and M. W. Wilkins will speak at the Labor Lyceum. Owing to the inconvenience in reaching the Labor Lyceum, the 40th Ward Branch will have Comrade Wilkins at Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventy-first street and Woodlane avenue, Monday evening, March 18. They expect to have a large crowd present.

The Study Class, conducted by Comrade Sykes is progressing well. It has demonstrated the necessity of such a class for the purpose of teaching the members, especially the younger element, who are not very well posted upon the Marxian philosophy.

At Fleming Hall, Main and Seymour streets, Germantown, Thursday, Feb. 21, 8 p. m., H. Russell will lecture on "Industrial Crisis, Cause and Cure".

Charles Sehl, Socialist candidate for Mayor, will speak at 513 South Fourth street, Friday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m. Simon Knebel will be the speaker the following week. These meetings are being held by the 3d-5th Wards Branch, which was recently organized.

Sunday, Feb. 17, at 2 p. m. Simon Knebel will lecture for the 11th and 12th Wards Branch at the headquarters, 707 North Fourth street. Subject: "Public Confusion".

Edward H. Davies will lecture before the Young Men's Educational Society, 712 Buttonwood street, Sunday, Feb. 17, at 3 p. m., on "Past Generations and This." This is an organization of young men which has requested the Local to send them speakers.

The 29th and 36th Ward Branches have started semi-monthly meetings to be held in its hall; dates and speakers will be announced from time to time.

Lena Morris Lewis has been engaged for the State Committee for April 14 and 15.

Watcher's certificates, with instructions, will be mailed Saturday, Feb. 16.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The county organizer will visit a number of members who are in arrears with their dues and endeavor to have them pay up. The financial secretary will supply him with the dues stamps and will remit to the branch financial secretaries who will reimburse the organizer with dues stamps.

Thirty-three new members were admitted by ten branches during January, and these report 188 members paid to date. Branches are voting whether to change the county constitution so as to authorize the county committee to sell dues stamps at 20 cents instead of 15 cents. Vote closes Feb. 26. Branches are urged to remit for the special dues stamps at once. The time for settlement is over due. Attend to this at your next meeting.

County Committee meets at headquarters, Federal and So. Diamond streets, Allegheny, Sunday, Feb. 17, 2:30 p. m. Delegates please take notice and be present.

The campaign committee will meet at headquarters every Friday night. W. L. Wilson has been elected secretary and Geo. Nau secretary-treasurer. This committee will have charge of the weekly bulletin and all matters pertaining to speakers and organization matters should be addressed to the Campaign Committee, Federal and So. Diamond streets, Allegheny.

Branches are urged to push the tickets for the Kirkpatrick meetings. Additional advertising matter will be sent out this week.

Comrades Gwang, Cooney and Schwartz are addressing unions and are being favorably received.

The attention of branches is once more called that the Campaign Committee wants to know what branches are prepared to take a speaker once each month on the same basis as Com-

rade Kirkpatrick tours the county. Attend to this at your next meeting.

Conneclout. Alfred W. Smith and Louis Maas acting State Secretaries, have issued the following: "Every member of the Socialist Party in this state is urgently requested to attend the meetings of his branch or local before Feb. 24, as important and critical action, in regard to securing and employing a State Secretary, or of turning over the state secretary's office to the care of the National Committee must be taken. Louis Bock of Waterbury, who was elected State Secretary at the last State Committee meeting on Jan. 27 has resigned, and it has up to date been found impossible to fill the office or secure the means with which to remunerate a competent man."

New Jersey.

James M. Reilly of Jersey City will lecture on "The Class Struggle" at the Arcade, 15 E. State street, Trenton, Sunday, Feb. 17, 3 p. m. Admission free.

Meta L. Stern will lecture on "What Do We Owe to Posterity" at Socialist Party headquarters, Newark, Monday evening, Feb. 18. Admission free. Discussion after the lecture.

Here and There.

The publishers announce that for lack of sufficient support the "Dixie Worker" of Memphis, Tenn., has been discontinued indefinitely.

Montgomery County, Md., Socialist Party has won official standing by casting the required 1 per cent of the votes last fall. A convention will be held soon. A Bloody Sunday memorial was held and action has been taken on the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone affair.

The Socialists and trade unionists of Portland, Me., are planning for a big Moyer-Haywood protest meeting to be held in the Portland Theatre, Sunday, Mar. 3. Franklin H. Wentworth of Massachusetts is to be the speaker.

New York State.

The first meeting of the new State Committee was held on Feb. 5 at 66 E. Fourth street. Wm. Butcher acted as chairman. The Committee on Credentials recommended seating the following members as representing the State Executive Committee: U. Solomon, Thos. J. Lewis, L. A. Malkiel and Dr. L. Lichtschein from New York County and Wm. Butcher, Wm. Koenig and A. Pauly from Kings County. Queens County having elected two members while under the constitution they are only entitled to one, the acting secretary was instructed to communicate with the County Committee and ascertain which of the two elected should be recognized as the member of the committee. The committee was then organized as follows: Recording Secretary, L. A. Malkiel; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, U. Solomon; State Secretary and Organizer, John C. Chase. Acting Secretary U. Solomon presented a detailed financial report for the year 1906 and same was ordered printed for distribution among the members of the locals in the state.

Communications on agitation and organization were received from the following locals: Kings County, Albany, Yonkers, Schenectady, Troy, Sag Harbor, Buffalo, Watervliet, Rochester, Syracuse, Middletown, Gloversville, Watertown, Queens County and Johnston. Clarence F. Shank of Schenectady County, E. R. Esler of Olean, Cattaraugus County, John Vogel of Buffalo, Erie County, were seated as state committeemen from those counties. A communication from E. M. Martin, New York, making valuable suggestions regarding organizing locals in the industrial towns in the vicinity of New York, was acted upon by the acting secretary being instructed to prepare a list of such towns so that work as outlined by Comrade Martin may be started early in the summer.

Locals all over the state are organizing Moyer-Haywood Conferences similar to New York, and protest meetings will be held in Rochester, Olean County, Albany, Buffalo and other places. The monthly distribution of leaflets thru the state is meeting with a great deal of success. All the locals visited by Comrade Chase have acted favorably on this plan and have pledged themselves to distribute a certain quantity of leaflets every month. The locals have also agreed to distribute weekly between 25 and 50 copies of The Worker, to be supplied free by the State Committee. State Secretary Chase submitted a detailed report of his work thru the state. The State Committee decided upon the following: That hereafter the State Secretary should submit after every meeting of the State Committee a full report of the proceedings to the members of the State Committee, and that they be requested to submit their views and suggestions on all actions of the Committee, and on demand of any member of the State Committee the actions of the State Executive Committee be submitted to referendum vote of members of the State Committee; that the Secretary be instructed to arrange for monthly reports from locals and to furnish the necessary blanks on the twenty-fifth of each month to be filed with the State Secretary by the first of the succeeding month; that the Secretary arrange for the printing of another leaflet for monthly distribution, such leaflets to be delivered free only to such locals as are financially unable to pay for same; that hereafter the Secretary shall have published in The Worker and sent to every local and member of the State Committee a full monthly financial report, showing the receipts by locals and the expenses for which they will be allowed to cast on referendum votes only as many votes as the number of dues stamps bought will entitle them; that the Secretary should prepare a list containing the number of locals organized in each county and

the number of towns of 5,000 population or more in each county where no organization has been as yet effected, so that organizers may be sent out in the future; that Comrade Chase be kept on the road until all the locals have been thoroughly visited and instructed on the necessary routine work for a proper conduct of the organization and that the acting secretary make arrangements to engage another organizer to cover territory where no organization exists. Comrade Chase to be continued after May 1, so that more attention should be paid to unorganized territory. The committee ordered cards printed for the purpose of obtaining names and addresses of people desiring literature in unorganized places. It was decided that the State Committee meet first and third Tuesdays in the month at 66 E. Fourth street. The next meeting will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 19. The organization tour of Comrade Chase is meeting with good results, as it has had the effect of bringing out delinquent members and others who may have lost interest in party work. Comrade Chase devotes from two to five days to a local, as conditions demand, visiting old members of the local, addressing the members on organization and occasionally holding public meetings. He has visited so far Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Albany, Troy, Watervliet, Cohoes, Schenectady, Glens Falls, South Glens Falls, and Johnston. Efforts are made to induce locals to adopt a regular monthly distribution of literature, distribute a number of copies of The Worker weekly, and build up a regular dues paying organization. All places visited have adopted the suggestions enthusiastically, and the locals will show hereafter more efficiency in their work. Local Albany bids fair to build up a good organization; at present we have there two branches, one English and one Jewish. Comrade Chase addressed a joint meeting of both branches, with the result that the local will establish new headquarters, arrange for a Moyer-Haywood demonstration, on Feb. 17, and distribute weekly 25 copies of The Worker and organize a regular monthly distribution of literature. In Schenectady, he devoted about four days, as conditions there required special attention. The local is in a healthy condition. New headquarters are opened and membership constantly increasing. The local will distribute weekly 150 copies of The Worker and other literature. In addition to the regular party organization, Schenectady has an Hungarian Socialist Club, the majority of its members being members of the local. This club is doing excellent work for the party, and will also distribute copies of The Worker and literature. The club maintains permanent headquarters, has a library of about 500 volumes and is a great help to the local movement. The comrades in Troy have also been stirred to unusual activity and will follow the plan adopted by other locals. Comrade Chase will spend the next week in Herkimer, Ilion, Frankfort and Utica, addressing the locals and speaking at public meetings arranged for him. Walter G. Kruke, Corning, and W. E. Kaley, Watertown are elected State Committeemen from Steuben and Jefferson counties respectively.

The financial report of the State Committee for the year ending with Dec. 31, 1906, is ready and will be distributed in leaflet form among the locals in the state. The total income was \$8,997.38, subdivided as follows: From sale of due stamps, \$2,897.80; assessment stamps, \$427.75; campaign fund, \$2,577.79; literature, \$883.30; speakers, \$1,529.99; loans, \$500; sundries, \$55.88; balance on hand Jan. 1, 1906, \$124.85. The total amount spent was \$8,474.78, subdivided as follows: National Secretary, for dues, \$1,450; literature and printing, \$1,639.50; speakers, \$2,974.27; salaries, John C. Chase, for eight months, and J. Obrist for nineteen weeks, \$840; office rent, \$80; telegrams, \$54.96; postage, \$334.52; expressage, \$104.50; banners and signs, \$15; repaid loans, \$500; sundries, \$167.28; expenses state convention, \$314.67; balance on hand Jan. 1, 1907, \$252.58. The total income for 1905 was \$3,574.12 divided as follows. Dues, \$2,516.90; campaign fund, \$704.65; literature, \$81.21; speakers, \$87; donations, \$47; sundries, \$92.45; balance on hand Jan. 1, 1905, \$9.51. The expenses for 1905 amounted to \$3,448.27, divided as follows: State Secretary's salary, \$936; National Secretary, for dues, \$1,250; office expenses, \$204.50; automobile account, \$120; sundries, \$192.07; speakers, \$165.11; printing and literature, \$250; donations, \$30.50. Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1906, \$124.85.

The State Committee has about 50,000 leaflets entitled "Prosperity" dealing with the high increase in the cost of living and the small increase in wages. Locals able to pay for the leaflets can get any quantity from the State Committee at \$1 per thousand. Locals unable to pay for leaflets and willing to distribute them properly may obtain any quantity they need on credit. Send orders to Acting Secretary U. Solomon, 66 E. Fourth street, New York.

Local Corning has succeeded in arousing a great deal of discussion in the Corning papers by petitioning the Board of Education to provide for free text books for the Corning public schools. The local asks for a special election to vote on the proposition for free books and the politicians there are scared since the majority of the voters favor the proposition and the newspapers are considering it as a good issue. This will have the tendency to make the Socialist work more popular in town.

Secretary Hunt of Local Schenectady reports: "At the last regular meeting of Local Schenectady, held Feb. 5, after considering the report of the committee elected to investigate the

charges, John Winkler and Frank Gleason were expelled from membership in the Socialist Party for scabbing, and a motion passed that their expulsion be published in the Socialist Party papers."

Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch will lecture on "From Communism to Communism" at the Labor Lyceum, Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Rochester, Sunday, Feb. 17, 3 p. m.

New York City.

At the General Committee meeting held Saturday, Feb. 9, 26 applications for membership were accepted. Comrades Staring and Gill, a committee to canvass the referendum vote for state committeemen, reported many irregularities in the manner in which district secretaries had made their returns. A motion had been carried in the City Executive Committee that unless conditions and instructions contained in blank accompanying ballots shall be complied with, the votes from the district making the returns shall not be counted. This proposal occasioned some discussion, but it was the sense of the General Committee that in a work so vital and so comprehensive as that which the Socialist Party has undertaken, it is important that careful attention be given to details in such matters as making returns on our vote to the end that all unnecessary controversy over technicalities may be avoided. The action of the City Executive Committee was concurred in. A rising tribute of respect was paid to the memory of Hugh O. Pentecost and Comrade Mueller, both recently deceased.

After report of the City Executive Committee had been received, the General Committee took up the work of consideration of the proposed new by-laws and the work not having been completed at 12 o'clock, adjournment was taken.

City Executive Committee met on Monday, Feb. 11. G. B. Staring chairman. Twenty-four applications for membership were received. Delegates from the Agitation Districts reported as follows: First, having hired hall and made arrangements for thirty lectures, but have only been able to get ten Jewish speakers; second, that they are trying to get certain organizations to join them, Yorkville, that they have been making a canvass of the factories in the district to ascertain the number of people employed, nationality, etc., with a view to an intelligent distribution of literature; also decided to call a mass meeting of the enrolled voters. West Side, that an entertainment will be given March 10, at Lyric Hall and complimentary tickets will be sent to the various districts; also been doing agitation work, visited all enrolled voters—found a good many Socialist voters not enrolled at all; also that it will be necessary to nominate a candidate for Assembly for the 15th A. D., owing to death of the Assemblyman for that district. Harlem, that Comrade Frost had been elected delegate to the City Executive Committee; a speakers' class organized with about ten pupils; adopted a motion that districts not sending delegates to the Agitation Committee or not doing the work of the district in a proper manner shall be reported to the C. E. C. and the Organizer requested to ascertain the reason for delinquency. No delegate from the Bronx having been present for several meetings a motion was passed that the Organizer write to the Agitation Committee and request them to send another delegate. Organizer reported arrangements made for holding a primary and convention in the 15th A. D. the primary to be held Saturday night, Feb. 16, and the convention on Monday night, Feb. 18. Presented financial report for January showing balance of \$517.37. Reports having received a rotary mimeographing machine on trial, and which has been found very satisfactory and will undoubtedly save the cost of some printing; it will be paid for by the Moyer-Haywood Conference, for whose work it will be largely used for a few weeks to come, and will be the property of the local. The committee on headquarters was instructed to meet the Board of Managers of the Workers' Educational Association in regard to renting the ground floor of annex to the Labor Temple, and was given power to act for the C. E. C. Comrade Ehret was substituted in place of Comrade Lane on the committee. A motion was passed that speakers shall not be definitely engaged until the Executive Committee passes upon the terms; also that local speakers shall not be allowed to speak from our party platforms unless they are members in good standing; also that districts to which certain speakers belong who are not in good standing shall be directed to remit their dues up to March, 1907. The Organizer was directed to take steps to secure Jewish speakers for the First Agitation District. The request of the 16th and 18th Districts to amalgamate was granted, and they are a part of the Yorkville Agitation District.

The speech of Franklin H. Wentworth, delivered in Grand Central Palace on Jan. 20, will be issued by the Moyer-Haywood Conference in booklet form for free distribution by the organizations represented in the conference. As all the local's subdivisions are represented in the Conference, they are requested to arrange for a thorough distribution of these booklets. The booklets will be ready Feb. 16, and those desiring a quantity for distribution should communicate with Organizer Solomon so that a sufficient quantity may be reserved for every assembly district.

Up to the present very few districts have made any attempt to distribute the leaflets on "Prosperity" issued by the local. There are still about 30,000

on hand, and the comrades should live up to their promise of distributing them at once so that a new leaflet may be distributed during March.

Tickets for the Commune Celebration of Local New York have been sent to all subdivisions. The price is 25 cents, including hat-check, and comrades should dispose of as many of them as possible. All tickets must be accounted for not later than March 15. Proceeds will go towards the Agitation Fund of the local, a fund worthy of the support of every party member.

The annual picnic of Local New York will take place on June 9, at Sulzer's Westchester Park, and all subdivisions and organizations in sympathy with the party are asked not to arrange any festivals for that day.

The West Side Agitation Committee, the 3d and 10th A. D., the Rand School Debating Club and the Harlem Socialist Club have adopted resolutions of regret over the death of Hugh O. Pentecost and expressing sympathy with his family.

Branch 1 of the 32d A. D. will give a smoker at its headquarters, Metropolitan Hall, 3669 Third avenue, corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street, on Saturday evening, Feb. 16, 8 p. m. An attractive program has been arranged, among the features being: Musical selections, Lentz Bros. songs and monologues, Tom and E. Lewis Reading, William Mally, speech on Socialist Party organization, James Ouel, and phonograph selections. Refreshments will be served. Admission is free and readers of The Worker are cordially invited to attend and spend a pleasant evening.

The agitation committee of the 20th A. D. met last Sunday, H. Engels presiding. L. Shapiro was elected recording secretary. Arrangements were made for the distribution of literature and visiting enrolled voters. Members of the district are earnestly requested to volunteer for this important work. Call every Sunday evening at 1517 Avenue D.

Regular meeting of the Yorkville Agitation Committee was held Friday, Feb. 8. Comrade Crimmins reported that the financial books had been reported and found correct. Four thousand five hundred of the Wentworth speech in English and 1,000 in German were ordered. It was decided to hold a big mass meeting for the enrolled voters of the Yorkville district within two months with good speakers for the occasion.

A regular meeting of the 6th A. D. will be held Friday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m., at the club, 255 E. Fourth street. All comrades are requested to attend without fail, as the question of new headquarters will be discussed.

Frances M. Gill will lecture on "William Morris" at the Socialist Literary Society rooms, 237 E. Broadway, Sunday, Feb. 17, 8 p. m. Admission free.

Anna A. Maley will lecture on "Socialism" for the Bronx Agitation Committee in Metropolitan Theater Hall, corner One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue, Sunday, Feb. 17, 8 p. m.

A speakers' class has been organized by the Harlem Agitation Committee with J. C. Frost as instructor. The first lesson was dated for Thursday evening, Feb. 14, at the Harlem Socialist club rooms.

Dr. Elmar Lee will lecture on "The Man, Physically and Intellectually" for the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m.

The 8th A. D. meets every Friday evening at its headquarters, 100 Ludlow street, and readers of The Worker in the district are invited to attend and join the party.

Frank Porée, the colored orator, will lecture on "The Social Evil—Its Cause and Cure" at the West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, Sunday, Feb. 17, 8 p. m. Admission free.

KINGS COUNTY. Regular meeting of Local Kings was held Feb. 9 at the Labor Lyceum. J. T. Hill acted as chairman. Delegates Paul and Klein were seated from 14th and 15th A. D.; Hopkins, Pick, and Dinger, from 5th A. D. and Br. 1 of 23d A. D.; Koski and Heiner, from Finnish branch. Letter from The Worker, with mailing list, was received and upon motion it was decided to return list and ask for list of lapsed subscriptions. Letter from Section Kings, Socialist Labor Party, asking for the election of a committee to meet a like committee of the S. L. P. to discuss the question of unity was received. A motion was carried to reaffirm the resolutions adopted last year at a boro meeting, that all Socialists be invited to join the party. An amendment declaring for unconditional unity, leaving all questions of tactics, party press and trade union attitude, etc., to the united party to decide upon their national convention and general vote, was ruled out of order on the ground that the county committee cannot over rule the resolutions of the boro meeting. The executive committee recommended that dues to subdivisions be raised to 20 cents, but since this recommendation involves the change of by-laws it will be presented in the shape of an amendment. It was decided that the 14th A. D. take part in the special election caused by the death of the representative from that district. The chairman asked that the comrades rise in honor of our deceased comrade, Pentecost, and the delegates rose in silence.

Joe Wanhope will lecture on "The Certainty of Socialism" for the People's Forum, at Flood's Hall, Keating's Block Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and White Plains avenue, Sunday, Feb. 17, 3 p. m. Admission free. Discussion free.

Theodore Schroeder will lecture on "Our Vanishing Freedom of Speech" at Silver Hall Forum, 315 Washington street, Sunday, Feb. 17, 8 p. m.

Rose Pastor Stokes and J. G. Phelps Stokes will lecture on "The Funda-

mental Injustice of Capitalism" at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 17, 8 p. m.

J. G. Dolsehave will lecture on "Socialism and Life" at 125 1/2 Hill, Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, Sunday, Feb. 17, 3 p. m. The Socialist Club will render several selections.

William Mally will lecture on "Why Socialists Organize" in Toback's Hall, Brownsville, Friday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m. Admission free.

The note in The Worker of last week that the meeting of Branch 2, 23d A. D. was called for reorganization was an error. The meeting was held to consider organizing methods.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Local Queens Executive Committee held its regular meeting, Friday, Feb. 8, at Myrtle avenue. Organizer Wm. Burkle acted as chairman. A letter of resignation from Organizer Warren of Branch Jamaica caused the appointment of a committee to act with the Organizer of Local Queens to get the books of Branch Jamaica and endeavor to get the branch continued. An invitation from the Evergreen Minorities to their masked ball was accepted and twenty tickets purchased. Offer from Karl Halber of Branch Wyckoff Heights, who is on strike as a lithographer, to speak for the party, was accepted and he will be given a chance to show his ability at an early date. Organizer Burkle, in his report, complained that he did not receive answers to branch organizers and asks thru The Worker for them to at least let him know whether they get his letters or not. Speakers had been offered to trade unions and other progressive societies in the county for meetings.

Financial Secretary Heller reported having sold 250 dues stamps to the branches of Queens County during January, purchasing 200 stamps from State Committee and turning over \$10 to treasurer. Branches Wyckoff Heights, Glendale and Evergreen reported progress and good meetings. Six applications in the different branches were passed upon. The committee having in charge the entertainment to be held Feb. 24 is called to meet Friday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m., 65 Myrtle avenue. The committee is composed of Comrades Lehman, Heller, Burkle, Wenzel, Heunessy, Krueger, Schuepf, Seubert, Jr., Belske, Bender, and Kramer.

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