AGENTS, ATTENTION! Agents sending in subscriptions without remit

tances must state distinctly how long they are

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by

them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledges.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XVI.-NO. 42.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 19. 1907

HUNTER JOINS THE PARTY.

Well Known Settlement Worker and Author of "Poverty" Gives Reasons for Supporting Straight Socialism.

A Socialist in this city has received a letter from Robert Hunter, who is now in Europe making a study of So-cialism and labor legislation, in which he announces his full acceptance of Socialist principles, and applies for membership in the Socialist Party or-

Mr. Hunter, who was born at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1874, has long been identified with the movement of social reform in Chicago and New York. Between the years 1806 and 1902, he filled the office of chairman of the Investigating Committee of the City Homes Association, was superinten-dent of the Municipal Lodging House, and resident of the well-known Hull House Settlement in Unicago. In 1902, University Settlement of this city, and remained in that position in 1903. Mr. Hunter married Miss Caroline M. Phelps Stokes, a sister of Mr. J. G. New York Child Labor Commission, member of several social reform organizations, and best known as the au-thor of "Poverty", which attracted

After Eight Years.

In his letter Mr. Hunter says in part: "After eight years of belief in the principles of Socialism, and after ten years of active work in social reform, I have come to the conclusion that I can best serve those things which I have most at heart by joining the So-cialist Party. You and other friends will understand that this is only a continuation of my Socialist activity under different circumstances. Eight years ago I was on the point of joining the party, and many times since I have thought that I could no longer delay taking this step. But each time I have decided to remain for a little while longer outside the regiment, be-cause there seemed to be more import-ant work to be done for Socialism by me as an independent than as a menber of the party; I think my cour in the past has been the right one, but I am convinced that I can now best serve Socialism by becoming a member of the organization.

"I cannot fell you how much pleasure it gives me, now that the decision is made, to join hands with you in your struggle against the dominance over men and things of a small and self-centered class. I have always, in my writings, in my settlement work philanthropic undertakings, endeavor-ed to show the iniquities, the monstrous brutality even, of capitalism But these things have been done without my showing opposition to the class with which in these movements I have worked. But every day I see more clearly that so long as the capitalist class exists, poverty, wage slavery, and all the miseries which well intentioned men desire to relieve or ameli orate must continue among us. It is therefore with a feeling of intense pleasure that I now come to place myself in direct and open opposition to the most fundamental cause of our so-

Capitalism Must Go.

'Hereafter, therefore, I shall work with the party. It is still small, it is without great instruments of education, and it will always be poor; bet nevertheless, the future belongs to it. These last few months in Europe have shown me that those who most hate it are forced to simulate its morals in order to be given even a hearing by the mass of men; and everywhere tho keen intellects of the movement are beginning to dominate the best thought of the Old World. The time is surely near when capitalism, with its oppressive political and economic institutions, must go the way of the class systems which preceded it, in order that room shall be made for the

"The time certainly is near in Europe; and even in America, we see some men endeavoring to blacken the character of the Socialist movement and at the same time to point out the iniquities of the capitalist system. Lawson sees its Frenzied Finance. Hughes sees its robbery of the widows and orphans, Hearst sees its political treachery. Steffens sees its political perfidy. Miss Tarbell its soul of disbonor and hypocrisy, Robert De Forest its nurderous tenements, and Felix Adler the slavery of its children; Rossevelt sees its poisonous and fifthy food products; and all together ey are unwittingly making men wao lave brains see the justice of the Sc cialists' indictment. I suppose they rre as ignocent of what they are do ing as Pother Gapon was when he led l's worldhomen friends up to the paltee of the Tsur. I think the Tsur tapitalism will heed the appenis and exportations of the above reformers in

much the same spirit as the Russian Tsar beeded the tearful petitions of his faithful children.

The Propaganda of Events.

"Tsarism cannot reform itself nor be reformed, and neither can Capitalism. It is their nature to be as they are. The Socialists know this, but those who are still faithful to these institutions do not, and they will learn only when they in their efforts at reform. are themselves sacrificed to the greed of capitalism. It is the propaganda of events quite as much as the propa ganda of words that is bringing to the Socialist Party its converts. And events come fast with us, and each one helps to make it plain that the Cossacks of our 'Little Father' are not hired assassins, but the modern instruments of production, the class monopoly of the means of life.

"It is inconceivable that the mass of American citizens, whose lives are now subject to the power of Capitalism, should much longer remain ignorant of the necessity for the social ownership of the instruments of production. The effort to retain complete power in the use of these instruments is the chief source of our political corruption; the effort to make them yield every conceivable profit is the chief reason for our adulterated products; the greed which tries to make them enrich the capitalist class alone is the chief cause of our widespread poverty, of our enslaved women and child country must see that we have the choice either of making capital the slave or of permitting it to fasten upon us, even more securely than it yet has, its chains of slavery."

SHOT LIKE DOGS.

Maxican Workmon Are Butchered by Diaz To Break Strike and Satisfy Capitalists.

Press dispatches from the City of Mexico report that Dictator Diaz has stamped out the strike of mill workers by the slaughter of thirty or more strikers and the wounding of eighty others by soldiers at Rio Blanco and Orizaba, State of Vera Cruz.

With devilish cruelty the strikers were lined up in the early morning where their intimidated fellow-workers returning to work could see them, and shot he cold blood.

Diaz is so determined to encourage oreign capitalists to invest in Mexico that he guarantees them immunity from strikes by ruthlessly shedding the blood of the workers who have manhood enough to rebel against beggarly wages and slavish conditions.

Such methods may succeed for a time. But such success is dearly bought. for the workers of Mexico will not endure wage-slavery in silence. Meanwhile, we shall await other reports from Mexico before giving credence to stories of violence by the strikerswho may have been driven to self-defense by the tyranny of their em-

SACRIFICED TO GOD OF GOLD.

Forty Workingmen Burned To Death -First Care of Masters Is to Conceal

Cause of Accident. PITTSBURG, Jan. 10 .- Partial inestigation to ascertain the number of fatalities that occurred at the Eliea Furnaces of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Limited, last night, when an accumulation of gas exploded bursting the base of the large furnace and showering tons of molten metal over about forty men, was completed to-night. It shows that the bodies of twelve men have been recovered, from fifteen to twenty men are missing, it being generally believed that their bodies were consumed by the hot metal, and ten men are in hospitals terribly burned. Four of them are expected to die.

A number of men had their eyes burned out, and others were so badly injured that amputation of arms and legs was necessary.

Deputy Coroner Laidley says one foreigner became crazed by his injuries, and before he could be prevented leaped into a pot of molter metal and was incinerated.

The company officials say they will investigate the "unfortunate affair." but they haven't explained why no one was admitted into the plant at the time the accident occurred. Weeping women were not allowed to see whe ther their loved ones were killed or not. It is suspected that the company took time to arrange things so that the real cause of the explosion could not be learned.

Thus are the workers tortured and mangled and destroyed for the profit of a useless and idle capitalistic class

TRENTON UNION CALLS FOR ACTION.

Local Union No. 45, Sanitary Workers, Trenton, N. J., adopted strong resolutions in the Moyer-Haywood case and issued a call for all labor unions and progressive organizations to join in arranging a public indignation meeting, for which a committee is appointed to prepare. The Sanitary Workers has 550 members.

"DAILY CALL" IN SIGHT.

New York General Committee Adopts Important Recommendations Looking to Issuance Next Labor Day-To Raise Funds and Get Subscriptions.

Definite arrangements are at last under way for the publication of the 'Daily Call", the New York Socialist

At the discussion meeting of party members called by Local New York. Socialist Party, and held at the Labor Lyceum, Sunday, Jan. 6, a committee of nine was elected for the purpose of suggesting the following:

(a) A date for publishing the "Dally Call"; (b) the raising of additional funds; (c) selection of editors; (d) business manager; (e) collecting sub-scriptions; and to report its recommendations to the General Committee, so that a joint meeting of the committee, the State Committee and the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-

ng Association may be called. The committee elected by the meeting is composed of Henry L. Slobodin. Thomas J. Lewis, Henry Harris, S. Lipschitz, N. S. Reichenthal, William Kohn, I. Phillips, Geo. B. Staring, and Victor Buhr. This committee organized on Friday, Jan. 11, by electing Henry L. Slobodin chairman and Henry Harris secretary, and considered the situation at length.

At the General Committee meeting held Saturday, Jan. 12. Comrades Slobodin and Harris, a sub-committee, reported the following recommendations from the above committee to be made ilso to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association and the State Committee:

1. It was decided to recommend the publication of the "Daily Call" on Labor Day 1907.

2. The issuing of subscription lists to raise funds for the paper, such lists to be issued by the State Committees of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

3. That Local New York make aringements for a monster affair to take place not later than one month prior to the date set for the publication of the paper.

4. That the paper should be a morn-

5. That subscription cards may be printed to be used by the comrades in securing the names and addresses of probable subscribers and readers of the paper.

6. That arrangements shall be made

with the Association publishing the paper so that the party shall have a controlling vote in the editorial man agement of the paper and shall have equal representation on the Board of Directors.

7. That the organizer be requested to secure from the German party the plan of ownership of the "Vorwaerts". 8. That we call on the secretary of the State Committee and the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association to call a joint meeting of

their respective organizations. 9. That we elect H. L. Slobodin and Henry Harris as committee on reports to report to the General Committee and the joint meeting as stated above. The General Committee took up these recommendations seriatim and

concurred in them with the exception

following: The time at which the entertainmen referred to in Recommendation 3 shall be held, was referred to the City Ex-

ecutive Committee. Recommendation 6 was amended to give the party members fifty-one per cent of the representation on the Board of Directors. No action was taken with reference to Recommenda-

tion 4. Under Recommendation 7 it was decided to secure the plan of ownership of the "Chicago Socialist" as well as of the "Vorwaerts".

Comrades Harris and Siobodin were elected Committee on Reports in this matter for the General Committee.

DYING FOR LIBERTY.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 11. The slaver of Lieut.-Gen. Payloff, the military procurator of St. Petersburg. was executed early this morning at Lisynos, near Cronstadt. He refused to take the Sacrament and died unidentified and with the usual cheer for the revolution on his lips. The head of the revolutionist was removed and preserved at the headquarters of the political police for possible identifica-

A FEW QUESTIONS FOR GEER. Why doesn't the Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer of St. Paul's Chapel try to reform the business men whom he charges with corrupting the stenographers? Does he consider it a hopeless task? Or is it because his church is supported by some of these business men? The working girls who are rapping the reverend gentleman might ask him a few questions along these lines and have him explain some

BIG SOCIALIST VOTE.

Gast In Conservative Toronto-Canada Advances, Despite Strong Opposi-

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 8 .- The Socialist Party has made great gains at the municipal elections in this city on Jan. 1. Jas. Lindala, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, polled 8,277 votes for Mayor, against 13,795 for the leadng capitalist candidate. This vote for Lindala was really a protest against the rotten administration, which the old parties united to re-elect. The normal Socialist strength is shown, however, in the 1,200 to 2,000 votes polled for the Socialist candidates for he Board of Education.

"James Simpson was re-elected to the School Board by a vote of 6,607, an increase of 800 over his vote of two years ago. Simpson is a member of the typographical union. The votes for the other candidates for Board of Education were: P. Thompson, 2,442; W. H. Rawbone, 1,600; W. G. Gribble, 1,213. Two years ago the votes for the same positions were: Thompson, 2,800; Rawbone, 1.600; Peel, 1,200. This year the vote was one man one vote thru new law-formerly each voter candidate.

This is the first time the Socialist Party nominated for the mayoralty. owing to the property qualification. Woodley, the S. L. P. candidate in 1901, got 600 votes.

The daily newspapers gave the Socialists pages of free advertising, and one reproduced the manifesto issued by the local and "tore it to pieces" editorially. Professor Goldwin Smith and other capitalist apologists used several columns pleading with union men not to vote the Socialist ticket. Result: Big vote for Mayor, re-elected Simpson and already dozen new members in the local.

The provincial elections take piace in British Columbia next month, and the news comes from there that something is going to drop when 24 Socialist Party nominees enter the race in spite of a \$100 nomination fee-reduced from \$200 by activity of two Socialist members of the legislature.

TO GET GERMAN **ELECTION RETURNS.**

Local New York Socialist Party has engaged the large hall of the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84 street, for Friday, January 25, for the purpose of receiving and celebrating the election re turns from Germany. The cable announcing the number of members of the Reichstag elected by the Socialists of Germany will probably reach New York by 9 p. m. and arrangements have been made to have all the information at the hall by that time. The meeting will open at 8 p. m.

Special arrangements have been made by the "Volkszeitung" to receive the result from nearly all the election districts and the comrades may expect a full report of the German elections. German and English speakers will address the meeting. Admission will be free and every comrade should show the international solidarity by attending and celebrating the good news that will probably reach us from Germany.

THE SCHURMAN-

HILLQUIT DEBATE.

The debate between Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell University, and Morris Hillonit of New York, on "Socialism versus Individualism", will take place at New Rochelle N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 3 p. m., in the New Rochelle Theater. The debate has been arranged under the auspices of the People's Forum of New Rochelle. Admission is free.

The order of the debate has been decided as follows: Schurman to open with thirty minutes: Hillquit's reply thirty minutes; Schurman's rebuttal. twenty minutes; Hillquit's reply, thirty minutes; Schurman closes with ten minutes

Trains for New Rochelle on Sunday eave via Harlem River branch, New York, New Haven and Hartford, from the Harlem River Station, E. One Hundred and Thirty-third street, 1:57 p. m., arriving at New Rochelle, 2:28 p. m. Connections for this train can be had at One Hundred and Twentyninth street Elevated ten minutes be-Return via this route leaving New Rochelle, 6 p. m., arrive New York at 6:32 p. m. Trains for New Rochelle also leave Grand Central Station via New York division, N. Y., N. H. & H., on Sunday at 1:04 p. m. arrive 1:42 p. m. or at 2:30, arrive 3:07. Return this route 5:54 p. m., arrive New York, 6:32. As a large crowd is expected at the debate, New Yorkers hould leave in good time to get seats, Debate begins promptly at 3 p. m.

JAURES ATTACKS JEWISH BANKERS.

In "L'Humanite", Jean Jaurès at-tacks the Jewish financiers of France for their support of the Russian Loan. He accuses them by name of having covered the loan themselves and asserts that they have required only the twentieth and thirtieth part of it in repayment. Jaures announced that would interpret the government in the Chamber on the subject.

FOR MOYER AND HAYWOOD.

The New York Conference Grows Steadily in Numbers and Influence-A Letter from Debs -O'Neill Coming.

The meeting of the New York Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference on Saturday, Jan. 12, was again well attended, altho the General Committee of Local New York met on the same day and prevented many of the Socialist delegates from attending the meeting. E. Wolf presided. The meeting exceeded in enthusiasm all former

The work for the great demonstration in Grand Central Palace next Sunday evening took up much of the time and the delegates from the labor organizations showed great anxiety to do their share in making this demonstration of the workers of New York City one worthy of the occasion. Eugene V. Debs sent a written communication expressing his regret at could give two or three votes to one being unable to participate in this great protest on account of sickness. The letter relates in detail the conspiracy to hang the imprisoned officers of the W. F. of M. and the effect that the culmination of the plot will have on the labor movement in general. The letter evoked great enthusiasm and the suggestions of Comrade Debs were taken up and discussed by the dele-

More New Delegates.

The following additional organizations sent delegates to the Conference: Second Agitation Committee, S. P.: Eccentric Ass'n of Stationary Firemen, Local No. 121; Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers, Local No. 490; A. K. & S. K., Br. 153; 6th A. D., Party: Carl Sahm (Musical Union): Pattern Makers' Ass'n of Greater New York: Russian Democratic Labor Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 513; Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers, Local No. 256; Piano and Organ Workers' Local, No. 16; German Engineers' Local, No. 110 of the I. W. W.; Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers' Union, No. 1.

Acting Treasurer Jas. Kirwan of the W. F. of M., sent a communication informing the conference of the necessary steps taken by the defense. It is expected that the trial will take place on Jan. 26, in Caldwell, Idaho, when the attorneys for the defense will move a dismissal of the case on the ground that the case was not tried within the time limit prescribed by the constitution of the state of Idaho. Should this be denied they will ask for a change of venue on the ground of the prejudice existing in Idaho against the prisoners, and that no fair trial can be secured there. This wili probably also be denied, and under the circumstances the case may be argued in Caldwell during the latter part of January.

The Conference decided to publish 50,000 additional leaflets in English and 20,000 in German. Arrangements wili be made to secure the co-operation of the remaining organizations as yet not represented in the Conference.

For National Action.

The reports of the delegates were very promising. Several organizations. in addition to making liberal donations for the Defense and Agitation Funds. have also passed resolutions calling upon their National and International Officers to use their influence with the president of the American Federation of Labor so that steps may be taken for the organizing of a National Conference *representing the entire

country. The Central Federated Union, at its meeting on Sunday, adotped a resolution calling on the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L. to take immediate and energetic steps in behalf of the imprisoned officers of the W. F. of M. The resolution was introduced by the delegates from Cigar Packers' Union No. 251, and the almost unanimous vote east for the resolution showed that the sentiment of the delegates to the C. F. U. is manifestly in favor of our imprisoned comrades

And More Donations.

The Italian Stone Masons' reported Conation of \$300 to the Defense Fund :the Joint Executive Board of the Piano and Organ Workers a first installment of \$100; Cigar Makers' Union No. 90 has levied an assessment of 10 cents on each of its members. which will bring in at least \$500; the delegates from the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Council reported a dona tion of \$10, and will see to it that every local under its jurisdiction is represented in the conference and makes further donations. At C. F. U.-meeting on Sunday the following additional donations were reported: Carpenters No. 1548, \$25; Carpenters No. 478, \$100; Carpenters No. 473, \$100; Carpenters No. 476, \$50; Dock Builders, \$50.

Suggestions were made looking towards securing the co-operation of the organizations in the building trades as die out nor their protests be silenced.

GREAT PROTEST DEMONSTRATION.

On Behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone at Grand Central Palace, Sunday, Jan. 20, 8 p. m.

A great protest demonstration, ar- | blooded conspiracy to hang three innoranged under the auspices of the New York Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, will be held in Grand Central Palace, Forty-third street and Lexing- ers in other cities to increased activity. ton avenue, on Sunday evening. Jan. 20. All friends and sympathizers with the cause of the imprisoned officers of Western Federation of Miners should do their best to make this fresh from the scene where the crime meeting an unparalleled success.

Isaac Cowen, a veteran in the Labor and Socialist movement, will preside and other speakers will be: Franklin H. Wentworth of Massachusetts, John M. O'Neill of Denver, Colo., editor of the "Miners' Magazine"; Jas. Hatch, ex-chairman of the Centra! Federated Union: Wm. A. Coakley, president of the National Union of Lithographers' Helpers: Alexander Jonas in German and M. Zametkin in Jewish. The music will be furnished by the Carl Sahm Club of New York.

The doors will be opened at 7 p. m. The hall will accommodate about 8,000 persons, and it is expected that the workers of New York will not only fill every available seat, but that the standing room will be taxed to its utmost capacity. Never in history has Fourth street. Volunteers must be at there been need for a call to action the meeting place not later than 7 such as the one inspired by this cold-

cent men, because they proved loyal to the cause of Labor. Let the enthusiasm of this demonstration spread all over the country and arouse the work-

It is fortunate that one of the speakers will be John M. O'Neill, who has been a co-worker of Moyer-Haywood, and who win tell us in ringing words. has been perpetrated, the details of this conspiracy. Every comrade and sympathizer should not only endeavor to be present but bring also as many others as he can reach.

The conspiracy of silence and misepresentation on the part of the capitalist press can only be broken by a demonstration such as New York pever saw before, and this can only be done with the co-operation of all those interested in having our brothers receive justice that is due them from the Idaho courts.

There are needed about 100 volumteers for the various committees on the day of the meeting. All those will-ing to help should communicate at once with Secretary U. Solomon, 66 E.

and that the Executive Committee of SILK MILLS the Conference sends committees to these organizations

O'Neill At Next Meeting.

The next meeting of the Conference will take place on Saturday, Jan. 19, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. John M. O'Nelll, editor of the "Miners Magazine" of Denver, will be present and review in detail the conspiracy and probably make suggestions as to future work of the Conference. Every delegate is requested to be present and show the representative of the Western Federation of Miners that the labor organizations of New York city are in full sympathy with their persecuted brothers in the West.

Defense and Agitation Funds Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions: FOR THE DEFENSE FUND:-Na-

tional Print Cutters' Ass'n, \$10; Amalg. Ladies' Garment Workers' No. 10, \$10; Commercial Telegraphers' League, \$10; N. Y. Typographical Union No. 6, \$75; Bronx Board of Building Trades Repesentatives, \$10; United Neckwenr Cutters, \$5; United Engineers' No. 1. \$10; Bricklayers' Union No. 11, \$50; Bro. of Chandelier & Brass Workers. 85: Mobel Arbeiter Mannerchor, \$10; German Engineers' Local No. 110 of the I. W. W., \$25; Bro. of Painters' Local No. 499, \$75; Club Malkasten, \$10: P: Reichert, \$1:: Butchers' Union No. 174, \$25; do. collected on lists, \$13.25; Bricklayers' & Masons Local No. 32, \$20; do. Local No. 37, \$25; do. Local No. 84, \$20; Bronx Agitation Committee Socialist Passy. \$10: Bakers' Union No. 1, \$10; Cremation Society No. 9, \$8; Arbeiter Kinder Kasse Br. 6, \$5; Cigar Packers' Union No. 251, \$50; Arbeiter Mannerchor, \$5; Krakauer Bros. Piano Shop, \$10; collection at Brooklyn meeting thru Miss Luella Twining, \$20.35; Bronx Labor Conneil \$25; Robemian Rutchers' No. 273, \$25; Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, \$100; Steam Fitters' Union, \$10; Compressed Air Workers' "nion, \$10; Paper Handlers' Union No. 11,234, \$10; A. K. & S. K. Br. 153, \$10; previously acknowledged, \$3,388,-95; total to date \$4,106,55

FOR THE AGITATION FUND:-Bricklayers' Union No. 11, \$50; do. No. 32, \$5; do No. 84, \$5; Cherikower Progr. Benev. Society, \$5.25; Chas. Stifter, \$1: Bro. of Painters No. 499, \$25; Wood Carvers & Modellers' Assn., \$25; Butchers' Union No. 174, \$25; Cremation Society No. 43, \$5; Broux Agitation Committee Socialist Party, \$20; Russian S. D. L. Party, \$10 Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union, \$10; Cremation Society No. 9. \$2: Arbeiter Kinderkasse Br. 6, 85; Laborers' Union No. 9, \$10; Arbeiter Mannerchor, \$5; M. S., \$8; 16th A. D. Socialist Party, \$5; A. K. & S. K. Br. 153, \$2; previously acknowledged, \$1. 796,02; total to date, \$2,019.27.

All contributions to the Defeuse Fund from organizations in Manhattan and the Bronx should be sent to Financial Secretary U. Solomon, 66 Fast Fourth street New York, stating the fund for which the donation is in-

At time of going to press we learn that the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone cannot take place before March 5, 1907, as the court will not be convened before that date. The court was to convene on Jan. 26, but it has been postponed until March 5. This is more evidence that it is the purpose of the prosecution to wear out the defence by delay but the workers must not allow their interest to yet not represented in the Conference | Now more than ever must your voices | "Socialism" as a premium.

FORM TRUST.

Another Step in Concentration-Salesmen / Will Be Hit Hard. It was announced Saturday that

steps were being taken for the consolidation of some 30 silk manufacturing concerns in a company to be known as the American Silk Company. This will be a New York corporation, and it has already been organized with a nominal capitalization, which will later be increased to \$22,500,000. The capital, it is expected, will be divided into \$10,500,000 preferred and \$12,-000,000 common stock, and the estimated "earnings" of the project when completed, with the expected savings administration economies, placed at from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 a year.

The plants which are going into the consolidation are situated in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the New England states. among them is the York Silk Manufacturing Company of York, Pa., which has a capital of \$1,000,000, and controis the Merchants' Silk Company at Kutztown, Pa. It, is estimated that the aggregate production of all the plants going into the new concern will be at the outset not less than \$10,000,-000 annually. They control some 5,000 looms, out of a total of some 30,000 in

the United States.

Matthew G. Collins, who will be general manager of the big company, gave out a statement showing how the capitalists interested would profit by the combination. Each of the plants, he pointed out, now makes from 10 to 50 different qualities of silk, which involves an expensive diversification of staff and high operating expenses. Under the centralized control each mill will confine itself to one quality and width of goods. By this means the same number of employees can turn out a great deal more goods in a year-or, to put it more correctly, the market can be supplied by a smaller number of workers and part of the employees can be laid off, thus reducing the wage roll and increasing pro-

Another large saving will be made in the sales department. Each of the competing companes now has a staff of salesmen trying to cover the whole field. When the mills are combined only one set of salesmen will be needed and several hundred men now holding fairly good positions will be turned off to hunt for jobs elsewhere.

Finally, the combine will seek to build up its organization so that It will control every step of the business from the importation of the raw mate rial to the sale of the finished product to merchants, cutting off the commissions of large numbers of jobbers,

commission men, and brokers. Altogether, it will be another big step toward the complete trustification which will drive to Socialism those whom reason cannot lead.

be heard so that all the world shall hear of this shameful persecution of our brothers. Protest and Protest and Protest until they are Free!

-Bob Jennett is the name of the Illinois man who supports a wife and fifteen children on wages never greater than sixty cents a day. He has no automobile and seldom attends grand opera.-New York Commercial.

-For \$6, twelve yearly subscriptions to The Worker and Spargo's

The Worker. N ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WLEKLY SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

tishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 44 | 4 Beekman. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

Bundle Rates: than 100 copies, per copy.... Weekly Bundles:

le to The Worker. Communications con-roing the editorial legariment of the oper should be addressed to the Editor The Worker. Communications for the Olkszeitung" should be separately ad-

"Volksacitung" should be separately addressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clear assa. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded: Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Recepts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number of the wrapper, the week following recept of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints about the husiness or editoral management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialit Co-operative Publishing Association, 15 Spruce street, New York.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. (FreeiGential) 96.961 (State and Congressional) ... 229.762 1904 (Freddential)408.280



REAL ORGANIZERS TO BE PUT IN THE FIELD.

Elsewhere in this paper we print the minutes of the recent meeting of the National Executive Committee, in which is outlined the plan for organization work to be done during the pine months beginning with March 1. We consider the plan an excellent one and would urge all party officers, national, state, and local, and, indeed, all party members to examine it carefully and then to give their loyal and energetic support to the National Office in carrying it into effect.

Organization is for us the crying need of the day. Our party has reached such proportions that in almost every part of the country a fairly continuous and fairly intelligent propaganda is assured by the efforts of the local comrades and of the Socialist press, even if the assistance of the national organization should be withdrawn. That assistance, certainly, ought not to be withdrawn, for, besides adding to the total amount of propaganda work, it has a great value in unifying and harmonizing the propaganda in different parts of the country, correcting local mistakes and balancing eccentric tendencies. But propaganda, in the strict sense of the word, is not, we believe, the most important function of the national organization. During each presidential and congressional campaign, indeedfor some four or six months out of each twenty-four-even the national is compelled to devote the greater share of its efforts to propaganda, especially to aiding it in the weaker states and districts and in those where peculiarly critical conditions exist, all the time. To some extent it ought to do this work all the year round. But during at least threefourths of every two years our national body should give much more of its attention to the less showy but at least equally important work of organization. Ideally, organization and propaganda should go hand in hand; practically-working with our limited means-when we have to choose between them we should give the preference to organization work, which will at once secure the results of previous propaganda and make future propaganda easier and more effective. Heretofore we have not, in the conduct of our national work, shown a due ap-

To be more specific: We have had a considerable staff of National Lecturers and Organizers in the field all the time. Most of these are very good lecturers and do valuable propaganda work wherever they can be used; but the amount of their work is limited and their maintenance in the field is made unduly expensive by the lack of proper organization in the places where their services are most needed Most if not all of them are good lecturers; but it may be seriously questioner whether most of them are good organizers. At any rate, most of the inary work is about finished, his time

preciation of this fact.

work they do is lecturing and not or- is wasted-even worse than wasted, ganizing. The reverse should be the case, except in campaign time

Two things are in question-the quality of the man and the way in which the man is used. Some men are good at both kinds of work, but most are not. Many of our best propagandists are almost entirely useless at real organization work; and many of our best organizers are comparatively poor speakers. If a good organizer can speak well, so much the better; but we need to have good organ izers in the field, even if they cannot speak at all. Moreover, even the most efficient of organizers can do but little if he is used in the manner proper to a lecturer. A lecturer does his work-that is, after preparation, he "delivers the goods"-in a single evening, and then moves on to the next place, there to repeat the same task. The organizer needs a day or two to survey the ground and examine the material and then several days to do his work. To illustrate: Here is an industrial

because nothing more is heard of the

one or two new party members; if we

could "strike while the iron is "hot"

of labor and money. At the worst, a

wave of "reform" or "radicalism"

strikes the town at a critical moment;

the politicians are on the alert and

have means at their disposal to act

promptly; half our vote is swept

away, because our voters are scatter-

ed, unorganized, untrained; and the

faithful comrades sigh over the stu-

pidity of the working class and go to

work again, handicapped by the con-

sciousness of failure. The state or na-

tional organization sees the weakness

of the local and provides speakers

gratis for a little while. But the work

is carried on in the same superficial

and unsystematic manner and, with a

few exceptions, the Socialist voters

still fail to realize the great difference

between our party and others-the

necessity of active participation, sup-

port, and control by the rank and file.

There is again worked up a large body

of Socialist sentiment, which can be

relied on at the polls nine times out of

ten; but there is still only a small

ody of Socialist thought and action.

which can be relled on ten times out

of ten at the polls and everywhere

else. Now let an energetic and expe-

rienced organizer visit this place and

be given time and opportunity to do

his work. He may not make a speech.

except a few plain and quiet talks to

small gatherings of comrades and

sympathizers. Most of his work may

consist in personal conversations. But

if he is the right man and is given a

fair show, the chances are that he

leaves the local doubled in size, more

than doubled in practical knowledge.

brought into closer touch with the

state and national organizations, and

inspired with confidence in its own

ability to do things it never dreamed

of doing before. It is quite probable

that a single visit from a real organ-

izer will put that weak and struggling

or inert local on its feet so that with-

in a year it will have a few fairly

good speakers in its own ranks and

will be able to do several times as

much propaganda work as it ever did

in the past and to give final cial sup-

port to the state and national organi-

zations instead of involving them in

If the organizer is given a fair

show, we say. He can do nothing in

two or three days. He must have that

much time to get acquainted and pre-

pare plans and then a week or perhaps

a fortnight for his actual work. If

he is moved on just when his prelim-

night will be well spent. town with from 5,000 to 25,000 inhab-In many cases the local comrades itants; our party has from 100 to 500 will not at first appreciate the need or votes-a very good beginning; the value of such work. Pretty generally local party organization has from five they will not be either able or willing to twenty-five fairly active members. to pay for it. They may think it betas many more who pay dues but do little else, and an equal number who ter worth while to put up \$25 to get a speaker for a single meeting than to are generally in arrears and on the contribute \$10 for a week's work by ragged edge of party membership. an organizer. They will know better (There are some hundreds of towns in afterward and will make it up in the the United States to which this depayment of dues and contributions to scription will apply.) None of the the state and national campaign funds. comrades are public speakers; by strenuous efforts and devoted sacrifice But at the time they cannot be expected to bear more than a small share they can arrange a public meeting every month or two, to be addressed of the expense. The state and national organizations must expect a heavy by a speaker sent out by the state or deficit on every real organiler's tour national organization. Sometimes, as a result of accident or of bad manageand must consider it as a necessary ment, the meeting is a "frost", and some of the comrades get discouraged and become inactive. Even when it is

We ought to have been doing this work long before this. Now that it is successful, much of the effect is lost definitely resolved upon, let no effort be spared to make it completely sucparty for a month or two; the lecture cessful. Let the state committees in those states to which organizers are may net us a dozen new votes and first assigned set an example of cordial co-operation in routing them and by means of personal canvassing, disputting all needed information and tribution of literature, and a good orassistance at their disposal. And let ganization meeting the next week, the all state committees, locals, and indiresult would be trebled. But the active vidual party members do their best to supply plentiful funds for the Nationcomrades are too few and too inexpeal Office to use in prosecuting its exrienced to do this work. At the best, tensive and promising plans. we advance slowly and at great cost

since he has aroused expectations and

disappointed them. But if he has time

to visit inactive or delinquent mem-

bers and promising sympathizers, to

give the comrades a practical demon-

stration in house-to-house canvassing

and getting subscriptions for party

papers, to show them the best method

of advertising meetings, to impress

upon them the newsity for good

book-keeping and financial and mem-

bership reports; to explain to them the

value of classified lists of voters and

sympathizers, to give them such ad-

vice as they may seem to need about

arranging the details of indoor and

outdoor meetings and picnics and fes-

tivals, to suggest the best books for

them to read and the best pamphlets

for them to lend or sell to their neigh-

bors and shopmates, to show them

how to avoid overdoing it)-if he has

time for these and other things which

he knows how to do. his week or fort-

"As we expected, Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and John Coryell have been discharged by the courts. The dignity of the law has been duly recognized, the police have again proven their vigilance, the papers were furnished another sensation, and the anarchists got more free advertising. Everybody ought to be satisfied. Let us now talk about Harriman and what is to be done to him.

The stricken families of the victims of the typhoid fever epidemic in Scranton are threatening to bring suits in the courts against the water company." No one with any knowledge of court processes to-day can believe that the courts will award anything against the companies. In Scranton the same company that controls the water power also controls the heat and lighting, escape punishment from the courts. which bear a strong resemblance to the quality of the Scranton water. The poor people who have been the chief sufferers from the epidemic could best get even with the water company by voting next election for the ownership by themselves of the water works and all other means used in the production and distribution of the necessities of

HOW TO GET HONEST CON-GRESSMEN.

"Some Congressmen would use their prestige for gain, no matter how large their salaries, but those who have delicacy and sense of fitness should not be put to that temptation. The Congressman who has served his country faithfully and with steady resistance to the constant temptation to use his position for indirect gains should not find himself at the end of his term without money and without occupa-No public career should be tion. closed to the ambitious poor. No office should pay so small a salary as to be confined either to men of wealth or to men who will use it for indirect and unlawful gains. The pay of Congressmen should be raised to \$7,500 per year at least."

So says "Collier's". We wonder, we truly wonder, what is the accepted definition of poverty in the office of "Collier's". Five thousand dollars a year is about five, or six times the average yearly wages of skilled and well organized mechanics; it is at least twelve or fourteen times the average yearly wages of the far greater numbers of laborers and Aictory operatives. If the holding of an office at a

salary of \$5,000 a year, besides mileage and clerk-hire and under conditions which allows the incumbent considerable leisure for other work-if the honest holding of such an office leaves a man at the end of his term "without money", so that the incumbent is practically forced to graft or quit-if that is so, how can "Collier's" have the face to talk about the prosperity of the working class or to be scandalized at the occasional dishonesty of labor leaders? If the way to promote honesty in Congress is to increase the salaries of its members, does it not follow that it is vastly more important quite imperatively necessary, indeed, simply as a means of safe-guarding public morality, to double the incomes of miners, weavers, tailors, bakers, meat workers, and scavengers? "Collier's" will hardly admit the

how to use the public library and the conclusion. It will still preach to local newspaper and the young men's workingmen that it pays to be honest. debating societies for propaganda (and while arguing that statesmen must be paid to be honest. And, after all, its position is not altogether inconsistent. Granting the assumption that Congressmen must come from the ranks of the bourgeoisie, it is true enough that we cannot expect them to be even moderately honest unless they are liberally paid- and even when liberally paid, we need not be too sure about the results. Why should busiless men and servitors of the business class, who are in the position to ge rich dishonestly and whose only ideal is that of success in getting rich dis honestly-that is getting rich without doing productive work-why should they give up at once their material interest and the ideal of their class in deference to vulgar or antiquated sentiment? And of course "Collier's" and other organs of the business men's world would never dream of suggesting that the surest way to get an honest Congress is to fill it with men chosen by and from and for the only fundamentally honest class in society -the working people, whose labor doubly pays for its living, and among whom dishonesty is as much the exception as it is the rule in the tlominant class.

"Russia's Need of Money-Surprise Caused by Necessity for New Loan to Meet Deficit." That is a headline from a Monday evening paper. The only real ground for surprise is that anybody should be surprised at the Tsar's government needing another loan so soon. Of course it does. An autocracy which systematically keeps the great mass of its subjects on the verge of starvation, which normally squanders uncounted millions among a degenerate court and a thievish bureaucracy, and which has now for many months been in a death struggle with the rising forces of popular revolution-how should it be anything else than bankrupt? The headline needs amendment at another point, too. Russia is in need, and dire need, no doubt. But the subject of the article is not Russia's need of money, but the Russian government's need of moneyquite a different thing. The Russian government is Russia's worst enemy Every dollar lent to the Russian gov ernment is a blow against the rights and hopes of Russia. And let the lenders clearly understand that when Russia «rlumphs over that bankrupt and this makes it powerful enough to tyranny, Russia will not pay one cent of the money that has been lent for her enslavement.

> It is reported that Speaker Wadsworth of the New York Assembly, was called to Washington by President Roosevelt the other day to consult about the legislation to be acted upon by the New York legislature this session. This fact would not be worth mentioning, were it not that the President has no authority to meddle in any way with the actions of any state legislature. This is only another indication of the far-reaching scope of the President's activities as extended by the present incumbent. And it is all accepted as a matter of course by a people which has always prided itself as being against centralization of power into a few hands.

Last week the news came from Pittsburg for the first time that typhoid fever was epidemic there. This was news to the world outside of Pittsburg, but it was an old story inside of Aliegheny County. For several months the hospitals and every other available building has been full of patients, but the papers, for bustness reasons, kept the facts from the public as .much as possible and the press dispatches only carried the news to the country at large when the facts could no longer be concealed. The business interests are so concerned about maintaining business and attracting people to Pittsburg and thus increase the value of real estate and the supply of wage slaves that the horrible truth about the frightful conditions existing thru the filthy water supply and the generally unsanitary state of the whole county is suppressed. Human life is considered of no value beside that of property in the minds of the profit-sodden, soulless money-grubbers of America.

President Shea of the Teamsters was not allowed to testify on his own behalf, the his lawyers wanted him to have a chance to give the history of the strike. He was allowed to answer one question. That was all. And the jury will now pass upon the evidence which Shea did not have an opportunity to refute. This is capitalistic justice. It is the only kind of justice the workers will get as long as they vote power into the hands of the capitalist class

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER

We find nothing in the written law of our party which forbids any party member to speak or write to other comrades or groups of comrades offering them good or bad advice as to the way they should vote in any party election or referendum. If Comrades Thomas and Thompson stand upon the letter of the law, they are within their legal rights when they make a "slate" and circularize selected locals in its support. Also, let them not forget, any other comrade is within his rights when he censures such a method, points out that it is a favorite method of cheap politicians, declares that it tends to destroy that mutual confidence and frankness which is the first great requisite for constructive work, and advises his comrades to show their disapproval by rejecting the advice of the slate-makers.

There is nothing in our party's written law to prohibit electioneering. In that our written law is quite right: such a prohibition would certainly be futile and might be dangerous. But there is, we think, very much in our unwritten law, in the ethical tradition of our movement, which discounte nances just the sort of electioneering which Comrade Thomas and more especially Comrade Thomuson have been doing.

In the first place, Socialists-those, at least, who are not of the Thomas-Thompson brand of "construction--are not inclined to favor the subtle hair-splitting which in a case like this would totally divorce Elizabeth H. Thomas and Carl D. Thomp son from State Secretary Thomas and State Organizer Thompson. They would, we think, have a good deal more respect for these comrades if, instead of taking refuge behind this theory of dual personality, they had "Yes, we, state officers of the party, in pursuance of a plan concerted with Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath, Winfield R. Gaylord, candidates, and with some other comrades. have been trying to make a still hun to capture three places on the National Executive Committee for the Wisconsin men named; we are sorry our action has become publicly known; but since it has, we stand for it with out apology; others are free to follow our example if they choose; and 'those

who don't like it may lump it." In the second place, we think most Socialists will agree with Comrade Ufert that, if certain comrades think fit to nominate a factional ticket in a party election, it would be much more honorable for them to propose and advocate it quite openly, by means of circulars sent to all locals, instead of only selected ones, or, in the present case, by means of the paper columns are certainly open to the "constructors" of this slate. They might regret/the carrying of factional ism to such a point; but they would surely find open and undisguised factionalism more consistent with the ideals of Social Democracy and less dangerous to the Socialist organization than this "gum-shoe and dark-lantern" tionists".

In the third place, we think most Socialists-and even most old-party men, leaving out the professedly unscrupulous politicians—will agree that it is highly dishonorable for the promoters of a slate of this sort to include in it, without his knowledge and in violation of what they well know to be his desire, the name of a man whose opinions are widely at variance with those of the majority on the slate. It is dishonorable because it is an attempt to steal the influence of his name and use it against what he honestly stands for. It is dishonorable also, because it inflicts a wanton insult upon him and tends to injure his reputation and diminish his usefulness; for, while he emphatically repudiates the connection as soon as he can do so, it is to be expected that the repudiation will never reach all whom the original circular has reached and that many will think they have reason for suspecting him of duplicity, of tacitly accepting an alliance with those whom he explicitly opposes.

Truly, we think the party could very well dispense with the "blessings which the ex-reverend State Organizer of Wisconsin so unctuously bestows upon it and that it would willingly re him from the self-imposed "duty" of practically fanning the flames of faction while conning over the phrases of harmony and constructive Socialism.

President W. D. Mahon of the street car workers is reported to have said. at the Mrs. Potter Palmer gathering: The working people want bathroom in their homes", but nothing about th labor officials who were present needing a bath after consorting with August Belmont and others like him

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

Report of Important Meeting Hedi Dec. 15, 16, 17, 1906.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party met in special session at Chicago, Dec. 15, 1906, with A. H. Fioaten, Chas. H. Kerr. William Mailly, A. M. Simons, Chas. G. Towner and John M.

Chas. Drees acted as Secretary of the

After reading the call for the special meeting of the National Executive Com-mittee, National Secretary Barnes read the following letters from Comrades U. Sol-Cleveland, O., respectively:

Dear Comrades:—I wish to inform you that at the regular meeting of our General Committee, after a discussion on the advisability of having the National Organization of the party take steps to have a special representative at the trial of Comrades Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, for the purpose of supplying daily reports of the trial to all the Socialist papers, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That Local New York Socialist party calls upon the National Secretary to have a special representative on the ground for the purpose of supplying daily to the Socialist press the details of the trial, and that Local New York piedge the sum of \$25 for the purpose of assisting in defraying this expense. Our delegates to the Moyer-Haywood conference were also instructed to bring this matter up at the meeting of the conference so that additional funds for this purpose may be raised."

Please let us know whether you favor our proposition, and what action on the same will be taken by the National Executive Committee. The \$25 are at your

his purpose let us known in the National and Please let us known proposition, and what account proposition, and what account same will be taken by the National assume will be taken by the National account of the National A same will be taken by \$25 are at ecutive Committee. The \$25 are at ecutive Committee of the \$25 are at ecutive Committee. sition.—Fraternally yours, (Signed) U. SOLOMON, Organizer.

Cieveland, O., Dec. 14, 1906,
Dear Comrade: --Until this morning I
thought I would be able to make the trip
to attend the session of the Executive
Committee called by you. However, our
affairs at the other at this time will not affairs at the office at this time will not permit of my beling away even for a day or two. However, I wish to say that the matter presented by you to the committee is in my estimation of great moment. Conferences of the character you suggest on behalf of the parties to be brought together are ticklish things to handle, and may do more harm than good.

Unless the response is universal and hearty, the effect will be nil. My colleagues on the committee will realize, and I leave it to their judgment and don't wish to place any obstacles in the way of aiding our incarcerated comrades. But it is a very serious proposition and should not be made a bungle of.

a bungle of.

Regarding to advising Plate Matter Committee, I am of the opinion that it would be better to leave this matter for the incoming Executive Committee instead of trying to assume this responsibility in the last days of our evidence.

Ing to assume this responsibility in the last days of our existence as a committee. Personal state of the opinion that the new committee should take this matter under advisement, being called together as soon as the votes have been counted and results known.

Regretting my inability to be with you in body, rest assured that in mind I am. Extend in my behalf to the members the compliments of the season with the hope velopment of the Socialist party and movevelopment of the Socialist party and movement than ever before witnessed.

Good willcand best wishes to all.—Fraternally yours,

Good Willoand best ternally yours, (Signed) ROBERT BANDLOW. An informal discussion on the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone situation ensued. Com-rade Mailly directed attention to the meeting of the New York Moyer-Haywoood Conference that evening in New York City. Upon motion by Floaten it was decid

that the following telegram be sent by National Secretary Barnes to Comrade Solomon, Secretary of the Moyer, Haywood, l'ettibone conference, 66 East Fourth street, New York, N. Y.:

"National Executive Committee considers labor organizations better take inditative in calling national conference for defense, and will co-operate if such action is taken by your conference to-night. Wire Dally Socialist Press rates to-night what action is taken."

At the afternoon session Comrades Float en, Kerr, Mailly, Towner and work were

Frederic Heath of Milwaukee, Wis., representing the National Plate Matter Com mittee, was present in conference on the subject of plate matter.

A motion was adopted that the National Executive Committee suggest that Comrade Heath consult the various metal and mail plate companies as to terms for such service conditioned upon copy for same being supplied free and the National Secretary to correspond with locals to ascertain upon what terms and to what extent local pubation to be at the disposal of the Plate Matter Committee.

It was decided that the N. E. C. proc to elect a committee of three on constitution in accordance with National Committee

Nomiations for Committee on Constitution: Winfield R. Gaylord, Milwaukee, Wis., by Kerr; James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind., Mailly: Chas. H. Kerr. (Floaten; Lena Morrow Lewis, Chicago, Ill., by Mailly

Upon motion Comrades Kerr, Gaylord and Onent were selected the Committee on Con-

At the morning session, Sunday, Dec. 16, Comrades Floaten, Kerr, Mailly, Towner and Work were present. No reply having been received to the telegram sent to th New York Moyer-Haywood conference, the National Secretary was instructed to

again. A motion was adopted that the National Secretary be directed to send a special circular letter to the officials and locals enumerated in Motion 13 regarding sugges tions for amendments to the National Constitution, notifying them that the Commit tee on Constitution has been elected, and requesting them to send in their sugges-tions, if any, as soon as possible.

On the question of E. E. Carr's trip to

Florida, it was decided that the Nation d Office render service in securing dates en route to and from Florida without in curring liabilities.

On the question of J. E. Snyders' trip to York City, it was decided that the National Secretary assist Comrade J. E. Snyder in securing dates and assign him for organizing work at such places as may apply for such services.

then thoroly discussed, after which a sub committee of three composed of Work, Floaten and Mailly was appointed to form-ulate the plan decided upon.

At the afternoon session, Comrades Float n, Kerr, Mailly, Towner and Work were National Secretary Barnes presented let-

ter from Scattle, Wash., on organization suggesting the circuiting of speakers and upon motion the letter, which follows, was incorporated in the minutes and that locals be requested to notify the National Sec-retary if they are willing to co-operate in

Carrying out the suggestions.

Seattle, Oct. 13, 1906.

Dear Comrade:—Local Seattle is endeavoring to make arrangements for Sunday night propaganda meetings. In order to reach the largest audiences, it is necessary to have the strongest speakers, and with this in

yiew it desires to invoke the aid of the na-tional office.

We believe that the time has come when propaganda in the larger towns should be arranged for separately from the smaller communities and country plases. The speak-ers' committee has proposed the following lian, which the Vaccutive Committee has

communities and country plases. The speak-ers' committee has proposed the following plan, which the Executive Committee has approved, and which the local desires to have the national secretary carry out.

1. The arrangements of circuits of lo-cals, from coast to coast, or from Chicago to the Pacific coast, formed of such locals as can secure a sufficient audience to stand railroad fare, (a sufficient number of locals being arranged on each circuit so that the

various locals on each circuit), the cost of advertising. Pullman fare and other personal expenses, and five dollars a day wages. An audience of 250 at ten cents admission will cover these expenses, including hall rent. Where larger audiences can be secured, larger hall rent can be paid.

2. The advertising should be more expensive than has been customary for Socialist speakers. All the printing for each speaker should be done at the Chicago office. We think that, to a moderate degree theatrical methods of advertising might be adopted. The speakers should be generously billed as extractive.

Each local on each circuit should

plan. We have placed the daily wage at dollars, because we wish to have only speakers who can attract large crowds, I whose Socialism is of the right brand. We think that a tour on any of these weeks' time,

(Signed) A. WAGENKNECHT, Secretary of Local Senttle. sub-committee on organization subtted the following report:

In view of the importance of more thru organization, generally recognized through the party, and the preparation necessary for the National campaign of 1908, the Nafor the National campaign of 1908, the Na-tional Executive Committee proposes that the energies and resources of the national office be concentrated principally, during 1907, on organizing work wherever such ap-pears to be most favorable. As the most feasible method of conducting this work, it is proposed that the country be sub-divided into districts consisting of certain states, an organizer to be selected for each district to work therein for a definite period providing such organizer be acceptable to the different state committees within the territory.

ine different state committees within the territory. It is proposed in pursuance of this plan, that all existing contracts with organizers expire not later than March 1, 1907, and contracts made with organizers from that or any succeeding date to not later than December 1, 1907. This would ensure an organizer engaged from March 1, at least nine months' employment, and others engaged after that date in proportion. It is understood that organizers can be changed or transferred from any given territory whenever conditions should necessitate such change or transfer.

territory whenever conditions should accessitate such change or transfer.

It is not proposed that the lecture work be entirely abandoned, but the pressing necessity of direct organizing makes it essential that the lecture feature be for the present subordinated. Lecturers can be later sent out to supplement the organizing work, but upon terms that will cover the expense of the lectures thus leaving the national office free to concentrate its finances upon organizing.

In the present condition of the national office is finances, the number of organizers to be engaged under this plan must be limited to its immediate resources, the number to be increased as finances warrant. For the same reason those states should focely first attention where state elections

number to be increased as finances warrant. For the same reason those states should receive first attention where state elections occur in 1907, other states to be attended to in their rejutive importance.

The districts are selected as follows:
1st. Connecticut. Massachusettts, Vermont. Maine, New Hampshire. Rhode Island (state elections 1907 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island).

2nd. New York, New Jersey and Delaware (state elections in New Jersey).
3rd. Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia (state elections 1907 in Pennsylvania and Maryland).

1917 in both states).

Ohio and Kentacaj n both states). Michigan and Indiana. Wiscopsin and Minnesota Illinois and Iowa. Missouri and Arkansas.

8th. Missouri and Arkansas.
9th. Nebraska and Kansas.
10th. Okiahoma and Texas.
11th. Montana and Idaho.
12th. Arizona and New Mexico.
13th. Colorado and Wyoming.
14th. North Dakota and South Dakota.
15th. Washington and Oregon.
16th. California, Nevada and Utah.
17th. Virginia, North Carolina and South

arolina.

18th. Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisi

19th, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, The report was adopted.

The following assignments of organizers for the district named, dating fro 1, 1907, if comrades are available, were

1st District—M. W. Wilkins. 3rd District—Isaac Cowen. 4th District—John Collins. It was noted that in the case of George

H. Goebel, at present on the Pacific Coast, his engagement extend until present arrangements are fulfilled

The following telegram received from U. Solomon, New York, 4:15 p. m.

Conference considers the calling of National Conference the work of National Excentive Committee, will be represented when conference is called; will co-operate concerning having representative at trial. Our agitation will start immediately.

The following telegram, received 5.15

p. m. thru delay in transmission by Tele-graph Co., from U. Solomon: Have, wired last night that conference rejected National Conference proposition. Will confine activity in New York. Cooperate in sending representatives to Idaho. National Executive Committee may call National Conference. We will send delegates and begin raising funds and agitation immediately.

After further discussion on the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone situation and arrang ing for a conference with Clarence Dar-row, one of the attorneys for the defense, the committee adjourned 6.45 p. m., to re-

the committee adjourned 6.45 p. m., to reconvene Monday, 9 a...
At the Monday morning session, Comrades Floaten, Kerr, Mailly, Simons,
Towner and Work were present.

After discussion of question of finances,
a motion was adopted that the National
Secretary be authorized to sell to the state
secretaries on credit, at 25 cents each,
the perpetual campaign coupon books, now

Continued on page 6.

By Robert Blatchford.

A stock argument against Socialism is the assertion that it would destroy all intellectual progress. Here is a quotation from an article by the late Charles Bradlaugh, a clever resentative exponent of individualism:

I object to Socialism because it would destroy the incentives which have produced, amongst other things, the "clever" men who serve society in various fashions, as doctors, engineers, architects, and teachers. I am inclined to doubt whether, if the enormous army of Socialist officials were rewarded at the like rate with the scavenger and the ploughman, the temptation on them might not be very great to help themselves to extra recompense from the national stores.

The first sentence in this passage displays a singular misconception of human nature; the second a grotesque misconception of Socialism.

We will dispose of the second sen tence first. You will observe that Mr. Bradlaugh spoke of "the enormous army of Socialist officials". He sectus to have supposed, as so many sup-pose, that under Socialism we should be over-run with officials. You will find the same comical blunder in Rich-

Now the fact is that under Socialism there would be as few officials, and as many workers, as possible. I don't think you will find the officials in the postoffice more numerous than in any ordinary business house. But the surprising part of it is that a really shrewd man like Mr. Bradlaugh should have failed to notice the enormous number of officials—the useless officials, too-who burden every department of trade under competition.

what are all the cierks, travellers, agents, canvassers, salesmen capitalists, and other costly and needless people but an "enormous army" of officials? Just consider whether Socialism, however badly managed, could possibly add to the number of overpald and unneces sary non-producers.

Then Mr. Bradlaugh was terribly shocked by the idea that a doctor should be paid at the same rate as a scavenger. This was chiefly due to two misconceptions of Mr. Bradlaugh's. First of all, he had been so used to the recognized money standard of honor that he didn't seem able to realize that a man might, under Socialism, be honored more for what he WAS, or for what he DID, than for what he GOT. Secondly, he was so used to seeing such men as scavengers overworked, underpaid, and generally despised that it did not occur to him as possible that under Socialism every worker would be treated justly and respected as a man. But turn the idea the other way round, and you can reply to Mr. Bradlaugh's objection that it will be a decidedly good so ciety for the average man where the scavenger or ploughman is as well paid as the doctor or the engineer. Another amusing blunder of Mr. Bradlaugh's was the idea that if an

official got no more pay than a scavenger he would turn thief and rob the public stores.

That seems to imply that the "clever" men, the men whom Bradlaugh evidently regarded as the salt of the earth, were not, in his opinion, very honest. If an under paid clerk in these times robs his employer he is sent to prison-as a rogue. We hear nothing about the 'njustice of society or the folly of competition in paying him no more than a scavenger.

But observe, once more, that it could only be under Ideal Socialism that the official and the scavenger would be equally paid. Therefore, there would be nothing for the official to steal but food or clothing, and as every man would have as much of those as he needed for the asking. I don't see what an official would gain by stealing more.

No. The error arises, once more, The fact is our critics will keep supposing that under Socialism workers would be as badly treated and as badly rewarded as they are now.

Let us turn, then, to Mr. Bradlaugh's first sentence. Socialism, he said. "would destroy the incentives which have produced the clever men who serve society." This is the old story about the incentive of gain. It came very curiously from the mouth of Mr. adlaugh. Very curiously indeed.

Mr. Bradlaugh was a clever man and he had worked very hard. Was gain HIS incentive? No one who knows anything of his life will suppose so for a moment. It is a marvel-lous thing. Here we had a man who had fought a bitter, a terrible, and uphill battle all his life long for PRIN-CIPLE, a man who was faithful unto death, and who died poor and embar-rassed, and we find him objecting to Socialism because it would remove the incentive of GAIN.

But there is the statement, and it is a common one. Mr Morley has repeated it. Mr. Morley is convinced that if existence were no longer g sordid struggle for money the genius of the people would die out, and we should sink into barbarism, and retain noth ing but the bare necessaries of life.

Well, this is what I call comic. Mr. Morley seems satisfied with things as they are. What do his words assume? 1. That the greatest and noblest of

the race are actuated by avarice. Which is not true.

2. That the greatest and noblest of

the race secure the most WEALTH. Which is not true. 3. That the people are at present 'n the enjoyment of more than the necessaries of life. Which

is not true. 4. That the people are at present in

the enjoyment of civilization and refinement. Which is not

> 5. That Socialism would discourage genius and patriotism. Which is not true.

6. That Socialism would encourage idleness. Which is not true. Nos. 3 and 4 imply that the people re at present in the enjoyment of the

necessaries of life. What about the unemployed? What about pauperism? What about sweat-ing? What about the payment of unlabor? What about female labor? What about the railway workers, the canal workers, the chemical workers, the costermongers, the dockers, the chain and natl makers, the agricultural laborers? What about the slums? Does Mr. Morley ever read any Blue Books? Does he know ANYTHING about the condition of this country? If he does, he makes very bad use of the knowledge. Talk about a barbarous society in which men should have but the necessaries of life. Just cast your eye over this brief extract from Dr. Russell's pamphlet on life in one room:

Of the inhabitants of Glasgow, 25 per ent live in houses of one spartment. . . No less than 14 per cent of the one-roomed houses, contain lodgers-strange men and women, mixed up with husbands and wives and children, within the four walls of small rooms. . . . There are thousands of these houses which contain five, six, and seven inmates, and hundreds which are inhabited by from eight to thirteen. Of all the chilplete their fifth year, 32 per cent die in houses of one spartment, and not 2 per cent uses of five apartments and upwards. . . From beginning to rapid ending the lives of these children are short parts in a wretched tragedy. . . . I can only venture to lift a corner of the curtain which veilthe life which is lived in these houses. It s impossible to show you more.

That is official testimony, and Mr. Morley talks about "necessaries" of life. Do you count fresh air, healta, decency, and cleanliness as necessaries? If you do, what say you to the barbarism of Glasgow, of Liverpo! of London, and of Manchester? Come, will you tell me now Socialism is going to ruin Ancoats, or lower the moral standard of Whitechapei, or debase the ideal of Black Country life? It will be time enough for our statesmen to despise the "necessaries of life" when they have made it possible for the people to get them.

But Mr. Morley's chief prop is the pot paid higher WAGES than a manual laborer, he would refuse to devote his talents to the service of society.

Now, what is the stock argument sed against the payment of Members of Parliament?

It is the argument that to pay members would be to lower the tone and impair the quality of the House of Commons. It is the argument that men of talent will serve the nation petter for honor than for money!

This argument is used by the same men who tell us that Socialism would degrade the nation by abolishing the incentive of gain.

With how little wisdom is the world governed. What do you think of the morality, what do you think of the intelligence, what do you think of the knowledge of these "practical states-men", these men you cheer and vote , these men you cheer and vote

They tell you ope day that unless you pay clever men big wages, they will cease to work.

They tell you another day that if you pay clever men at all, they will cease to work.

They declare first of all that it is only the lust after MONEY that makes men great.

They declare next that money is such a vile thing that if you pay members of Parliament you will ruin the country, because only greedy adventurers will work for money.

Is the swinish lust for wealth the one motive power of all clever men. EXCEPT our members of Parliament What, think you, is the chief food

of genius? Does the prospect of wealth inspire Hamlets or Laocoons. and steam engines, and printing presses? The true artist, the man to hom all creative work is due, is mainly inspired, sustained, and re-warded by a love of his art. Milton wrote "Paradise Lost" for £8. Can greed produce a poem like that? Many improvements in machinery are made by workmen. Often they get no pro fit. Sometimes the master patents the improvement, pays the drudge a few shillings a week for his ideas, and makes thousands. Shall we measure man's brains like corn, or gauge the pressure and the power of fiery passions and quenchless faiths by the horse-power? All the forces of all the kings of the earth cannot make one brave man turn on his heel; all the wealth of the nations cannot buy one pure soul; all the fools in a big city cannot conquer one strong brain; all political economy and hide-bound school systems can band together cannot advance the cause of knowledge or liberty one inch.

Was it greed made Socrates ex pound philosophy, or Shakspeare write plays? Was it competition made Watt invent the steam engine, or Davy the safety-lamp, or Wheatstone the telegraph? Was it greed that abolished slavery? Was it greed made Darwin devote his life to science Was it greed that unfolded the secrets of astronomy, of geology, and of other important facts of nature? Or did greed give us musical notation, the

and the liberties of the English Consti-

The true artist: He to whom all creative work is due is mainly inspired, sustained, and rewarded by a love of his art. He will take money, for he must live. He will take money for money is the badge of victory. But with or without money, and with or without praise, he will worship the be-loved mistress, Art. He calls his wealthy patrons Philistines, and in his soul despises them.

This paltry plea about PAY: Yet, even if we admit that "pay" is the one prize and the one incentive of life, It would seem as tho the men of "ability" are not the men who get the most of it. It may seem a sad thing that Darwin should get no more "pay" than the "clod" who breaks stones. But there are "clods" who break backs and hearts instead of stones, who get paid more than the men of ability in question. For instance, Rockefeller, the 'financier", gets more "pay" and holds more wealth than Gladstone, and Carlyle, and Darwin, and Koch, and Gailleo, and Columbus, and Cromwell, and Caxton, and Stephenson, and Washington, and Raphael, and Mozart, and Shakspeare, and Socrates, and Jesus Christ ever got amongst them. SO perfect is the present system of "pay".

Are the best men of to-day the best paid? Are the most useful men the best paid? Are the most industrious men the wealthiest? Do the noblest and the cieverest men work for gain? Do they get rich? Do the great mass of the laboring class work for gain? Do THEY get rich? Did the love of gain ever make a hero or a martyr? Did it ever win a battle? Will a men do most for love or for money, for honor or for money, for duty or for money? Having no money, does a genlus become a fool? Having much money does a fool become a genius? Did any nation, loving money, ever be come great; or, gaining riches and luxury, ever remain great? It has been

Romans in Rome's cuarrel Spared neither land nor gold.

Nor child, nor wife, nor limb, nor life, In the good days of old.

But it has never been written nor sald nor known of any but the vilest and meanest savages that they would sell their country or their wives or their children or their faiths for MONEY.

Is there any community as united and as effective as a family? The family is the soundest, the strongest, and the happiest kind of society, and next to that is the tribe of families. And why? Because all the relations of family life are carried on in direct opposition to the principles of political economy and the survival of the fittest. A family is bound by ties of love and mutual helpfulness. The weakly child is not destroyed; it is cherished with rule is vested in the parents, and not knocked down to the highest bidder. The brothers do not undersell each other. The women are better treated factories, and each member of the family receives an equal share of the common wealth.

But let us return to the article of Mr. Bradlaugh. Here is another statement:

To me, I avow, it does seem that Sir James Paget or the editor of a newspaper is more valuable than the street-sweeper, that the effort necessary to become a clever doctor or successful journalist is greater han that necessary for an average stone breaker. Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Burne-Jones, or Mr. William Black may, it ap-pears to me, have each heen required to devote years of preliminary study and ardent application which are not required from the omnibus conductor or letter car-

Here is the same idea, that services and labor can be recompensed by "pay". The same idea that because one man can do more or better than another he should have more MONEY; the same unaccountable inability to see that all the money the earth contains can never buy a man more than the necessaries of life, for a man has but one body to clothe, but one stomach to feed, but one head to rest upon a pillow.

Now, if every man had ENOUGH, would it not be a pitiful spectacle to see the sait of the earth, the men of knowledge and ability-whining for more?

Why should a clever man want more than an average worker? If the workman's pay is enough for his wants-and THAT "ought" to bewhy should an artist have more? The workman having enough, should the artist have more than enough? He does not NEED it. He cannot use it. He is already more blessed than the workman, for his talent is a boundless source of pleasure to him, and his work is a gratification and not a task. A really great-souled man would spurn such a guerdon for his victory. In a healthy state of human feeling, to offer a hero money and vain titles would affront him as surely as offering a man a sugar-stick to eat or a baby's rattle to play with. Virtue is its own reward. The artist's reward is success; his honor is his works. The true hero asks for service, not for pay all the world over.

But let us take some homely illustra-

tions of my contention that merit does not depend upon pay.

Take the Surrey team. You will find that all the professionals are paid at the same rate. But you will not find them all equally good. Hayward is the best bat in the team. He gets no more pay than a less expert man. But does that fact prevent any one of us from recognizing his superior power? Do you not see that it is the same in all professions? I daresay Mr. G. R. printing press, the pictures of Turner Sims makes more money than Shaksand Raphael, the poems of Spencer, peare would make now. But we never

make a mistake as to which of the two stands at the head of his art. J. L. Sullivan, the boxer, got, I am told, £500 a week for acting. But even if that be more than Mr. Tree would get. it does not follow that any man can believe Sullivan to be the better actor.

Homely illustration No. 2: That a

man WILL do his best even when he gets no more pay than another of his trade less clever than himself. Here ggain we take Hayward as an example. Put him into the Players' eleven. He will get no more money than any other batsman. Yet he is the BEST batsman. But will he, therefore, not try to score? ASK him. SEE him. Yes; I know what you will say. he does not do his best he will be thrown out, and then he will get no money. But Mr. Jackson tries as hard as Hayward, and he gets NO money. And you will find in the Gentlemen and Players' matches that the Gentle men are as keen and as anxious to win as are the Players. And you will AL WAYS find that the man who works or fights for love, or honor, or duty, or fame, will work harder and fight more flercely and bravely than the man who fights for pay. Because the former has his HEART in the work and the latter has not.

And notice another very curious thing about Mr. Bradlaugh's argu-

He told us that Sir Cherles Russell and Mr. William Black had been required to devote years of preliminary study to their trades. He suggested, therefore, that they should be paid ex tra wages. Why?

Is not all wealth created by labor? How did Messrs. Black and Russell live during their period of education? Who kept them?

They were kept by the workers, and were, therefore, in debt to the workers, and not the workers to them.

MONDAY MORNING AND SATURDAY NIGHT.

By George Allan England.

Against the bleak white line of winter's day, Beneath dun clouds, the hovels on the bill Stand in the cold of Monday morning gray.

Sinister, poor, a sembre silhquette. The lower air is thick with vapors chill And the bare branches weave their tangled

On the dead sky. Up from the sooty thronts Of factory-chimneys, lines of smoke arise. The booming whistles long-drawn echoing

notes Blur ali the air with vibrant discords blent. And gray old Croesus wakes; he yawas and sighs:

Rubs last pight's revel from his bleary

Crawls from his silken sheets with discon-Curses the weather and his parching mouth, Says: "Thank the Lord, next week I'm go-

ing South! Away from these loud whistles and these slaves of mine, Whose hob-nailed boots tramp through my

dreams of gold and wine!" 11.

Six times the clamoring factory-bell on To smiting tongue of brass hath answer

Yet that harsh sound by all the mob is blessed Who toll, who sweat, by hunger ever-

driven. wage-slaves leave their travail; thoughts of rest

And peace and homes (such homes!) refresh At the first stroke their lagging hearts re-

joice, And as the metal sings they join its song; A deep-drawn sob of respite from distress Breathes up to heaven with that brazen Freedom, at last! To come, to go, to stay

In the poor home, to watch the youngsters Freedom from toil-if only for one day! You, gray old Croesus, lolling in your car, Speeding to lands where sun and flowers

Freedom you know not such as these who who feel The steel-shod crushing of thine unrelenting

MURDEROUS INDUSTRIALISM.

Says an article in the "World To-

"If the United States were to engage annually in war resulting in a loss of 550,000 injured and killer, the entire country would soon rise in protest

against such senseless loss of human "But, unknown to the average citizen, a peaceful warfare, entailing a loss of over half a million in killed and injured is annually being waged in this country to-day, and gives promise of continuing for some time to come.

This stupendous loss results from the intense struggle of 29,000,000 wageearners for International Industrial The 29 000 000 wage-workers are NOT struggling for international industrial supremacy. It's the capitalist

owners of industry who are striving for that. The wage-workers have little thought of such a high sounding mission. They're struggling for something to eat and wear for themselves and those dependent upon them. The men who own industry and centrel its operation are the ones who are using the surplus, which the system permits them to steal from the workers, to invade foreign lands and markets and fight for supremacy to add to their profits.

WORKING PEOPLE'S FOOD.

The City Council of Chemnitz, Germany, was recently forced to issue regulations concerning the sale of the flesh of horses, asses and dogs, beuniversal among the poor people. In the United States the regulations were made to cover stuff that was not near,

SOCIALISM, RELIGION, AND THE CHURCH.

The following correspondence may be found of interest as touching on some common misunderstandings misrepresentations of the Socialist position:

Jewett City, Copu., Jan. 4, 1997. Mr. John Spargo, Yonkers, N. Y. Dear Sir: -I have been much interested

in your recent book on Socialism and, as I am to present a paper on The New Religion of Sociallism and the Old Religion of Christianity before our County Ministerial Association, I make bold to ask you a question in order that I may be sure of your ground.

Prof. Penbody of Harvard, in his "Jesus Christ and Christian Character" says: "Economic presperity is the social consequence of personal righteousness". If I rend your book correctly you would say: Personal righteonsness is the result of eco nomic prosperity. Am I correct in thus interpreting you? It was interesting to me, also, to note

what appeared to me your progress away from Marx. Would be have admitted: (1) Private production; (2) Voluntary co operation; (3) State production? But perhaps this would come under Liebknecht's "theoretical differences of opinion, not material; tactics is material." Again, would Marx have taken neutral attitude on the question of religion? Is not the general attitude the one taken in your own paper the rade" (May, 1903) where it is said: "Christianity is not big enough, not pure enough nor noble enough to measure our great world faith. Socialism-Christianity would be Socialism destroyed"?

But I started out to ask you one ques-tion and have ended by asking several. 1 trust, however, I have not wearled you and shall be g.ad to receive such reply as you feel it possible to give to one who has no claim whatever upon your time. Yours sin-

lev. J. E. Newton, Jewett City, Coun. My Dear Sir .- I thank you for your letter

You are mistaken, or over-modest, in saying that you have no claim upon my time, for every earnest student of the great problems about which you are good chough to write me has a very real claim upon my time and I would not, as you seem to suppose

ascribe everything of personal character to economic conditions. If you w took up pages 6-65 and 72-77 of my book, and appay the emphasis on the limitations of enomic factors to the individual, as I have suggested them with regard to society-quoting Engers own words-I think you will see that I have nowhere put forward the fatalistic idea imposed in your inter pretation of my work. An individual may, Thank beaven, develop a noble character to spite of adverse economic conditions, either of inxury or privation—but it must be forgotten that it is IN SPITE of the evil conditions, and that for the great mass such a development will be practically impossible have known at least one child to develop into a pure woman the living in a brother. am not inclined to believe that a brother is the best environment in which place a child. I have known, too, a child to grow strong of body and mind in spite of great privation, but I am not disposed to think privation and hunger conducive to that result in general.

I do not admit any personal "progress away from Marx"—the real Marx. From the Marx represented by unsympathetic and shahow critics, I have "progressed" far. I um quite sure that Marx would have admitted the economic conditions you name. within the limits I have suggested in my book. He was not, as you know, a fool, and Would never have thought scriously of the public ownership and control of sewing machines and needies.

As to religion: Marx bimself was during man. In youth he was, after the fashion of his day, a rather pugnacious atheist. Al-ways, I believe, and certainly in his mature years, he sympathized with the view that the Socialist Party should be absolutely neutral in matters of bellef, that these were matters for individual concern only; and I have no doubt whatever that he we the same attitude with regard to the state. As a matter of fact, he did so.

As I wrote the editor at in the "Com-rade" from which you quote, may I add that the words taken from their context do not bear the interpretation which appears fair when they are thus isolated? In the very same editorial you might have read But the system which bears his name never knew the ethical teaching of Jesus," It is organized Christianity, the sham which masquerades in the mantle of Jesus words, which the passage you quote has reference to. I do not think that Jesus was what we to-day call a Socialist, simply because in the economic conditions of his age that would have been impossible. But, as man living has a profounder reverence for his pure, sweet, and noble life than i. If that sweet, fraternal spirit were to incarnated to-day, I am confident that he would find no place in the modern Christian church any more than in the ancient church which conspired to his murder How, think you, would be have felt in Trinity Church, New York, with its revenues drawn from ramshackle tenements which inevitably breed disease and moral putrefaction? I do believe that the Socialist movement of America and of the world to-day is infinitely nearer the spirit of Christ's teaching than is the church as a whole. And I do believe that if Jesus were to come again to earth he would find rejection and bitter opposition in the church and warm well come, sympathy, and love in this great Socialist movement

It a sorry fact that carnest men and comen whose natures are profoundly religious find spiritual growth in the church to be impossible. Whatever of spiritual life they may have wilts and droops and dies as the flowers do in poisoned cellar For myself, I can only repeat here what I have often said: that I have f und more true religion, more of the matchiess beauty of Christ's spirit, among the men and women of the Socialist movement than I have found in the so-called Christian church and I know both.

Again thanking you for your letter, and begging you to see in this nothing of insult or bitterness, but an earnest effort to answer your questions kindly and frankly, I remain, faithfully yours, JOHN SPARGO.

Cleveland Citizen

-It is estimated that if the working children of Pennsylvania were placed shoulder to shoulder they would make a line twenty-two miles long -

NEW YORK GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE ENGLISH MOVEMENT.

Editorial in New Yorker "Volkszeitung" Relates Some Facts Which Should be Better Known-A Record of Deeds and Devotion.

the New Yorker "Volkszeitung" of Jan. 9, and is translated for The Worker for the benefit of those unaware of the facts related and in justice to the German comranes themseives.]

We have already spoken in this placof the fact that in the English-speak ing party circles the idea prevails that the German comrades of New York have something against the publication of an English party daily in this whatever there is to say concerning

the peculiarity of this idea has in the main already been said. If we come back to the matter again, it is only because we should like to emphasize some facts which are important not only to form a judgmen on the question, but also for the common interest in other ways. As long as there has been a more

or less Socialistic movement in New York, namely, for sixty years, the German workingmen have been the supporters of that movement. However, they have always been conscious that a development of Socialism in this country was not to be thought of unless they succeeded in attracting the English speaking worknig class element and made it acquainted with their iceas. Therefore from the begin ning they have tried to keep in touch and connection with the native working-class element. For example, William Weitilng, in the beginning of the fifties, cherished the intention of having his German weekly paper appear in the English language in order to influence the native working class, and In 1858 there assembled a group of German workingmen who discussed an English edition of the the German workingman's paper then appearing. called "The Social Republic only reason that this did not succeed was because that year the question of negro slavery was so born'ng that the

rieces over it. From the very beginning it was the German workingmen of our city who tried to preach to their English speaking brothers the existence of the class struggle, the necessity of incependent political action, the truths of Socialism, and who have for this end made sacrifices to an extent seems scarcely believable when it is considered that these sacrifices were made out of the scanty pennies which wage workers had to earn in heavy We have reason to assume that the

working-class movement went to

amount which the German workingmen of New York have given in order to draw the English-speaking workers of this city into the Socialist and working-class movement, goes far over a hundred thousand dollars; for a large part of the trade unions here, which are English to-day, yes, even the national organizations of these unions, owe their existence to the sacrifices and the efforts which the German workingmen of New York have

But even the younger English-speak ing element of the party ought to be informed as to what the "Volkszeltung" and what the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association and the German workingmen of New York who stand behind them, have done in the last two decades and what they

[The following editorial appeared in | have contributed in order to give to the English-speaking workingmen of this city a Socialist press.

When the Euglish daily workingnen's paper, "The Leader", in the year 1887 was about to go under, it was the socialist Co-operative Publishing Association which held the paper up and which thus tried to give the English vorking-class of New York a paper of strict Socialist character. The dertaking failed, because the Englishspeaking workers of New York were indifferent to a paper that represented their class interests, and the "Volkszeiting's' Corporation paid for the attempt with a deficit of \$2,249.45.

the year 1891 the Co-operative Publishing Association again began the publication of an English paper. the "People", for the single purpose of spreading Socialist ideas to the circles of the English-speaking workingmen. This was again done at a great sacrifice. The deficit that the "Volkszeitung Corporation" had to pay up to the time of the spilt of the Socialist Labor Party in the year 1809, reached \$17.554.71 and it was the German workingmen of New York who, in the last resort, footed this sum.

The English Socialist paper, the People", later The Worker, was continued after the spift in the move-ment, in spite of the great deficit, in order to wir the English-speaking workingmen for the Socialist movement, and if to-day there is a greater number of Socialists of English speech in New York, then this is due to the sacrifices which the "Volkszeitung's Corporation" and the German workingmen who stend behind it, have made. For since the split the English party organ has never paid for itself. From July 1, 1800, to July 1, 1906, the deficit of this party urgan reached \$12,258.87.

The so often chided "Volkszeitung's "orporation" has spent since 1891 not less than \$20 008.58, in order to procure a Socialist organ for the Englishspeaking workingmen of New York, If the deficit of "The Lender" is included. this sum reaches \$32,158.03, which the German workingmen of New Yorkfor these thru the support of the "Volkszeitung" have practically raised this sum-have given in order to provide the English speaking-workers of New York with a Socialist or-

with the statement, partly malicious, partly made thru ignorance, that the "Volkszeitung's Corporation" has any objection to make to the appearance of a daily Socialist paper in the English

How are these facts to be reconciled

Our readers ought to study these agures carefully, when here and there a complaint is raised in German working-class circles of the expenditures which the "Volkszeitung" demands. These figures show what these sacrifices have been made for.

Is it to be wondered at, in addition, if the German workers of New York. considering what they have themselves, considering that they have neglected their own movement in orto create an English movement, cry to their English-speaking comrades: "Go and do likewise?" If this advice is followed, it will not be long until "The Daily Call" is called into

have to look to other sources than the "World." Being of an opposing po-

litical faith to that of the Roosevelt

regime, that paper may make an oc-

prove the utterances of its high priest,

but will not so far forget itself or its

mission to give information that would

impeach the social system which both

capital is sacred to both, and each are

aware of the danger involved in the

comparison of incomes of the owners

and the users thereof. So long as the

"World" and the august Theodore are

true to their trust the cost of their

living will not bother them very much.

will come anyway. Brother capital

A COMMON OCCURRENCE.

Seven workmen were jajured, four

of them seriously, thru the collapse of

the front half of an uncompleted brick

tenement house in New York last

week. Superintendent of Buildings

Reville declared that the accident was

due to an attempt on the part of the

contractor to save a few dollars by economizing. "There was criminal

negligence in overloading the first floor," he said. "A great quantity of

brick was piled upon it to save extra handling and labor." The contractor

was "rushing the Job" and using the

This i ppens constantly. Dwelling

houses in the poorer districts are

thrown together in any old way to

make them habitable and rent produc-

crudest methods to save expense.

The private ownership and control of

are pledged to defend.

will see to that.

INCREASES OF WAGES.

Some Figures Compiled by a Capitalist Paper Throw Interesting Side Light on Them.

The New York "World" of Dec. 27 threw some light on Roosevelt's "literally unprecedented prosperity" with which he began his message to Con-

The "World," thru its correspondents, has been investigating wages and the cost of living thruout the country and states that wages have andoubtedly risen during the past year, the increase ranging from the remarkable sum of three cents in Michigan to ten and fifteen per cent, in other parts of the country. Some of the big corpora-tions that have raised wages are given and out of a total of 630,000 men an increase of \$41,200,000 is shown. This looks very good till we see the other side of the shield. The "World's" figures show that the

increase in the cost of living for the past five years has not only nullified the higher wages but they have in many cases surpassed it. Nor is this the end of the story of "unprecedented prosperity." The "World" further prosperity." The "World" further states that prices have in the year 1906 reached the highest known in twenty-five years! Roosevelt is right. This prosperity is "unprecedented," for its like was never known before. It is presumed the "World" took it

for granted that the capitalist class was prosperous. At least it did not deem the matter sufficiently doubtful to warrant an inquiry on the part of its correspondents. Nevertheless, it would have been interesting if it could have presented to its renders some statistical data showing the ingrease in the incomes of that class and these figures and those of the workers' We would then discover anincome. other valid reason why our particular prosperity is "unparalleled" other period during the past twenty five years. It would undoubtedly show a greater centralization of wealth and ower and a greater breach between the classes than has hitherto existed.

ing. The workers are giad to get into them, but the landlords live in houses of a far different sort. It would be Socialistic if the commerce built solid, substantial and sari's. incs, and the workers want to birg of that kind in theirs. They prefer to be sinughtered while building the ramshackle houses and to be slowly murdered by living in them afterwards. "Dees the office ever seek the man?

Occasionally, conswered Senator Forg-hum. But when it does you will usually find that the salary attached to it is only But for such information we will

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS

MERRIE ENGLAND. By Robert Blatchford. 10 cents; 12 for 85 cents;

WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS. By Gaylord Wilshire.

SHALL THE UNIONS GO INTO POLITICS? By John Spargo. 3 cents;

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

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

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

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

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

THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Rev. Charles H. Vail

THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM. By WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS, By

Sidney Webb. MAN'AND MACHINE/ By Robert

G. Ingersoll. These five 5 cents each; 12 for 30 cents; 100 for \$2.

THE MAN UNDER THE MA-

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

A. M. Simons. SOCIALISTS IN FRENCH MUNI-CIPALITIES. From official reports.

THE PRIDE OF THE INTEL-LECT. By Franklin H. Wentworth,

cents; 100 for \$3.

VOLNEY'S RUINS OF EMPIRES.

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

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

BY MAXIM GORKY

The Outcasts and Other Stories. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Man Who Was Afraid. Cloth, 50 cents Three of Them. 50 cents; cloth, 50

THE RED LAUGH

By Leonid Andreieff. A wonderful and terrible book, Paper, 40 cents; by mail, 45 cents.

SCIENCE AND REVOLUTION

THE WORLD'S REVOLUTIONS

By ERNEST UNTERMANN. 50 cents each.

BEVOLUTIONARY ESSAYS IN SOCIAL-IST FAITH AND FANCY.

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

THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM. By H. M. HYNDMAN. \$1.20.

THE AM RICAN FARMER

These four 5 cents each; 12 for 45 BY A. M. SIMONS. 50 cents.

BY JOHN SPARGO PREMIUM SOCIALISM.

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

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

By the same author:

THE BITTER CRY OF THE CHILDREN. PRICE, \$1.50.

THE SOCIALISTS: WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

BY JEAN JAURES.

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

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

Prices given include postage, unless otherwise stated. If you don't see the book you desire, write us about it. Address communications and make checks and money orders payable to

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,

or 24 half-yearly paid-subscription cards for The Worker and any book named in this advertisement.

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

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

Send in your money and name the book you desire.

THE WORKER

15 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK

has acquired the whole remaining stock-about 100 copies only-of the second volume of "The Comrade".

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

the opportunity to get a copy will not # long remain open.

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

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

THE INTELLECTUAL STERILITY OF CAPITALIST CLASS RULE.

By James Oneal. But from the ward heeler to the

A sign of the intellectual decadence of the capitalist class and its horde of defenders is the ridiculous utterances that come from them at intervals. In public speech and published articles they give expression to insufferable platitudes and moss covered theories that have become hackneyed by con-stant repetition, and yet they will be lauded as the words of a genius or of a 'statesman" whose brilliant talents have hitherto been hidden. The same sentiments might be heard from the most commonplace citizen in the street and no notice of them be taken.

For example, what is the relteration by President Roosevelt of his sermons on the "Strenuous Life," "Personal Worth," etc., but the repetition in slightly different phraseology, of the old advice that success in the capitalist world depends on individual "thrift,"
"honesty," and the other bourgeois virtues? Secretary Root also gives an example of the intellectual sterility of that class in his recent speech on centralizing tendencies in the national government. The Secretary took up the old question of state sovereignty a novel and brilliant utterance, when as a matter of fact, he said nothing that was new nor did he say it better. than did the men of more than a century ago who met to organize the federal government.

A Reflex of Economic Rule.

The apologists for the regime of capital have become so sterile of ideas that the dullest platitudes and silliest drivel are accepted and given the character of profound wisdom because their propounders are incapable of providing any better substitute. The regime, rotten in other respects, must find its raflex in its intellectual life-if such it can be called

Intellectual sterility is a symptom of the weakness and incapacity of a rul-ing class prior to its extinction. When it has to resort to the commonplace or cannot rise above a duil mediocrity it has lost its intellectual vigor, which is merely an indication that its economic usefulness has passed.

Perhaps this is more apparent in this country than any other. No other is cursed with a similar tribe of politicians. From the bar room heeler up to the "federal crowd", their chief characteristics are woeful ignorance of social science, itching palms and treachery of each other. Those "higher up" are sometimes graduates from the primary grades or come from "re burgeois circles-finished products of a society based on plun-

BUILDING LABOR TEMPLES.

The movement among the trade un-

problems is limited to the defense of the capitalist system and that system has become indefensible. In its earlier days before a ruling class had preempted economic opportunities there was some outlet for passionate exultation as men rose out of the economic struggle with fame and fortune for themselves. And these came from the ranks of the humblest, which made the belief in the efficacy of the system all the stronger. It was this rising of the humblest to positions of security that made possible real eloquence in Congress and which serves as a significant contrast to the absence of it to-day. But those who succeeded in that

inug senator their view of life and its

competitive struggle, together with those who followed them, have in turn monopolised the economic opportunities and possess them as a power to exploit the working class of the fruits of their toll. So that to-day a ruling class possesses all the great powers of wealth production and leads a parasitic existence that is productive of no good to society or to themselves.

Futile Advice.

Having become sterile in service their intellectual life takes the same character, and its defenders must be as barren as they. Having seized the opportunities of employment they advise their victims that persistent struggle will enable them to arise as did others before those opportunities were closed. That they have confiscated the economic basis for that former success is regarded by them as no serious handicap to those deprived of it. And this is the limit of their intellectual exertions What follows are commonplaces and platitudes that are translated into gems of wisdom by the press that has come under their control.

This sterflity is as apparent as that which preceded the overthrow of the Ancient Regime in France when the nobility and its immediate circle of hangers-on rioted in vulgar orgies, or passed the time in silly gossip till the revolution thundered at their doors.

Socialist ballots will soon disturb their composure here and make known that parisitism and intellectual bankruptcy have became unendurable to the real men and women of the world to-day, who propose to relieve themselves of these encumbrances as their prototypes relieved the nobility when their hour of usefulness had passed. Until that time we will have to en-dure the empty and stale intellectual police whose ability is not equal to anything better.

Newburgh, N. Y., and Richmond, Va. The union men say they are tired of paying rent to landlords who are usu-

ions to build labor temples of their ally their enemies own for meeting places is growing. The latest cities heard from are San You are a Socialist? Join the Social-Francisco St. Louis, Superior, Wis., 1st Party. Help Socialism grow-

A CORRECTION. To the Editor of The Worker:-- In The

15 SPRUCE STREET.

Worker of Dec. 22, 1906, appeared an Item signed "A. L.," in reply to some comments made by Victor L. Berger in the "Social Democratic Herald" about the Ninth Congressional campaign of New York. Among other remarks it is stated there: "That the District Campaign Committee insisted on bringing the matter up before the General Committee, composed of delegates from all-branches, instead of having it settled by the smaller Executive Committee which has brought the charges." This statement is completely wrong and places the Executive Committee in the light of attempting to act as judges and accusers at the same time. It is absolutely false that the Executive Committee had brought any charges in this matter, nor is it true that the Executive Committee intended to settle the controversy about the merits of that campaign The minutes of both the General and Ex-ecutive Committee will show that the discussion about the merits of the campaign as conducted by the Ninth Congressional Campaign Committee was brought about by certain criticisms on that campaign made by Comrade Oppenheimer. On motion the Executive Committee was instructed to collect the necessary data concerning that campaign and submit the same to the next meeting of the General Committee. In order to comply with the instructions from the General Committee, the E.-C. felt compelled to write for certain documents to the Ninth Congressional Campaign Committee. Our request was met with a flat refusal from the Ninth C. C. C. on the pretense that they found no clause in our By-Laws warranting such a request and that the motion adopted by the General Committee did not confer on us any such right. The Executive Committee thereupon proceeded to collect the information the best it could and submitted the same to the General

The Executive Committee received specific instructions to collect the data only and under the circumstances this matter could not have been settled by the Executive Committee as is implied in that article. Had the Executive Committee brought the charges the General Committee would not have referred the matter to the same committee for investigation.

This matter was given a thoro discussion at three different meetings of the General Committee, the representatives from the Ninth Congressional District receiving all the time they needed to state their case and the conclusion arrived at was one which met with the approval of the majority of the committee. Let us hope that this will close the discussion and that the comrader will refrain from further misrepresentation By order of the Executive Committee,

U. SOLOMON, Secretary pro tem (Note.—We are glad to have attention called to our careless and inaccurate use of the word "settled." For the rest, the simple fact is, that, instead of formal charges which could have been tried in a regular manner before the Grievance Com-mittee, with an opportunity for definite accusation and defense, as wished by the comrades of the Ninth, members of the Ex-ecutive brought what they called "alle-gations" and it was then proposed that the Executive should investigate and report its findings. On the ground of this irregularity and also on the ground that the Executive went beyond its instructions its demands, the comrades of the Ninth returned, not simply "a flat refusal," but a declaration that they should carry the case directly to the General Committee, presenting there all their records, accounts, literature, badges, and other material called for, in order that the matter should be there considered ab initio, instead of being

rt by the committee from whose member the nilegations came. Finally, we are quite as willing as Comrade Solomon to close the discussion; but we are not sure that we can do it so long as Comrade Berger and some of his friends, for purposes of their own—purposes which have become pretty obvious within the last fortnightkeep on inventing falsehoods about it .-

THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN 1904.

To the Editor of the Worker: Comrade Bergeron, of Woonsocket, is right in his statement of the Socialist vote of Rhole Island as far as he goes. But he does not give the Presidential vote. As has been repeatedly said in the introduction of the table printed in the Worker, the vote of 1904, taken for comparison is that for President. To my mind this is the only vote that can fairly be taken. Debs' vote in Rhole Island in 1904 was 956, and Corregan's vote was 488. Luca Worker, that have been given in The Worker. W. J. GHENT. gan's vote was 488. These are the figure

New York, Jan. 13, 1907.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Worker: The Socialist Educational Association of oston, having given up the idea of pub-Itshing a weekly paper, is refunding the noney contributed. The sum returning to me i am going to send to the "Daily Call" fund, as a project likely to do us the most

good, and I would urge the advisability such action upon all contributions. Fraternally. GEO. J. ALCOTT.

RUSSIAN JUSTICE IN SWEDEN.

A sample of Russian justice in Swe den was displayed on Dec. 22 last. Twenty-three persons in Stravanger. Sweden, were sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from twentyone days to a year and a half, their only offense being that they took part in a public demonstration against an univerisally hated official named Dilsen. The only damage done at the demonstration, in which all the inhabitants of the town took place, was the breaking of a few window panes. The demonstration was attributed by caritalist newspapers to recent Socialist "Social Democracy", pub agitation. lished at Christiana, observes that "the sentence will have a more riot ous effect than the riot itself."

SOCIALISM IN THE CAUCUSES.

Word comes from the Caucuses, on of the strongholds of the Social Democratic Party, that in spite of the great er difficulties of the coming election for the Duma, there there are hopes of a brilliant victory there. Social Demo cratic activity centers in the Armenian Social Democratic Workingmen's Assolation, which has issued strong an peals to workingmen to vote for the Social Democrats.

FOR UNION CONDITIONS

IN NEW TUNNEL. A committee of the Central Federated Union of New York have submitted to Mayor McClellan a request to have the contracts for the proposed new subways and tunnels contain clauses requiring an eight-hour day. the prevailing rate of union wages, the employment of union men and submission of disputes to a board of arbitration.

UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK

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

STRICT UNION PARK BOOKS OPEN FOR COMMITTEES JOHN MOJE, PROPRIETOR

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

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO ITALIAN SOC. FEDERATION.

Guiseppe Corti and Arthur Meunier. delegates of the Socialist Party to the convention of the Italian Socialist Federation, held at Boston, Mass. Nov. 29, 1906, have reported as follows:

Forty-thme delegates were present, repof 1084 in good standing. The Secretary of the Federation reported 40 branches car-ried on the role of the association, but not represented by delegates, the entire mem-bership of the Fedration being about 23)0. The financial report of the Federation and the maintenance of the official organ sessions. On the third day economic organization was discussed and the Industrial Workers of the World recognized as the proper form of economic organization.

The question of affiliation was discusse at length at the fourth days' session and those favorable to join the S. L. P. predominated over the number favoring affiliation with the Socialist Party, but the larger portion held to the opinion that as an organization, they should remain neutral as heretofore, and the vote registering this decision resulted in 567 votes against affiliation, and 464 favorable to affiliation It was decided to move the office of pub-lication of "Il Proletario" from Philadel-

phia to Chicago, and to publish it bi-weekly hereafter. The next convention will be The impression we gathered was that had the Federation decided to affiliate with either party at this time, it would have

split the organization into factions and good and the gratifying tendency towards further organization of our Italian comrades into a compact body. Many who were favorable to the Socialist Party, for the above reasons, voted in favor of remaining

WHEN READY CASH IS READY.

Discussing "The Concentration of Wealth" Mr. Logan G. McPherson. assistant to the late Samuel Spencer, said that wealth did not mean ready cash. Mr. McPherson is partly right and partly wrong. A millionaire or : billionaire never has any ready cas' in his clothing, so that he can truthfully say he hasn't a cent to his name when made the victim of a not foot touch, but when a Legislature has to be led to see the virtue in a measure or the excellencies of a certain man de sired for Senator there is ready cash in large bundles.—New York Evening

The Worker, 50c. a year. Subscribe.

PUBLICATIONS.

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

An analysis of Government Ownership by B. Osborne, former State Organiser of 10c. a copy, prepaid: 4 for 25c.; 19 for 50c.; \$3.50 per 100. Send stamps or money order to

SOCIALIST VOICE.

OAKLAND, CAL.

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

Published by the Socialist Party Branches of West Hoboken, N. J.

Address: Lock Box B. West Hoboken, N. J.

For Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Furnished Rooms and ads of a similar nature adver-

N. Y. VOLKSZEITUNG.

the greatest

Socialist paper appearing daily since 1878.

Der

Vorwärts Wochenblatt der I. 2. Volkszeifung,

ift bie billigfte und befte focialifiifche Beitung Ameritas. Durchfonittlich 10 Geiten. \$1 per 3ahr. 50 Cte. halbjährl.

Mife 2 Cents per Rummer im Mbonnement. 15 Spruce Str. New York.

THE FLORIDA STANDARD

The paper that stands up for the oppressed.
Editor J. M. WALDRON, D. D. 706 Main Street, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Do you wish to convert your French neighbor? Send him a copy of L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS

The only French Socialist paper in the United States. Published weekly. Eight pages. LOUIS GOAZIOU, Editor.

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

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

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

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month. S. p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, S. p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 329 Broadway. Telephone: 5976 or 5977 Eranklin.

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

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231 233 East Thirty-eighth street.

East Thirty-eighth street.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. S4th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 160hemian)—231 E. 11st St. 8 p. m.; Dist.
II (German) 85 E. 4th St. 8 p. m.; Dist.
III-Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St. 730 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—459 Serond Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—459 Serond Ave., 8 p. m.; The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhabor's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUR MUSICIANS' UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 243-247 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, Syracust, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the clubbouse, 206 E. 86th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Arthur Gonne, 1992 Anthony Abe. Brons, New York City, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 22 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse mer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of Workmen's the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 local branches with 22,700 mais and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$3,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.51 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$23,00 respectively. A burlal benefit of \$250,00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.5 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all cannot and the same of the shore principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer. Financh Scienter, 1—3 Third avenue, Room 2. New York City.

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

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

WORKMEN'S

Organized 1872. Membership 18,000. Principal Organization, New York

and Violnity.

and Violnity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street.
Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m.

BHANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Biughamton, Gloversville, Albany, Onedia, Tonawanda, Schanectady, Rochester, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passate, Trenton, and Rahway, N. I.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springdeid, Mass.

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, apringuish,
Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, Bridgeport and Rockville, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Aliegheny, Luserne, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Pg.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.
Clevelaud, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Ionis, Mo.
Providence, R. L.

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class.

320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 59769 FRANKLIN DR. MATILDA SINAI.

DENTIST, 243 East 86th St., - . . New York Phone, 3936, 79th St. DR. S. BERLIN,

22E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. TEL. NO. 540 L, HARLEM.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST. 121 Schermerhern street, Brooklyn. Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

DR. A. CARR. 133 E. Eighty-fourth St., corner Lex-

ington Ave. DENTIST-All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of the S. P.

PURLICATIONS

"DIE ZUKUNFT" A Monthly Magazine

of Popular Science Literature and Socialism in the Jewish language, published by the

Zukunft Press Federation SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, \$1.0). Six Months, 60c Sample Copy, Free! Single Copy, 10c. ZUKUNFT '26 Canal St., New York

James A. Maurer, 1516 No. Tenth street, Reading, Ed. Moore, 3642 No. Water street, Philadelphia, and Fred Schwartz, 526 Federal street, Allegheny, have been elected National Committeemen from Pennsylvania.

In organized states the report of the votes cast by locals for members of the National Executive Committee and National Secretary should be returned to the State Secretary.

The National Office is preparing a poster on the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone outrage.

Geo. H. Goebel, Walter Thomas Mills and Hermon F. Titus opened the campaign of 1907 by a rousing meeting in Seattle, Wash., on New Year's

National Committee Motion No. 17, 1906, relating to methods of organization, has been adopted, the vote being: Yes, 18; no: 14; not voting, 25.

National Committee Motion No. 18, 1966, which motion refers Motion No. 17, to the incoming National Executive Committee for action, and upon which the vote closed Jan. 8, was adopted, the vote being. Yes, 24; no, 13; not voting, 20.

ANNUAL APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

National Secretary Barnes has announced the annual apportionment of members on the National Committee from the various organized states, as

	Dues Paid Durin	Average Member-	Number of Nation
Arisona Arkansas California Canifornia Colorado Connecticut Florida Idaho Idaho Indiana Iowa Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentuseky Louisiana Maine Michigon Minnesota Missouri Montana Neivraska New Jersey New Tork North Dako Okiaboma Oregon Pennsylvani Rhode Islan South Dako Tranessee Texas Utah Vermont Vermont Vashington West Virgin West Virgin	396.60 395.00 65.50 209.00 1502.00 373.00 373.00 310.00 90.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 139.00 147.50 675.00 139.00 149.00 159.00 159.00 159.00 159.00 159.00 159.00 159.00 159.00 159.00 159.00 159.00 159.00	100 242 300 1575 641 100 348 2503 621 516 558 155 103 208 1477 1270 1271 1270 12417 1571	

Tennessee began to pay dues as an ganized state in June. The amounts to each state are for remittances received for actual dues, and does not in clude payments on indebtedness from pre vious years. Ohlo at present has three secredited members of the National Committee. Under the present apportedment ohio is entitled to but two. This subject has been referred to the State Committee to determine which members shall serve.

The following states have increased representation:—Colorado had one, is entitled to two; Connecticut had one, is entitled to two: Illinois had three, is entitled to four: Kansas had one, is entitled to two: Oregon had one, is entitled to two; Pennsylvania had two, is entitled to three; Texas had one, is entitled to two.

The membership of the National Committee is therefore increased from 58 last year to 65 for the ensuing year.

MOTION AND COMMENT.

Under date of Jan. 4. National Committeeman Lee of New York addresses National Secretary Barnes and pre-sents the following motion, which will be submitted in due form:

After careful deliberation, I feel com-elled to appeal from your decision ruling out of order, National Committeeman Wentworth's motion in re advisory vote on constitutional amendments. In so doing, I do not at all impugn your motives, but I differ with you in the construction of the Constitution and the rules. I know of no method of appealing from such a ruling ex-cept by motion, and I therefore offer the following for the consideration of the Na-tional Committee—

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

The National Secretary has acted under Sec. 3, of the rules of the National Committee, which empowers (the it does not of the party or with the Rules of the

He bases his ruling on two points: 1 An interpretation of the Constitution—that the Constitution gives the National Committee no power to act as advisors of legis-lation pertaining to the organic law; 2. A precedent—the fact that the National Ex-A precedent—the fact that the Astronau April, ecutive Committee, at its session in April, 1905, defeated a motion to incorporate in its minutes, for the information of the National Committee, two communications from National Committeemen advising certain constitutional amendments. I deal with

nese points separately.

1. If it be true that the Constitution does 1. If it be true that the Constitution does not expressly authorize the National Committee to take such action, it is equally true that it does not expressly forbid it to do so; and it tacitly recognizes an advisory function by authorizing it to arrange the rules and order of business for conventions and to submit reports thereto—reports which customarily include recommendations as well as statement of fact. Comrade Wentworth's motion is therefore not clearly and certainly in conflict with the Constitution; there is room for considerable found. enstitution; there is room for doubt on the matter, there is

luvolved; and I hold that the National Comnittee itself ought to pass on this question. consider it inadvisable that the National Secretary should have power summarily to forbid the National Committee to consider any proposition not expressly mentioned in Art. V., Sec. 1, of the Constitution.

2. The precedent cited does not apply to the present case. The communications there in question were not offered as mo-tions in the National Committee, but as letters to the National Executive Committee. The latter body had power to do what it pleased with these letters. But the fact that it saw fit to leave on its table letters addressed to it does not establish its power to suppress motions addressed to the Na-tional Committee.

Finally, I call attention to Art. IV., Sec. 6, and Art. VI, Sec. 3, of the Constitution, by which the paramount authority of the rules of the National Committee over rules or decisions of the National Executive Com mittee is clearly established.

NATIONAL LECTURERS.

Dates of National Lecturers and Organizers are as follows:

E. E. Carr (lecture dates): Jan. 12-14, Warren, O.; Jan. 15, 16, Uhrichsville; Jan. 17-19, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Jan. 20, 21, Vale Summit, Md.; Jan. 22-24, Hagerstown, Md.; Jan. 27, Washington, D. C.; Jan. 28, Richmond, Va.; Jan. 20, 31, Norfolk.

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee. Geo. H. Goebel: Washington, unde direction of State Committee.

Massachusetts.

The legal state committee of the Soialist Party met at 699 Washington street, Boston, Saturday, Jan. 5. Members present from nearly all parts of the state. The committee perfected its organization by electing its officers, as follows: Chairman, Geo. E. Roewer Boston: Vice-Chairman, Thomas H. Dunn, Abington; Secretary, Squire E. Putney, Somerville; Assistant Secre-tary, Frederick W. Wolffer, Somerville; Treasurer, F. Leander Johnson, Lynn. After electing an executive committee of seven and filling several vacancies, making a full committee of forty, the committee adjourned. All city and town committee lists should sent to Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville.

The Dorchester Socialist Club held its weekly meeting at its headquarters, Sunday, Jan. 13. A committee from Boston in charge of the commemoration of "Bloody Sunday" was present and in response to its request it was voted that the members of the club take part in the parade which will precede the meeting in Fancuil Hall. The parade starts at 7 p. m. from Castle Square.

BOSTON.

The City Central Committee held its semimonthly meeting Jan. 8, with a fair attendance. A communication from the Russian Social Democratic Party branch was acted upon favorably, \$5 being subscribed to help fray expenses of the Bloody Sunday meeting in Faneuil Hall, Wednesday, Jan. 23, which will be preceded by a parade, starting from Castle Square. Comrades Marcus, Curtis and Leven berg were appointed committee to as sist the Russian comrades. A com mittee of nine, consisting of Comrades Mahoney, Cutting, M. Touvin, Zorn, Worcester, Handrahan, Hall, Heartle, and Smith was appointed to call a conference of trade unions and other sympathetic organizations to arrange a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting. was decided that every second meeting of the Socialist C. C. C. shall be a general meeting.

The Boston Sunday School meets every Sunday, 2 p. m., at 88 Charles street. Last week 11 new members were received ;the membership is now

Last Sunday evening the Ward 9 Club held its regular lecture at 724 Washington street. Comrade Burbank delivered an interesting lecture on 'The Individual and Socialism'". The discussion was very instructive. Next Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at the same ing to form a drum corps. See adver-hall, Comrade Martin will be the lec-tisement elsewhere of ball. The subject is unannounced Comrades and friends are urged to attend and to help make these lectures

Ponnsylvania. PHILADELPHIA

Preparations are complete for the mass meeting at the Labor Lyceum on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, to be ad-dressed by Jos! Wanhope, whose sub-ject will be "Present Tendencies toward Socialism". Comrade Cassile candidate for Receiver of Taxes, will ect as chairman; Comrade Sadler, candidate for Magistrate, will read the Moyer-Haywood resolutions, and Com-rade Spicer will read the Bloody Sun-day resolutions.

Fifteen thousand copies of a circular entitled "What Are Good Business Methods?" will be ready at the Wan-hope meeting. The circular deals with esent political situation as portrayed in the primary squabble and is timely. Branch secretaries who have not as yet informed the Campaign Committee of the number they can use, should do so at once that sufficient may be ordered printed of a circular in the future.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference have 25,000 copies of their circular at headquarters ready for distribution. Act immediately.

Comrade Bloor started in to visit trade unions last week, and her reception was encouraging. This is the first serious effort in this direction made in the history of the party here. Litera-ture is also distributed at the same time and good results are looked for.

The opening meeting at Upholstery Weavers' Hall, Kensington avenue and B street, under the auspices of the 19th, 25th, and 38d Ward Branches, proved successful. Comrades Cassile will lecture there Sunday at 2. Sub-ject: "The Downfall of Capitalism". tect:

At the meeting conducted by the 11th and 12th Ward Branch, at 460 ion of constitutional interpretation N. Fourth street, Frank Sutcline will

ecture Sunday, 2 p. m. Subject; "The

Industrial Development" Comrade Farrell, Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, an-nounces donations of \$25 by the Labor yceum Association and \$10 by the United Trades Association.

ALLEGHENY. The protest mass meeting on behalf of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the Russian Massacre Commemoration will be held at Odd City Hall, Market street, Pittsburg, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, 8 o'clock p. m. Party members are requested to call at headquarters and secure advertising matter. Trade unions are being sent invitations to attend this meeting, and individual party members are receiving notices. It is expected this meeting will be the largest in the history of the movement in this county. Everybody help to realize this

County Organizer Schwartz 4s visiting all the branches in the county. His efforts will be directed in awakening more interest in the attendance of the general membership meetings and other matters pertaining to the welfare of the party.

Branch secretaries are reminded that they must file the vote of their branches for National Executive Committee and National Secretary with the organizer on or before Jap. 20.

The first of a series of four box socials and entertainments will be held at headquarters, Federal and South Diamond streets, Allegheny, on Friday evening, Jan. 25, 8 o'clock p. m. Admission 10 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the county organization.

Efforts are being made to arrange dozen or more meetings for Geo. R. Kirkpatrick in this county. The plan

is to sell a ticket at ten cents. The attention of branches in boros and townships is called to the fact that certificates of nomination must be filed for the boros on or before Feb. 1. and those for the townships on or before Feb. 4.

The first lot of leaflets for house-to house distribution were sent to the preciact organizers last week. The next lot will be sent out Feb. 4. This work will continue each month.

New Jersey.

Ed. Moore of Philadelphia will lecture on "Tactics" under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Mercer County, on Sunday, Jan. 20, 3 p. m., at the Arende, 15 East State street, Trenton.

Prof. D. E. Tobias will lecture on 'Socialism's Mission from Man's Viewpoint" at Socialist Party headquarters, 230 Washington street, Newark, Monday evening, Jan. 21. This lecture will be unusually interesting for all who attend.

A meeting will be held on Saturday, Jan. 19, 8 p. m., in the hall corner Sixteenth avenue and Eighth street Orange, for the purpose of organizing local branch of the Arbeiter Turner Bund. All comrades and others inter ested are requested to atatend. The meeting will be addressed in German by Henry Voelcker and in English by Charles Ufert and Roland B. Grom.

HUDSON COUNTY. The mask and civic ball of the So cialist Fife and Drum Corps of Hud-son County promises to be the most successful yet held. The ball will be ueld at Grand View Hall, corner Ogden avenue and Franklin street, Jersey City Heights, this Saturday night, Jan, 19, the tenth anniversary of the Corps. Major Jos. Gilliar has composed a Tenth Anniversary March, which will be rendered by the Drum Corps as an opening feature. Souvenirs to all participants will also be a feature. Other drum corps will assist. The Socialist Fife and Drum Corps has 23 members in the senior and 12 in the junior division, and is the finest in the state. Major Jos: Gilliar, its leader for ten years, is ready to give advice to any party organization will-

Wisconsin.

Senator Rummel, the only Socialist Senator, has been placed on the committees on manufacture and labor, banking and insurance, and elections.

One of the Socialist Aldermen has introduced a resolution instructing the city attorney to prepare a legislative bill to permit the city to establish its own printing plant. The charges for city printing made by German and Polish papers have been so extortionate that the resolution has some show of passing. Another Socialist Alderman introduced a resolution providing for a more just arrangement of pen sions for firemen and policemen, and instructing the city attorney to draft a legislative bill conferring upon the city the right to establish pension funds in other branches of the city service.

W. R. Gaylord, state organizer, is making a trip thru the northern part of the state.

Here and There.

Comrade V. S. Holmsten, manager of "Tyomies" (Finnish party paper). published at Hancock, Mich., died . His loss is greatly felt by the Finnish comrades as in a large measure. the success of "Tyomies" is due to his untiring energy and ability.

The Socialist aPrty of Cincinanti, at its recent convention, elected a new city central committee, with Dalsy Conklin as secretary. W. J. Millard is now the city organizer, with an office established at the new city headquarters, 304 . W. Ninth street, opposite the City Hall. An active lecture camapign is being outlined. Visiting Socialists and sympathizers are invited to call at the headquarters.

New York State.

Local Watertown has adopted a constitution and by-laws to govern it in future, which provides for ward branches, program committee, literature committee and county organiza-

work in such a way that it can be handled without confusion and waste of energy. The new constitution also provides that dues must be paid the first of each month and each member must take a party paper. The regular meeting of the local will be held in Trades Assembly Hall every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The first meeting in each month will be devoted to party affairs and business and will close at 4.30. The other meeting will be a public one, for the purpose of education for members and non-members alike. The program committee is arranging a-program for each meeting during the winter months. Twelve new members have been admitted since the election and there are now 78 members in the local, the not all are in good standing. Prominent business men, politicians, lawyers and ministers will be invited to speak at the public meetings and express their views and debates are also being ar ranged.

Rev. Paul Moore Strayer will lecture on "The Kind of Socialism We Need" at the Labor Lyceum, Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Rochester, Sunday Jan. 20, 3 p. m.

The State Committee will meet on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m. at the headquarters, No. 66 E. Fourth Street, New York. This will probably be the last meeting of the present com-

mittee and it is to be hoped that the every member of the committee will be present.

The referendum vote for the election of the three National Committeemen will close on Thursday, Feb. 14, and the secretaries will report the vote not later than February 15. Thru an oversight some of the ballots were marked returnable January 28, and the secretaries of the locals will please note the mistake and remember that the vote will stand open until Feb. 14.

New York City.

The new General Committee of Local New York held its first session on Saturday, Jan. 12. The following nominations were made for officers for the ensuing six months: Organizer. Solomon; Recording Frances M. Gill, Anna A. Maley; Finaucial Secretary, U. Solomon; Treasurer, Dr. L. Lichtschein, T. Crimmins, F. Kussrow, M. M. Bartholomew, H. Harris, J. G. Dobsevage; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Harris, M. Steltzer, I. Newman, M. Oppenheimer, M. W. Sapheir, Goldbarth; Grievance Committee, J. Coyle, J. Mullen, M. Oppenheimer. M. Gillis, J. Wanhope, S. Kramer, W. Edwards, L. Lichtschein, T. Crimmins, T. J. Lewis, H. Harris, F. M. Gill Comptroller, M. Oppenheimer, R. Tetzer, I. Phillips, R. Raphael, E. Wolf J. Belkowitz, M. M. Bartholomew, S Berlin, T. J. Lewis, B. F. Maupin; Credentials - Committee, S. Goldbarth, R Raphael, U. Solomon, S. Solomon, G. B. Staring, Miss Newman, F. Kussrow; Executive Committee.Wm. Kohn harles Lane, James Boyd, T. J. Lews. T. Crimmins, L. Lichtschein, R. Raphael, J. Wanhope, Miss Rabino-witz, Miss Gill, S. Solomon, G. B. Staring, E. Wolf, R. Tetzner, E. Spindler, W. Edwards, M. Oppenhelmer, S Berlin, M. Gillis, Miss Berman, H. L. Slobodin, Chas. G. Teche, Wm. Men delssohn; Auditing Committee, R Raphael, E. Ramm, R. Tetznes, Anna Maley, Wm. Edwards, F. W. Har-

wood. Copies of the proposed new by-laws vere in the hands of the delegates, but as there had not been time to examine them carefully, the City Executive Committee was instructed to set a date for a special meeting of the General Committee at which the by-laws should be considered.

The First Agitation District, at a meeting held Jan. 8, adopted resolu-tions of protest against the unwarranted arrest of Emma Goldman, Alex-Jan. 6, denouncing it as an attack the police. The resolutions were sent to Mayor McClellan.

Sitte A. Azeez, of Syria, will lecture | Labor Lyceum, 8:15 p. m. at the Liberal Art Society, Terrac Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, Friday, Jan. 25, 8 p. m. Subject "The Intellectual Awakening of the Orient"

The Harlem Agitation Committee has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: Recording Secretary, F. W. Harwood; financial secretary, R. Raphael; treasurer, Moses Hart; Delegate to City Executive Committee, R. Raphael; Organizer, R. Wienecke; Auditing Committee, R. Raphael, T. Crimmins and J. Wilkins. The report of the retiring com-mittee showed that good work had been done during the past six months and the new committee begins its work under most favorable conditions. Extensive plans haev been laid out to get all the Harlem comrades in a good working organization. If the organizer accomplishes all that has been mapped for him he will be a hustler. One of the duties of the recording secretary will be to send a report of all regular and special meetings to the Harlem Agitation Committee to The Worker, so that the movement in Harlem will be watched by all interests in good agitation and organization. The Organizer can be seen every night from 7 to 9 at the rooms of the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 West 125th Street. Harlem districts should see that their delegates attend the Agitation Committee meetings regularly.

. The 6th A. D. will hold its regular meeting on Friday, Jan. 18, at Club, 255 East 4th Street, 8 p. m. All comrades are requested to attend as important business is to be discussed.

The comrades of the West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth Avenue, have decided not to hold any lecture this Sunday, Jan. 20, on account of the tion committee. This will divide the Moyer-Haywood demonstration at into a "rattery", -Miners' Magazine.

Grand Central Palace the same evening. The next lecture will therefore take place on Sunday, Jan. 27, when Alexander Law, president of the Eight Hour League of America, will speak on "The Eight Hour Day and How to Secure It." Owing to the negli gence of the press committee in not forwarding the customary reports, the attendance has been rather poor. Comrades are urged to be present and bring their friends hereafter. On Sunday, Feb. 3, Jos. Wanhope will speak. On Sunday, Jan. 20, 8 p. m., William Mailly will speak at Metropolis Thenter Hall, corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third aveon "Why Socialists Organize". The Bronx Boro Agitation Committee greatly regret that the announcement for this lecture could not be cancelled. in view of the Moyer-Haywood meet ing being held on the same evening. but, having sent out a large number of letters to the enrolled voters of the Bronx inviting them to attend our lectures, it has been deemed inadvisable to have closed doors greet those who may respond to our invitation. The speaker will be requested to bring the Moyer-Haywood matter to the attention of those who may come, and in this way hope to contribute something to the agitation on behalf of our per-

secuted comrades in the West. Branch I, 32d A. D., has arranged for a smoker to be held on Friday. Feb. 1, in Metropolis Hall, northwest corner Third avenue and E. One Hundred and Forty-second street, for the purpose of getting new members into the party. Besides a talk on organization, there will be songs, readings. The committee will appreciate offers of talent for this occasion. Address, William Mailly, care The

The Murray Hill Socialist Club will give an entertainment and dance to be held at Denker's Hall, 214 E. Fortyfirst street, on Saturday, evening, Jan. Admission 10 cents. Comrades and friends, while being assured of a good entertainment when attending, will also be furthering the cause of Socialism in helping the club to maintain its present headquarters by the above means.

At the last meeting of the 3d and 10th A. D., J. O. Pierce was chairman. Comrades W. Lehman and Mrs. E. M. Solomon were elected as committee to distribute tickets for the "Volkszeitung" Conference festival on Feb. 22 among the members. The arrange-ment committee for the affair at Arlington Hall on Feb. 1, reported that committees are visiting organizations and selling tickets. Comrade Tänzer reported that he could not secure the Mannerchor der Mobelarbeiter, but would try to get the Arbeiter Mannerchor. Notices of next meeting will be sent by mail to all members. The next meeting takes place on Thursday, Jan. 17. Besides the votes for members of the National and State Committees, steps will be taken to insure the success of the Arlington Hall rffair, the of which will determine success whether there will be permanent headquarters.

BROOKLYN.

The semi-annual business meeting of South Brooklyn division will be held Sunday, Jan. 20, 8:15 p. m., at Day's Hall, Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn. Members of the 7th, 9th, 12th, 16th, and 18th A. D.'s are requested to attend. The Socialist Glee Club will give several songs early in the evening. Barnet Wolff will give a talk on organization. Members of the 18th A. D. should take Church avenue or Culver line cars and transfer to Fifth or Third avenue cars, going

south. All Assembly Districts in Kings County that have not yet elected delegates to the Moyer-Haywood Conference should do so at their next meetander Berkman and John Coryell on ings, as the party is not as well represented as it should be. Branches are upon free speech and demanding a also requested to make donations, no thore investigation of the conduct of matter how small, as the Conference is under heavy expense. It meets first and third Fridays each month at the

Regular business meeting of and Br. 1 of the 23d A. D. will be held on Sunday, Jan. 20, 6:30 p. m., at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue near Broadway. Election of officers and delegates to county committee must take place at this meeting and members are urged to be on hand.

Leonard D. Abbott, associate editor "Current Literature", will lecture at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Sunday evening, Jan. 20, 8 p. m. Subject: "Gorky and the Proletarian Spirit in Literature". week Mr. Theodore Schroeder, president of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, will speak.

Mr. P. J. Kohler, representing the Single Tax and Mr. Adolph Benevy. representing Socialism, will debate the merits of these propositions at a public meeting to be held Sunday, Jan. 20. p. m., at Silver Hall, 315 Washington street. Next week, Albert Mordel will lecture on "Paganism and Modern Lit-J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pas

tor Stokes lecture Thursday night, Jan. 24, S p. m., in the chapel of the Baptist Church of The Redeemer, East 18th street and Avenue C (Flatbush), Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Open Forum Club of Flatbush. comrades are invited.

in the United States printing establishment at Washington who pay no dues to the local typographical union. Two years ago every printer in Uncle Sam's establishment carried a paid-up card in his pocket. But since the great friend of labor', the strenuous Teddy. has used his "big stick" on unionism in Washington, the government print shop has been gradually degenerating

AS TO ELECTIONEERING.

Interesting Correspondence Relating to Selection of a National Execu tive Committee.

National Committeeman Ferd, Ufert of New Jersey has submitted the following correspondence to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party:

I am enclosing you original letters that have been sent to Local Cumberland County N. J., which has adopted resolutions oppos ing such methods of electioneering within the Socialist Party as being too much on the plan in vogue amongst the capitalist political parties. I desire to have my protest also noted.

The state organization of Wisconsin, a has in my mind not the slightest right to establish itself as a body called upon to select for membership of the Socialist Party in the United States those whom we should elect as the members of the National Executive Committee of this Socialist Party. as is done in the letter bearing the signature of Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer in Wisconsin.

Had the letter bearing Comrade Thompson's signature been nothing but an instrument relating the laudable characters of the candidates from Wisconsin, that ar sirous of being a part of the party's Na-tional Executive Committee, I would not lose one word about the matter. For that eason I have nothing to say on the Thomas letter.

After we have read, that in Thompson's pinion (on the official letterheads of the locisi-Democratic Party of Stedman of Illinois, Hoehn of Missouri and Hoiman of Minnesota are such who stand for CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIALISM. read, that, as New York should have a presentative on the committee, Ben ffanford might be the one selected to represent THE OTHER WING of the Socialist movement. Of him, it is said, that would make a fairly good National Com-

Along with Stedman, Hoehn and Holman, advised that the Wisconsin comrades, Berger, Gaylord and Heath, of the CONSTRUCTIVE WING. should be selected by the membership.

The inference is then, that Hanford of

THE OTHER WING, -should be the man to represent the SIX TO ONE minority of the non-constructive i. e., the DESTRUCT IVE wing of the movement. I am not defending the individual, it is the whole proreduce that arouses my opposition. If the Wisconsin comrades and those who are with them in the desire for an Opportunist Executive Committee wanted to do some electioneering, they should have addressed every Local of the Socialist Party in this country, setting forth why their candi-dates should be selected, but they should not, as in this case, address only a number of Locals in the manner they did, as evi-

From Comrade Thompson.

The two letters referred to by Comrade Ufert follows:

"Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 29, 1906. Dear Comrade: You and your local ar-about to vote upon a National Referendum for the election of seven members on th National Executive Committee.

Very much depends upon the election of this committee which is the most importan one in our national organization. The methods of organization, agitation and propaganda of the party will be largely determined by this committee. It is there-fore of the utmost importance that it should be made up of men who are able to take advantage of the opportunity which is before us as a National Socialist more

The only way, however, by which we will stand any show of electing men to this committee who will be capable and constructive in their executive offices, will be for us to secure some kind of concerted

In looking over the list of the have accepted the nomination for the com-mittee, it seems to me that those most capable, and at the same time those who will stand for constructive socialism most steadily, are Comrades Seymour Stedman of Hilnois, G. A. Hoehn of Missouri, S. M. Holman of Minnesota.

New York state should, it seems be represented on this committee, and would suggest Benj. Hanford as one who might represent the other wing of the so-cialist movement, and who would make a fairly good committeeman.

Then, it seems to me, it is no more that reasonable that Wisconsin should be represented upon this committee. And esp cially in view of the fact that our organization has made good. We have to-day 18 aldermen in four different cities, six members of the state legislature, and in all 35 elected officials of the Social-Democratic Party in Wisconsin holding office and using their positions for the further advance of our cause. We feel sure that the same methods and

policies that have made these results possible in Wisconsin, would produce similar results wherever used. It would seem to me therefore, to be a great blessing to the national movement, if two or three Wisconsin men could be put upon the Na tional Executive Committee.

There are three strong men who have ac-

cepted the nomination from Wisconsin-Victor L. Berger, W. R. Gaylord and Frederic Heath. These three men together with four mentioned above, if elected, would, I bedeve, give the national movement the best possible Executive Committee it could I believe If those who are in favor of a constructive program and an advance all along the line for our party and the movement in America, would combine their votes upon these men, they may be elected. With best wishes, Fraternally your

(Signed) CARL D. THOMPSON. From Comrade Thomas.

Mitwaukee, Wis., Dec. 23, 1985.

Dear Courside—The membership of the Socialist Party is now electing a National Executive Committee. For several reasons it seems right and advisable that Wisconsin should have some members on this con-mittee, especially since Wisconsin was not

Wisconsin has a good movement. Wis--There are now over 200 printers five Socialist assemblyman in the legislature. Wisconsin has one Socialisa Mayor and eighteen Socialist aldermen in four different cities. Wisconsin has in all 35 So-cialist efficials. All our officials are making a spicedid record and doing a grand colo cathonal work. Ought not such a movemen

represented at all in the last committee.

monopoly of wholem in Wisconsin. At the same time if some of our members were elected to the Kanonal Executive C. 5

mittee, they might be able to make some

The state of Wisconsin does not naturally present a particularly encouraging field for the Socialist movement. It is an argricultural state and only a narrow strip slong the lakes is highly developed industrially. The vote and the membership in this state has been built up by hard work. Our methods of work if used on a larger scale night give new life to the party thruout the country. Ought we not to be given a hearing upon these methods of work? Would it not be of interest and profit to the national movement to at least consider

Several Wisconsin members have been nominated to the National Executive Com-All have declined but three. These three are, Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath and Winfield R. Gaylord.

These are all able men and sound Socinlists and would be of great value on the ministee. They would form a minerity the committee. Yet their influence would be felt. Comrade Victor L. Berger is one of the oldest and most experience Socialists in the American movement, and one who has proved his sincerity and devotion by untiring work and heavy sacrifices for the cause of Socialism, and the other two comrades are also well known.

We believe that any one of these three would put fresh life and energy into the

national movement, and that great good would result from their election. With best wishes for your success in the work, I remain,

Yours for Socialism. (Signed) E. H. THOMAS.

Reply to Ulert. To the letter of Comrade Ufert, Com-

rades Thomas and Thompson reply thru the National Secretary as follows: calling attention to the fact that Comrade

Ufert, National Committeeman from New Jersey, has sent a protest to nutional headquarters against letters written by the un-dersigned to Comrade Albert Welss, of North Eluciand and others in regard to the referendum now being taken on the election of a National Executive Board.

In reply we will say that the letters which we wrote on this subject we wrote as individuals, and not in any official capacity whatever. We have a perfect right as members of the Socialist Party to disany other member or members of the party. We should like to inquire, by what clause of the national constitution can Comrade Ufert or any other official deny us this evident right of every American So cialist?

We inclose copies of the letters referred to and ask that you publish them in that the comrades may see exactly what

We stand by every word of the contents of these letters. We repeat and insist that unless constructive methods are adopted by the Socialist Party as a national organiration, the party will become a complete party must go FORWARD, or it will surely TO HACKWARD

This is not a matter which is of no con-cern to us. We cannot have a movement in spots only. We must have a national party aggressive, energetic, constructive, to meet

the needs of the present day. The times in ripe for a great movement.

And we say frankly that we consider it not only our RIGHT but one Divine movement to discuss matters of interest to the party nationally, with those whom we believe to be constructive Socialists. It would be criminal on our part to feel no interest in the national policy of the party. take no action when the American

movement is passing thru a critical period. From Comrade Hantord. To the Editor of The Worker:--My at

ention has been called to the circular letter issued by Comrade Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin in which he makes a state for comrades to ratify by their ballots in the election of a National Executive Com-nittee, my name being included in Com-Thompson's little list. Regarding the use of my name I was not consulted. was a purely gratuitous act on the part of Comrade Thompson, and one which so far as I am concerned was not asked for, was

not desired, and is not appreciated. BEN. HANFORD

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Dealers 1,653 Bundles, etc. 3,117

14,000 14,000 Corresponding totals last year were 13 000 and 13,000.

Well, comrades, this looks a bit beter. There is a little gain this week in the list of individual subscriptions, which is the most important part of the circulation. But one good week isn't enough. It

must be kept up. Give us an increase of two or three hundred each week and there will be "something doing" in short order. The surest way to prepare the way for the desired daily and demonstrate its practicability is to build up a big circulation for the weekly already in

the field. Ten thousand additional readers of The Worker in New York City would mean more for the safe establishment of the "Daily Call' than \$10,000 in cash. What will you make it next week,

comrades? And the week after? All fall to work. Get your shopmates, neighbors, and friends to subscribe.

LET THE WAGE SLAVES ANSWER. State Commissioner of Labor of

Maine says he finds child labor laws work hardship in some cases. He means the poor family without support, except from the children. He says necessity forces parents to faisify about the age. This is undoubtedly true, but why should the parents be forced to falsify? Why should they becompelled to send their children into the factories? This is a question that can only be answered by the wage slaves who vote for the system that inkes them assist in the destruction of their own children.

Watch the book advertisement en page 4. It is changel even week.

Cassatt was the head of the largest rallway system in the world. He was considered indispensable to the institu-tion and commanded the fattest salary

on the payroll, Yet when he died the railroad kept ning just the same as ever. The trains continued to come and go on scheduled time. There was no hitch or delay. Insofar as the taking care of passengers and freight was coned. A. J. Cassatt may just as well not have lived and been president.

Now suppose one telegrapher dies at s post. Would not that effect the running of the railroad? Might not ne trains fail to get in on time Might there not be an accident and

You see ONE TELEGRAPHER on duty IS MORE NECESSARY in the nning of a railroad THAN ITS HIGH-PRICED PRESIDENT. And while there is only one president, thousands of telegraphers are employed on the P. R. R. And thousands of conductors, engineers, brakemen, clerks It is these men, THESE WORK-INGMEN, who do all the work of operating the railroad. They it is who are indispensable if the railroad is to

Stockholders Not Necessary.

What function did A. J. Cassatt per form? He looked after the interests of the STOCKHOLDERS. He was paid to see to it that the stockholders got LARGE DIVIDENDS.

The stockholders of the P. R. R. do not do any of the work of running the railroad. They serve no useful pur-pose. Yet they secure dividends from the running of the railroad. The reason is, that those who do all the work, the railway workmen, do not receive the value they create by their labor. The PROFITS of the stockholders COME OUT OF THE LABOR OF THE WORKINGMEN.

And to secure big dividends, telegraphers and train crews are some-times worked on 24 and 36 hour stretches, often causing wrecks and great loss of life.

What is true of the P. R. R. is true of all railroads. It is likewise true of the shipyards, of the oil and sugar refineries, of the textile mills, of the department stores. It is true of all in-

OURSELVES

. .

help dispel the capitalist dally sup-

aster? Owners and managers are still

at large. That's all. Figure it out

The underpaid Congressmen might

The "Indignant Citizen" who writes

to the daily papers about the bad tran-

sit facilities is the same fellow who

something to the railroads about race

BETWEEN ®

work and are paid wages, the working class, receive only part of the wealth they create. The remainder goes to the capitalist class as profits. Under this system of dividing up the product of labor, we have some few millionaires, who do no work but who own practically everything, while the

Workers Toil for Idlers to Enjoy Are YOU satisfied with that arrange ment? Are YOU willing to slave all your life to enrich the idle capitalist class? And is that the heritage that YOU want to hard down to YOUR CHILDREN?

great mass of the people do every-thing but own practically nothing.

EIGHT MILLION people in this world are NOT satisfied to be slaves, to be robbed of the iruits of their labor. For that many SOCIALISTS there are who want the earth to be OWNED BY ALL the people of the earth and its benefits to flow into the hands of those who work.

What do YOU say? Should Philadelphia's industriesand the industries of the country-be owned by a handful of capitalists to enable them to rule over the rest of the people? Should the vast majority, the wage-working class, be compelled to pay tribute with their body, their life and their soul to a handful of capitalist contractors, stockholders and landlords?

What Political Parties Stand For.

The old parties, the Republican, Democratic and Reform, say YES. Each of these parties represents the interests of a different group of capitnlists, but they ALL stand for the present order. A vote for any of these parties is a vote for injustice, for the robbery of labor, for wage slavery.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY says this condition should be changed. The Socialist Party aims to have the industries owned by all the people and thus abolish injustice, the robbery and slavery of labor.

Vote against dividends to useless stockholders. Vote for Socialism and the full value

IST TICKET!
[Leaflet issued by Local Philadel-

phia, Socialist Party.]

VOTE THE STRAIGHT SOCIAL-

that voting for capitalist interests will benefit working class conditions.

tlemen who are opposed to teachers organizing into trade unions are the ones whose salaries do not need rais-If President Roosevelt really wanted industrial peace he could have given

It should be observed that the gen-

the Nobel peace prize to the Socialist Party instead of wasting it on a spe cial peace commission. Lives of rich men all remind us We can be as rich as they,

If we get the fools around us For our bunco game to pay. Taft's name is so remindful of graft

that he ought to get the unanimous support of both old parties.

"Kalser may boycott Berlin if a Socialist is elected". But suppose the people of Germany boycott him first?

A humane riot rifle has been adopted by the Spanish government. This must make Peace Promoter Teddy feel en-

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some are-made great by their press agents.

Cortelyou has resigned as chairman of the Republican national committee but the party trensury still has the policy-holders' money.

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE.

The Brooklyn Moyer-Haywood Conference is holding meetings regularly it the Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby avenues. The next meet ing is on Friday, Jan. 18, 8.15 p. m. Reports have been received by the Secretary from various organizations of the endorsement of the resolutions ent out and of the intention to have them published in the trade journals. One of the dally papers has requested the names of all the organizations endorsing the resolutions and it is important that the Secretary William Mackenzie, 677 Degraw street, get these names so that he can prepare a

full list. This is important. Twenty thousand leaflets have been issued thru the medium of the Sunday newspapers, and a great many without any expense to the Confer-Delegates are requested to remit the donations of their organiza tions at once, as the expense of the Conference must be met.

IN ELKINS' LAND.

J. L. Fitts, National Organizer of the Socialist Party, was assaulted in the Postoffice at Fairmount, W. Va., by J. A. Watson, who claimed to be a deptuy sheriff. Watson also followed Fitts into the street and again punched and kicked him and ordered him to leave the town. Later, the mayor informed Fitts, "that it was dangerous for him to stay in the town in view of the intense feeling." lawyer said, "We would have a hard time to prove anything, few cared, if they dared, to give testimony. The

CIGAR TRUST PROSPERS. | FOR THE RUSSIAN

But its Annual Announcement Doesn't

idly growing trust to control the resands, of retail dealers that have been help themselves.

fifth street, this city, a compatitor of of his store telling his tale of woe to the passers-by. He says he was in business across the street for many years until the trust came along, and building over his head at an increased price and then ordered him to vacate stock into storage until he found an-He had hardly got started in his new place when the trust opened another store, on the corner two doors away paying \$3,000 additional rent to get the

men makes against the "hoggish methods of the trust", which are "depriving American citizens of their rights" or words to that effect. He says also that his father fought in the civil war and is entitled to some consideration, but much good that will do him with the people who want to buy their goods in the cheapest market, just as the little retailer himself wants to We'll wager he has never given a thought to the millions of workingmen suffering much more than he has from the trust system, and he has probably denounced the unions many a time as greedy and tyrannical for trying to wring better wages and conditions out of their employers. He nay be more sympathetic now, since

But there's another feature of the retail cigar trust's advertisement which reveals more of their methods. This consists of a statement that the men behind the counter in each store get a percentage of the receipts." Thus, says the trust, "Sooner or later the men who wait on our customers will be as responsible for their stores as if they owned them, and their rewards will be whatever they would be under those conditions." In other words, there's a sweating system in use in the stores as drastic as any existing in most factories. We happen to know of one instance where the clerk had to show a certain amount in sales each week or get docked, and if he elida't show an increase within a certain period he got worse. At one time the clerk went out to friends and made sales in order to show up the required

a training school for clerks, and it also insures their lives for their benefit and assumes their doctor's bills when they fall sick. "And," says the trust, frankly, "there's no philan-thropy in this either. It's -business

Certainly. What the trust does is to tie its employees in their chains as tightly as possible. Make them dependent upon it, make them afraid to lose their jobs, make them docile, and instead of paying them more wages, delude them with a bait of percentage which makes them harder and harder and turns them

ion of it later on and run it for their own benefit.

SOCIALIST PARTY WINS

IN HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE.

place in the Morris Evening High School, Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, Bronx, on the subject, "Would the elevation into power of the Socialist Party benefit the Community?" The affirmative was taken by Chas. J. Froida and A. A. Godick, the negative by Thos. Chap-Another debater for the negative side failed to appear.

kind that ever took place in Morris High, and the greatest interest was aroused among the students, as there s quite a radical sentiment among the the rising generation are taking serious hold of the great Socialist question and are about to profit by the mistakes of their fathers in supporting the pres ent system.

AFRAID TO LET LABOR

LEADER BRING OUT FACTS. CHICAGO, Jan. 11 .- Judge Ball today decided that Cornelius P. Shea. President of the International Brother hood of Teamsters, and chief defendant in the conspiracy trial that has been in progress for some weeks, could only answer specific questions. On Shea was allowed to go after he had been asked only one question.

It was the plan of the attorneys for the defence to have Shea give a general history of the strike. The State's Attorney objected and at the opening of court to-day, Judge Ball sustained his position.

On December 25, 1906, in the club rooms of the Russian Social Democratic Society, 264 East Broadway, a conference took place of the Russian Social Democratic organizations of New York and vicinity, at which the following organizations were represented by two delegates from each: 1, Esthlandish Social Democratic Union; 2, Group of the Lettish Social Democrats, Elizabeth, N. J.; 3. Zihnas Budin of America (Lettish Social Democrats); 4, Zihnas Budin No. 2, (Lettish Social Democrats); 5. New York Group of the Social Democratic Labor Party; 6, Russian Social Democratic Society of Brooklyn; 7. Polish Socialist Party: 8, Union of the Polish Socialists; 9, Russian Branch of the Fourth Assembly District Socialist Party: 10, Branch 19 of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party in America; 11, Finnish Branch, Socialist Party; 12. Branch 58 of the Lithuarian Social Democrats. After long and lively debate the following resolutions were

Whereas, the Russian proletariat in its conflict with the autocracy stands at the present moment in a very critical condition and the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party as the leader of the Russian proletariat needs the most energetic help;

We, the representatives of the twelve above named Russian Social Democratic organizations have designated the following points on the basis of which a union of our organizations is to be built, in order to raise money with more concentration and energy for the furtherance of the Russian revolution. We recommend the organizations in question to take up these points for discussion:

1. To choose a joint committee: 2. On this committee those national Social Democratic organizations shall be represented, which belong to the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party; 3. The joint committee shall consist of one representative from each central body of the national groups: 4. The money which shall be collected thru the undertakings initiated by the joint committee shall be sent to the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party; 5, Every national organization shall send representatives to the Society of the "Red Cross"; 6. 'A member of the joint committee shall act as delegate to the "Red Cross."

VIOLATED THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

After Making State Labor Law a Pretext for Gutting Wages, Railwas Company Utterly Disregarded It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The first witness in the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the block signal service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day was J. W. Williams, operator at Boyds, Md. Mr. Williams testified that after the Maryland Eight -Hour Law became op erative the Baltimore and Ohio cut their salaries from \$55 a month to \$52.50. This was ostensibly done because of the shortening of the hours of the operators, "but as a matter of fact." he said, "I was kept on duty 14 hours thruout the year, except on Sundays, when I worked only 10 hours. Previous to the passage of the Eight Hour Law, I had only two days off a month. After that law went into effect the company took the time away from me," which goes to show that it is not enough to have a labor law on the statute books. It is equally necessary to have men in the executive and judicial offices who have an interest in enforcing the law-chosen representatives of the working class.

IN WISCONSIN.

Socialist Aldermen in Milwaukee Get Three Municipal Ownership Bills Sent to Legislature. The Milwaukee Social Democrats

have scored another victory! Three important measures introduced by our Aldermen in the City Council have been recommended for approval by the committee on legislation. These measures consist of three bills to be introduced in the Legislature. gives the municipalities the right to operate and lease street railways. Another provides for municipal dredging. The third gives cities the right to build municipal slaughter houses. The committee instructed the City Attorney to prepare these bills-which must have been very unpleasant work for him, after all the fierce campaign speeche he made, denouncing the Social Demo crats as free-lovers and what not. Of course, these bills have yet to pass the Council and then the Legislature before we can get our municipal slaugh ter houses, street railways and dredges But the opportunity is now open for our Aldermen and members of Legis lature, to discuss these measures and make Socialist agitation.

SUNDAY LECTURE AT

THE RAND SCHOOL Next Sunday, Jan. 20, at 11 a. m., dr. John Martin will lecture at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street. on "A Sound Railroad Policy". The ecture will be followed by questions and discussions. Admission free. On the following Sunday Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman will lecture on "News paper Sins". The first lecture of the eries by Professor Giddings last Sunuay was well attended and gave much satisfaction.

-Subscribe for The Worker.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

Continued from page 2.

tional office.

Upon report of the National Secretary, a motion was adopted that the Illinois State Committee be requested to make returns to the National office of funds now held collected on the One Day Wage lists.

At noon a recess was taken, during which time a conference was held at the office of Clarence Darrow, one of the counsel for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The resuit of the conference is shown in the following document:

suit of the conference is shown in the low lowing document:

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 17, 1906.

In view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, denying the writ of habeas corpus to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibonet a decision involving the liberties and rights of every citizen, and particularly members of organized labor and their representatives, and in view of the deciaration on this subject made by President Gompers to the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, the undersigned officials of National labor unions have held an informal conference in Chicago, on this date.

After consideration of the matter it is our independent of the American Federation of Labor, to provide means of protection, methods of defense, and channels of publicity on behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, no other question to be considered at the conference
(Signed)

LEE M. HART, General Secretary—Interestion of Interest.

sidered at the conference (Signed)
LEE M. HART, General SecretaryTreasurer International Alliance Theatrical Employes; CHAS. DOLD, Plano and
Organ Workers' International Union; CHAS. A. BAUSTIAN, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union; F. H. HARZBECKER, Baking and Confectionery Workers' International Union; WILLIAM FIGOLAH, Amalgamated Glass Workers' Association; WESLEY RUSSELL, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; WILL C. LONG, Commercial Telegraphers Union of America; Union of America; JOSEPH SCHMIDT, Baking
and Confectionery Workers' International
Union; G. W. GIBSON, International Association of Car Workers.

The Eventive Committee reconvened at

The Executive Committee reconver 7.50 p. m., with Comrades Floaten, Kerr, Mailly, Towner and Work present. Comrade B. Berlyn appeared before the committee in behalf of the Chicago Daily

A motion was adopted that the com mittee select a representative of the So cialist party to act at the Moyer, Haywood

Pettibone trial, to provide reports to all Socialist and other papers desiring the It was decided that National Secretary Barnes act with Comrade Towner in visi ing Indianapolis, and attempt to obtain the approval of the representatives of national trades unions with headquarters in that city to the above document; and that Com-

also act similarly with Comrade Towner in Cincinnati, and afterwards proceed to Washington to lay the matter before President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, with the following let-

ter:

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President American Federation of Lobar,
423 "G" St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir: By direction of the National
Executive Committee, and the courtesy of
William Mailly, I hereby transmit certain
documents, containing sentiments expressed by representatives of various labor organizations and trade unions, relating to the persecution and pending trial
of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettihone.
Whea this communication reaches your
hands, the National Executive Committee
will have adjourned, and in view of this
fact, unless you can at once reply to
hearer, you are respectfully requested to
reply to the undersigned.

Hoping you will appreciate the necessity
of a speedy reply,
Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. Mahlon Barnes,
National Secretary.

It was voted to insert the following state-

It was voted to insert the following state

ment in the minutes:

The National Executive Committee considered fully the present situation affecting the imprisonment and trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and reached the conclusion that extraordinary means had to be invoked to get the best results. We realized that this could not be achieved unless the active and widespread co-operation of the trades unions be insured. We realized, too, for reasons apparent to all, that a call for a National Conference to organize a national movement, issuing from the Socialist party, would not receive the response a call emanating from representative trades unions would get. This fact is one which we must face, however, much as we may deplore it.

we must face, however, much as we may deplore it.

In line with this, the National Executive Committee used all legitimate means to enlist the co-operation of representatives of national trades unions in having a national conference called under the anspices of the American Federation of Labor, thus striving to accomplish on a national scale what has already been done in localities for the same cause. President Gompers' positive declarations on the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Petitione, to the recent Minneapolis convention, justified us in believing this could be done.

The emergency confronting us requires, in

The emergency confronting us requires, in our opinion, that for the time being, all political and economic differences be subordinated to the unity of the working class of all shades of political and economic belief in the effort to free our comrades from the fate which the conspiracy of organized capital has evidently marked out for them.

Additional reports upon the action of the National Executive Committee in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case are comprised in the following:

Under date of Dec. 24. National Secre tary Barnes reported to the N. E. C.:

Strange reported to the N. S. C.:

Comrades Towner and Barnes visited In dianapells, Ind., December 18, and arrange an informal conference similar to the on held in the city of Chicago. The same document (see National Executive Committee minutes) excepting only change of city and date. was signed by representatives overy national labor union which maintain headquarters in that city, as follows:

(Signed) W. B. Wilson, serviciny, treas

headquarters in that city, as follows:

(Signed): Wê B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer U. M. W. of A.; Jacob Fischer, secretary-treasurer J. B. I. U. of A.; Wm. D. Huber, president U. B. of C. & J.; Frank Duffy, general secretary U. B. of C. and J. Thes. Neale, general treasurer U. B. of C. and J.; J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer Int. Typo. Union; J. J. MeNamara, secretary-treasurer Int. Assu. B. and S. I. W.; Wm. J. Bowen, president Bricklayers and Masons I. U. of A.; Thos. L. Hughes, secretary-treasurer I. B. of T. of A.; C. G. Wertz, secretary-treasurer Sawsmiths' U. of N. A.

Comrades Towner and Mailly visited Cincinnati December 19 and pursued the same methods and met with similar success. Every official who could be reached attended. The following signatures were secured:

Cured:

(Signed): Joseph F. Valentine, president I. M. U. of N. A.; R. M. Metcalf, financial secretary I. M. U. of N. A.; Joe N. Weber, president A. F. of M.: James Wilson, general president P. M. L. of N. A.; Jere L. Sullivan, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, etc.; Hubert S. Marshall, I. U. of J. H.; Louis Kemper, Int. Sec. I. U. U. R. W. of A.; Joseph Prochette, Int. Sec. I. U. U. B. W of A.

The letters of The letters of Countade Mailly further ex-

The letters of Colarade Mally further explains the present status of the case.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1906.

J. MAHLON RARNES, National Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commide:—I saw President Gompers yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, at 2.30, and submitted the documents signed at Chicago, Indianapolis and Indianapolis and Chicago, Indianapolis and Indianapolis and Indianapolis and Indianapolis and Ind

MONSTER on hand, each book containing five and ten cent coupons to the amount of \$1.50; provided, that no coupons be given on credit to any state committee which has not fulfilled its financial obligations to the National office.

SOCIALIST JEWISH DAILY



TO BE HELD AT

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN **JANUARY 26, 1907**

TICKET, Admitting one, 50 CENTS

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

GRAND CONCERT AND LECTURE To be held under the auspices of the

3d, 6th, and 10th Assembly Districts OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY ON

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

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

He made an engagement to see me at 10 o'clock this morning, and I have just got thru speaking with him. James O'Connell, president of the machinsists, and Secretary Frank Morrison were also present. The matter was gone over between us and the conference concluded with President Gompers stating that the natter would be referred to the Executive Council, a course which it would have to take anyway. I was received very cordially.

President Gompers has been suffering greatly with neuralgia for the past week and was really not in good condition to discuss bushinss matters, as a consequence. He had already arranged to leave to-day for ten days rest, upon order of his physician. He said he would leave matters in connection with our subject in such a shape that the action of the Executive Council could be carried out in his absence. I advise that no further action be taken by our National Executive Council the Executive Council has acted.

I leave for New York at 1 to-day, and you can reach me there after to-day.

President Gompers asked the original documents be left with him, and I did so.

Fraternally yours.

- (Signed) WILLIAM MAILLY.

P. S. Action of the Executive Council will be reported direct to you. Am In hurry to catch train.

New York, Dec. 21, 1000.

J. MAHLON HARNES, National Secretary Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—I would have written more to-day from Washington, but that I had to hurry to catch train. Even now I do not know that I can add much except to say that President Gompers did not commit himself as to what sort of official action be favored, nor what he would advise, if he advised at all, when laying the matter before the Executive Council Neither did O'Conneil or Morrison express themselves.

I was received cordially and courteously and we discussed the subject wifeous species.

Neither did O'Conneil or Morrison express themselves.

I was received cordially and courteously and we discussed the subject without reserve. The importance of the proposition was admitted, and I got the impression that favorable action would be taken. I explained the attitude of the Executive Committee as clearly as possible, and my meaning was apparently fully understood.

President Goupers handed me to-day your special delivery. I mentioned the matter of the Mover-Haywood conferences being represented at the National Conference, but O'Conneil called attention to the fact that the unions in those conferences would be represented thru their factional unions.

unions.

I have hopes that the Executive Council will act favorably. Herewith is my report of additional expenses.

I would suggest that you submit these two letters to the Executive Committee for their information.

Hoping this is satisfactory, I am.
Fraternally yours,
(Signed) WILLIAM MAILLY,

THE FRANKNESS OF SENATOR GUGGENHEIM. Simon Guggenheim, one of the

wealthy Gugggenheim brothers, is the new United States Senator from Colorado. He owns the principal smelters in that state. He is in business for money, and as politics is needed in his business, Mr. Guggenheim bought his way into the Senate, It cost him \$500,000 to get sixty-four legislators to elect him. There is no sham about the new

Senator. He talks as freely about buy ing the votes of patriotic "representa-tives of the people" as he would about buying ore for his smelters. In an in terview he said, in answer to a ques tion whether he did not think it wrong to buy votes. "There is nothing wrong about it: it is merely conducting political campaigns as they are conducted in these days. It is done all over the United States to-day,"

Which is true. The Senator deserves thanks for his frankness. And

one trust magnate more or less in the United States Senate doesn't ready matter. Only it is worth considering that if Senator Guggenhelm did not own the smelting industry of Colo rado, would he be able to corrupt leg-islators for his private interests?—for, of course, he will continue to advance his private interests in the Senate, as he has done out of it. There is no evil which the anti-Socialists conjure up against Socialism which is comparable to the slightest one to be charged up against private ownership

The election of Guggenheim is about ns consistent a thing as the state legislature of Colorado could have done. He is a fit representative of a state so devoid of shame and so devoted to industrial slavery.

ANNIVERSARY

HANDSOME SOUVENIRS Mask and Civic Ball Socialist Fife and Drum Corps

GRAND VIEW HALL Ogden Ave. and Franklin St., Jersey City Heights. SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Tickets, 25c. Each. Dancing at 7 P. M. Hear Major Gillar's New March, "Tenth

GRAND

Orchestra.

Ohio.

THEATRICAL AND BALL Given by Ward 7-9-12, Socialist Club, for the purpose of establish-

ing a LABOR LYCEUM. PAINE MEMORIAL HALL

11 Appleton St., Boston

Tuesday Eve., January 22.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. All comrades and sympathizers should make it a duty to attend Music will be furnished by Wertheim's

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Toledo, O., Dec. 21, 1906. To the Stockholders of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company will be held at Swiss Hall, 410 Monroe street, Thurs-

day, Jan. 24, 1907. Holders of stock not able to attend meeting should send in choice of prox-

ies before that time. Both secretaries being out of the city, send correspondence to Thos. C. Devine, 1853 Michigan street, Toledo,

(Signed) THOS. C. DEVINE.

Rooms for rent at Rand School, 112 East 19 Street.—Small room, \$3.00; square room, \$1.50; top floor. Apply to Secretary or caretaker.

nished; to comrade, very reasonable; at Murray Hill Socialist Headquarters, 241 E. 42d St. Inquire of Comrade List, 774 Second Ave. WANTED.-The acquaintance and

address of comrade or comrades who do cabinet repairing, chair caning and

seating; also carpenter work, as I can

FOR RENT .- Nice light room, fur-

throw work of that kind into their uands. Address, J. O. FIERCE, care of U. Solomen, 66 E. 4th St.

Teas and Coffees for greceries, restaurants and Peddiers. We make a specialty for family trade of 5 pounds of coffee for \$1.00. Delivered free Manhattan and Jironx. Drops a postal card to J. Horwitz & Sons, 212 E. 102nd St., N. Y. No. 1228

AGENTS

AGENTS—1,000 different noveities for fairs, carnivals, celebrations; skidoo hats and buttons, campaign buttons, confett, ticklers. Japanese canes, ribbons, spikes, paper bells, flower pots, fans, wreaths, garlands, postal cards of all kinds, Christmas and holiday goods; catalog free. Miller, 134 Park Row, New York.

GUS. LESSING.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING. PLASTERING, ETC. 238 East 45th Street,

Second Avenue. - New York. ------'EVERY SONG A SOCIALIST SPEECH' "SONGS OF SOCIALISM"

hat they should have as there is certainly a beautiful person in each son,"
With Music, Britanged Edition, 112 Pages Single copy, only life live copies ILM, per dot. B.H. Grier 7s-Day, The best time is NOW.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

Senator Dryden could have insured his re-election from New Jersey by letting a sufficient number of legislators in on his insurance graft.

be in arresting anarchists who are not

needed to take hold.

to explain the working class delusion Coal Company."

*********** At the rate things are going, Russian officials will be settled before the revolution will. A Socialist daily press would also

The practicability of private ownership of industry doesn't hold out in practice. Remember the Iroquois theatre dis-

at large. for yourself. Race suicide among the rich is unavoidable. Too busy getting divorces to beget children.

get relief by forming a union to raise prices to their trust employers. We would never know how sacred witticisms about it in the daily papers.

voted against Socialism because it would interfere with private enter-As a diversion from his race suicide crusade President Roosevelt might say

Won't be any trouble getting the office-holders suffering from low salaries to try and hold their jobs when election time comes around again. Don't blame Governor Hughes If

he's so busy cleaning the rascals out that he forgets to push those labor measures he talked so much about be Agitation has started for more pay for men employed at national life-say

if they were only railroad presidents and other professional life-takers! "It takes brains to run industry." Sure. That's why the capitalists have proven a fallure and the workers are

inc stations. More dreaming, Now,

Heartrending stories being written to the "Sun" about what is called the "petty thievery of the express em-Authors are probably quite satisfied with the wholesale robbery of the express companies.

Still, there would be no anti-Socialists if there were no Socialists. Progress always has its disadvantages. Astonishing how alert the police can

Doctor is lecturing on queer delusions of the same, but hasn't attempted | courts are owned or controlled by the

Tell All That It Wight, The New Year's announcement of the United Cigar Stores Company reports the great prosperity of that raptakes up three-quarters of a page !n all the leading daily papers, in the form of a cleverly worded advertise ment which puts the best side of the business before the public. Nothing is said about the hundreds, yes. thoutwenty-threed thru the operations of the trust. And the retail dealers can't

West One Hundred and Twentythe trust has a sign across the front upon his refusal to sell, bought the at once. To do this he had to put his other store, which turned out to be his present location, facing his old stand

And what a howl the unfortunate

he's got a dose of trust medicine.

amount in the store. The trust also announces that it has

pure and simple."

into worse slaves than ever. Yet there are people who will read that announcement and believe the trust a good thing. Well, it is-cot in the way it wants them to believe, bur for its organization of a distributing function in a way which will make it easier for the people to take posses

On Thursday, Jan. 10, a debate took

The affirmative side won hands down. This is the first debate of this ttendants at the school. It shows that

witness-stand 'to-day President

REVOLUTION FUND