Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19, 1905. VOL. XIV.-NO. 47.

PICTURES FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

Extracts from Social Democratic Bulletins.

Some Interesting Features That Have Not Appeared in Daily Press - The Present Agitation Shown to Be a Direct Outcome of the Labor Movement, Not Merely the Work of Agita-

from the first bulletin, issued from the Eu-ropean headquarters of the Social Demo-cratic Party of Russia concerning the events of the last month in that country. They were evidently issued about the end of January, and atill more interesting de-tails may be expected later?

As " a cloud the size of a man's hand" on the horizon grows suddenly into a threatening storm, so the peace-ful strike of a few thousand St. Peters-burg workingmen was suddenly converted into a mighty uprising of the Russian people. Events changed with lightning-like rapidity. The strike is spreading; at first strictly economic, it grew in a day into a political demonstration and led to the events of Janu ary 22. On that day autocracy at-tempted to crush the rising proletariat with one blow—and failed. The movement, instead of being checked, is growing. On Jan. 23 St. Petersburg is into a military camp. Mounted patrols gallop up and down the streets. On all corners are pickets. The palaces and government buildings are surrounded by soldiers. The Telegraph and Postoffice, the State Bank and the Treasury are surround ed by a wall of bayonets. The various ministerial departments are closed; the officials are absolved from duty; they fear that the rising proletariat may blow up these nests of bureaucracy. Infantry and cavalry are bi-vouacking on all the public squares. The shops are closed. The blinds are drawn in all houses, and broken win dows present a desolate appearance. The city is in darkness. The theaters ed. The walls show traces of bullets. Blood stains stand out sharp-ly on the ice. In places the pavement is torn up. Here were barricades; here the proletariat was battling and shed

At 1 p. m. crowds assemble or Nevsky Prospect. Mounted police dis-perse crowds of workingmen on Palace Square. Excitement is increasing. The crowd grows, the troops are again called out from the barracks. The strikers, unable to reach the city in a body, get through in small groups. At 8:45 p. m. there is a collision between workingmen and troops. The troops fire into the crowd. Fearing that the people may procure arms, the police close all stores where arms are sold The arms are removed and hid in cel-The arms are removed and not cel-lars. Disquieting rumors excite the populace. Panic reigns. A squadron of cavalry rushes to the mercantile district; looting is feared. A declara-tion of martial law is momentarily expected. The workmen of the Helios electric works join the strikers, and the rest of the city is plunged into farkness. Twenty thousand workmen from Kolpino are marching to the as-sistance of their brothers; the troops are at first unable to stop them; It is are at first unable to stop them; it is rumored that when they are at last stopped they tear up the railway tracks to Tsarkoe Selo. No newspa-pers have been published for two

In the evening an enormous meeting is held, where it is decided to raise a fund to assist the strikers and their families. The distribution of the money is intrusted to the Red Cross, a revolutionary society organized to assist political prisoners and exiles.

On Jan. 23 the strike breaks out in Moscow; the workingmen declare their solidarity with the St. Peter strikers. They march from factory to factory and induce the employees to join them. A general strike is aned for Jan 26. The movement spreads to Riga. Troops are sent ther from St. Petersburg. One regiment efuses to march. On Jan. 24 the Committee of Minis

ters, presided over by Grand Duke Vladimir, decides to make no concespressed at any cost; the Tsar shall not receive workingmen's deputations. Troops fire into the crowds—which answer with bombs, killing many. A lamation by Father Gapon is distributed inviting the people to kill the Tear and his ministers.

The lawyers declare their solidarity with the people and refuse to practise until the demands of the people are granted. The drug-store employees join the strike. In the suburb of Sestrorezk eighteen hunders orezk eighteen hundred working. men seize the government gun factory

and arm themselves. frightened Tsar flees from the eapital. His place of hiding is care-

Fifteen of the foremost journalists and writers, under the leadership of Maxim Gorky, form the Jacobin Club. The club elects a committee to organ-ize a provisional government.

Forty members of the St. Petersburg Forty members of the St. Petersburg City Council propose a petition to the government demanding a guaranty against the recurrence of the cruelties perpetrated by the troops. The editors of St. Petersburg periodicals refuse to be controlled by the Censor.

Finland is on the eve of revolution. Odessa. State of siege is declared in Endom. A grand demonstration was held there by the workingmen. Troops for on the crowd. It offers armed resistance; three officers are killed and several public building are blown up. On Jan. 24, St. Peteraburg is placed in the absolute power of the Governor General. Prefect Fullon and Minister.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky surrender their powers to Dictator Trepoff. The government determines to drown the revolu tion in blood. Its fate is in the hands of executioner Trepoff. Arrests follow en masse. Prominent writers are thrown in prison. Gorky is arrested at

Sixty members of the Council Introduce a resolution expressing indigna-tion against the outrage upon the peo-ple and appropriating 25,000 rubles to assist the wounded and the families of assist the wounded and the families of the dead. The resolution is not de-bated, but the appropriation is made. In Moscow 30,000 workingmen strike. Troops with rifles ready for action surround the mills. The movement spreads to Sevastopol, Revel Saratov, Kovno. In Riga the general strike is proclaimed. In Finland the revolution is spreading; thousands of the struggle. The Council of the Polytechnic Institute has suspende lectures as a protest against the kill-ing of the student Savinsky.

GERMAN COAL STRIKE.

London "Just'ce" Gives Some Accoun of Its Causes and of Attitude of "Christian Unions."

The importance of the coal war in Germany must be manifest to everybody who thinks at all. Of all the cap-italists in Germany, those who are or-ganized in the Ithenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate have the reputation of being the hardest and the most un scrupulous, as well as perhaps the richest, in Germany. Their influence with the Government is enormous. Moreover, by means of their combination they have been able to drive up Thus, in comparison with 1894, prices rose in 1895, 2 per cent.; 1896, 4 per cent.; 1897, 8 per cent.; 1898, 10 per cent.; 1899, 17 per cent.; 1900, 35 per cent.; 1901, 41 per cent. Moreover, profits were paid by the following companies: Arenberg Akt. Ges., 1803, 30 per cent.; 1900, 50 per cent.; 1903, 40 per cent. Concordia, 1893, 4 per cent.; 1900, 29 per cent.; 1903, 18 per cent. Consolidation, 1803, 8 per cent.; 1900,

This shows, while wages have risen certainly for the workers, they have not risen in proportion to the price of coal, and moreover the latter continued to rise when the former had be gun to fall, and the strike was to ward off a still greater reduction. It is noteworthy that even the bourgeob press hardly dares to espouse the en ployers' cause, and all that the Pru sian Minister could do was to plead for time to inquire—though he did not in the wrong and to make sundry wild

charges against them.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies there was a discussion on the question, when the Catholic working man's representative spoke in de-fence of the men. He thought it necessary to repudiate the Social Demo-crats and to deny that the Catholic trade unionists would ever be driven into the Socialist camp. Well! Time will show. In the meantime this proved the cause of the men with the employers, who make no distinctions of that sort. All are strikers to them. And the Radical and Catholic trade unionists have the satisfaction of collections are made for the strikers at all, and that irrespective of party, are Socialist, and neither the Catholic nor any other party has stirred a foot for them except this one solitary Labor member, so-called—a veritable ewe lamb in the Prussian Chamber. The interpellation by our party in the Reichstag has been postponed till the Government of Prussia has dealt with the question in their Chamber. Thus does the Government manage to evade the Reichstag. It is certain that the Catholic workers will draw the obvious moral from all these facts—how power-less they are so long as they remain apart from their brothers, and organized as Catholics instead of on the basis of their economic interests; moreover, how useless it is to look for help from any bourgeois political party, and that their only future lies with the party of the proletariat—the proletariat without distinction of race,

creed, or nationality. In spite of the monstrous misrepresentations of the priests who use the pulpit, the confessional, etc., to spread the vilest lies about the red brothers. in addition to denouncing them to employers, boycotting them, etc.; in spite of all that, Socialism grows in Catho Germany—and to the coal barons we can at least be thankful for one thing They do our work far better than we could do it. The Cardinal Archbishop ity, but is very careful to say that he cannot give any opinion on the merits of the dispute—though it may be added the subject is one that has occupied the public attention for many months, and that it is the head of the organization which claims to be the infallible mouthplece of God, the divinely-inspir-ed guide in morals, which is speaking. The voice of God must not conflict The voice of God must not conflict with the interests of the mighty ones of the earth. The unscrupulous manner, for example, in which the coal syndi-cate has laid pits idle and thrown thousands out of employment to be able to raise the price of coal—was not a question on which this guardian of public morality had a right to speak; he is not "infailible" for that purpose. The debate in the Reichstan has at The debate in the Reichstag has at last come off. Our deputy Hue spoke for the men, though he was careful to for the men, though he was careful to expinin he spoke as a miner, for the miners of all the organizations—not as a Social Democrat. That was more or less ineritable, he was speaking for men who were not Social Democrats—but if does seem to me that he did not strengthen his own case by the concession; in fact, he rather weakraded it. It, seems to me, by his appeals to the government, and the distinction—he

made between the Imperial Chancellor favor of the former; but his particula weakness was a tendency to make a special appeal for the coal miners as such rather than to speak for the pro letariat as such. That is an inevitable outcome of the so-called neutrality of the trade unions—which tend thereby to lose their class-consciousness and to sink into the trade guild. On the other hand, the very moderation of our comrade only heightened the story he had to tell of the petty swindling of these rich employers and their heartless bru-tality—and the stupid sneers of the Chancellor did the rest. Our comrade had flattered him, almost. He showed how undeserved that was; indeed, the superficial though off-hand answer he gave was enough to show to the dullest Catholic worker what he could hope for from that quarter, either in understanding or sympathy. The de-bate was a good lesson in the politics of the class war. Count Billow has only to speak further in the same strain and his reputation as a propa-gandist of Social Democracy will be greater than that of his royal master —and this man could only find words of praise for the English trade union leaders. Perhaps the English trade un ionists may note that.—London Jus-

THE SOCIALIST"

MOVES TO TOLEDO. "The Socialist" of Seattle, which was uspended last August-or, more prop speaking, temporarily assur name of "Next"—is now about to be revived in Toledo, O.. Hermon F. the beginning, will still fill that place, while William Mailly assum business management, assisted by Bertha Howell Mailly. Comrade Mailly will also take a certain share in the editorial work. We quote briefly from the prospectus:

The need for a Socialist paper that will act both as an effective educational force for open advocate of clean Socialist polities and publicity in essential party affairs is eknowledged by Socialists acquainted with the general party situation. At the present time certain policies are obtaining strength and becoming powerful in the Sodalist Party which are dangerous to its health and destructive to its true mission as the party of the working class. This danger has increased, and will continue to ation and organization. We must have he right sort of education and the right and of organization, or the party will fail of its real purpose and hinder rather than dvance the cause. • • • • • Ohio is now the third Socialist state in

he number of votes, and Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kenucky are within close reach. At present there is no paper that can represent the So-cialists in these states and be the public exponent of their claims to recognition. It our intention to strengthen the party est extent, while at the same time appeal ing to the larger audience, composed the Socialists of the nation, through presentation of the Socialist principles and the questions most directly affecting their

'The subscription price of "The Socialist" will be one dollar a year, sixty cents for six months, thirty cents for three nonths. There will be no deviation from five subscriptions or over. Special rates on These figures are a radical departure from give value in return, and to establish a new literary and typographical standard for the Socialist weekly press. We shall refrain from using unsocialistic or questionable methods to increase the circulation, methto the level of a get-rich-quick scheme. Neither shall we publish fake, and someto appeal primarily to the ignorant and gullible. As between a paper cleanly con-ducted, free of objectionable and repelling features, dependent only on a bona fide sub riving sufficient revenue from dishonest ad vertising to enable it to conduct a cut throat competition against other Socialis papers, thrusting them out of existence of causing them to be published at a heavy loss to local comrades, we prefer the for-mer and we believe all Socialists, when they consider the situation fairly, will tak-

Our one reason for embarking upon this enterprise is that it may result in benefit to the Socialist cause. We do not anticipate success without a struggle, but we shall be successful if those who believe with us do their duty and give "The Socialist" the of ignorance which obstructs the path to democracy which is its chief safeguard against internal corruption and its strong-est bulwark against the capitalist enemy. In this spirit we greet you and reques

Money orders and checks should be made payable to "The Socialist," To ledo, O., and letters addressed to

MIDDER POTENTIALITIES.

There are about us thousands and thou-sands of poor creatures who have nothing of brauty in their lives-they come, they of beauty in their lives—they come, they go in obscurity and we believe that all is dead within them, and no one pays any beed. And then one day a simple word, an unexpected gilence, a little tear that springs from the source of beauty itself tells us that they have found the means of raising aloft in the shadow of their soul, an ideal a thousand times more beautiful than the most heautiful things their care have ever heard or have their gyes over neces.—Manries Macterilack.

AID FOR RUSSIA. JACK LONDON

American Friends of Russian Revolution Organized.

The Worker.

Call to the Social Democrats of the United States for Financial as Well as Moral Aid for the Social Domocrats of Russia-The Critical Period Has But Begun.

As an immediate step toward effectively mobilizing the sympathy felt by American Socialists with the Social Democratic movement of Russia in Its and ultimately against class rule of every sort, a preliminary committee has been formed, consisting of Victor L. Berger, John C. Chase, Eugene V. Debs, Benjamin Hanford, Max B. man, Alexander Jonas, Algernon Lee Jack London, A. M. Simons, Henry L. has issued the following appeal:

To the Socialists of America. vert revolution. The forces of progress rayed in fierce combat with the sordid The heraic battle for freedom is being fought almost exclusively by the Russian ship of Russian Socialists, thus once more enstrating the fact that the class con scious workingmen have become the van guard of all liberating movements of med

Whatever may be the immediate results of the present revolt in Russia, the So ecived from it an impetus unparalleled it

he bistory of modern class wars. The cowardly murder of thousands of peaceful workingmen and women has re vealed to the world the brutality of the naked hideousness, and has made the hitherto inert masses of the Russian popu-lation susceptible to the world-redeeming gospel of Secialism. In the face of these unequaled opportunities, the means and re sources of our Russian comrades are entire ly inadequate. Deprived of the right of establishing regular sources of income, the Russian Socialists are forced to fall back onutries in this crisis in their fatherland Comrades, if there ever was an occasion for a practical demonstration of the inter national solidarity of the Socialist move ment, this is the occasion; if it ever was our duty to assist our struggling brethres abroad, this is our duty now.

selves a committee to issue this call to the American Socialists for contributions to the ocial Democrate Party of Russia to aid to in its grand battle.

Dr. S. Ingerman, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York City, will receive and receipt for all contributions, and fer same by cable to the proper des

American Friends of Russian Revolution On Thursday, Feb. 9, a meeting of comrades of New York and the vicinity was held in the rooms of the Harler Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, to ways and means for aiding the caus Russia during the conflict now beof the various forces at work in Russia and the complexity of the situation there, it was especially necessary at this time that all possible aid should be given to the Social Democratic the movement which stands not only for the overthrow of autocracy, but for the overthrow of capitalism as well, which is laboring with heroic energy and patience for the education and orclass on the lines of international So-cialism, which is in touch with the Sodal Democracy of all other lands, and at work is least likely to receive as sistance from any other source than the wage-workers of the world organized in the Socialist Party and the

olved to take steps toward the organ ization of a society to be known as the American Frigads of Russian Revolution, not only for action at the present moment, but to be prepared for action at the still_graver_crises which are

ikely to develop in the near future.

Leonard D. Abbott, of 153 W. Seven Secretary pro tem, and further organ-ization was postponed for a time. It was decided that in the near future a was decided that in the near future a meeting of an educational character shall be held in Cooper Union, for the purpose of laying before the English-speaking workingmen and sympathizers of the labor movement the exact condition of Russian affairs.

Moneys Received.

Becreiny Loopold of the Russian Becial Democratic Society of New York acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions in response to the suggestions made by The Worker in its recent issues: Local Pottstown, Pa., \$2; Julius Lichtenfield, Brooklyn, \$12; members of the City History Club, Hebrew Educational Alliance (little girls), per Miss Eliza-City History Citis, Hebrew Endeadon-al Alliance (little girls), per Miss Bitsa-beth Dutcher, \$1; Sepp, \$5; Local Butte, Mont., collected on special list.

Sig Moeting This Thursday.

The Russian Social Democrats
New York City will hold a mass m
ing in Grand American Hall, 7 Sec
arenue, this Thursday avening, 16, at which the situation in Ru
will be discussed by Alexander Sin Germany, Courteau Lemon in.
Nath, G. Uriedf in Russian, and a
premisest Thistish meaher.

ON SOCIALISM.

His Address at California University Rally.

Six Million Men Clasping Hands Around the Globe-What Makes Men Socialists-A Call to the Students Wake and "Line-Up."

In the "Socialist Voice" of Jan. 28 a comrade reports Jack London's speech at the weekly rally of the University of California on Jan. 20. The rally is a university function. The university called Mr. London, and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler occupied the chair, as is usual, during his speech. There were probably 3,500 people present, 2,500 of whom were students. It was the biggest rally known. Comrade London spoke as follows:

"Yesterday morning I received a letter from a man in Arizona. It began, 'Dear Comrade,' and ended, 'Yours for the Revolution.' I answered that let-ter this morning. I began 'Dear Comrade,' and ended, 'Yours for the Revolution.

"There are 500,000 men in the United States beginning and ending their let-ters as our letters were begun and ended. There are 1,000,000 men in France. 3,000,000 men in Germany, and 6,000, 00 men in the world beginning and ending their letters as our were begun and ended.
"Now, what do these facts mean?

They mean that the Revolution is here, now. We are in it. It goes on every day. No man can escape it. Oh, it is great! There has been nothing like it in the world before. Its buttle cry is: 'Workingmen of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain.' Our Revolution of 1776 was a merely local thing compared with this. The Eng lish Revolution was a merely local thing compared with it. And so wa the French Revolution. This Revolu tion is as wide as the earth. Its men clasp hands around the globe. The Japanese Socialist hails the Russian Socialist, and the German Socialist hails the French Socialist, with the ume word that we California Social sts hall each other, the noble word Comrade.

"But why are these men Socialists? ly to work for the Revolution, to go ison for it, to go into exile for it, to die for it?

"When I was in London writing my book, 'The People of the Abyss.' went down to Kent with a London cockney to pick hops. One night, when going to bed. I stripped. My chum looked in wonder at my brawny body glowing with health, and then at his own scrawny body, white and lifeless. He said, holding out his arms They are so because I hadn't enough to eat when I was a boy.' man is only one of millions. In London, 1,800,000 people live on the poverty line and below it, and another nillion with one week's wages be tween them and pauperism. In Europe, 60,000,000 people suffer from ger and want.

"Here is a statement from the cele-brated English scholar, Frederic Har-

"To me, at least, it would be enough to condemn modern society as hardly an ad-vance on slavery or serfdom, if the per-manent conditions of industry were to be that which we behold; that 90 per cent, of home that they can call their own be yond the end of the week; have no bit of them; have nothing of value of any kind except as much old furniture as will go in ly wages, which barely suffice to keep them in health; are housed, for the most part, in places that no man thinks fit for his horse. * * * If this is to be the civilation must be held to bring a curse on the great majority of mankind. "Here is a book about our own land.

of wealth to live among the poor. is a university man, and a trained inzestigator. His name is Robert Hunt-er. His book is called 'Poverty.' It has just been published by the Macuillans, and costs \$1.50. Rend it. Mr.

Hunter says:
"There are probably in fairly prosperous years no less than 10,000,000 persons in poverty; that is to say, underfed, underclothed and poorly housed. Of these about ,000,000 persons are public paupers. Over 2,000,000 working men are unemploye from four to six months in the year. Abou seek work in the very districts where th unemployed are greatest. Nearly half of the families in the country are property-less. Over 1,700,000 little children are forced to become wage earners when they should still be at school. About 5,000,000 women find it necessary to work and about 2,000,000 are employed in factories, mills, etc. Probably no less than 1,000,000 work ers are injured or killed each year while doing their work, and about 10,000,000 per sons now living, will, if the present rati be kept up, die of the preventable disease,

tuberculosia.
"I might go on for a long time quot "I might go on for a long time quoting Huxley; Alfred Russell Wallace,
Mill, Spahr, Brooke, Rowntree, and
others. It is the facts cited and those
found in the books of the men I have
named, and the glorious ideas of Socialism, that keep the revolutionists
unceasingly at work—that keep them
ever warms.

ever young.

"About three years ago I went into the Kindike. I saw there a body of Indians, called the Innuits. There is an immesse difference in time between them and no. They are still in the Bone Ago. Het those men are all, in good times, well provided for: in bad listes they puffer, but they all suffer teacher. They is I with us! We have.

as I said before, a body of ten million men, women, and children, in poverty always—we who are the greatest prors the world has ever known; we who by machinery, make one man pro-duce cotton cloth for two hundred and fifty people, woolens for three hun-dred, and boots and shoes for a thou-

What do we call the industrial system we are under? We call it the capitalist system. What do we call its managers? We call them capitalists.
I say then that the capitalist system which has so grossly and criminally nismanaged our industrial life must be swept away, and the Socialist sys-

tem put in its place.
"But you ask me: What are you So-cialists going to do? What are your ideals and ideas? I answer: We propose to destroy present-day civilization—that is, capitalist civilization, with its brutal struggle of man with man for life—by the ballot (where it is free, be it forever remembered) and replace it by a better civilization; a civilization whose principle shall be, 'Each for all and all for each.'

"My friend, George Sterling, speaking at the Ruskin Club, said: 'I am a Socialist because Socialism is the one clean, noble, and live thing in the mark you, Mr. Sterling did not say that Socialism is the only clean and noble thing in the world to-day; there are many clean and noble things in world to-day. He said: 'Socialism in the world to-day worth fighting

for.'
"And yet as I look over the universities of my land to-day, I see the stu-dents asleep, asleep in the face 6' the awful facts I have given you, asleep in the greatest revolution that has ever come to the world. Oh, it is sad! Not long ago, revolutions began, grew, broke out, in Oxford. To-day Russian universities seethe with revolution. I say to you then: University men and women, you men and women in the full glory of life, here is a cause that appeals to all the romance in you Awake to its call. Line up! Line up Read our books. Fight us, if you not agree with us. But, by all that is brave and strong, show your colors Line up! Line up! I say!"

NOT "FIT TO PRINT."

The New York "Times" Did Not Find It Advisable to Print This Commen on Its Own Policy.

The following letter, written by New York comrade, and sent to "Times," was occasioned by an edi-torial in that journal criticizing anoth-er journal for not acknowledging a mistake, and gravely asserting its own virtuousness in similar cases. It has evidently been numbered by the "Times" among the things it does not see fit to print, for it has not yet ap-

To the Editor of "The Times:"-"The Times," I read with amusement in this morning's issue, "is only one of the vast majority of newspapers that follow exactly the opposite policy of making imand frank admission of their occasions

The one thing about the conduct of "Th Times" which, in my judgment, can mos safely be put into a generalization, without qualification of any sort, is that in treating social and industrial matters and problems the most glaring misstatements are cor stantly made, and that these misstate ments are never corrected, no matter how plainly attention is called to them. This is not only my own judgment, but the judg ment of mest of the men of my quaintance who read "The Times." I repeatedly called the attention of "The Times" to such misstatements, and so have others whom I know. But I do not recall a single one among these instances when "The Times" has acknowledged its mistake. I have read "The Times" every day for

I may call the classic organ of capitalist class ethics. This is not by any means, in my view, the highest type of ethics; but it is the prevailing type, and it is an inter esting, and, in fact, necessary study. "The Times" is a thick-and-thin supporter of this ethical code. But all the while, though supporting this narrow class code, it affects a social service, and praises itself for an Imputed catholicity fairnes sand justice. This self-attributed fairness it does not

product, the foreign article being suff ciently remote to be considered harmless as a threat to the American capitalist regime), radicalism in its various schools, and municipal and government ownership. And it resolutely denies the use of its columns for the correction of these misrepresenta tions. Under the circumstances, the editorial paragraph in this morning's issumust be regarded as an attempt at humor W. J. GHENT.

New York, Feb. 13.

IS IT NOT TIME?

We have been assuming that here in America our constitutional rights were of value because someone has said so. But is it not time to examine them ourselves? We have been luiled to sleep by fine phrases; we have gone on in the assumption that this republic with its free beliot is immortalish, however other nations might be shattered by tyranny, here at least no violence nor civil strife could enter. We have looked caimly upon the strike, the lockout, the boycott as manifestations of some inconsequent skin-disease which might be relieved by spasmodic acratching. But these things are not surface things, and all thinking men know it. They are evidences of fundamental wrongs. They are the manifestations of a great, deep, inherent difference in class interest that may one day bring down this political fabric like a house of cards.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND THEN ON THAT

Chief Magistrate of a "Free" Nation Goes Guarded Like the Tsar-While He Dines With Millionaires, Hard-Working Boy Dies of Starvation.

The President Who Has Just Told Us of the "Period of Noteworthy Prosperity" We Are Enjoying Lives in Dread of Some Mad Outburst of Economic Discontent-Meanwhile We See the Sort of Prosperity His Class Profits By.

The two articles which we reprint below are taken from the most conservative, most respectable, least sensational of the New York newspapers. They appeared on the first page of the "Evening Post" last Tuesday. The "Post" made no editorial comment, of course. We need make but little.

We may remind our readers that, two months ago, President Roosevelt declared that this country is enjoying "a period of noteworthy prosperity." We may remind them that the poor-relief authorities and others in a position to know in New York Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, Min-

neapolis, Denver, San Francisco, and other cities were at that time, and still are, declaring that they have never seen so much actual destitution among "the deserving poor," that never have there been so many men unwillingly idle and in want.

We may remind them of the hundred thousand unemployed men in New York City alone—part formally locked-out for belonging to genuine trade unions, other just laid off-and of the seventy thousand children in New York City who are underfed week after week and month after month. We may remind them of the seventeen hundred thousand children at

work in the United States, while an equal or greater number of men are begging for work. We may remind them of the laws against child labor which the Republican and Democratic authorities do not enforce; of the laws providing for short hours on public work which Republican and Democratic judges have

declared unconstitutional; of the perversion of the employment agencies and the charity organizations into scab agencies for the reduction of wages. We may remind them that the case of Abraham Koudos is not an exceptional one; that such cases happen daily, all over the land; that this receives

more notice only because of some dramatic details. We may remind them that in the carlier days of this Republic, before capitalism had fully developed and got absolute sway, our presidents did not fear to go abroad like honest men, without guards. If President Roosevelt's life is in danger, just as Tsar Nicholas' life is in danger, it is because the economic system which Roosevelt and Nicholas both support creates such misery among the workers as drive some of them to madness. THE TRUE WAY TO GUARD AGAINST ASSASSINATION IS NOT TO HIRE DE-TECTIVES BUT TO OVERTHROW THE SYSTEM THAT MAKES IDLE MILLIONAIRES AND TOILING PAUPERS.

Without more comment we print the two items for our readers to ponder:

PRESIDENT TO OWN BLOCK. | BOY DIES OF STARVATION.

STRICTEST POLICE SURVEIL-LANCE ON THE EAST SIDE.

Residents Adjacent to .. Little Hungary" Are No Exception to the Rule_Patrolmen and Secret Service Detectives to Swarm,

It is well for the people of East Housto street that they can grow excited over the anticipation of President Roosevelt's oming. They will not see him-at least, only those with tickets to the Hungarian Republican Club's dinner will get near to him. From the time he crosses the Bowery his path through the East Side will be lined with policemen, and when he reaches the Cafe Liberty he will become the center central office detectives, and uniformed police officers.

Commissioner McAdoo would not make public to-day the details of the police arrangements for the President's protection, but it is understood that no precaution has been forgotten. In the midst of the dense foreign quarter, surrounded by many who are known to belong to anarchistic circles of Russian origin, the Chief Executive is to be as safe from danger or annoyance as when he is on Fifth avenue, and to make

will be closed to traffic, and lines of officers will keep out all persons who do not show digner tickets or passes. The building will be filled with detectives, Federal and local. For several blocks in all direc-tions special details of policemen will be posted to keep the crowds in order.

Meanwhile the Hungarians have made ready a "grand feast," so they say. Hun-

dreds of the colony have sought in vain for been offers as high as \$150 for a seat.

HAD SUPPORTED MOTHER AND

BABY BROTHER A MONTH.

iold Newspapers, and Sometimes Made Forty Cents a Day ... An Appeal to a Charity Organization Which Was

Not Answered. Abraham Koudos, a fourteen-year-old oy, died in a small furnished room on the first floor of No. 84 Norfolk street, to-day of what Dr. M. Gotterman of No. 150 Stanston street said was starvation. His death ended a pitiful story of how he had tried hard to provide a living for his mother and

baby brother by selling papers, but be-coming ill had to stop. Then, the neigh-bors say, an appeal, in the shape of a letter was sent to a charity organization, and they declare no reply was received.

Up to two months ago the Koudos fameily lived in Philadelphia. Then the head of the family died and two weeks later a baby was born. Mrs. Koudos had no friends in the Ouaker City, but knew many tive country. Accompanied by her two

quarters on the lower East Side. After wandering around the streets of the East Side for several hours, Mrs. Koudos seated herself on a doorstep with the haby. There she was found sobbing by a friendly Jew, who took her to the Hebrew Sheltering Home. There she remained over night, and the next day was taken to the United Hebrew Charities, where she was told that her case would be investigated

at last, seeing a sign announcing a room to let in the tenement house at No. 84 Nor-folk street, she sent Abraham in to make enquiries

Abraham and his mother moved in, but they had no money. Neighbors advised the boy to sell newspapers. This he at once began to do; and as his mother, a frail emaciated woman weighing perhaps eighty pounds, said to-day with pride struggling as much as forty cents in a day.

Mila Tupper Maynard, writing in the

"International Socialist Review" about woman suffrage in Colorado, expresses the opinion that, while political corruption is less common among wome than among men voters, "woman's politics as the clinched fist of a new born babe or the frantic expostulations of clergymen with a 'civic con-science.' While, on the whole, the women voters have not achieved great specific results, they have done one thing worth noting:

The state now leads in all laws that have reference to delinquent children. A group of laws centering about a well-constituted Juvenile Court have achieved world-wide fame. The woman constituency has achieved this, without question. . . . To one who realizes that even measures good as this will be vitiated by economic conditions and that criminals will be manufactured faster under contribution than any

conditions and that criminals will be many factured faster under capitalism than any humane efforts can counteract, even this clear achievement for childhood is pathetic in its fullity.

She considers that woman suffrage, s its futility.

She considers that woman summar,
while it does not materially after economic and political conditions, has a
great educational effect which "is
great educational effect which as great educational effect which is worthy of every effort except such as interferes with putting the fullest pos-sible energy into the industrial eman-cipation of both men and women." She urges that Socialist women take

WORKINGS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE. | an active part in the regular party movement, not encouraging separate women's organizations. attitude of the women, voters of Colorado toward Socialism.

she says: It must be confessed that we men find its no easier than men to free themselves from the subtle chains which bind to the capitalist regime. While a larger num-ber proportionately—accept the idealistic Socialist program, they do not more readily

enter the ranks of class-conscious political

WORKINGMEN, UNITE

And one word more: You can do any thing you want to, you laboring people, you can do anything you want to if you you are like the pair of pigs, one of them who wanted to go north, and one of them wanted to go south, you can never go any-where. If you are working at cross purposes, if you are running in the ruts, if You may march and countermarch, and may resolute again, and you may elect and re-clect, but you will still be like the same old horse going round and round in the same old way.-Father Oliver Yorke.

—Hanford's "Rallroading in the United States." An eye-opener. Five verts a copy: 4) for \$1. Order from this office.

4T 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512

Telephone Call: 302 John. TERMS TO SUCSCRIBERS.

Invariably to Advance. Bunlle Rates:

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications concerning for editorial department of the many translation of the state of the stat

walksedung" should be separately and decessed.

All summulcations should be written with ink and none side of the paper; was small best the writer's none and extensive the same and address; and matter should be put in as forwards as possible, consistently with the second property of the paper, was communications which do not be disregarded. Rejected manners are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manners are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manners are related to be disregarded. Rejected manners are related to be disregarded. Rejected manner in the way because the same property of the same

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has pussed through its third general election. Its growing power is laded by the great jurious properties of the property of the properties of the property of t

1904 (Presidential) ... 408.888
In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the mans of Social Democratic Party, and the emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

abots.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused of the he so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small and moribund regalization which bittery opposes the trade unloss and carries on an abusive campaign of sinader against the real Socialist morement, which supports the trade unions.



will appear one day late, going to press Thursday night instead of Wednesday night. The object of this postponement is to reduce as much as possible the work in the mechanical and other departments on Washington's Birth

"THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIALIST PARTY TACTICS."-II.

Last week, commenting upon certain articles in the Salt Lake City "Crisis" under this title, we tried to show that, contrary to the opinion of the "Crisis," the growth of our vote, bringing us under the operations of the primary laws in the various states, does not by any means render our present party or ganization superfluous. We pointed out that, although the law recognizes in each established party only its primaries (to which any voter declaring his intention to support that party must be admitted) and the conventions and committees elected by those primarries, neither the Republican nor the Democratic party depends solely on this legal machinery, but each has its disciplined organization, with a definite membership, officers, and a treasury, whose function is to control and use the legal machinery, not to be controlled by it. We then promised to discuss the question, Wherein does and should our party organization reof the old parties? and to show that what we need is not a weakening of the organization and a relaxing of discipline, but rather a general strengthening of the organization, numerically and morally, and a greater insistence upon its peculiar tactics and discip-line.

The Socialist Party is more than a mere political party; it considers political action primarily as a means for th propaganda of certain revolutionary tendencies, which may or may not be carried into effect by the political method alone; this educational work is of greater importance than the mere getting of votes. But let us leave this side and speak only of the legitimate functions of an ordinary political party. What are these? To draw the platform, nominate the candidates, provide proper campaign literature and get it distributed, choose proper campaign speakers and arrange fo their meetings raise funds for these purposes, and instruct and control the successful candidates in their official conduct after election. Perhaps our friends of the "Crisis" may not admit this last-named function; but we must insist that without it the others would avail little or nothing, and that it is even more important for us than for

these functions could be performed by the legal primaries and conventions with their standing committees. It is conceivable, but not probable. Supchinery; it is almost certain that a clique would soon grow up. which, the mass of the voters not be-

ing in touch with each other, would be able generally to "swing" the primaries, "pack" the conventions, and fill the committees with its own members or agents. And the party would work more effectively with such a "machine" than without it; platform would be planned and the qualifications of candidates weighed calmly in advance, instead of hastily and excitedly in convention; literature would be prepared and speakers chosen and funds provided systematically, instead of hap-hazard in the heat of the campaign; and between campaigns the policy of the party would be consistently applied to the various questions calling for immediate solution. If the party did not develop a machine it would pretty certainly go to pieces in a short time. But the old parties have such machines, local and national, which work all the year round, partly through the channels provided by law. partly through other channels. They do not get taken by surprise, cannot be captured and diverted from their course, are seldom betrayed by their men in office, and can afford to look with amused contempt at the efforts of unorganized "independent voters" and "good citizens."

But, it may be said, there are the legal committees provided for by law; why cannot they serve all the pur poses mentioned, without any machine? We answer: In that case thes committees would themselves be a machine, and not a very good one-especially not a good one for our party.

The political machine, then, is a good thing in itself. It may serve good or a bad purpose. But a purpose, good or bad, will be better served by a party with a strong machine than by one with a weak machine or none. And, of course, the na ture of the machine will vary some what according to the purpose it is to be used for. The purpose of each of the old par

ties is to maintain capitalism, under one form or another-to maintain system of class-rule, injurious to the great mass of the people whose votes they appeal for. It is necessary, there fore, that these parties be controlled from above and that it be done secret ly. But the object of our party is to overthrow class-rule-not only the existing form, but all class-rule-in the interest of that exploited mass. It is therefore necessary that our party be controlled from below, that its leaders be merely its chosen and responsible agents, and that all the acts of its organization be done in the open. Thi peculiarity of our nims makes neces sary a difference in the nature of our machinery.

Primaries meet but once a year, in some states but once in two years They elect delegates to conventions which sit for a few hours or a few days. During the interim, the committes are uncontrolled, so far as the law goes. The only possible control is by some permanent organization that the law knows nothing about. In the old parties this organization is a group of rich men who provide mos of the party funds and of professional politicians in their pay; the rich mer keep the party true to their service by holding the purse-strings. In our party, this controlling organization must consist of all Socialists who take sufficient interest in the movement to contribute a minimum sum to its funds and to attend the frequent meetings necessary to consider its needs and opportunities. Such an organization we have in the body of 25,000 So cialists who pay their 20 or 25 cents monthly dues and meet monthly or oftener in their locals. It is the most democratic organization that has ever existed. It is keenly alert and active, It is open to anyone who declares his tention to support the party at the polls and who pays his dues-and it is always willing to excuse a member from paying dues when he is sick or out of work.

This organization can and will con tinue to do the actual work of sup porting and controlling the political movement for Socialism. If we should be foolish enough to abandon it or to limit it to educational as distinguished from political work (separating the two, as the "Crisis" proposes), then we should soon find a machine growing up in the legally recognized party, a machine of the old-party type which would not be suitable to Socialist pur poses and would be a source of troubl if not of disaster. Only by keeping up the ble open rank-and-file organiza tion that we have can we guard against the closed and secret rings

It is of course possible that, when we are under the primary laws, we may sometimes have delegates, committeemen, or even candidates who are not members. It is not desirable, for a man who does not care enough about Socialism to join the organization is not fit for such a place. It is not very prob able. At present about one-sixteenth of our voters are dues-paying mem bers: it seldom happens in any party that more than a fifth of the voters go to the primaries; the dues-paying members can nearly all be counted on to do so; they would, then, constitu at least a quarter of every assembly and when a quarter of those preknow just what they want and under stand each other, they can pearly al-

tions, and committees, by preconcert ed action, the organized party will draw the platforms and choose the candidates and the campaign managers. Either through the legal committees or otherwise it will arrange for literature and speakers. It will provide funds partly from its members dues, partly by soliciting voluntary contributions, either directly or through the legal committees and by holding the purse-strings it will control the legally irresponsible committees. It will, in the regular meetings of its locals and other bodies throughout the year, consider how those of its candidates who have been elected to office ought to act and instruct them ac cordingly; almost invariably those instructions will be wise, for the collective Judgment of an organized body, expressed by equal vote after free discussion, is a far safer guide than the individual judgment of even the ablest leaders; those instructions will almos always be carried out; if now and then a stubborn or faithless representative disobeys, there is the big, self-governing, self-educated, and self-reliant or ganization to repudiate him publicly and to see to it that his political caree ends at latest with the next election Finally, this same organization will go on in its accustomed way doing the regular work of education.

Such, to our way of thinking, is the relation of the present party organization to the legal machinery that the law imposes on us at a certain stage in our growth. It may need som adaptations that we do not foresee; ex perience will snow. The chief needs are: First, to make it larger-we ought to have 50,000 party members to-day among our 400,000 voters; sec ond to develop more thorough knowl edge of Socialist theory and history stronger fraternal feeling, and a bet ter capacity and habit of united action within its ranks, especially in those quarters where its members are still too much under the influence of former old-party expériences.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

It goes without saying, in view of our often expressed approval of the courses pursued by Comrade Mailly as National Secretary and by Comrade Titus as editor of the "Socialist" at Seattle, that The Worker extends its hearty good wishes to them in theh joint enterprise, the enlargement of the paper and its establishment on a new and firmer basis in Toledo. May the 'Socialist" have less than the usual share of difficulties experienced by loyal party papers and quicker and That it will do good service we can have no doubt.

While the Socialist movement goes where, demonstrating the soundness of its economic basis and its political form by steadily attracting and organizing larger and larger masses workingmen and working women, the attested by the effectiveness of its ap peal to men who have made a name in literature in the more restricted sense of that word. A welcome recruit from this source is George Sterling of Cali-fornia, whose book, "The Testimony of the Suns," has been pronounced by some critics to be the best poetry writ-ten in America since Poe. It was at banquet of the Ruskin Club in Oakland recently that Sterling said: "The one clean, noble, and live thing in the world to-day worth living for is Socialism." And he was followed by Miss Jessie B. Peixotto, author of The Relation of the French Revolution to Modern French Socialism, who heartily endorsed the sentiment.

A correspondent asks us about graphophone or phonograph records of speeches by Debs, Hanford, and other good Socialist speakers. We know that some such records are on the market, but cannot say where. Letters of nquiry from locals or individual comrades who have instruments or who contemplate buying them, to the varise advertisements ppear in all the large magazines might not only bring the desired information but also stimulate the com-panies to have such records made. With a really good instrument, records sort may be an effective bely in the propaganda work, especially in towns where it is hard to get the speak-

COMMERCIALISM AND ART. Mr. Charles Frohman, Mr. Daniel Frohman, and Mr. Marc Klaw have all goo they represent. We are pleased with Mr. Klaw's style. Here is some of it: "The theater is governed by the rules and observances of all other commercial enter prises. It is not out to dictate to public taste. It is out to satisfy the public demand. . . . It is the duty of the manager to label his WARES, honestly and just as it is the obligation of every other MERCHANT to display indications of the nent." Mr. Klaw says that the average theatergoer knows the name of the play-house which he enters, but not of the piece which he is to see. The average playpoer could not accuse Mr. Klaw of flattery, Klaw goes on: "The altuation is, to my mind, akin to other PURELY COMMERshopper knows the name of the man whose ich fashion tells her she shall wear this

Is New York and Wisconsin, cialist Party is known ender the Social Democratic Party. Is No like a continuo in the Arm and Torn the Continuous in the Arm and Torn the Continuous in the Continuo

TO THE TSAR."

By Elsa Barker.

Lord of the knout, of terror and of tears! Thou whose wide borders on this terrene Enclose a sea of blood, as viewed afar By those on neighboring and kinder spheres! The hour is near when all the ancient sorrow
Of all thy dead, and all thy living shame,
Shall sunder thy to-day from thy to-morrow
By rivers of immitigable flame.
Before thy fear-dilated eyes

A staring spectre shall arise,
Upon its lips the foam of madness,
Around its limbs the rotting robes of death,
Wi. in its eyes the exile sadness, And issuing from its mouth a pestilential breath.

Between the dawn and thee that form shall stand With lifted arm and menacing intent Its ragged shadow darkening all the land.
And it shall cry out of its awful jaws Vengeance on thee, by everlasting laws, For all the innocent souls thy crimes have sent To plead with Destiny a people's cause.

O blood-stained puppet, from a buried age! There stands the Gabrael of thy Judgment Day, Too long delayed on that Siberian way Whose record fouls thy reign's moth-eaten page. Destroy the ikons in thy death-doomed palace: Descend thy shaking throne, slippery with gore; Cast the reproach of thy polluted chalice Upon the marble of the chapel floor. There is no longer use for lies. For Russian children have grown wise; From their emaciated fingers-

Too weak with hunger to sustain such weight-Thy toys have dropped, and nothing lingers Of all thy poisoned gifts—but prophesy and hate! Behind you direful spectre of old crimes There comes another with a lighted brand— The great Transformer, father of future times— Red Revolution, with historic eyes Lifted to read the writing on the skies.
(O promised land! O freedom-lighted land!

The pilgrim's goal! Guerdon of sacrificely

Tsar of soft words and platitudes of peace! Thy deeds now brand the lies across thy lips. What of the seilors of thy sunken ships? What of thy soldiers, joying at death's release? May all thy ghostly victims without number File one by one across thy craven bed; File night by night, depriving thee of slumber, Till horror of thyself shall crush thee dead. The wise woods shivered at thy birth! Too long thy shadow on the earth!

Lover of blood! Bridegroom of slaughter! Siv paramour of old hypocrisy! This night some modern Judith's daughter Should sever thy stained head from thy stained sovereignty Siberian mines thy fatherhood proclaim; In fetid prisons is thy faith expressed;

A world of exiles spread thy borrid fame.

The earth, that shudders to be rid of thee, Shall fling thee off into the spacial sea— Fling Tsar and Tsardom from her aching b Hot with the milk of Russian Liberty.

*After the massacre of January 22.

Current # # # Literature

OUT OF WORK: A Study of Employment Agencies. By Frances A. Kellor. Published for the Inter-Municipal Committee of Household Research, by G. P. Putnam's Sous, London and New York, 1994. Cloth, 202 pp., indexed. Price, \$1.25.

An interesting and very pleasing sign of the times is the scientific and at the same time sympathetic investi gation of the conditions of labor that gation of the conditions of labor that is now being carried on by a considerable number of men and women of the up per or at least the "intellectual" class tic and sympathetic without the gushing romanticism that characterized the earlier studies of "how the other half lives." We know very well that the comfortable classes are not going to become 'moralized" and voluntarily lives." abdicate their power or any portion of it; but that need not blind us to the fact that an increasing number of individuals, who, by reason either of wealth or of educational advantages, find their personal economic interests very well served by the capitalist sys-tem yet cannot reconcile it, or its re-sults, with their moral ideals or their intellectual self-respect; of these only a few become actively identified with the revolutionary movement of the working class; but a larger number do it good service, though they may not understand nor approve it, by their work in reform movements (often fu ful) or by original and conscientious study of the practical workings of the existing system. Socialists can make excellent use of the work that thes

students of the college settlements and similar groups are doing.

Whether for purposes of Socialist propagands, of illustrating the evil character of capitalism by certain of its specific features, of judging the tree by its fruits, or whether for the cialist represe tives in sinte legislatures and city councils who are already beginning to have the opportunity and the duty of applying Socialist principles to present social problems in detail, Miss Kellor's army of the unemployed, we know, is a normal accompaniment of capital-ism, swelled in numbers and plunged into deeper misery in periods of industrial depression, but large enough and wretched enough even in the alternating times of prosperity to require very serious consideration. Not only is it a product of eapitalism, but it is against its own will, a valuable ally of the capitalist class in its constant struggle to maintain and increase the exploitation of the employed. To get a tob and hold it, that is the life-prob lem for the wage-worker; and, almost without exception, every institution of existing society is so constructed and harder for the worker out of a job to get one without submitting to ever harder and harder terms. One of these institutions, which is serviceable these institutions, which is serviceable to expitalism in proportion as it is injurious to the working class, is the private employment agency. It stands in
the way of labor organization; it is a
menace to even such little economic independence as the workers possess, individually or collectivaly: it is a men-

ividually or collectively; it is a men or to their idental and moral welfare

ployed, reducing them to positive des titution, and either mobilizing their helpless forces against the employed workers or else throwing them away, once they are squeezed quite dry, into the social garbage-heap of chronic pauperism and professional vice and The value of this book, from our

point of view at least, is not so much in such remedial measures as the author describes or proposes in the seventh, tenth, and eleventh chapters though these are suggestive, as in the presentation of the problem, in the de tailed story of manifold abuses con nected with the existing methods. As for the remedy—so far as these evils can be remedied under capitalism—it seems to us clear that it is not to be looked for from philanthropic efforts though these have doubtless not been without some good results, they are quite inadequate to the need, both in extent and in nature. Legal regula-tion and inspection, at the best, how-ever well devised and even if honestly and energetically carried out, car touch only a part of the abuses. Free employment agencies maintained at public expense have not, in this coun try, gone beyond the scope of limited experiments; as experiments they are acouraging, but there seems little in clination at present to extend them. Certain trade unions maintain free agencies which do honest and pretty efficient work for the members of the organization; but just where help is most needed, among the unorganized and more poorly paid workers, there is the greatest difficulty in introducing this method. It is only from a com bination of these last two methods that any general improvement is to be expected—from public provision on a large scale for free agencies and the supervision of these agencies by re-sponsible representatives of the labor organizations. Much has been done in Germany, France, and some other Eu-ropean countries on this line—even to the extent of the suppression of the private employment-agency business. What good has been accomplished there has been achieved only under the nirect pressure of the working class in tions, the Socialist Party and the trade unions working in harmony; and it is safe to predict that no serious reform will be effected in this country

A rather striking portrait of Lau-rence Gronlund forms the front coverpiece of the "Comrade" for February and Eugene V. Debs writes a heartfel place in the magazine is fittingly by Franklin H. Wentworth's ably written department, "The Times and Their Tendencies." Among the other interesting features are portraits and sketches of Dmitri Khilkoff and Louise Michel, an article by Ekaterina Breshkovskaia with portrait, extracts from Leo Deutsch's "Sixteen Years in Siberia' 'and Jaskoff Prelooker's "Rus-sia, What She Was and What She Is,"

THE RESULTS OF CAPITALISM. The Bureau of Charities in presenting its annual report states that there are over 50,000 widows and orphans depending on charity and over 25,000 homeless men in

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

X.—The Difference Between the Rate of Interest and the Rate of Exploitation-The Latter Rising, Though the Former is Falling-What Becomes of the Surplus?

to present this article last week. Many other duties pressed upon him and, besides his brain refused to work with just the me chanical regularity desirable in the brain of a newspaper. He hopes, without daring to promise, that such a hiatus will not oc-

X .- The Rate of Exploitation.

It is a commonplace of bourgeois po-litical economy that, as the develop-ment of industry goes on, the rate of profit or rate of interest tends to de-crease. This is a generally observed fact and it can, if necessary, be dem onstrated theoretically. Where money can now be borrowed for productive purposes (that is, where wealth is invested as capital) at the rate of 6 per cent, a year or even less, the investo of half a century ago got as much as per cent, and the investor of a cen tury ago got 10 per cent. or perhaps even more. This is a general phe nenon, observable in the eco nomenon, observable in the economic history of Europe, of the Baited States, of Australia, of Japan, of every capitalist country. It is a true economic law—but, like many other truths, it can be and often is wrongly applied and false inferences drawn

Very oftenthe apologists of capitalism appeal to this well established law of diminishing returns to disprove the Socialists' assertion that, with the development of capitalist industry, the come more intense, that the rate of exploitation increases or, in other words, that the capitalist retains ever n larger share and the wage-worker receives ever a smaller share of the value produced by labor. To the superficial observer, this seems a poser. If the capitalist is to-day getting profits of only 6 per cent. a year on his capital, while the capitalist of a generation ago got 7 per cent. and he of two generations ago 8 per cent., it would seem evident, at first glance, that the capitalists must be getting worse off; and, admitting that labor produces all wealth and that profit is drawn from labor's product, it would seem that the wage-worker of to-day must be getting back a larger share of his product than his father or his grandfather did. But closer examination will show that this is not so.

The rate of interest or rate of profit,

in the sense in which we con speak of it, is quite a different thin from the rate of exploitation. By the rate of interest or rate of profit we mean the proportion which the surplus-value for a given time bears to the total capital invested. By the rate of exploitation we mean the proportion which the surplus value bears to the total value created in the same time. To illustrate the difference, let ns suppose a case:

Suppose an establishment with a to-tal capital, constant and variable, of \$400,000; suppose 100 wage-workers employed; suppose their net product in a year (gross product minus cost of materials, depreciation of plant, etc.) naterials, depreciation of plant, etc.), to be \$80,000 a year—\$800 per em-ployee; suppose their wages to be \$45, 000 a year—an average of \$450 each; the surplus-value remaining to the capitalist, then, will be \$35,000 a year.

Now there are two ways of regard ing that surplus-value: To the capital ist it appears as an increment of his capital; he therefore calculates it as a rate of return upon his investment. If the investment is \$400,000 and the yearly surplus-value \$35,000, the rate of interest on capital is evidently \$3 per cent. But to the wage-working producer, and therefore to the Social-ist, it appears in another aspect; he is not concerned with the capitalist's in come, but with the exploitation of the wage-workers; to him it appears, not as a question of the increment of capi tal, but as a question of the division of labor's product, and he therefore cal-culates the surplus-value as a certain proportion, not of the capital, but of the product. If the product is \$83,000 and the capitalist keeps \$85,000 as his surplus-value, the rate of exploitation

is evidently 48% per cent.

The rate of interest and the rate of exploitation are, then, two quite dif-(surplus-value) to two quite different things (capital and product). All three time; both of these ratios vary; bu they do not necessarily nor covary at the same rate or in t direction; an increase of the rate of exploitation is quite consistent with decrease in the rate of interest, and vice versa. Let us see:

Suppose, in the course of ten years, Important inventions of labor-saving machinery are made, which enable two workmen in some branches of the industry we are considering to do the work of three, increasing the army of possible for women and children to do the work that only men could do bewages. This new machinery is more ostly than the old, so its introduction will mean a large increase in the amount of capital used. Our capitalist must introduce these new machines or go to the wall in competition with more enterprising manufacturers, so each year he reinvests a part of his figures, to be compared with those as-sumed for the earlier period: Capital \$600,000: number of wage

50 each; yearly wages, \$40,000 or \$400 each; the surplus-value, then,

will be \$45,000 a year.

Now a profit of \$45,000 upon an investment of \$600,000 means a rate of vestment of \$600,000 means a rate of profit of 7½ per cent; the rate of profit (or rate of interest) has fallen from 8½ to 7½ per cent. But a surplus-value of \$45,000 out of a product of \$85,000 means a rate of exploitation of nearly 53 per cent, means that the capitalist keeps that proportion of the value produced; the rate of exploitations has risen from 45% to 53 per cent. Of course the figures we have used are somewhat arbitrary, but they are near enough to actual fact. And, what is important, the change in the proper-

(The writer of these articles must beg the diented is the sort of change which we have indicated is the sort of change which does actually take place. Competition among capitalists compels a continu ous increase in the amount of capital -not only in the absolute amount capital in a country or an industry or an establishment, but relatively, in the amount of capital per wage-worker employed; on the other hand, the ap propriation of surplus-value by the capitalist supplies the resources for this continuous augmentation of capi-tal. But the augmentation of capital means closer subdivision of labor, introduction of more perfect labor-sav-ing machines, elimination of waste in many forms, which react doubly, both sing the productiveness of labor and reducing wages. To illustrate from the United States Census statistics of manufactures, always, when there is any point in doubt, making the fullest allowance against our own theory:

> given as \$1,385 per employee; in 1900 it had risen to \$1,721 per employee an increase of 24 per cent. (This does not, in either case, represent nearly the full amount of capital, but the proportion between the figures for the two years is all we are here concerned with.)

In 1800 the amount of capital is

In 1800 the yearly net product per employee was \$759; in 1900 it had risen to \$812-an increase of 7 per ent.

In 1890 the average wage per emloyee (salaried workers included), for full year's work, was \$484; in 1909 t had fallen to \$478-a decrease of 1.3 per cent.

In 1890 the average yearly profit per employee was \$275; in 196 risen to \$333-an increase of 21 per cent. (As a matter of fact, in each year, the product and profit per emplovee was no doubt considerably more; but, as we have said, we under-state our case, giving the capitalist advocate the benefit of the doubt on every disputable point.)

If we should go back to 1880, 1870,

1860, 1850, we should find that the same process had been going on most uninterruptedly-ever a larger and larger share of the product going to the capitalists as surplus-value, at the same time that the rate of interest on investments was slowly declin-

During a considerable part of the last half-century, average money wages rose somewhat; during a part of that time even real wages-that is, wages measured by the cost of living rose somewhat; during the decad 1800-1900, however, as we have seen, even money wages fell slightly and, owing to the rise in the prices of such things as the workers buy, real wages fell still more—that is, the general standard of living for the working class was lowered. But even when real wages are rising, it is quite pos sible for the rate of surplus-value to be increasing too, on account of an increase in the productivity of labor more rapid than the rise of wages.

The increase of relative surplus-value is effected chiefly, in these days by the reduction of wages and by the intensification of labor-the speeding of machines and driving workmen. It may also be produced by a lengthening of the labor day when that can be effected; at present the tendency is rath er to shorten the labor day, but this is more than offset by the intensifica-tion of labor and the reduction of wages, and doubtless by the former more than by the latter.

There remains another question which we ought to consider. What becomes of the ever increasing share of the product of labor thus approprinted by the capitalist class? Cer-tain of the defenders of capitalism-Mr. Carnegie, for instance—while admitting, expressly or tacitly, that the profit they appropriate is not their own product, justify their appropriation of it by alleging that they are the trustees of society, that they simply apply this revenue for the bene-fit of the nation or of the human race, by reinvesting it, increasing the mass of capital and thereby increasing the roductivity of labor and making productivity of labor and making pos-sible a larger supply of products for the satisfaction of human wants.

as can be made for so bad a cause. It is as full of holes as a seive; yet there is a modicum of truth in it. It is true that the capitalists do not consume all of the surplus-value they exploit from as capital, turn it into new and addi tional means of production. Whether this results in any benefit to the mass of the producers is another question a question which we answer in the duction means also increased exploita tion, means harder work, and less se-curity, and at least relatively greater poverty for that increasing proportion the capitalists for acting as trustees of our surplus product; we are coming to the conclusion that we can fulfil that function much better as well as much cheaper for ourselves. But the fact remains that some nor

tion of the capitalists' share of the product of labor is turned into means of production for the expansion of industry. The fact remains that, under Socialism, the workers collectively owning the means of production and disposing of the product, they would be obliged to set aside some portion of it for this same purpose enough to provide for the expans ately to the growth of population.

The United States Census gives u some indication of the proportio the total surplus value which is the total surplus value which is now used in this way. In the year 1890 the capitalists in the manufacturing industries alone received at least \$1,300,000,-000 in profits. In the year 1900 they received at least \$1,900,000,000. We received at least \$1,900,000,000. We may safely suppose, then, that they received an average of \$1,600,000,000 a year through the intervening period, or sixteen billions in the whole decade. In 1800 the total capital is put at over six and one-half billions, and in 1900 at semething less than ten billionsan increment of about three and one-quarter billions. This would indicate a reinvestment of about one-fifth of the capitalists' share of the product. The actual amount of reinvestment was no doubt considerably more than

this, for, besides investing for the pur-pose of expanding their own indus-tries, these capitalists also spent large sums in redeeming American securi-ties previously held abroad (transferring ownership of American capital from foreign to American capitalists) and in buying foreign securities or acquiring properties in foreign countries for future exploitation. Another portion of the capitalists' surplus went to the buying up of farms and of city lands and houses to be rented—for the Census shows us that the proportion of farmers who own the lands they work is steadily growing smaller, as is also the proportion of city dwellers who own their homes. All these latter not necessarily mean an expansion of the means of production, but only and concentration of their ownership.

But including all these, it may well be that a half of all the surplus-value that the capitalist class witholds from the wage-working class is reinvested and that not more than a half is con sumed by the capitalists and their army of retainers. Of course, this is only the roughest estimate; whether the proportion reinvested be more or less cannot be accurated determined, and it does not greatly matter, so long as we remember that a considerable proportion is so used.

Two important subjects remain to be considered in this sketch of Socialist economics, after which we must go on to the discussion of Socialist politics. These two subjects are: The Concentration of Capitalist Ownership and The Cause and Effects of Industrial Crises.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. Circulation Statement Shows a Slight

Loss This Time, Instead of the Usual Gain-Time to Get Busy. The progress of The Worker's sub-

scription list toward the 25,000 mark received a check last week. Instead of a gain, as usual, we have to report loss, both in total circulation and in the number of individual subscribers. This is not as it should be. Doubtless ome friends of The Worker who have been taking it easy of late will get busy again and see that the onward march is continued. The detailed statement follows:

Printed	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12. 18,500
Single subscriptions	14,706	14,613
Outside bundles	724	774
Samples	224	180
Exchanges		5460
or at retail	1,340	1,397
Totals	17,623	17,542
Loss for weekk		_ 81
THE SOCIALIS	T VO	TE.

The following table, made by W. J.

Ghent, may be taken as a final and authoritative showing of the progress of Socialism at the polls in the United States from 1900 to 1904, as officially reported. Comrade Ghent has discov-ered and corrected several errors in tables heretofore printed. Readers of The Worker are advised to clip it and preserve for reference:

States 1		1904.	t year.		
	1900.		7 2	ř	
Alabama	928				
Arkansas	27		\$2000 0 000000		
Caltfornia	7,572				
Colorado	714	4,304	503		
Connecticut	1.029	4.543	341	2.3	
Delaware	57	146	156	0.3	
Florida	603	2,337	287	5,9	
Georgia	-	197	-	0.1	
Idaho	-	4,954	-	6.8	
Ditinels	9,687	69,225	614	6.4	
Indiana	2,374	12,013	406	1.7	
lowa	2,742	14.847	441	3.0	
Kansas	1,605	15,494	865	4.7	
Kentucky	770	3,602	208	0.8	
Louisiana	-	995	-	1.8	
Maine		2,106	139	2.1	
Maryland		2,247	136	1.0	
Massachusetts		13,604	40	3.0	
Michigan		8,941	216	1.7	
Minnesota		11,602	281	3.0	
Mississippi		303		0.0	
Missouri		13,009	112	2.0	
Montuna		5,676	701		
Nebraska	823	7,412	800	3.2	
Nevada		925	_	7.8	
New Hampshire		1,090	38	1.2	
New Jersey		9,587	109	2.2	
New York1		36,883		2.2	
North Carolina		124		0.00	
North Dakota	518	2.017	289	2.8	
Ohlo		36,260	648	2.61	
Oregon		7,651	412	8.0	
Penusylvania		21,863	332	1.76	
		956		1.3	
South Carolina	-	222			
	-		-	0.03	
South Dakota		3,138	1.757	3.09	
Tennessee	410	1,354	230	0.53	
Texas		2,791	51	1 19	
Utah	717	5,767	704	5.67	
Vermout	871	841	127	1.62	
Virginia	145	218	50	0.17	
Washington		10,023		6.2)	
	208	1,572		0.03	
Wisconsin	7,00,5	28,220		6.37	
Wyoming	-	1,077	-	3,51	
Totals9	3,146	402,321	318	2 93	
Arizona		1,304		6.33	
New Mexico		102		0.37	
Oklahoma	815	4.443	MEDICAL SELECTION	4.70	
			BENEFE TO		

Retter organization will prevent these another time. It is certain also that our vote in Texas in 1994 has been fraudmently cut down, and in Colorado it seems

Grand Totals...96,961 408,230 321 2 93

*Decrease. The decrease of our work in

parties and factions in the German Empire, has great ideals and alms, and it, alone, is

TWO TYPES OF THE UNDERMAN.

C. H. Le Bosquet in the London "Social Democrat"

A hamlet on the Kentish coast, where fifty years ago dwelt none but fisher folk, is but a plain thing to bring before the mind's eye. A row of whitened cottages, with red-tiled roofs standing away from the high tide line; before each cot a little plot of ground bordered by a wavering line of large flints which barely served to mark it off from the beach beyond. strong sea air grew in ragged profus ion within these tiny gardens, showing thus the spot where the beauty of the earth should pause before the majestic splender of the sea. Then at the back a stretch of salt marsh land, through which rough paths led to the high road, and so on to the market town and comparative civilization.

But civilization (as we know it), had

not as yet touched this viflage by the sea. The fishers lived in ignorance the doings of the outer world, bus alone with what pertained to their calling. The harvest of the sea they sold or bartered at the market town. and thus what conscious needs they nd thus what conscious needs they ad were amply satisfied. Around this place, upon one dark,

November day a sudden storm arose. The morning had been clear and calm, but now the wind blew in fury, and the erstwhile, placid bosom of the sea of ineffable monsters raged beneath The crested waves rolled in upon the sharp slope of the beach. An instan the wall of water stood erect, then fell torrent of foam in which the pebble

clattered like the roll of many drums The folk there had bauled their boats far up on dry ground, away from the wanton fury of the waves. Yet despite the rain and the ley wind which swept around the coast, they stayed upon the open beach, for a single craft was out on the angry tide menaced by all the dangers of the deep. It was a heavy, lumbering boat, such as one may see to-day in the mackerel fisheries, and halled from a neighboring port. Now checked upon its way, it was making for the nearest point of land, slowly and painfully enough. The cumbrous, dun-colored sail had been run down, and the craft. tried sorely by the tempest, plunged at one instant into the trough of on great wave, rising again to view or the crest of the next. As it rose four oars would touch the water, which served to help it on its way and keep its head towards the land.

They're all right so fur," shouted old Hudson to a man who stood be side him. "It's after they git by the Black Rock that I'm afeard on." The other-an old man also-nodded

his head slowly and many times, as one who knew the case well and fully

So indeed it was Upon the west a huge bouider stood up out of the water, defying the endless torment of the waves, an unbending rebel to the sen's dominion. Beyond this rock the water was of a darker hue, which told of greater depth, and, as it seemed, of bravely enough entil it had passed this point, then justantly it swerved, struck by a swift side-rolling wave. It spun around like a straw, and the oar though they were rotten twigs. What now should be the fate of those this little vessel bore who could say? They might be taken under at any moment, or, likelier still, be carried by the tide and dashed against the rocks upon the east. One might have thought that the spirit of Death hovered above the helpless crew, waiting awhile to note his victims ere he should call upon his servant, the sea, to work his will

"We shall 'ave to try and put out to her now," said old Hudson. "I recken Jack Long's boat 'ad stand the best

That was the general opinion. dozen men seized a heavy boat and ran it quickly over the beach and down to the water's all down to the water's edge. Before they could push it out a great wave broke ever it and swamped it completely Buickly they drew it in again; strong 31d willing hands turned the boat on fts side, and the water ran out. Then they tried again to launch it on an obb-ing wave; this time it was flung back upon the shore and the men were scat-tered in the surf, crawling back pain-fully to the beach, drenched and buffeted. Fear settled on the faces of

"I don't see 'ow we can 'e'p 'em new," said old Hudson to his compan-ion. "Gord, Gord 'ave mercy on 'em! But, 'ulio" he added excitedly, "what's

He pointed as he spoke to a groun of younger men who had gone far along the beach and stood at the water's edge. One among them had thrown off his clothes. He had passed the end of a stent fishing line aroun! his arm whilst another man held the coil to tell it out as need should be. The unked figure passed into the surf and waited for a minute till a breaker dashed itself upon the shore. The be rushed forward and shot into th middle of the next wave before it, too fell into a loud roar.

A strong swimmer who knows the sea well in all its moods, and there are many such men around our coasts affoat where no small bon can live; but in such a sea as this the effort need be great and could not has for long. Well did the little crowd know this and watched with quickly beating hearts. The waves, as if furious that any mertal should strive to brook their anger, beat higher than before, yet ever and again a black head and glistening shoulders rose above the tide, for a moment only, but at each appearance further from the shore. He had entered the water the shore. He had entered the water far along the beach and tewards the place whither the bont was drifting. A minute later and they had nearly met. Were he to succeed it must be quickly done, or the sea would east his lifeless body lack upon the land, or whirl it away where none should ever see it.

idly along the ground and they knew that those in the boat had caught him out of the water. They waited for a time, watching engorly till the line would slack and they judged that the boat was fast. And then they pulled; they pulled and cheered, the men and women all, even the children whose tiny hands could scarce span the rope to. They pulled her head are in the face of the raging sea. could not sink for the rope was eve taut. On she came, leaping over the waves which chased after her like say age beasts after escaping prey, still on, for the good folk on the shore piled willing hands, till, in the foam and spray, she landed with a crash, but keel forwards, on the beach.

Now let the angry sea wreak its vain vengeance on the empty hulk that lies there forgotten for a those she bore stand sound upon the land. Their hands are wrung friends, who, sharing their terror minute since now likewise share

"Young" Selby was not so particular ly young after all, being a youth of about thirty-seven summers. He was called "young" Selby to distinguish him from his father; and as that old gentleman was a very tough specimen of humanity, the usage continued till they were both very old men.

It so happened that Mr. Anthon Hammersen, of the firm of Hammer sen & Redman, bankers in a provincial town, was staying with friends at some little distance from the Selby homestead. Partly out of curiosity and partly for the sake of a brisk wall along the coast, he took it into his me contile head to seek out the hero of found the mature youth caulking a boat on the foreshore, in a totally in "Are you-er-Mr. Selby?" asked the

banker in a somewhat deferential manner.
"Ye—es," replied the here with

grin, "Oi ain." 'Dear me!" said Hammersen. "Now

I have heard all about your very brave action, and I must heartfly congratu Selby only griuped again, and Ham

mersen felt puzzl should say next. puzzled as to what he

"I suppose you—er—feel proud to have been able to save the lives of your fellowmen?" he asked, after an embar;nssing pause.
"Ye-es," answered young Selby in

the same tone, and with the same smile as before. "Ol do." There was another pause.
"It's only natural that you should,

said Hammersen. "Please allow me token of my appreciation of your hu

Selby took the coin and grinned Hammersen hastily bade him good

orning and turned away."
"Bah!" He said to himself as h walked off, "What a sheer brute to be sure! Fancy talking about elevating these people! Why, this man, in spite of all his recklessness, is no better than a dog, a mere retriever, I do de

Unfortunately, Hammersen, what you say is partly true. But you and your class forget, and are not disposed to learn, that the blame for the mental abasement of the people rests upor your class and you. In the great was of the classes it is your policy to cut off your enemies' supplies; you have done it, well, and left them, brave and industrious though they be, to walk through life in darkness

Mr. Hammersen again: Back to bus ness now and sitting in the private room of his bank in earnest consulta tion with his partner, Redman, They were discussing the affairs of the only other banking concern in the town, the ancient and honorable house of Atherton, Murray & Crabb.

"I knew it would come to this," Hammersen. "When Murray died the whole place went topsy-turvy. How Crabb into partnership, I can't imag ways been simple and that Murray alone did all the business for years.

"Do you suppose, then," asked Redthat their present pos due to Crabb's mismanagement?"
"I'm sure of it. Crabb is nothing but a bumptious idiot. Murray knew

that and kept him pretty well in his pince. Since he has only had old Atherton to deal with he has invested every available penny in stocks that no level-headed man would have con-sidered for an instant. Now that the squeeze has come they find themselve squeeze has come they mid themserves forced to sell at a terrible loss, and if their real position should be known the county people would lose confi-dence and commence to withdraw their deposits, and then—well, of course, then, they would have to shut

their doors."

I don't exactly see that that would be a bad thing for as," said Redman, "It ought to mean a great increase in our basiness.

"Quite so," sold Hammersen. if on the other hand a London firm saw fit to plant a branch here it might usiness.

There was silence for a minute, Hammerson stepped across the room unlocked a cabinet and took out a memorandum book which he laid before Redman. It was a statement of the affairs of the rival bank drawn up the affairs of the rival bank drawn up with an amazing amount of detail ob-tained, no doubt, in some underhand manner, known well enough to capi-balists, but of little interest to our renders.

"Now, I propose," said Hammersen "Now. I propose," said Hammersen, who was evidently the leading spirit in this affair, "I propose that we ask old Atherton to arrange matters with us. I have calculated that his private fortune added to the assets of his husiness, such as they are, would about justify us in taking over the whole thing, and I feel sure that he would whirl it away where none should ever see it.

The men upon the beach, with that deft awiftness which all seamen have, now fastened a stout rope to the end of the line that Selby had taken out with him. Soon this began to run rap-

alone in the town for the next ten years at any rate."
"Don't you think," queried the other

man, "that they might get a loan?"
"Impossible. Any bank that supported them would, as a matter of course, look into their books, and, as pence, put in a manager with absolute power. Now, that is our strong point. Such a step would entail strong point. Such a step would entail a public scandal, and I say that old Atherton will do anything rather than have that Amaigamation with us would avoid all disgrace—would, in fact, seem very natural. We need not take Crabb into account at all; in the case of outside help he would have to go; if they close he will have to go."

and I take the matter up he will have to go too."
"Precisely," said Hammersen. "Now.

"Yes." sneered Redman, "and if you

look here, Redman, are you ready for action in this matter?" "Well," answered Redman deliber ately, "you have had the whole busi-ness in hand for some time, whilst I have been occupied with other things.

I don't see any flaw, and I have fol

owed you carefully. I consent Hammersen rose and replaced The nemorandum book in the cabinet. memorandum book in the cabinet. "Very good," he said, "I'll ask Ather-

Two days later the interview took place. Old Atherton was a well-pre erved man, who bore his sixty yea with lightness, upright and supple. His dress was old-fashioned even for the time, and his appearance rather that of a prosperous farmer than a banker, for he was a burly, florid man of the John Bull type. He stood high in the favor of his townsmen, and indeed, judged by the standard of the day, no man was more worthy of their esteem. The line of right conduct which he had early in life traced out for himself he was happy in the accomplishment Now sorrow came and traced deep lines of sadness across his face, which showed but too plainly as he sat down and lifted his eyes towards the parters. Hammersen opened the conver sation.

"We are all of us business men, Mr. Atherton," he began, "and it behooves us to speak plainly. The fact that we are old friends will help us all considerably in this matter. At the pres ent moment things are in a very un settled state, and we find that business could hardly be worse."

"No, indeed," said the old man dole-

ued Hammersen. "My partner and I are in the hopes of coming to some agreement with you whereby our common interests may be fortified against any danger arising out of the presen situation."

man's face. "I should be glad to hear any suggestion you have to make," he said. There was a touch of eagerness in his voice.

Then Hammersen spoke out. He urged his case with cleverness, bring-ing out all the points which he had before so fully discussed with Redmau.

"And I think you must agree," he concluded, "that an amalgamation such as we propose is the only settle nent whereby your personal integrity and the honor of your house can stand untarnished to the world."

The parting shot told. The old man sonal integrity, the honor of his house these things were merged into one con-cept which had filled his mind ever since he was a man. To keep thes unsuilled, as Hammersen håd said, he would sacrifice all. He sat there think ing for a long time. "I'm afraid it's the only course open to me," he said at last. His voice was husky and his eyes were moist. "Still, there is Mr.

would retire under the arrangement After all, as you know, his position is merely nominal; indeed, Mr. Atherton if he had been a man of greater sub stance the amalgamation would not have been necessary. We will speak with Mr. Crabb, and I am quite sure ily join his consent to yours.

There was no more to be said, there was little more to be done. Within a short time Mr. Crabb left for the Colonies, and the respective busine of Atherton, Murray and Crabb, Hammersen and Redman were com bined and Conrished under the exclusive management of the last two generron found that to meet the lowest demands which they consented to make, he had to part with fully twothirds of his fortune. He preferred to do this than to make default in single item.

So it was that Hammersen and his partner "saved" their friend. Unfortmately their efforts on his behalf were not entirely successful, for the old man broke down and grief and disappoint s pleasant, however, to be able terminate this fittle sketch with the statement that the "saviors" never suffered the slightest III effect from the strain of their heroic exertions.

It does not seem to occur to men of the Hammersen type that they need "elevating" even more than do the Selbys. Theirs is a higher ignorance, that is all; wisdom they know not. For canitalism is countly disastrous to se whom it neglects and to those on ters corrupting gifts to a few, the other withholds from the toilers on land and sea those things they sorely need. Happily its power must shortly fail, and the warring classes which it has created merge and be at peace, when a due measure of wealth and oppor-tunity shall fall to each and all. Then shall humanity staunch its wounds and enter upon a healthy, even life-the life of the higher men that are to

THE LEADING ISSUE.

"The Issue between Socialism and Indi-vidualism is, I believe, the leading issue vidualism. Is. I believe, the leading issue of this age-weary modern world. The men to come will envy us, as sisteres in a het-tle greater than the anti-sisvery struggle; greater than any phase in the eternal hat the of the race for liberty since the conveniens of the Protestant Reformation set man free in life sphere of religion, as Sectionar pressions to not man free in the sphere of economics. Professor Vida Syndiens of Redship Colongs.

THE OUESTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Report of Special Committee of British Trade Unions Upon Causes and Proposed Remedial Messures.

The Parliamentary Committee of the General Federation of British Trade Unions some months ago appointed a tion of unemployment. This commit tee's report was published in "Justice" entire, as it may be useful to thos comrades who are preparing for the time when Socialists in municipal and other public bodies in this country can ust take up this question for ac-

1.-CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

That this Conference is of opinion that the main cause which leads to large num-bers of men being without employment is due to the absence of organization in in luction of labor-saving appliances companied by an adequate reduction of the remuneration.

The displacement of men by women and roung persons through the introduction of automatic machinery.

works, of any attempt to regulate the dis tribution of work so as to maintain em ployment at an even level, thereby causing alternate periods of rush and stagus

the country are being constantly drain in avoidable wars and extravagant expen diture. 2.-EXISTING METHODS.

That the existing methods of dealing wit nnemployment, apart from trade union ef-fort, and financial aid, namely: (1) Public, semi-public, and private em

ployment agencies,
(2) Public, semi-public, and private re

(3) Private charity, are, when not positively harmful, defective

and lundequate. In varying grades of proportion the nethods are ineffective, and more or less lemoralizing, inasmuch as they weaken the sibility for existing conditions, and not withstanding generations of experiments porary solution of the problem S - REMEDIAL PROPOSALS - THE

The first essential in dealing with this question is a more systematic regulation of ndustry, as a means to which we (a) That the government be urged to

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY.

jurisdiction, so that the necessity to dis harge workmen will be obviated. (b) That the principle of regulating the

listribution of work with the object as mmended to private firms.

ine be generally discountenanced.

(d) That local public bodies, similar to those formed under Mr. Long's recenscheme for London, with the addition of considerable proportion of direct trade established in all localities throughout the ountry.

That as a means of reducing the neces sity to fall back upon clause (d), we sug-

ried out with the least possible delay, such as that proposed by the government last session relating to the Port and Docks of London and the improvement of the creachment of the sea; and general re-clamation of the land saved from such encroachment, necessary harbor works, and work already decided upon in connection with the postal and other government de partments; the acquisition by the govern ment of waste land at present unfit for

(b) That the practice followed by public hand during the winter months be as far as possible modified in order that workinmay be more regularly employed through out the year.

(c) That when it is necessary to fall back so formed shall acquire land to which the unemployed may be drafted with a view to the workers and their families eventually

5.-ORGANIZATION. That the agencies recognized as em-

(i) Public bodies as alluded to is (2) The trade unions of the country. DUTIES OF EACH OF ABOVE BODIES

(a) That public bodies should organize co-operative farms and other means whereby men recommended to their notice by trade unions, and in exceptional cases Poor Law Guardians, shall obtain employ

isting practical machinery by which work men are advised as to places where employment can be obtained; their system of aid to unemployed members travelling in search of employment; their recognized agents in every part of the kingdom; and their mancial responsibility for unemployed benefit alone, which now amounts to 6600, 000 per year, together with their knowledge of the character, suitability, autecedents of their members, should the recognized agency to deal with the class of workers described by Mr. Long as:
"Those who are respectable men temper arily distressed owing to lambility to ob

Poor Law Guardians should be the rec ognized agency to deal with the class (2, described in Mr. Long's scheme as: "Those who should be regarded as ordinary ap-plicants for Poor Law relief."

The reference to "Mr. Long's recent scheme for London" will be made clearer by the following quotation from "The Reformers' Yearbook" for 1905, p. 179: On Oct. 24, 1904, Mr. Long, Freedent of the Local Government Board (a depart-ment of the national administration), sum-moned a conference of Metropolitan Boards of Guardians [district poor relief authori-tion in Landon). Whale not believing that

the in Leader, While not believing that there was any grave cries and while re-fusing to allow any imperial messer to gra-vide consignment, he made excisin recom-mendations. He proposed that Leader

SOL. FIELDMAN,

EXPERT OPTICIAR. camine your eyes...WELL AS POSSIBLE tem with glasses...BEST POSSIBLE spense...LOW AS POSSIBLE YOUR expense—LOW AS POSSIBLE
EYES should be conselentiously attended —AT
ONCE IF POSSIBLE
IF you can't eail on SOL—write—Ne'll call
on you—SOON AS POSSIBLE

16 East 42d Street,

THE CONSERVATOR,

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

HORACE TRAUBEL.

In LINDEMAN & CO.'S Photographic lif Fulton Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

EDITED BY

should be formed into one area for the pur PUBLICATIONS. ere should be three classes:

I. For those who were resident in Lon-2. For those who had been frequently or permanently in the workhouse, and who, it was believed, could be reclaimed if put on

Tel. 2380—38th St.

4849-J John.

3. For the hopelessly irrectalmable, who was proposed, should be detained on the

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE SAID?

Two weeks ago, on a biting cold afternoon, I walked down the Bowery. Just when I had passed a restauran omebody touched me from turned and beheld an old man. He had gray hair and the light of his eyes His face, red with cold showed clearly the marks of misery.

"Will you help an old man," he said in a trembling voice. "I am very hun-

As for me, I am not so very ready with help. I first examine people.

The old man told me the old story. His wife was dead and his children had left him. For four weeks he had been out of work. He had hustled for a job, but he could find none. Nobody wanted him on account of his age.

I listened till he had finished his sad story, then I asked him: "Did you vote last November?"—"Yes, sir," he answered "For whom did you vote?" old father looked sharply at my face, then his eyes gleamed and with a firm voice he said proudly: "I voted cial Democratic ticket, and I will vote it again." Then he turned and walk ed away, but I followed him and helped him as well as I comd.

When we parted he pressed my hand and whispered: "God bless the Socialists!" "And do not forget them,"

How many of you, comrades, would have had the same courage not to deny A. H.

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK Lectures under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organiza-tions, whether by Socialist or non-Socialist speakers, and by Socialist speakers be fore other organizations, are listed below Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m., and admission is free.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16. People's Institute Club, 318 E. Fifteenth street, 8:30 p. m. Gaylord Wilshire: The Trusts.

SUNDAY, FEB. 12.

Harlem Socialist Cinb, 250 W. One Hun dred and Twenty-fifth street. Morris Hill quit: The Social Revolution. West Side, 533 Eighth avenue, near

Thirty-seventh street. Charles G. Teche: Basic Principles of Sociology. Metropolis Theater Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue Elsa Barker: Individual and Collectiv Ideals.

Verein für Volksbildung, 64 E. Fourt street. Courtenay Lemon: Do We Need the Capitalist? Music by Sattler's Orches

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hu

Brookivn.

PRIDAY, PER. 17. Wm. Morris Educational Society, To back's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues 8:15 p. m. Wm. Edlin: What We May

SUNDAY, FEB. 19.

Buffalo Hall, Fulton street and Buffalo renne. L. B. Bondin: The Collapse of the Capitalist System.
Young People's Social Democratic Club, Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Room 12, at 3 p. m. J. C. Frost: Class

Struggle in New Zealand .-FRIDAY, FEB. 24. Wm. Morris Educational Society, To-back's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues. Dr. M. A. Cohn: Peace or War.

SUNDAY, PEB. 26.

Jacobi Hall, Myrtle, near Fosdick av nucs, Glendale. Wm. Danmar.

—Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado." Still timely. Five cents a copy; 40 for \$1 Order from this office,

I, X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAY LEIST. 774 Second Ave. Bet. 41st & 42d St.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLOUIT. Attorney-at-Law.

320 Broadway. Tel. 2576 Franklin CHANTS COMMUNAL

BY

HORACE TRAUBEL An artistically printed and well bound volume, containing forty of the author's contributions to The Worker, and some other matter. PRICE: SI POSTPAID.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York. "POVERTY" BY ROBERT HUBTER.

ORDER FROM THE

SUDIALIST LITERATURE CO.

This book is the result of see

EUGENE V. DEBS:

"The Conservator," edited by Horses
Traubel, is a source of genuine delight to
me. It is distinctively original, refreshing
and inspiriting, and is sure of an eager welcome wherever it finds its way. PETER E. BURROWES:

"The Conservator" is brave and whole some. With its long sustained and over flowing vitality it could supply gray mat-ter to an armful of its contemporaries. GEORGE D. HERRON:

There is no paper I would so much like to have Socialists read as "The Conservstor." We read our own literature, but we should read something else-something that will bid us remember that Socialist is a means and not an end. The end of nomic liberty is the liberty of the yoke and prisoned human spirit. Traubel and his "Conservator" will, better than any-thing else in America, bring this liberty of the human spirit to our remembrance

FRANKLIN WENTWORTH: "The Conservator" never stoops nor wob-bles. It says the thing fearlessly and well. It has an unsuffled message and the dyna mics of a real personality. It renovates COURTENAY LEMON:

Everything that Traubel writes is worth nore than once. The power of battle and the gentleness of love are in his pen; it is now a flashing sword and now a caress-ing hand. The high literary quality of "The Conservator." the excelle ings of its editor, with his unfailing democ racy, his revolutionary summons and so cial faith, his original and compelling style make it a reservoir of refreshment, an oasis in the desert of contemporary periodical

ENGINEERS. FIREMEN. ELECTRICIANS.

We recommend the following books as the most popular and the best ones ever published on the subject of Steam Engineering, Full instructions for those wishing to secure a license, or any one owning or running a steam engine:

New Engineers' Handy Book for Steam Engineers and Electricians. Nearly 900 pages, 225 illustrations, 222 tables, 645 examination ques-Illustrated. Leather. 18mo, Pocket

desirable information to owners of steam boilers, engineers, fire

Boiler. Leather. 18mo. Hustrated. Full of reliable instructions .. \$2.00 Roper's Instructions and Suggestions for Firemen. Leather. 18mo. Written in plain, practical language \$2.00 Roper's New Questions and Answers for Steam Engineers and Electricians. This is the best book you want before undergoing an examina

Fire Engines. Leather. 18mo. Pock-etbook style. The best book on the subject. Everything about hydrau-

gineers and Electricians. Twenty-first edition, Full leather, gilt edges. pocketbook style and fully illus-Pocketbook style. With 106 films.

trations. 363 pages. Leather, 18mo. A particularly good book for the private instruction of youths who show an inclination for steam engineer ing.\$2.00 Prices include postage.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. 184 William Str., New York.

God and My Neighbor BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD. AUTHOR OF "Merrie England," "Britain for the British."

200 PAGES. PAPER, SOC., GLOTH, SI. CONTENTS

The Sin of Unbelief, One Reason, What I Can and Cannot Belleve, The Old Testament—Is the Bible the Word of God? The Evolution of the Bible, The Universe, Jeliovah, Bible Heroes, The Book of Books, Our Heavenly Father, Prayer and Praise, The New Father, Prayer and Praise, The New Testament—The Resurrection, Gospel Witnesses, The Time Spirit, Have the Documents Been Tampered With? Christianity Before Christ, Other Evidences, The Christian Religion—What is Christianity? Determinism—Can Men Sin Against God? Christian Apologics—Christianity and Civilization, Christianity and Ethics, The Success of Christianity, The Prophecies, The Universality of Religious Bellef, Is Christianity the Only Hope? Spiritual Discerament, Some Other Apologies, Counsels of Despair. Conclusion—The Papting of the Ways.

Mr. Biatchford is one of the very strongest writers in England to-day, and American Freethinkers have a rare trent in this book.

For sale by

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

154 William St., X. Y.

PUBLICATIONS.



A MAGAZINE OF REAL VALUE Send to Cents for latest copy. \$1.00 pays for a year, including life size portraits of Debs & Hanford, printed separately on good paper, suitable for framing. Mention this paper.—Comrade Co-Organize Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

in your neighborheed, be sure to send their names and addresses at once to "Vorwärts," 184 William street, New York. "Vorwitrts" is the leading Ger man Socialist weekly. It is the week-ly edition of the oldest and well-known German Socialist daily, the "New York Volkszeitung.".
TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE YEAR, \$1.00 SIX MONTHS, THREE MONTHS,25 Address:

VORWAERTS, ISA William Street, N. Y.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. BY KARL MARX.

Translated from the German Edition by N. I. Stone, A. M. 313 PAGES. CLOTH, \$1.50

For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., N. Y.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Musem \$1.00 6 Months 60e Single Copie 10e Sample Copies Free! ZUKUNFT. 26 Canal St., New York

"Rebels of the New South." "Rebels of the New South."

This is a new Socialist novel by Walter Marion Haymond. It is not a story of a hundred years to come; it tells about live people in Virgints and in New York Citysome of them Socialists and some the other kind. One peculiar thing about the story that would puzzle any one but a Socialist is that there are no "good" people and no "bad" people in it. But some of the people know more than others.

There are no sermons in the book, and no dull pages; it's a great story, considered just as a story. You have to get pretty well into the book before you atrike the word Socialism. So there is a chance the get some of the dear people who are afraid of Socialism to read it. Try it and see.

Cloth. 294 pages, with five full-page en-gravings; price, \$1 postpaid. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Publishers.

FOR ITALIAN WORKINGMEN

56 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Comrades who have an opportunity to reach Italian workingmen and wish to make propaganda for Socialism among them will do well to use the new pamphlet

"Che Cosa e il Socialismo?" (What Is Socialism?) By SILVIO ORIGO. Single copy, 5 cents; 100 or more, at

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM

IN THE UNITED STATES."

the rate of 21/2 cents a copy.

By Morris Hillquit

What some non-Socialist papers say about this book: Chicago "Record-Herald"—Morris Hill-quit has written a good history of Socialism ha the United States. It provides a distinctly needed help in the broader study of the whole social-industrial situation and distinctly needed help in the broader study of the whole social-industrial situation and its problems.

The "Literary Digest"—Mr. Hillquit's chapter on Fourierism in the United States is the clearest and fullest, and, at the same-time, most concless account that has yet appeared of this most. "Hillquit movement of the piliting tragedy that results account to the piliting tragedy that results account the base of the piliting tragedy that results account to the piliting tragedy that results account the piliting tragedy that results a second to the piliting tragedy that results a statement of that affair that we have seen.

The "Outlook"—The author not only covers the development of Socialism but comprehends it and enables his readers to do the same the development of Socialism bar hand—So much accurate information is given, combined with the author's marked earnestiness and clearness, that the work cannot full to be a distinctly valuable addition to the library of books on the social quantum poils. "Times"—The book is a broadly written and intelligent discussion of the whole topic of Socialism by a most who can be an enthusiast without being a dogmatist. "Christian World"—This very com-

Minnespolis "Times"—The book is a broadly written and intelligent discussion of the whole topic of Socialism by a man who can be an enthusiast without being a dogmatist.

"Christian World"—This very complex history is well analyzed, intelligently presented in compact form, and as a whole if forms probably the best handbook of Socialism at present available.

Cioth-bound, 570 pages, neatly printed. Price, \$1.50. Postage, 16 cents.

For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

184 William Street.

Dr. M. ROMM, 306 E. 15. St Has returned from abroad OFFICE HOURS: 8-9, 6-7.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn street, Bro Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

DR. S. BERLIN. DENTIST, 22 E. 100th St., Cerner Madison Ave., N. Y.

DENTIST, 200 E. 50th St. NEW YORK.

anding advertisements of Trade Unions

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

LABOR SECRIPTARIAT.—Office, \$20 Broadway, Room 701: office hours on week days, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates meeting the standard of the month at the standard of the month at the standard of the month, at \$20 Broadway, Boom 701. Address all correspondence to the Labor Socretariat, \$20 Broadway. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 19—Office and Employment
Burceu, 64 E. 4th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist.
(Bohemian)—331 E. Tist St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
II (Gerhan)—55 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III—Clubhouss, 306 E. 86th St., 730 p. m.;
Dist. VI—527 W. 423 St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—1967
Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—1967
Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—1968
Second Ave., 8 p. m.; Tise Hoard of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faushabor's
Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 5 p. m.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

AUSICIANS' CO OPERATIVE UNION, Local 272, A. L. U. of Hudson and Bergera Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

LOCAL 476. MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpeuters and Johners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 323 E. 73d street, New York. Pinancial Secre-tary, Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 8 Mill street, Astoria, L. L.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Nociter, 774 E. 130th street.

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

iner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

The above society was founded in the year 1854 by workingmen imbused with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 116 at 16 numbers) is rapidly for a posed of 186 members) is rapidly for

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

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Co ee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ BIole House, Room 42, Aster Place, New

WORKMEN'S

Organized 1872. Membership 15,000. and Violnity.

fresses of the brauch bookkeepers

Where to Lunch and Dine



BOOKS WORTH READING.

DR MATHILDA SINAL

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets first Tuesday of the mouth, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyccum, 64 East 4th Street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 8th street.

7th, 9th and 25th Assembly District meets every 2d and 4th Friday at No. 533 Eighth avence.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEM-OCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10.39 a. m., in falk's fast, 232 a. 38th attreet. New York. All Scandinavier of third come. Agitation meetings overy third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary G. Sjoholm, 201 Onderdonk avenue, Brooklyn.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse

"DIE ZUKUNFT"

Furniture Fire Insurance

Principal Organization, New York and ViolinityOFFICE: 64 East Fourth Street. Office
hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays,
from 1 to 9 p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghunten,
Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda,
Schene-tady, N. X.; Paterson, Newark,
Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton,
and Rahway, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield,
Mass.

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittaburg, Allegheny, Lazerne, Aitona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ili.
Cleveland, U. San Francisco, Cal.
M. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the branch bookkeepers.

NEW YORK Kangaroos are welcome. No line drawn on smaller animals.

man \$1.20 Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome." By E. Belfort Bax and William Morris. \$1.00 "The Evolution of Property." By Paul

154 William St., New York.

man? You know you do not have half a chance to live. You race the eco-nomic handleaps. You see the millionnomic handicaps. You see the million-aire offset by the pauper. You ask: Who is to blame? If anything seems to go wrong you ask: Who is to blame? It does not occur to you that nobody is to blame. It does not occur to you that everybody is to blame. Back of every evil is a villain. Who is the villain? Back of the thing de-signed is a designer. Back of every signed is a designer. Back of every d God stands justifying his work good God stands justifying his work. Back of every vice Devil stands justifying his work. Back of Russian autocracy is the Tsar. The Tsar is to blame. Back of the Standard Oil is Rockefeller. Rockefeller is to blame. Who is the guilty man? Is the man who does the deed any worse than the man who appoints or permits it to be ne? Is the tyrant any worse than the people who prepare or consent to his tyranny? Is the disease any worse than the cause of the disease? You say we must put the blame somewhere. So we must. But must we put it on some person? Why should we not accuse the law and let the person alone? The law was created through persons. To be sure. But the law came as a race fact. As a race fact it will be amended or destroyed or superseded. Emperors are not made by emperors. They are made by the law. The man accumulates a private fortune is not his own maker. His fortune was not made by him. It was made by the crowd. The papers are filled up in his special name in the handwriting of the general will. Man's evil all belongs to man. Can you ever bring the person the accuser and the person the necused face to face? Do you go out with your lantern, trying to discover your scoundrel? You must always be disappointed. You reach the scamp. But you have not caught your game. But you have not caught your game. You are invited to go behind. Then behind again. And when you get to the cause you find yourself. You find me. You find all. We have got to get out of our own way. Rockefeller is easy enough to remove. The rulers are easy enough to remove. But we find it hard to remove ourselves. Who is the guilty man? Is he the man who lives next door in opulence? Is he the man who lives down town in poverty? Or is he both? Or is he neither? find myself indicting individuals name. I find myself cursing individ-uals for crime and blessing individuals for goodness. I find myself hating for goodness. I and myseir nating somebody. We must make an example of some one. I am to have revenge. It is not enough to change the law. We must execute some of its instruments. Have you thought Rockefeller was the law? He is only its instruments. He is only evidence of the strument. He is only evidence of the law. Can you get rid of the law by riotously destroying its evidences? Un der the conditions that exist it is necessary to have the plutocrat. Do you hate the plutocrat for that? If n are against the plutocrat it is your you are against the plutocrat it is your first business to be against the force that creates him. The plutocrat does not come before the law. He comes after the law. Leave the plutocrat un-touched. Touch the law. The result will always take care of itself. It will always involve the effects for which | bills on the old account are paid. The you provide. Do you see a single man new account is opened. The rascals anywhere, or a few men anywhere, stand absolved. The respectables big enough to be responsible for the stand absolved. Back to the law. To stupendous social wrong you impeach? It is a good thing to learn the lesson of hate. It is a better thing to learn the lesson of love. It is a good thing

Who is the guilty man? You ask that question of yourself. You ask it of your religion. You ask to fyour religion. You ask to fyour religion. You ask it of your religion. You ask it. The cotts of plutocracy are not in the plutocrat. They are in the whole of human nature. They are in you ask in you know you do not have half I go back far enough, very far if I need to, and back again, and back

his own image what hope could mass reflected in Rockefeller.

ed. I am not afraid. I believe in the law. The law that does. The law that undoes. You are loyal to the laws written in a book? I am ten thousand times more loyal to the laws never written in a book. Rockefeller is not the law. He but leads to the law. The social protest is not the law. It but leads to the law. Am I anxiou to deny the criminal? Yes, I am. I appear together. Shut the door be-hind them. The law that is strong enough to make is strong enough unmake an injustice. If one man could make the mass of men over in mass of men have for the recognition of social equity? I do not see Rocke feller reflected in the mass. I see the throw up our waves. The waves are the waves of the sea. Shaken up by the law of the sea. The crowd is the sea. The plutocrat is the wave of the sea. That which the sea is the wave becomes. The plutocrat is my mirror. I look into my mirror. I see my own face. I am not the criminal. The criminal is the sea. The sea throw up its waves. I am an atom of the sea. Can I forget my guilt? I do not carry the whole cross. But some splinters of the cross fall to me. I cannot escape the innocence or the guilt. I cannot escape the violations of the law or the observance of the law. Who is the guilty man? Can you put your finger on the guilty man?
Does history settle its accour 3 with any single man? I think history set men. That when the account is all settled no one is left out. That his best and the worst. Yes, that history knows no best and no worst. That it and credits the big man is only as big as the little man. That when the last over for either the saints or the sinhistory left itself without condition in the hands of the individual I de-clare that the crowd would never get back its stolen and its surrendered of the individual is confirmed in the crowd. The individual is now the inspiration. The individual is now the warning. The individual is always in short the crowd. Who is the guilty man? There is no guilty man. There is a guilty law. Or an imperfect law Or anything you choose. Are you wasting time accusing the priest and the politician and the plutocrat? . Let them alone. Let them go. Appeal to the law. Get the law what the law is

to learn the lesson of one. It is a bet-ter thing to learn the lesson of all. Virtue commences by presenting its bill to the single man. Yirtue finishes PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

Schnitzler's "Flirtation" to Be Produced on Sunday, Fab. 19 at the Berkeley Lycoum Theater.

The third production of the Progres Sunday, Feb. 19, 3 p. m., at the Berkeley Lyceum Theater, 19 W. Forty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue. "Flirtation," a modern drama in

three acts, by Arthur Schnitzler, trans-lated from the German by Miss Grace Isabel Colbron, will be presented. This play does not deal with the economic problem, but every production of the but every production of the Progressive Stage deserves the suppor

of Socialists on account of the this society is doing to bring Shot down like wolves, the soldler's easy revolutionary drama before the public. Schnitzier's "Liebelei" is one of the best known successes of the German Avenged their blood will surely be some Admittance to the theater will be by

membership card only. Membership can be obtained by paying twenty-five cents initiation fee and fifty cents monthly dues. Dues are to be paid during the season of performances s Hopp, 215 E. One Hundred and

RUSSIA'S LATEST SHAME.

In the proud city of the Russian Tear

That Sabbath morn, as from his peacefu Went forth a priest, proclaiming from

Some day a lofty monument will rise, And to the world it's bloody story tell How Freedom's cause here found a sac The people's right in council to be heard:

Our good and noble emperor," he said, "Will hear our plea and grant us, in

The right to live and earn our dally

Of hungry men with wives and childre small, He led them forth, as one by heaven en-

Guarding the gates which opened

To reach their sovereign and present their

I------

The January issue of the monthly official bulletin containing the annual report of the retiring National Secretary, William Mailly, has been shipped to all state secretaries in quantities from the national office.

PARTY NEWS.

Comrades of Dawson, Yukon Terri-tory, Canada, report the perfecting of a Socialist organization at that point

with 43 members.

The charter of Englewood, Colo., has been revoked by the State Committee. The local has appealed to the membership against the action.

Meetings and resolutions are reported from all points of the compass pro-testing against the brutalities of the Russian ruling class.

The Michigan state convention will be held at Grand Rapids Feb. 13.

The second ballot for members of the National Executive Committee resuited in the choice of Henry L. Slo bodin of New York, he being the only candidate who received a majority of the votes cast. A third ballot will be taken, closing Feb. 21, to fill the two second ballot was as follows:

For Robert Bandlow of Ohio-Berlyn of New York, Lowry of Arkansas, Bandlow,

For A. H. Floaten of Colorado—Floyd of Rhode Island, Barnette of Arizona, Carter of Idaho-total. &

For Geo. H. Goebel of New Jersey-O'Nell of New Hampshire, Ufert of New Jerfsey, Barnette, Carter, Putnam of Louisiana-total, 5.

For Frederick Heath of Wisconsin-Reyolds of Indiana, Floaten-total, 2. For John Kerrigan of Texas-Hastings of Wyoming, Lowry, Chase of Massachusetts Lampman of North Dakota, McHugh of Montana, O'Neil, Richardson of California, Healey of Florida, Putnam-total, 9.

Lamb of Michigan, Holman of Minnesota, Putnam, Andres of Alabama-total 4 For Thes. J. Mergan of Illineis-Lamb.

For A. M. Simons of Illinois-Arvidson of ermont, Barnette, Floaten, Berger of Wisconsin—total, 4.

For M. W. Simons of Illinois—Work of

lowa, O'Neil, Andrus-total, 3.

For J. W. Siayton of Pennsylvania-Floyd, Arvidson, Andrus-total, 3.

For S. M. Reynolds of Indiana-Towner, Hoehn of Missouri, Hillouit, Chase, Lamp man, Work, Fox, Ufert, Floyd, Richardson Flonten, Berger, Maschke-total, 13.

For Slobodin-Berlyn, Reynolds, Towner Hoehn, Hastings, Hillquit, Lowry, Chase, Work, Fox, McHugh, Ufert, Bandlow, Reynoids Richardson Arridson Healey-total

Hoehn, Holman, Berger-total, 4.

For Carl Thompson of Nebraska-Holman. For Chas. G. Towner of Kentucky-Berlyn, Reynolds, Bandlow, Ray, Healey, Ramp-total, 6.

tamp—total, 6.

For Ernest Untermann of Illinois—Hastngs, Lampman, McHugh, Carter, Ramp, Maschke—totni, 6.

White of Connecticut, McAllister of Kansas, Barnes of Pennsylvania, Lovett of South Dakota, Kerrigan of Texas, and Zimmerman of West Virginia did not vote. needed for a choice. Those receiving less than one-tenth of the votes being dropped under the rule, the candidates on third ballot are; Bandlow, Ploaten, Goebel, Kerrigan, Lockwood, A. M. Simons, M. W. Simons, Slayton, Reynolds, Stedman, Towner, and Untermann.

Massachusetts.

Patrick Mahoney will speak on Trade Unionism at Homestead Hall,

funds to employ a permanent organiz-er in Essex County. The plan is to nto the hands of the workers them organized. All Socialists in Es-sex County who wish to help this movement should visit the club in their town or city or correspond with County Secretary, B. W. Gidney, 35 Mt. Pleasant street, Lvnn, Mass. next meeting of the County Clubs w March, when it is hoped every club in

New Jersey.

James C. Hogan, formerly pastor of ple? at Germania Assembly Rooms, 107 Market street, Paterson, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19. Arrangements are made by the Central Committee of Lo-

Socialism and Prohibition is the

purpose of the meeting is both to in-********* Socialist movement there.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 19, at 8:15, in Jefferson Hall, Ninth street below Dickinson, Philadelphia, a debate will be held on the question: Resolved, That the Republican Party Benefits the Capitalist Class and the Working Class Equally. Irwin Dungan, a for-mer Republican Congressman, will take the affirmative and Fred Long the negative.

The Philadelphia Socialist School

will open on Feb. 28, 2 p. m., at Logan Hall, 1305-7 Arch street, with a lecture by Morris Hillquit on The History of the Socialist Movement and Theories, Admission is by ticket for all four courses of nineteen lectures, costing \$1. Those wishing to attend will send name and address with money to J. Whitehead, treasurer, 2077 A. Edams street, Philadelphia.

Local Darby will hold a public meet

ing in the new Opera House, Sunday, Feb. 19, at 8 p. m., at which Ben Han ford will speak on The Coming Revo lution. The Swarthmore Band will furnish music. The Darby Socialists have a ticket in the field for the borough election and are working hard.

Local Butler meets every Saturday evening at John Berg Bank Building second floor. All persons in Butler County interested in the Socialist Party are invited to be present or correspond with the secretary, A. Chate

The Gentral Branch of Local Seattle Wash, has moved into new and more commodious headquarters at 406 Pine street. Weekly propaganda meetings are held. The branch has over 200 members and is steadily growing.

ville. Ky., as a permanent residence We announced this some weeks ago but at his request we reprint it, as he continues to get letters, forwarded from New York, asking him to speak in this city or the vicinity. York comrades have cause for regre

York comrades have cause for regret in no longer being able to get Dobbs at short range.

A move was recently, made, attrib-uted to corporate interests, to sell the gas stock owned by the city of Portland. Me: "The Socialists were the only themselves alive to the danger. By circulating petitions the comrades ma terially aided in blocking the capitalist

New York State.

At the People's Forum in Yonkers on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, Courte-nay Lemon will be the lecturer, his subject being Do We Need the Capi talist? The meetings of the Forum begin at 3 p. m. and are held at Odd Fellows' Hall; North Broadway, oppo-site Wells avenue. The attendance is large and the papers give good accounts of the meetings. Admission is free and questions and discussion are State Secretary Chase's tour of the

state continues to show good results. On Tuesday, Feb. 7, he spoke at Glens Falls. In spite of unpleasant weather a good audience turned out. At Johns town on Thursday evening conditions were more favorable and a still better meeting was held. On Friday at Gloversville very bad weather prevalled, but the hall was fairly well filled and a lively interest was shown. The meeting at Utica on Saturday was the poorest of the lot. There are a able to build up a really popular move n.ent there. While the attendance at Chase's meeting was small, the presence of a number of young Americans was an encouraging feature, and several promised to take hold and push the work more vigorously than has been done in the past. Sunday after-noon Chase spoke in Auburn. Here again he encountered a severe storm meeting from being a rousing success about 250 persons attending. The lo cal at Auburn has been organized but very recently and the comrades have little experience in party work, but they are earnest and devoted, and good progres sis to be expected there. After the public meeting a meeting of the comrades was held and methods of agitation and organization talked over. Several Social Democrats from Seneca Falls were present and the formation of a local at that place will probably be an event of the near future. At all Chase's Meetings so far ed, not only by close attention to his remarks, but also by the sale of literature, and subscriptions for '1 ne Work er. The locals are all eager to have more speakers sent out and will gladly arrange meetings for them. This will be greatly facilitated if the locals that have not heretofore joined in the plan will do so at once, thus reducing expenses. In any case another speaker will be sent out in March, probably Dan A. White of Massachusetts. Lo cal secretaries should be very pro gard to this tour. Answers should be addressed to the headquarters, 64 E addressed to the headquarters, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City, unless specially provided otherwise. Comrade Chase's dates in the immediate future are: Feb. 18 and 19, Rochester; Feb. 22. Salamanca.

New York City

At the last meeting of the 16th A. D.
b. Scheer resigned as Organizer and
A. Fishman, 286 E. Second street, was

rangements for the summer picul-Secretary was instructed to buy 40 stamps. Three new members were proposed. The next meeting will be proposed. The next meeting held on Feb. 20 at Apollo Hall, 975 First avenue, for discussion. Speeches will be made in English and German on The Russian Revolution. It is hoped that the comrades will be

present and bring their friends. resolutions pledging its moral and resolutions plenging its moral and financial support to the Russian revo-lution, and urging upon all liberty-lov-ing citizens, and especially all Social-ists, the need of assistance for that

The 24th A. D. branch of the Social Democratic Party will hold a public meeting on the Russian revolt and the destitution in New York, Monday, Feb. 20, 8 p. m. sharp, at Apollo Hall, First avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. J. Frost, Isaac Konecky, Max Lövy, Henry Jarves and others will address this meeting in English and German.

The Harlem Socialist Club has taken

another step toward making itself an efficient instrument for propaganda and organization. Last Sunday some of the members formed a Section for Study and Discussion. Their object is net to establish a course of lectures, ner to compete in any way with the work of the Socialist School, but to furnish an opportunity for practise in speaking and in answering questions of the sort commonly put by non-So cinlists. Besides practise in expres sien, another object is to strengthen the social life of the club by institut ing a weekly social event. The plan is to discuss a selected topic every Sunday afternoon. One member preents the subject, the others follow in an order determined by lot, so that every one shall have the same amoun of practise. The topic for next Sun-day is What Is Socialism? Any in-quiries may be addressed to the Secretary of the Section, T. J. Lloyd, 236 E.

Sixty-ninth street.
The Socialist Choral Union, lately organized by Plates Brounoff, and composed of members of the S. D. P., will have its first concert on Saturday Feb. 18, 8 p. m., at the Educationa Alliance building, East Broadway and Jefferson street. The first part of the on "Parsifal" by Comrade Broun In the second part the members of the Socialist Choral Union will for the first time participate in a public con-cert, with revolutionary and Socialist songs. The proceeds of this concert go to cover the rept of the ball, where the S. C. U. has its weekly rehearsals BROOKLYN.

The 21st A. D., Br. 2 (William Mor ris Educational Society), opens a club-house at 1703 Pitkin avenue. The rooms will be open every evening and Saturday and Sunday afternoons. So-cialist papers will be on file. All who are interested in the movement are in

The meeting of the Brooklyn "Call" Conference will take place Thursday, Feb. 23, at 8 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Delegates are requested to be on time if possible, in order not to establish any precedents for commencing meetings late in the evening, and to bring suggestions for fur-

Meeting of the Kings County Com mittee was beld on Feb. 11. Chair-nun, Luckemacher; vice-chairman Weil. Credentials were received for Tramprosh, delegates from the 15th A D., and John Souter and George Guntz from the 7th A. D. and the delegates were seated. A communication from the State Committee was read recom mending that a new election be held for delegates from Kings County. The communication was received and placed on file. Communication from Comrade Hanneman was read asking Kings County to withdraw request for his transfer from New York. Comrade Hanneman was given the floor. months to sever his connection with Local New York. Organizer reported that the Young People's Social Demo who are not well enough acquainted with Socialism to become party members; they are anxious to welcome our D., as the comrades declare their in tention to pay up their back dues. Rein sympathy with the Russian revolu-tionists, \$7 for printing to be deducted. Reported the new leaflet, "Socialism Explained," to be ready for distribu-tion at a cost of \$2 per thousand; 5,000 copies of our national platform have been ordered. It was recommended ed not to serve there as chairman un that the recommendation of Executive representatives on the State Quorun e approved amended to instruct dele gates to the State Quorum that when everever any delegate from King the call for vote on nominations to the ballots for National Com ed. Financial Secretary reported ap plications of six new members, which were approved; bill for organizer's ex-penses, \$3.35, ordered paid; receipts of the Financial Secretary, \$13.35. Treas-urer reports money in his possession. \$132.36; bills paid. \$25; Organizer's expenses, \$1 and \$10 for the Russian strikers turned over to the New York "Volkszeitung." The Auditing Com-

8-10 Avenue D, will be very important

A. D. was held on Feb. 6. Forty tick-ets for the "Volkszeitung" and The Worker festival were accepted for distribution and placed in charge of Comrade Nicolaus. The excellent report of the delegate to the General Committee, Comrade Jarvis, was commended as was his report as delegate to the Murray Hill Agitation CommitINDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

This journal has on several occasions during the last two years dis cussed in plain terms the future of the labor movement. We have pointed out that while the organizations of labor in their present form may undergo great changes and even be completely annihilated, still the organization of the workers is a necessity from which

there is no escape.

Organization is the spirit of the age in which we live. Our present form of society demands it. Capitalist industry makes it inevitable.

Therefore, while any particular form of organization may, in the struggle of the classes and the strife of inter itself is vital, and the new and better form will ever rise to take the place of the old.

Organization is a necessity: that alone insures it as a permanent means of progress and betterment to the

The question of what is the better or the best form of organization for the working class should ever be of vital importance to the members of that class. If a better form can be had there should be re-deliced as had there should be no delay in secur

ing it.

The fact that we have one form under which we work now, should in no And when we are satisfied that re

plished on other lines from those we have been following, it would be sul-cidal not to follow the dictates of a broadening intelligence and the cours

none that the prevailing form of or-ganization, dividing the workers, as it does, into separate and often conflicting divisions in the same establish ment, is the best form. We declare that it is chaotic and harmful to work ing class interests.

The growing sense of solidarity among the workers detects its weak nesses: experience condemns it and in conditions must inevitably force a change. The change must, in our firm belief

be along the lines of organization. With the sole purpose of learning what is best to be done, without preju-dice and freed from the influence of individual interests, consider the rea

situation as it exists to-day.

In an establishment employing 500 working people, skilled and unskilled, there are represented five or ten dif-ferent organizations. Each has its own methods, rules, agents and obliga Each holds a certain relation ship to a fifth or a tenth part of the people employed in the shop.

There are five or ten divided and

conflicting interests to be conserved. Each organization stands upon its own policy, and necessarily strives for advantages for its own members.

The result is disaster when the interests of employer and employed con flict. Then it is found that there is no cohesion between the five or ten parts constituting the working force in the shop. The elements lack logical consistency. of the 500 employed, one-fifth or

one-tenth are in trouble with the em ployer. They may be skilled or un-skilled workers. In either case they are an essential factor in the opera-tion of the shop, or they would not be

They are engaged in producing one thing or a number of things. Their joint labor is necessary to the production. The product results from their

The few may have a real grievance and work is suspended in their depart ment. All the rest may or may no be affected—they usually are; in spite of themselves and without choice on their part they are involved in the difficulty, or else their individual eco their own organization has the effecof deciding them to keep hands off and extend neither moral nor other support to the few.

This latter is more frequently the as experience shows, is strife, bitter ness and disintegration. All of which to the employer. The cause of the working class is weakened, while that of the master class is strength

The economic interests of the 500 employed in the shop are the same; their wages come from the ce-the sale of the product of their joint labor. Yet they are organized on the lines of their different trades.

are often powerless to help each other tribute to the same end.

mon, yet the "trade" organization which professedly exists for their pro-tection, is often a hingrance and al-ways has the effect of blinding them to their class interests.

It suits the average employer to have this condition perpetuated, be-cause it fits in with the scheme for promoting his interests. But there can be no consistent argument advanced for the continuance of such a system. Both reason and experience point to

vastly better. It tends not to class division, but to true working class sol-There is no reason why the five hundred workers, employed in one shop and contributing to one result, should not be associated together in one or-

ganization.

Their interests are in common; they should be so organized as to be able to deal with their employer in com-

tioning in this connection, that the em-ploying class itself has been quick to see the economic and strategic advan-tages in organization that included all engaged in slightly different divisions of the same general industry. And this they can be depended upon to do more and more in the future.

It is therefore incumbent on the working class to equip itself with this working class to equip itself with this

working class to equip itself with this more effective weapon of attack and detense—industrial unionism.

We need and must have a unionism that unites in place of a unionism that divides. To fuifill its mission—the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth—the working class must have the training which the

MONSTER LABOR FESTIVAL

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIALIST PRESS "N. Y. VOLKSZEITUNG" AND "WORKER"

WILL TAKE PLACE IN

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Lexington Ave., bet. 43d and 44th Street.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1905. (WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.)

Revolutionary songs by the United Workmen's Singing Societies of New

York, vaudeville performers from the World's Fair at St. Louis, from the

COMMENCEMENT 3 P. M.

nasium societies, acrobatic tricks, etc.

Actors' Mutual Protective Union. Gymnastic exhibition of progressive gym-

MUSIC BY CARL SAHM CLUB.

GRAND BALL GRAND BALL Tickets in advance 25c (including hat check.) at the gate 35c

GATE OPENS AT 2 P. M.

Tickets to be had at the usual-places and from party organizations.

BROOKLYN.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT & BALL WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1905,

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 949--957 Willoughby Avenue.

SELECT PROGRAM. SELECT PROGRAM. CONCERT, SINGING, THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES.

Commencement 7 P. M. Music by A. Schneider's Orchestra.

Tickets IOc. a Person. 15c. at the Cate.

Arranged by the BROOKLYN VOLKSZEITUNG CONFERENCE for the Benefit of the New York Volkszeitung and The Worker.

NEW YEAR GREETING 1905 OF THE WORKER. "The Triumphal Progress of Socialism in America." SIZE OF PICTURE, 20x25.

Price, IOc postpaid to agents and dealers. BIG DISCOUNT. THE WORKER, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

can give them.

For this principle in working class organization "The Metal Worker" stands. Let all those who work for a single employer, whatever they may be doing as wage-takers, consider the matter. It is fraught with great benefits to them; it is the key to the su premacy of the highest unionism, the mastery of the working class over its

essential means of employment and life.—International Metal Worker.

A SLANDER ON LABORING MEN. The "Chronicle" of San Francisco, in the The "Chronicle" of San Francisco, in the course of an article dealing with the child labor question, makes the following slanderous remarks: "It is mainly the laboring men who are the sinners. They sacrifice the bealth, the welfare and even the lives of their children for the sake of the small sums which they earn." The imputation is, of course, that the laboring men exploit their children wilfully in order that they may have their scanty earnings. In plain and unadulterated English, this is a lie made out of whole cloth, and incapable lie made out of whole cloth, and incapable of substantiation. The children are sent to of substantiation. The children are sent to work because otherwise the family cannot continue to exist. Under present economic conditions it becomes more and more difficult for the father of a family to support his family by his own unaided efforts. The mother is called upon to contribute her share of work outside of her merely domestic duties, and the numbers of children set in Lord Curzon, the right man to help on the "Yellow Perli" with which so many people are afficied; but once this idea of the solidarity of the Asiatic races, as against the European, takes practical shape in the family cannot be really a substantial to the solidarity of the Asiatic races, as against the European, takes practical shape in the family cannot be really a substantial to the control of the solidarity of the Asiatic races, as against the European, takes practical shape in the fear of the "Yellow Perli" with which so many people are afflicted; but once this idea of the solidarity of the Asiatic races, as against the European, takes practical shape in the fear of the "Yellow Perli" with which so many people are afflicted; but once this idea of the solidarity of the Asiatic races, as against the European, takes practical shape in the fear of the "Yellow Perli" with which so many people are afflicted; but once this idea of the solidarity of the Asiatic races, as against the European, takes practical shape in the fear of the "Yellow Perli" with which so many people are afflicted; but once this idea of the solidarity of the Asiatic races, as against the European, takes practical shape in the fear of the "Yellow Perli" with which so many people are afflicted; but once this idea of the solidarity of the Asiatic races, as against the European, takes practical shape in the "Yellow Perli" with which so many people are afflicted; but once this idea of the "Yellow Perli" with which so many people are afflicted; but once this idea of the solidarity of the Asiatic races, as against the European takes processed and the solidarity of the solidar se grows from year to year. It is no phenomenon. It is precisely what was w phenomenon. It is precisely what was

only comparable to that of a shipwrecked crew affoat on a raft. crew affoat on a raft.

That the working class sacrifice their children is a lie; that the capitalists devour the children and then shift the responsibility for the murder upon their other victim, the father of the children, is the true state

f the matter. We shall return to this matter later and werker is growing increasingly economical iy incompetent, i. c. less and less able to support his family.—The Socialist Voice,

ONE POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

It is not in Russia alone that the awaken ing of the Orient, as manifested by the wonderful achievements of young Japan, will have far-reaching consequences. Al watching this renaissance with wonder and hope. Its effect in India it is impossible supposing that it will be much greater than our ruling classes have any idea of. For them, India represents a country to be exploited: a source of revenue, amoun

school of industrial unionism alone Crand Peasant Ball

"Bumble Bee Nest" Society, arranged by the Socialistische LIEDERTAFEL, So. Brooklyn,

on Monday Febr. 20th, 1905, Prospect Hall, Prospect Ave. Tickets 25 Cents each.
Hatcheck 25 Cents each.
THE COMMITTEE.

stomachs to be starved, and they are bewhether they are not, after all, as capable as the Japs; and they are beginning to think that what the Japs can do they also may perhaps be able to do. We have no we certainly do not share in the fear of

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

For the use of committees in New York and the vicinity in getting lecturers and peakers we print the following list, which takes no pretension, of course, to completeness; Alken, J. C.-9 W. Sixty-third street, New York. Grk. Mrs. Elsa-82 W. One Hundred nd Flith street, New York. Roudin, L. R.-320 Broadway, New York, Burrowes, Peter E.-11 Cooper Square, few York.
Ediin, William—404 Westminster Road,
lationsh, Brooklyn.
Peigenbaum, B.—122, Rockaway avenue, Mrs. Bertha M. 803 Union rest. Brooklyn. Frost, J. C. 160 Bleecker street, New. ork.
Furman, Dr. Charles L.—121 Schermer-orn street, Brooklyn.
Ghent, W. J.—260 W. Fifty fourth street, ew York. Cooled. Geo. H.-14 Bridge street, New-Goebel, Geo. H.—14 Bridge street, New-rk, N. J. Hanford, Ben—781 Marcy avenue, Brook-Hillquit, Morris-320 Broadway, New lork Low. Courtenay-184 William street, tew York. Levis, 1.—1924 Broadway, City. Levis, E. J.—1924 Broadway, City. Levis, W. Y. Owen, E.—24 N. Ninth version, N. Y. Version, M. Y. Version, A. Walkiel, Leon A.—1861 Lexington avenue,

Milkel, Leon A. 1861, Lexington avenue, Men Vork, Mentsch, Leon A. 1861, Lexington avenue, New York, Neben, E. T. -52 Westcott street, East Orange, N. J. Phillips, L. 216 F. Seventy-sixth street, New York, Relity, Jas. M. -285 Barrow street, Jersey City, N. J. Roldrson, Dr. Elias P. -365A Fourteenta ey City, N. J.
Robirson, Dr. Elias P.—265A Fourteenta freet, Brooklyn, Sactin, I.—11-13 Avenue D. New York, Schimeter, F.—301 Flatbush avenue,

Schuerter, F.-891 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.
Spargo, John 23 Relmont Terrace, Yon-kers on-Hudson, N., Yone Hundred and Twelfth street. New York.
Teche, Charles G.-452 W. Twenty-ninth street. New York.
Ufert. Charles—4121 Boulevard, West Hobsken, N., H. Gaylord—125 E. Twenty-third street. New York.

Bearing a cross and followed by a crowd

on toward the winter palace of the Tsar The eager thousands swept with hurrie

destined to be. Get the law in touch with the new fact. The bad man dis-appears. The good man disappears. Man alone remains with the law alon remaining. Love alone remains with the law alone remaining. The last

remembered before. But the law doe

not aureole or accuse the individual Who is the guilty man?

They crossed the Neva on a bridge of ice To meet again armed soldiers face to

"Turn back, turn back" the stern con

"You cannot see the emperor to-day."

And onward still his followers pressed

The ground bestrewed with dead and dy-

tyranny can but a space endure,

For men are born and destined to be free

There by the Neva, where those hundred

The red blood stains, hidden by falling

Till Russia wines this stain from off he

-W. R. Fitch, in Louisville Times

newspapers all made a big note e incident that took place the or

JUST LIKE BUSINESS.

souls. To the common law of life. do not say the law forgets the individ ual. I say, the law remembers the individual as the individual was never

724 Washington street, Boston, on Sunday evening, Feb. 19. The Boston Ward 7-9-12 Socialist Club will give a whist party and so-cial on Tuesday evening. Feb. 21, at Phoenix Hall, 724 Washington street. The monthly meeting of the Essex County Clubs was held in Salem on Feb. 5, and steps were taken to raise

have a comrade in every town and city canvass his locality and procure the names of all those who are willing to contribute a certain amount monthly the same to be collected by the club or individual in that locality designated by the county organization and turned over to the Secretary-treasurer of the pledges are obtained, which is expect ed about the first of March, an organ izer will be elected and start to work to organize new clubs in unorganize to the party papers and sell books and generally build up the party in the of pledges have been secured in Law rence and the town of Danvers and it is hoped that other towns and cities in the county will take up this move and

push it along, for a good hustling or-ganizer will be able to get our papers when they read it will be easy to get

subject for study at the Speakers' Class in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, Feb. 18, at headquarters, 1305 Arch street. All interested are invited to attend and participate in

"Volksseitung." The Auditing Com-mittee was instructed to audit the books of the local. Report of meet-ings of State Quorum received from Marr and Atkinson. Atkinson was made chairman of the committee for the purpose of better reports of Brook-lyn news in The Worker and "Velks-