Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledges.

VOL. XV.-NO. 36.

SOME MINOR QUESTIONS.

cavenger is a most important person

him to be the keystone of civilized

society-at least his appearance and

his wages would not justify such au

that the fear of the scavenger is really

is the bulwark of capitalism, and hi

bosom the standard around which rally the pride and the culture and the

opulence of modern society. And he never knew it; he does not know it now. If he did he would strike for

another penny a day.

We have a good deal of more or less

Socialist. We have heard learned and practical men laugh them to scorn; we have seen their claims and their de-

sires and their theories held up to de

posterous than that of a civilized and

wealthy nation coming to a halt in its march of progress for fear of disturb-

Washington and of Hampden! Imag-ine the noble lord at the head of the

Pritish government aweing a trucu-

by thundering out the terrible menace

Touch the dustman, and you destroy

the empire". Yet, when the noble lord talks about "tampering with the laws

of political economy", and "opening the floodgates of anarchy", it is really

though the noble lord may not think

so himself, noble lords not being al-ways very clear in their reasonings.

For just as Mrs. Partington sought to

drive back the ocean with a mop, s does the conservative hope to driv

back the sea of progress with the scav

For an answer to this question

nust refer you back to my chapter of Socialism and Slavery. But the whole

subject has, I find, been very clearly

and ably dealt with by Mrs. Besant in

her excellent paper on "The Organiza

tion of Society", in the Fabian Es

There are unpleasant and indispensable

forms of labor which, one would imagine

etc. These might be rendered attractive by

Further, much of the most disagreeable

and laborious work might be done by machinery, as it would be now if it were no chenper to exploit a helot class. When i

ecame illegal to send small boys up chim

ners, chimneys did not cease to be swent

The same idea is expressed in

In the army the various duties are

duty, and the numerous laborious of

unpleasant tasks known as "fatigue" are done by parties of men told off fo

the purpose, and no man can escape

Clearly we all recognize that scav

all agree that no man would do it fro

choice. But some men do it, and th

inference is that they do it on compul-

work long hours for low wages, and

the meanness, the selfishness, and the dishonesty of those whom we falsely call the refined and superior classes. It

is amusing to hear that a man is "to

much of a gentleman" to empty his own ashpit, when the truth is that he

s not enough of a gentleman to refuse

to allow his fellow-citizen to empty it for him. Under Socialism snobbery

will perish. And when snobbery is dead, gentility will be ready for burial

Another question is:
3. Under Socialism, would the fra-

ral workman lose his house and sav-

First, as to the savings. M. Richter,

because a socialistic government has

It is true that at present the frugal

workman only gets about one-third of his earnings. Under Socialism he

But why does the frugal workman

helpless in his old age. The sick would be cared for, the widows and orphans would be cherished and defended.

would be cherished and defended.
You know that many men now pay
high premiums to insurance companies.
This is to provide for their widows
and children. Under Socialism the
state would provide for the widows
and children. That is to say, that Socialism is the finest scheme of life to.

enging is unpleasant work. Clearly we

And how is this work done to-day?

Bellamy's "Looking Backward".

making the hours of labor in them my

can attract none-mining, sewer-clea

says. Mrs. Besant says:

plasanter occupations.

the scavenger that is in his mi

Shades of Cromwell, of Langton, of

ing the minds of the scavengers?

But can any man imagine a

clumsy ridicule at the expense

ism. Good old scavenger. His asi

cource and fountain head, the life

may get some in time. But do not let that drive out of your mind the fact that your

sailors have no beet."

Moral: He who would remove the mote

In this chapter I propose to answer a few of these questions which are so often put to Socialist writers and lec-

do with your loafers?

Socialism is the best thing man can conceive, but whether Socialism is bet-ter than our present method of life. Therefore, when a critic asks a young

Socialist whether a certain evil will exist under Socialism, let the Socialist Immediately ask his critic whether the

over-confident, but not very profound, critics, demand triumphantly: "What will you do with your loafers?" To them I say: "What do you do with

The word losfer, I take it, means one who loafs or spunges upon the earnings of other people. A loafer, then, may be an idle tramp without a shirt to his back, or he may be an idle

It is stated in one of the Fabiar tinue idle; but they would certainly not continue rich, nor would they continue to be known as "gentlemen".

But besides the millions of well-paid and well-fed loafers who are at present supported upon the earnings of the poor, there are now in this country im-

be done with all these people under So-cialism. I must tell you what is done with them now. Do you suppose that society does not support these loafers? But they live; and what do they live

All wealth is won by labor, is it not? Then all the tramps, thieves, paupers, and beggars, live upon poor-rates, plunder, alms, or prison allowances, and all these means of support are earned by the labor of the working

But under your present system you not only feed and house these loafers. but you go to the expense of masters matrons, doctors, wardens, and police all of whom have to be fed and paid

to wait upon or attend to the loafers. Next, with regard to the unemploy ed. These people exist; and they exist in enforced idleness, and at the ex-

ple do nothing for their own support, Ind many of them, thru want and

riminals or tramps.

This is not only a waste of wealth.

and a waste of power, it is also a most sicked and disgraceful waste of hu

work out under Socialism. We will divide our loafers into two classes. Those who could work and will not, and those who would work and can-

So long as it is possible for a willing worker to be forced into idleness, so long will there exist a reason for the

road, or a beggar in the sireet? It is because we are never sure that the man is a loafer; because we always fear that his penury may be due to misfortune, and not to idleness. But urder Socialism this doubt would discialism every man who was able to work would be able to live. This fact being universally known, no able-bodbeir : universally known, no able-bod-ied man could exist without work. A beggar or a tramp would be inevitably a loafer, ad not a hand would be held

out to help him.

The answer to the able-bodied beg-

work, he must starve.

The answer, then, to the question of what Socialists would do with the loafers is, that under Socialism we should oblige the loafer to work or perish; whereas, under present conditions, we either make him into a "gentleman". or a pauper, or a beggar, or a thief; in any one of which capacities he is al-

Tell me, is it not true to-day that the idlest are the richest, and the most industrious the poorest, among the people? Well, I want you to remind your critics of these things when they sak you what Socialists will do with helf lofers. Tell me, is it not true today that he idiest are the richest, and the most naturations the peorest, among the scopie? Well, I want you to remind our critics of these things when they hak you what Socialists will do with heir loafers.

Let us take another question:

2. Under Socialism, who will do the

"PRISON REFORM." A SOCIALIST

Socialist Clergyman Gives His Views.

Rev. Alexander Irvine of New Have Says the Way to Reform Prisons La to Abolish Them-To Prevent Crime, Do Away with Social Conditions That Cause It.

The preachers of Conencticut are asked annually to preach on prison re-form. Comrade Irvine, pastor of the People's Church of New Haven, comolied with the request as follows:

"The annual request to preach some aspect of the 'prison reform' question has reached the ministers of number of them will comply with the "It is very gratifying to us to be

asked to deliver ourselves on subjects on which we are densely ignorant, and to give advice to folks we know noth-ing about. We are at our best here. "The county jail usually comes in for some homeopathic treatment. Disci-ples of Ruskin would find much to

Diablos on Whalley avenue, It is splendidly superior to any large factory in the city. "But as an institution it needs re-forming. My remedy is to abolish it. The reasons for this drastic remedy

praise in the architecture of la hotel

inals; a sort of incubator for the genus

"2. Because it is not so much a penal institution as a political perquisite at the disposal of the dominant

party.
"3. Because the chair factory attachment is made a sort of social lasso to round up the pariahs of the sur-plus labor army. The stockholders are the only beneficiaries under the system of things as they now are.

proprotionately to his ability to empty

paid per capita of the prison popula tion. A scientific system would reverse the order; it would pay a penologist proportionate to his ability to empty it.

"5. Because as long as the 'job' calls for a political hustler instead of a pen-ologist the county jail, while the rest of the world makes progress, will re-main what it is at present, a pestilential dump.

"6. Because it is a punishment which

does not punish. Most of the folks there now are at home. Like the worthless 'better classes', they are 'at nome' for the winter. "7. Because the real criminals—the really daugerous classes—never get there. They are operating financial, educational and religious institutions. The inmates of the county jail are a barmless lot compared to the thieves in broadcloth who are paraded as 'best citizens' and who have made theft a

"'Prison reform' to me would mean the getting the genuine highway robbers in and the sending of the present job lot of social cripples to a hos pital for pathological treatment."

support and education for your children after your death?

But I don't think it is at all likely that a Socialist state would take the worker's savings.

And again I ask you to turn your atention to the present system, under which every worker is robbed of two-thirds of all he earns.

Then as to the worker's cottage. As-suming that he has bought it with his

savings, and assuming that the state nationalized it. What then? nan now buys a house that he and his children may be sure of a home. Under Socialism every man would be

are of a home. Once more consider our present sysouses. But the great bulk of the peo-

ple cannot own a foot of land. When I was in Ireland I visited ome "estates" upon the Galtee Hills. saw farms which had been made by I saw farms which had been made by the "tenants". I saw places where the peasants had gone up into the bleak hills, where the limestone blocks lay thick and only a thin layer of sandy turf covered the rock, and had spent twenty years in making the land. They removed the boulders, they dug soil in the valleys, and carried it up the steeps in baskets; they bought manure

and lime and they built their own hovels out of mud and stones. And then the estate and houses were the property of the landlord, and he raised their rents from 200 to 500 per

And we are asked whether Socialism yould rob the frugal worker of his

Here is another droll question: 4. Under Socialism, who would get the salmon, and who would get the red-herrings?

Let us follow the system I suggested, and reverse the question. Who gets the salmon and who gets the red-her-

rings now?

Is it not true that the salmon and all other delicacies are monopolized by the idle, while the coarse food falls to the lot of the worker? Perhaps under So-cialism the salmon might be eaten by those who catch it. At present it is

Or perhaps the dainties would be reserved for invalids and old people, or for delicate women and children. But certainly we should not see a

But certainly we should not see a lot of big, fat, strong aldermen gorging turtle and champagne while frail girls worked sixteen hours a day on a diet of crusts and coffee.

It is quite possible that even under Socialism there might not be enough salmont and pineapple for all. But it is quite certain that there would be enough bread and beef and tea for all, which there certainly is not now.—Robert Blatchford, in "Merrie England".

CITY PLATFORM

The Worker.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 2, 1905.

Municipal Program Adopted in Springfield.

Definite Application of Principle that City Should Be Administered for the Benefit of the Working Class Which Produces Its Wealth.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The follow ng platform has been adopted by the Socialist Party of this city for the municipal campaign:
"The Socialist Party of Springfield

reathrms its belief in the principles of international Socialism, as expre in the national and state platforms of the party. It believes that the time is ripe for the treatment of public questions from the standpoint of the working class, the real producers of realth, instead of that of the capital ist class, who are the mere owners o productive wealth or busied with get-ting into their own hands the wealth that the working class has produced. It believes that all proposed legisla-tion should be tested by the inquiry whether it would tend to strengthen the people in their right and power to own and control collectively all those things which they need for their welfare. In harmony with these declara tions, it pledges its candidates, if elected, to work for:

"The immediate provision of an ade-quate and healthful water supply, the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the city being paramount, and the capitalist interests of any individual or individuals of no importance, in com-

"The formulation of a city charter embodying the principles of initiative, referendum and right of recall of all officials by their constituents.

"The ownership by the citizens of Springfield of all municipal public utilities, including street railway and lighting plants and coal and wood without perpetuating tribute to capitalism under any form; and such public utilities to be conducted demo ratically in accordance with the prin-

ciples of Socialism.
"The establishment and maintenance of a free city hospital and dispen-sary, free public baths, adequately equipped, and free gymnasiums.

medical examination of all school children, and provision for all children to attend school who might otherwise be prevented from attend-ing by lack of means.

The abolition of contract labor on all works undertaken by the city, and that on all such enterprises the best that on all such enterprises the best possible conditions of employment be maintained.

"The maintenance of a free labor oureau, work to be secured for the unemployed without charge of com-"The active interest of the city gov-

ernment in labor troubles, to the extent that such troubles be investi-gated publicly, and further, that when a strike is found to be for the main tenance of decent wages and human conditions of labor, the city governconditions of labor, the city govern-ment shall aid the strikers in every possible way, even to the extent of appropriating public money for their

sistance." Marcus Klemmer, our candidate for Mayor, is a Socialist veteran, having joined the party in Germany in 1867. and been associated with many of the famous leaders. He has been active in twenty years.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

An Appeal to College Students and Graduates Who Are Socialists of

To College Graduates and Students who are Socialists. who are Socialists.

Comrades:—The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, formed for the purpose of promoting an interest in Socialism

among college men and women of the country, is now organized and ready country, is now organized and ready for work. We believe that the importance of what we propose to do should be recognized by every intelligent Socialist. That the time is ripe for such a movement and the public ready for it has been proven by the flood of newspaper and magazine comment and discussion which the bare announcement of our organization has provoked. We hope to keep the ball rolling; needless to say, we cannot do it alone. We must have help from many hundreds of persons, each according to his means and opportunity. Our present desire is to secure the name of at least one student in sympathy with our work in every college pathy with our work in every college and high school, technical and normal school in the country, so that we can distribute our literature and arrange distribute our literature and arrange for talks by our speakers. This is the first and most essential thing, to find an entering point for our wedge. We therefore appeal to students now in selleges to send us their names, and to those acquainted with any students in colleges to send them copies of this call. To not make it necessary for us to make this application more than to make this application more man once, let us hear from you, and is us hear now. We hope to have a study chapter organized in every institution in the country before the present year JACK LONDON. President.

> First Vice-President J. G. PHELPS STOKES, Second Vice-Pre M. R. HOLBROOK, tary, P. O. Box 1063, New York

UPTON SINCLAIR,

-"Necessity is the mother of invention". It is also very often the lot of the inventor.—Brisbane Works

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

"Sammy" Saves Society Once More.

A Resolution Repudiating His Connec tion with the Civic Federation Capi talists is Killed and Other Socialist Resolutions Are Sidetracked.

At the American Federation of Labor convention in Pittsburg, which adjourned last Saturday, two Socialist Party resolutions introduced by Delegate Lavin of Wilkes Barre, Pa. and by the Cap Makers' Union, were ruled out of order by President Gompers, who pointed to a provision in the

constitution ruling out party politics. A number of Socialistic resolution waukee gave Gompers another chance to save society from impending doom and were killed in various ways. Berger's resolutions in favor of gld ger's resolutions in favor of military system were defeated. The one to discourage joining the militin was laid on the table. The one in favor of the German system of workingmen's insurance was amended by the committee to voluntary governental insurance and adopted

The most important resolution proposed by Comrade Berger, however, was the following:

Whereas, The hypocritical attempt of the Civic Federation plutocrats to convince or-ganized laboring men that "the interests of capital and labor are identical" is being helped on by certain labor leaders, and has succeeded in blinding the minds of others;

Whereas, The Interest of laborers and class struggle, which needs no stirring up, but does need to be cuded; therefore, be it but does need to be caded; therefore, be it Resolved, That we point with sorrow to the close intimacy and harmonious rela-tions established between Samuel Gompers and other inber leaders and the great capitalists and plutocratic politicians; mid-Resolved. That it is the sentiment of

sults of this policy are not for labor's in terests, as shown in the failure of the Bel futility of the eight-hour campaign in Con

This was killed while Berger was absent from the convention, he unwell at the time.

A number of hot debates occurred between Gompers and Berger, Max Hayes and J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, which were joined in by David Goldstein, the notorious Socialist renegade of Boston, who indulged in his usual scurrilous attacks.

The Socialists were repeatedly at tacked on account of the Industrial Workers of the World and Eugene V. Debs' connection with it. It was re-plied that Debs needed no defense in any labor convention, and that the So-cialist Party was not responsible for the position of individual members on this question.

A resolution in favor of woman's suffrage, introduced by Vice-Presiden Duncan, was unanimously carried.

The local committee tried to secure an appropriation of \$5,000 from the city council for the entertainment of the convention and was turned down. The Pittsburg "Dispatch" opened a subscription for this purpose and among the contributions was one of \$100 from H. C. Frick, of Homestead strike infamy, which was rejected, being de-nounced by delegates as blood money.

Addresses were made by the British and Canadian fraternal delegates. The British delegates, as usual, were divided, Moses being an old time trade unionist and Gilmore advocating po-litical unity of the working class. The latter said that it is most ridiculou for the unionist to distrust the capi-talist in their economic relations and insist, because of this distrust, upon having a miners' check-weighman d the same boss to the legisthen send the lative halls.

Comrades Barnes and Berger champloned the brewery workers in their jurisdiction controversy but were

Upon Gompers re-election to the residency, Barnes and Berger asked o be recorded as voting against him

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

A regular meeting of the Industria ouncil of New York City and vicinity I. W. W., was held on Tuesday, Nov 21, at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth street New York. Eleven new delegates were seated. All affiliated Industrial Unions were called upon to make contribu-tions to the Russian Revolution Fund. All collections made are to be sent to the secretary of the Revolution party at Geneva, Switzerland. Severa requests for speakers to visit trade unions to explain the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World were referred to the Organization Commit tee. As the work of the Organizatio Committee has grown to proportion beyond its power as a limited commit beyond its power as a limited commit-tee, their request for volunteer speak-ers was granted. Brothers Wieder, Keough and Schomber were elected a committee to find larger meeting rooms. All affiliated unions were re-quested to make nominations for offi-cers of the Council as follows: Presi-dent, Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Warden, three Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Warden, three Trustees and seven members of the Organization Committee. Seven applications for charters were endorsed. The next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 210 Fifth street, New York.

LO. THE POOR ITALIAN!

It was a mean trick of the press to spread the report that questionable characters were present at the bail on the British flagship merely because Chauncey M. Depew happened to at-At the Station.—Deak Sergeant—"Wha did you arrest this man for?" Patrolman —"Steelin" peanuts from a dago." Desi Sergeant—"Enter a charge of impersonat ing an officer."—Cleveland Leader,

FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Important Mass Meeting To Be Held Dec. 4.

New York Socialists to Show Their Sense of the International Solidarity of Labor -Every Comrade Should Feel That in Joining This Demonstration He Is Speaking to Eighty Million Americans on Behalf of Our Russian Com-

The Socialists of New York City are called upon to demonstrate their sym oathy with the epoch-making revolutionary movement now going on in Russia by coming and bringing their friends to a great mass meeting to be eld under the auspices of Local New vening, Dec. 8, in Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place.

Algernon Lee will preside and Mor-

The purpose of the meeting is to voice the fraternal feelings of the Socialists rades in this terrible hour of struggle and their indignation against the in quities perpetrated by the Tsar's government thru such reactionaries a Trepoff and such professed liberals as Witte, and to inform the general public, from the lips of speakers well conversant with the subject, of the true significance of the disturbances which now prevail from Warsaw to Vladi vostok, and which are so inadequate ly explained in the daily newspaper Incidentally, it may be expected that a liberal collection will be taken up to help our Russian comrades in car rying on their fight, which is also

Every party member in Greater Nev if the crowd is too large for it then was expected all along) to turn against even more important than any publi

At the last meeting of the General

Whereas, The tottering autocracy of Rus whereas, the tottering autocracy of Rus-sia is desporately trying to stir up strife among the Russian people now in revolt against its barbarous rule, egging on the dregs of society to massacre helpless Jews, and

participate in the outrages, and Whereas, The enlightened Russian work ingmen and Socialists have in many in

Resolved, By the General Committee of Resolved, sty the General Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party, in regular meeting assembled on Saturday, Nov. 25, that we express our warmest sympathy with the victims of the aforesaid massacres and our solidarity with those Russians struggling for liberty and justice for all, that we hope and frust that no effort will, that we hope and trust that no effort will be spared to bring the Russian autocracy to a speedy downfall, that together with all the Socialists thruout the world we hope for an early and complete victory for the Social Democracy of Russia, for by such

RUSSIAN MEETING TO BE HELD IN NEWARK.

The attention of the readers of The Worker in Newark, N. J., and vicinity is again called to the mass meetin which is to take place on Friday, Dec 1, at Krueger's Auditorium. meeting is called by the Socialist Party of Newark for the purpose of denouncing the massacres in Russi and to express our sympathy with the Russian Socialists. Prominent speak-Russian Socialists. Prominent speakers will address the meeting, among others Morris Hillquit, H. Carless, So Fieldman and Rev. Wm. H. Morgan No comrade should fail to be present

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Secretary J. J. Friedland and Treas-urer S. Ingerman of the Russian So-cial Democratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the revolutionary

movement in Russia:

Per "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and The
Worker, \$105.63; H. C. Tuck, Oakland, Cal.,
per M. Hillquit, \$12.15; Mrs. Repnolds, \$1;
Göltz, Port Chester, N. Y., \$1.50; Gastelger, do., \$1; Brewery Workers, No. Q. N.Y.,
\$10; Local St. Louis, S. P., per Kimmerer,
\$60; previously acknowledged, \$4,510.49; total to Nov. 27, \$4,501.77.

Contributions should be sent and
drafts and orders made nayable to Dr.

drafts and orders made payable to Dr. Ingerman, Treasurer, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York.

fear and die

ris Hillquit and Ben Hanford will speak in English, Abe Cahan in Yid-dish, and Alexander Jonas in German.

York should be present, with his wife and at least one neighbor, shopmate, or friend. The hall is a large one, but will be no occasion for regret. Now that the Russian Liberals have begun (as the workingmen's movement and to is of the utmost importance that all available support, moral and financial, should be given to the cause which means so much to the workers of the world. An overflow at Arlington Hall on Dec. 4 will sensibly affect the atti-tude of the great New York dailies. and the New York dallies strike the keynote for all America. No comrade should neglect this meeting, for it is neeting held in our own political cam

Committee of the Socialist Party of New York City the following resolu-

stances defended the attacked Jews, there

victory only can justice be established i that unhappy land.

IN PHILADELPHIA. Special elections are to be held in

Philadelphia on Jan. 9 to fill vacancies in the Eighth Senatorial District and the Twenty-second Legislative District. The Socialists of the Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first, and Thirtythird Ward branches held a foint cou vention on Nov. 21 and nominated Ed-ward Moore for the Senate and John P. Clark for the House

Both comrades are well known in the district and a promising campaign has been outlined. Nomination papers will be sworn to at Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second street above Cambria, on Saturday evening, Dec. 2. Com-rades and sympathizers will please note time and place.

Cynical Bystander on fringe of a Social ist meeting to sympathetic onlooker: "Do you know that whenever I see a Socialist about I always put my hands in my pock

Onlooker (sarcastically): "Indeed; and

I suppose when there is not a Socialist people's pockets, ch?"

And the cynical one wondered why those within earshot smiled aloud.

—So far the Tear has been able to re-regain himself from issuing any Thanks-king proclamations.—The Toledo Biade.

MEMBERS OR VICTIMS OF SOCIETY?

By Alexander Rosen.

they stand. Where the darkness is densest, in the furthest recess, in the blackest angle of the wall, they lurkwhere the eyes of scorn and the tongues of mercy will not find them. High above them rise the arm ory walls-mighty, massive, towering, threatening. But down below, deep that gruesome gorge, partly sheltered from the rage and fury of the whin-ing winter wind, huddled together. swept up as the sands of the desert driven one against the other-there they cling, and as one body, sway, and shiver, and moan, and tremble and

Man and wife, in former days, were they. Now companions in misery, companions in hunger, in thirst, in weeping and wailing, in mouning, companions in fear, in terror, in pain, apanions in despair, in inhuman and

He is blind and crippled and bent, supporting with his crooked back the weight of a cigar box full of worldly wealth-matches, shoelaces, pencils, and pins. Scars that stare wide and deep and ghastly. like so many gaping wounds, each one a mouth endowed with the gift of telling its tale of woe testify in unmistakable language to the ceaseless battle with the elements; and many a long, keen-cut furrow tells a flesh-devouring beast of capitalism.

She is a puny little creature, bent, feeble, tottering, meek and helpless. In every wind and weather, at all hours of the day and night she is his constant companion. His misery is hers, his moan finds its echo in her sigh, his tears evoke a flood from her, and every groan and every pang they How small, how insignificant, what pigmies, how ant-like they appear! The

eye gazes upward at the gigantic arm

ory walls, and as it descends it finds

itself struggling vainly to adjust its vision to these atoms of the social Here pass by in an endless proces sion, the high and low, the mighty and meek, they that go afoot and they whose feet never trod but on carpets and silks. But on and on they go. Before them all live hope, health yea, heaven! Not one of them but has a goal, a purpose in going, a something that makes life real and worth the living. And the eyes of these are directed forward and onward. The future is theirs. Opportunity, freedom, aspir

them.
Within, behind those walls strength, the state breeds cavalry norses. How beautiful, how shapely how, agile, how graceful these beast are. They are fed and clothed and cleaned; their life is made of comforts For these horses within the passers-by

ation, ambition and faith are all for

There in the depth of the shadows | for the mother and father without looks of scorn and words of pity.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Even these horses have a purpose, an aim in life. They live to battle, to win fame and glory in prowess, to lead on to victory, to be the pride and boast of men! But these bundles of rags, these tattered and torn garments, these wrinkled visages, these palsied limbs, these tottering, crumbling, wan-ing, wasting, dwindling, vanishing ing, wasting, dwindling, vanishing forms, these clay images, what pur-pose in life for them? These degraded, deformed, down-troiden, despised cor-ruptions of human beings, what ambition, what aspiration, what hope, what faith have they? Before them, behind them, on every side of them yawn the gaping gulfs of greed! Slowly, surely, but inevitably, the wild and whirling winds of this turbulent turmoil, this struggle for existence, will have strug-gled all existence out of them, will nave wrenched the souls, from their bodies, leaving men to gaze at and glory in the fatal efficiency of this mammoth machine of monstrous Ge-

capitalism capitalism.

I read the meaningless phrase,
"nembers of society", and as I read
the gloomy picture of this desolate
and dismal pair looms up before me. And I ask myself, are they too "inem-bers of society?" And are the thousands upon thousands whose condition is no whit better than theirs, are they too "members of society?" eased, the ignorant, the blind, the lame, the paralytic, the crippled, the maimed, the weak and ten ler, the cruel, the brutish, the merciless, greedy, the beggars, the thieves, the murderers, the stupid, the selfish, the vain, the wicked, the prostitutes—are all of this host of unspeakable vermin, these creeping and crawling things that flourish in darkness, are all these

struction, this devastating dragon-

'members of society?"
No. My soul and your soul say that such cannot be members of any so-ciety. A society is an association of brothers, of equals. Of such as these no society is possible. They are vic-tims of society. Victims, not mem-bers. Victims of a system. Victims of soul-racking, mind-crushing, paralyzing injustices and inhumanites. Victims whose every hope and faith has flown. Victims from whem all the love of life has been snatched. Vic-tims rendered insensible to hunger and cold, to oppression and wrong, to pas-sion and emotion, whose hearts are turned to stone. Capitalism has wrung them dry of all the nobler feelings and

sentiments.

And in its devastating course capitalism does all these things, leaving under its gigantic, elephantine feet, amongst its anaconda coils, in its bolling and seething caldrons, underneath. ing wheels and shafts, in every dark

have words of praise and admiration; HAVERHILL CAMPAIGN.

Joe W. Bean Heads Socialist City Ticket - Republicans Depending on Machine Methods to Win the Day.

The Haverhill Socialists have nominated a full ticket headed by Joe W. Bean for Mayor. Comrade Bean was Socialist Alderman during 1809 and 1900. At that time he got more votes than any one else on the Socialist ticket. An active campaign is being waged and the only opposition, as usual, is the Republican ticket. Rallies, literature, and newspaper advertising are the methods being used. The greatest thing that our party is having to con tend with is a general apathy on the part of the public. The opposition have been doing practically nothing. altho they are organized and capable of flooding the city with money and "getting out the vote" if at-the last minute threatened with Socialist success. The city election in Haverhill and several other Massachusetts cities takes place on Dec. 5, and in the re

SPECIAL ELECTION

THE DIFFERENCE.

After saying that he would do it After saying that he would do it again, John A. McCail returns the money that he gave the politicians for aving the country. McCail must be a lineal descendant of the impenitent

nook and corner-its victims of society. MASSACHUSETTS VOTE.

Party's Official Standing Is Regaland -Figures Given for Twenty-nine

The Socialist vote for Governor of Massachuetts is 3.1 per cent of the total vote. As 3 per cent is required by the election law, this entities our

party to official standing and the right to nominate by convention.

The following table shows the vote of the Socialist Party and of the S. L. P. for Governor in the cities

l'ittsfield Northamp Fall River

Rivockton

New Bedford

Haverhil

Lowell

Salem

Lawrence

Quincy

New ton

Reverly

Medford

Newburyport

Springfield Springfield Chelsen

Lynn 370 93 In Fitchburg, the Twelfth District, we cast 242 votes for Representative as against 338 for the Republican can-

In Pittsfield our vote for Senator was 91; in Holyoke, 177; in Chicopes, 201; in Worcester, 286; in Woburn, 27; in North Adams, 50; in Brockton, 2,358; in Lowell, 132; in Lawrence, 308; in Quincy, 402; in Newton, 4; in Chelsen, 178; in Everett, 114; in Meirose, 40; in Lynn, 402. Břockton gave us 1,272 votes for

Governor, as against 3,041 Republican votes, 2,603 Democratic, 46 S. L. P., and 38 Prohibitionist. For Senator we had 2,358; for Representatives, 778 in the Ninth Plymouth District, 467 and 485 in the Tenth (two members), and 481 in the Eleventh—1,735 in all. In Haverhill we had 789 votes for Governor, as against 1,472 for the Democratic candidate, 2,451 for the

we had 820; for Representative we had 208 in the Third Essex District, 121 in the Fourth, 446 in the Fifth, and 77 in the Sixth-942 in all. -One wouldn't blame people for

and 20 for the S. L. P. For Senator

believing only what they see, if they didn't keep their eyes shut half of the time.-Brisbane Worker.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. The date on which your subscription expires will be

Two ship-captains were wranging together, when Captain A twitted Captain B scarenging?

"Come," retorted B, "yours is a proper castle mess has no mustard."

"Granted." replied A, "and I wish we may get some in time. But do not let that heard an argument, or read an accerse letter or speech against the claims of justice in social matters, that our friend the scavenger did not play a prominent part therein. Truly, this

from his neighbor's eye should first pluck the beam from his own.—Ciarion Fable. Yet one would not suppose that the whole cosmic scheme revolved on him as on an axis; one would not inugine

turers.
1. Under Socialism, what will, you

do with your loafers?

Before I answer this question allow me to offer a few hints to young Socialists. The opponents of Socialism appear to suppose that if they can suggest any difficulty, however trivial, which may arise in the working of the present they have discovered of the our system, they have disposed of the whole matter. Very many ardent but inexperienced young Socialists fall into

inexperience young Socialists as and the error of trying to prove that Social and heaven are the same thing, sides should remember that Social is not offered as a perfect system Afe, but only as a very great improvement upon the system under which we now live.

The question, then, is not whether

same evil exists now.

So in the case of the loafer. Many

peer with a rent-roll of half a million tracts—"Facts for Socialists"—that there are something like a million of adult males in receipt . large incomes who never do any kind of work. Un-der Socialism these men might con-

mense numbers of paupers, beggars tramps, and criminals as well as a large army of unemployed workers. Now before I tell you what would

Note one or two facts. These peoare despised for their paiss.

This is gross tyranny and gross injustice, but it is only another example of

Now, let us see how things would

Why do we relieve a tramp on the in his foolish pamphlet, "Pictures of the Future", makes the people revolnationalized their savings.

Now, we will assume that such a thing happened, and that the deposits in the banks were nationalized. Would the frugal workman lose by that? I pear. Under Socialism there would work for all. Therefore, under Sosay he would not.

his earnings. Under So-would get all his earnings. But why does the frugal workman save? He saves against a "rainy day". Because if he fall ill, or live to be old and infirm, he will have to go to the workhouse unless he has saved. But under Socialism he need have no fear. No man would be left destitute or would be: "If you are hungry, go work". If the man refused to work, he must starve.

lowed to live in idleness upon the labor

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Address all be siness communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts partie for the Werker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be proposed to be Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Volkszediung" should be separately ad-

All commencications should be written with tak and en one side of the paper; with tak and en one side of the paper; winds should bear the abbrevia name and address; and matter, should be put in as few wirds are not matter, should be put in as few wirds are not matter, should be put in as few wirds are not matter, should be put in as few wirds are not matter to the put in as few wirds are not matter to the put in as few wirds are not matter to the classical particular to the classical particular to the classical particular to the put in a particular to the Beetipts are never sent to individual sub-scribers. Acknewledgment is made by chruging the number on the wrapper, the work following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness day, correspondents sending news should not their recommunications in time to reach this effice by Monday, whenever possible.

One or other of the Editors may be seen on business et the offee between 4 and 3 b. m. on Mordays and Tree-has and between 4 and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Complaints about the business or edit f'al man separt of the search should be ad-dressed to the Beard of Breeters, Social at Compraints Publishing Association, 181 William street, New York.

Entered as second class matter at the New York, N. Y., Pest Office on April 6, 1801.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE The Secialist Party has passed through its ded general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its vote: 1900 (Presidential) 96.961 1902 (Stree and Congressional) 229.762 1904 (Presidential) 408,230



Again in the collision at Lincoln Mass. it is to be observed that practically all the fatalities were in the common coaches, hardly any in the Pullmans. That is to say, cars can be built which will stand collision with a Tast express and neither "telescope" nor burn. Ergo, if the railways were run for public service, not for private profit, all passenger cars would be thus built, and some thousands of lives yearly would be saved. But to dream of such a thing as this is visionary and unpractical and contrary to the spirit of American institutions. We Americans are all free and equal. If some of us get roasted alive in the day conches while others get off with a scratch or a bruise in the palace cars slet the mourners comfort themselves ey reading the Declaration of Independence and the very satisfactory-reports of "net earnings" which the rall-

way companies issue every quarter. OUR PART IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLE.

We may well be proud to live in an age more momentous even than that of the great French Revolution "when it was foy to live, and to be young was very heaven." All the aspirations, a'l the achievements, all the heroisms and all the martyrdoms of past history fade before the gigantic deeds of the Russian revolutionists of to-day. Their aspirations are not for fragmentary rights, but for complete human freedom. Their achievements are not for Russia alone, but for the human race, Their myriad martyrdoms are abso lete, not qualified by any hope of personal reward in a life to come. We will never erect statues of these heroes neither seek nor will find personal genown-e happier coperation freed at the price of their blood, will be their ing plants, and the like. The commitmonument. They-in St. Petersburg or Moscow, in Warsaw or Odessa, in Cronstadt or Schastopol, from the Ger man frontier to the Sea of Janan-arfighting our battle as well as their own. They are on the firing line. We are in the rear, waiting for our turn. to suffer and to do

Yet we too have our part, our oppor tunity, not in the more or less distant future, but to-day. If we cannot stand in the vanguard, we can man the commissariat and the ambulance corpsless inspiring service, perhaps, but no less needful, than the work of those

To put it in plain words, to show how lofty feelings can and must be translated into solid facts, we Americans can and should furnish money to help our Russian brothers in breaking. and for all, that hideous despot ism which has been fitty called "the backbone of reaction" of the civilized

cialists of New York will hold a great meeting to aid this sacred cause. In the same moment they will give moral and material support to the comrades who are just now in a position best to deal a telling blow against all kings and all capitalists. Our comrades all over the country will, we are well asre to join in this demonstrable in Arlington Hall. Let Th er auggest how they can add to of our endeavor. If every

der of this paper, from the Atlan-

tic to the Pacific, will without delay send whatever sum he can afford-b it ten cents or be it ten dollars, to the Treasurer of the Russian Social Demo cratic Society of New York (Dr. 8 Ingerman, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York City), we shall be able to make a report under the head of "American Aid for Rus sian Revolution" which will be a worthy supplement to the Arlington

Hall meeting.

Two weeks ago we were able to ac knowledge the receipt of about \$50 for that fund; last week it was over \$170; this week it was more than \$280; let it be twice that sum next week-it will mean so many more rifles and cartridges against the Tsar's Cossacks and at the same time it will mean s much the more influence thru the New York dailies and thru the gov ernment at Washington and thru th great financial houses (all of which re spect public opinion when they canno control it) on the side of freedom and progress.

Japan has got a new warship-the biggest and most expensive yet built The United States has got a new sort of torpedo-the dealiest that has yet been invented. We can kill more men in five minutes now than our grand fathers could in as many days. Thus does civilization advance. Hurrah for sacred rights of property, the strenu ous life, and the big stick! To the devil with bumanity! As our greates of all great presidents says, "the weakling must go". Hurry up, you inventors, turn out some more murder ing machines. Hurry up, you diplo mats, and get up another war. Le us get a few hundred thousand wenk lings killed off and make a few hundred millions of profits. And for these blessings let us all be duly thankful.

Admiral Pisarevsky at Schastonel ordered a company of marines to fire on the revolutionist sailors. The response was a single shot-and the Ad miral fell. Evidently Russian marine know how to use their bullets better than American citizens know how to use their ballots-else where would Rockefeller be?

It cost \$145,000 to inaugurate Presi deut Roosevelt. That is ten per cent more than any previous inauguration cost, and some cranks are complaining about it. They ought to be suppres ed. Aren't we the biggest and smart est and richest nation on earth? And aren't we getting bigger all the time! Look at our statistics of railway fatal ities and tenement-house fires if you dea't believe it. And getting richer too? Ask McCurdy, And wiser? Read the Thanksgiving Proclamation and be grateful for a Chief Magistrate wise enough to ignore every unplease aut fact in sight. No. Theodore I i cheap at \$145,000-dirt cheap. As for the poor-well, Scrooge has told them what they had better do.

New York iron workers are o strike. Also New York printers. They are asking for moral and financial support. That is all right. They ought to get it. But let us add that when laborers at \$1.25 a day or garmen workers or factory "hands" at \$6 week are on strike-say, six months from now-they ought to get better support, moral and financial, from these \$4-a-day men than they eve have got in the past. We are often reproached with being "levelers" We are and are proud of it. We don't believe in leveling down, but we do bo lieve in leveling up-and it is time th better paid mechanics realized that in terest as well as duty requires them to take the same position.

The Civic Federation has appointed a committe to investigate and re on the advisability of municipal own ership of street rallways, ferries, lighttee is headed by August Belmont, wh has won this distinction by his famou declaration that the ideal method is that under which the city advances the money for cost of construction and a private company (with Mr. B. as promoter) controls operation and divides the profits. The committee met last Monday and Mr. Belmon; made a speech, in the course of which b

of I thought the elucidation of this ubject would lead this municipality to take away, under condemnation, th properties which I manage, I would not hesitate, because this matter goes beyond any private interests and affects the general public."

We are reminded of the saying of the good old Scot-Oh, aye. Tim open to conviction. But the men's not born that can convince me."

Perhaps we are wrong tho. It is within the range of possibility that the big capitalists who control the Civic Federation and the franchise companies think the time is about ripe to exchange their corporation stock for municipal bonds, to let the city governments act as agents and collecfares and gas-bills for them. We shall

CANNON'S WISDOM.

"The Speaker of the House of Representatives," says the New York "Herald's" Washington correspondent, "hits out from the shoulder and never leaves one in doubt as to where he stands. He threshes out a subject with

wit and thru his talk runs a patriotic vein which appeals to his hearers as they fall under the spell of his logic."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, the phik and statesman above described by the "Herald" correspondent, recently gave that enterprising person an interview which appeared at length in the Sun day edition of the paper. After "Uncle Joe" had given a "homely illustra tion" describing how he didn't want "to hang the country up by the tail". the interview drifted to Socialism and Cannon discharged the following projectile, which was faithfully transcribed by the correspondent:

"Do you read in these election signs that the country is rapidly tending to-ward Socialism?" said the "Herald"

"No, I only read in it signs that the people have learned how to vote on questions concerning their home affairs. Who can find in this election any general tendency to revolutionize national politics? And as for Social ism, don't let anybody talk to me about this country going in that direc-tion. I tell you the idea of owning something that you have worked for is too deeply implanted in the heart of the American to ever permit him to run wild after dangerous doctrines tell you a little story which will illus-

trate what I mean:
"Pat and Dennis meet, and Dennis" is very dissatisfied with the way

ngs are going.
"'I'm going to be a Socialist,' said Dennis. 'Some people in this country have too much and some have too little, so I'm going to be in favor of dividing it all up equally."

"'Oh, no, you are not,' replied Pat. You have got too much sense for "'Rogarra I bayen't' replied Den-

nis. 'I'm a Socialist for sure.'
"'Well,' says Pat, 'if you get hold of two farms I suppose you will give ne of them to me. 'Sure,' says Dennis.

"'And if you get two teams of orses you'll give one to me?"

"'Sure, that same,' replied Dennis,
"'Now, Dennis,' says Pat, 'if you had two fine fat shoats in the pen over at your house, of course you would divide up and give one of them to me? "Oh, you villain, you knew I had em. Not on your life, you thafe of the world" replied Dennis

"'Didn't I feed them shoats and fat ten them against winter? They're mine, and mine they're going to be, so

go long wid ye.
"Now, that illustrates it. Every man I know wants to have a little stake in e soil of the mother earth. He wants to have his own bit of ground, which will be his from the center of the earth to the top of the sky. They are the bulwark of this country. A new lot of them is being born every hour A new army of them is being turned out every year. They believe that a man must have what he gets by the sweat of his brow. They believe in the country, in its institutions, in its flag and in its future quite as firmly as the fathers who founded it

this country will run after a strange doctrine and wind up with Socialism I believe the country is better, instead

The "Herald" man didn't "fall under the spell of this logic" possibly because he had heard the story several hundred times before and was there fore immune. Otherwise he might have dropped dead, after hearing it spewed from the mouth of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

If Cannon is a sample of the intelectual opposition we have to meet. Socialism will have an easy time in the future. When the "men higher up" have to go down in the kennel and rake up for "arguments" the ancient, overhandled and pointless witticisms of gutter economists, to dispose of the Socialist philosophy surely we have nothing to fear from them.

It might perhaps be disastrous for "the country" to be "hung up by the tail", but "Uncle Joe" might be con siderably improved by being subjected to a similar process, as his brains, if he possesses any, would get a chance to dribble into his skull, where he assuredly does not carry them now:

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWELL A Chicago comrade, in sending in

So the comrades in New York got a jar this trip. Well, there's no use feeling blue about it. We got the same thing last spring. The ward heelers of the old parties were shaking hands with themselves and caping. "Now we're got the Socialists going down, and aext election they won't trouble us sauch." But it didn't pan out as they expected. In this fall's judicial election, in the seven precincts comprising the primary district I live in, we beat the Pemecratis in every precinct and polied 30 per cent of the total vote. The Democratis carried all these preclucts last spring. This shows how they fool themselves when they think they've got the Socialists beaten.

Whereto we have only to add, in So the comrades in New York got a jar

Whereto we have only to add, in classic phrase: "Them's our senti-ments, too". There are other elec-tions coming in New York.

Just a friendly tip, anent the Brockton affair-and not to Brockton alone. but to every local in the country, directly or indirectly. The Brockton rectly or indirectly. The Brockton commdes were perfectly right, according to the best information at hand, in expelling Charles H. Coulter from membership. But the regrettable thing is that, as it appears, in a city with some 1,200 Socialist voters, there are only sixty-two members of the party-organization and only thirty-two-voting or so important a question. A well grounded Socialist well understands that Coulter was sil wrong in derying grounded Socialist well understands that Coulter was sil wrong in defying the party organization—and we know very well that he will regret it in future. Yet it must be admitted that, with such a disproportion between the number of voters and party members, an outsider or even a merely sentimenan outsider or even a merely gentimen-tal Socialist may be pardoned for thinking that the organization could be defied with impunity or even that it ought to be defied. What those score-and-ten comrades in Brockton

WHY SHOULD I GO BACK?

By Horace Traubel.

than the thing for which I am going forward I would go back. But I know that life would get smaller in the com-promise. I do not throw back discour iging cries to those who are slowe e on. I cry back to them all urances I can. But I cannot return to the old estate. Its bribes no longer tempt me. What would I gain by retreat? I know what your argument is. And your argument is hon-est for you. But I hear the call to o offer a man after the big light has broken full into his face? I have seen feats until the time comes for a real victory. I am not hungry for suc do not say that municipal ownership and single tax and so forth are noth ing. I do say that they are no enough. I am glad you have got that far, you who have got that far. But will never bear me taunt you because you just see a little way and then stop seeing. Your eyes will get stronger. You will yet see to the world of the commune. You will stop at the half way houses to rest, maybe. But you will never feel thoroly at home until you reach the whole way house. You will not be contented when you have cut off a little of your interests and your rents and your profits. Your little will lead to a little more. And the little more will lead to a little more. And in the end you will perceive that your own argument is if logically en forced an argument of complete resti tution. Why should I who see this already go back to you who may not see it for some time? What a waste of life it would be for me to forget the whole in one of its parts? You see private property restricted. I see it all gone. You call upon me to be practi cal. I call upon you to be practical. The practical man is the man wh knows the law and declares for the law. Not the man who fools with a weapon that he does not understand. Your instinct is as decent as mine But you do not know what you are

organization and carry on real Social-

there are plenty of other locals, from

take the hint now and save themselve

The Worker cannot understand how

there can be any difference of opinion among Socialists as to the propriety

of returning a campaign contribution

out publicly in support of another

ticket. It is a first principle of Social-ist ethics and of Socialist policy as

well, if we are not much mistaken,

that the party must keep itself free

from all pecuniary obligations to its

opponents. Our party needs money,

has the man in good faith, however,

it suffers a loss of moral tone that no

financial gain can compensate. As for the manner in which Mr. Hunter's do-

nation was returned by the Organizer

of Local New York, it need not be de-

of the City Executive and act in ac

to the General Committee, or elec-obeying the Executive, to violate that

principle and let the whole party suf

violation of formal discipline was

surely the lesser evil—and so, we be lieve, the great majority of the com

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Geo. H. Goebel of Newark, sending in nine subscriptions, says: "I feel like asking what is the matter with those who are reading The Worker that they do not help to make the

business department give a better showing. Do they ever ask any one to subscribe? Mighty few of them do,

or else the paper would have the 25,000 subs that it should have. One

Local Terre Haute, Ind., sent in an

eral lists secently. Go then and de

Ben Hanford's "Reffreading in the

ECONOMICS OF VEGETARIANISM

"I regard vegetarianism as capable

much to relieve the strain and stress represented by the position of the un-

it up to them to get busy."

in reply to recent orders.

Nov. Nov. 11. 18.

rades will agree.

course. But it needs men more. If

giving it, changed his mind and con

a lot of trouble.

we intimated in the beginning

Why should I go back? Do you about. I do know what I am about. think a piece of justice is better than Is the practical man the man who the whole of justice? If I felt that by compromises? That depends. He may fust as well be the man who holds ou for full pay. I demand of society the full pay of the workman. Do you maintain that full pay is not practical Full pay is not practical as long as only one man asks for it. But when only one man asks for it. But when many men or most men ask for it it instantly becomes practical and its de-mand is met with surrender. I am working to make full pay practical. I am not going back to work in any camp of deluding truce. I submit to no parleys. I stand out for full pay. I can take full pay to-day if I can get it. I can wait many days for full pay if many days must be waited for sacred result. But meanwhile I wil stay where I am or go on. You will stay where I am or go on. You will not find me sneaking back into the camp of the beginners. I have passed thru all that. I have got the best the beginners could do for me. Now I am bound to keep on the advance. Let me be despised. But let me hold up the light. Let me be a dreamer But let my dreams help those who cannot dream. I am not eager to be counted in the number of those wh are satisfied with opportunism. I am very selfish. I am very unreasonable. I want the whole result. I am not willing to part with half of what be longs to me and call the settlement just. My faith is the faith of the comname. Not the faith of a piece of heaven here and there. Not the faith of a crust off the whole divine loaf No. The faith of the whole of heaven. The faith of the total loaf. That is my faith. I do not say you shall no not say you shall not work for a system half good and half bad. Helf love and half hate. I only say that while you work for compromises I work for the commune. For the en tire destruction of the economic ogre. While you are trying to do what you are trying to do I shall keep to the direct road. You call me back. I bear you. I call you forward. Do you hear me? You are the present hour. I am you bear me? Dare you say no to. me? Why should you not come for ward? Why should I go back?

TSAR AND SULTAN

Just now the Great Powers (includ experience need not be repeated. And, ing Russia) are busy forcing some re forms on the Turkish government—the traditional "Sick Man". "Without pro-Maine-to. California, that may well fessing any overpowering affection or admiration for Oscar S. Straus or others of his sort, we commend to the attention of our readers the remarks which he made to a reporter of the New York "Times" last Sunday. experience as United States Minister at Constantinople enables him to speak with authority and on a subject when the latter had, after so far away from profit-and-America he can speak

candidly. He said in part: What embelders the Sultan to hold on against the Powers is against the Powers is not the strength of Turkey, but the weakness of Russia. Rus-sia has been the dominafing power in Tur-ley since the Crimean war, when English influence declined. The defeat of Russia by Japan, tagether with the dreadful mis-rule in the Teach by Japan, together with the dreadful mis-rule in the Tsur's domain, culminating in the massacre of the Jews, could not fail to have a double influence upon the Sulran. He sees that Russin is not the strong power that has always terrorized the Turk, and that Russia has been disrupted by more reliable than Turkey has ever seen. How-ever dreadful the unsesseres of the Atmen-ians, and they certainly have been dread-ful, they have been outdone by the massa-cres of the Jews in Russia. money is a minor matter. And if it

fortunate. But the time for action was That Russia at this time, should be the short. To delay would have been to do nothing. The Organizer had to denainating power to enforce reforms on Transper carbot but strike the Sultan as an absurdity. Bussia, therefore, instead of acting an element of strength to the pow-ers in forcing the Sultan to yield, is the chief element of weakness. choose, either to disregard the decision cord with well established Socialist principle, holding himself responsible

As to the veilled threat conveyed in the note of the Porte that there may be an uprising against the Christians, there can be no uprising anisst the Christians, there can be no uprising unless it is engineered from the palace. Let the Powers at once give notice that if there is any aprising the Suitan bimself will be brought before the bar of civilization by the energetic action of the united powers, and there, will, be no massacre. There is a well-organized arrival and the control of the control fer for the Executive's mistake and nussacre. There is a well-organized arm; in Turkey, and there can be no uprising thiless the Sultan Inspires It. The Armen ian massacres were plasued and executed under official instruction and with afficial

The following statement shows in detail the circulation of The Worker would have been no massacres in Russia.
The same method that was employed in
Russia samely, the organization of the
"Rilgant", which is a Russian corruption
for "hooligans"—was used by Turkey to for "hooligans"—was used by Turkey to heing about the Armenian" massacree in 1866. It is the modern method of three-tingscree of the weekest element of the population, a method which was taught to barkey by Russia, which was the acces-sary before the fact with Turkey in the Armenian massacres. Single subscriptions ..11,655 21,488 11,361 Samples 154 15 173 Exchanges 51 581 581 581 Sold at adise in hundles or at retail 2500 1.804 1,123

. It may be added that the method used against the Jews and other "mai-contents" in Russia and against the Armenians in Turkey is not altogethe unknown in this enlightened country. Governor Peabody of Colorado last year proved himself worthy to stand in the same class with Nicholas Abdul Hamid.

ABILITY. It is nowadays argued by uphold

month of determined effort on the part of those reading the paper would give the needed number of subscribers. Put of the present order, like Mallock, that wenith is not the product of labor, or even of capital, to any extent worth mentioning; it is, they say, the result of ability. But ability in action is only a form of labor, and as all forms of here right to use his ability to en-siave the less able, and set up an aris-torney of privilege, than the strong United States" is now out of print, the edition baving been all sold out. This man has to use his strength to rob m oppress the weak. Moreover, if the able do produce wealth, they don't possess it. The men who take all the cream of the world's riches have never by their shillity produced so much as a touthplek. Most of them do no work of any kind. Many of them are too lazy even to put on their own clothes.—Bristiano Worker. of solving many of our difficult social problems," says Arnold Hills, an Eng-lish writer. "It would certainly do

my distingual "Who was Napricon, my distingual" Little Man "Why, he was do gary dut mad to can do easth before Bockyfeller,"

"UNNATURAL" INSTITUTIONS as they oppose or sanction land own-ership or slavery, a perception or ra-jection of his "eternal justice" or "law of equal freedom". They are not link-ed to or express the interests of a AND THE SINGLE TAX

Some few weeks ago the writer, in conversation with another comrad became involved in a discussion of the is famous ninth chapter on Deeds to Land" from his "Social Stat among Socialists that pressure and op position by the ruling class in England induced Spencer to exclude it. This has also been charged by Single Taxers as well.

"Social Statics" was one of Spen eer's first works, written in the fifties and at a time when his views on evolution were still in a formative The writer has held that Spencer was not prompted to exclude "Title Deeds" from subsequent editions of his work by the motive generally ascribed to im, but because his later investiga tions satisfied him that his argument was not consistent with the evoluary and historical viewpoint of modern scientist. To condemn land ownership by individuals regardless of lime, place and conditions, is, it seems to me, inconsistent either with Spen cer's mature philosophy of later years In support of this view I want to re-

produce here part of a general article criticizing the Single Tax, bearing on this same question, that I wrote two years ago, but which has not appeared n print. The article in part follows: If there is any phase of the Single Tax movement that proves its unsci entific character, it is the sweeping and universal condemnation of private property in land. Their indictment of appears is an historical judgment that is silly, to say the least. If there is any one truth that science has revealed it is the fundamental fact that all phenomena, whether organic or social

some useful purpose. "There is nothing irrational in the historic course of things, because noth ing comes into existence without reason, and thus there is nothing super (Labriola, Essays, p.

This does not mean that because an institution exists during the life of the investigator it is serving a useful pur pose, but its existence at all indicate that it was at one time in the line of s or it never would have ap It may survive its usefulness for a time and present an obstacle to further progress, but that does not warrant its universal condemnation regardless of time, place and condi-This judgment would be excusable

This judgment would be excusable if it occurred during the seventeenth century, but to proclaim it in the nineteenth is to confess an ignorance of evolution that discredits its author as a teacher of economics. This view is held by those who have little knowledge of historic changes. To them this is a world of status. The same view s seen in their opposition to combinations of capital as "unnatural". cause the changes occurring during the life of the individual may not be of sufficient magnitude to point to the extinction of the capitalist system, it is deemed as "natural" and " as land ownership is "unjust".

If there is one fact that Herbert Spencer and a host of other investiga-tors of prehistoric times have brought to light, it is that the passage of so ciety from the nomadic or military to the industrial type was made possible by confiscating land and slaves as pri

vate property.

Spencer in the famous ninth chapter
of his "Social Statics" had given utterance to this unscientific view of pri vate property in land, but his later studies convinced him that such a view was inconsistent with the genera acceptance of the doctrine of evolution, and he omitted it from succee ing editions of his work. George and his followers have read into this omission the action of a renegade, insten of that of the mature philosopher fused titles and college degrees of al kinds, was prompted by any other me ing a false historic judgment in omi ting the ninth chapter from his "Social

So long as land remained the "cor mon storehouse of nature", accessible to nomadic hordes who occupied and abandoned it at will, there could be society pursuing settled vocations. Whether we like it or not, it was put an end to by force in the confiscation of land, which provided the basis for order and system in primitive industry and agriculture. That this chang n useful purpose, even the ef fected thru slavery, none car The primitive savage is averse work, and the establishment of the in-dustrial type of society, which was a distinct advance in social evolution. could only be obtained by conques

"Slavery begins long before agriculture, but it now attains its full mag nitude as an institution. It is harwork to till the soil, and men, especial y primitive men, are not fond of bird spared the necessity of hard work come humane even for a poor rea There have been many velopment when slavery repres step in human progress, the best and longest that men are able to take. Such a step is always right. It is wrong when men learn to do better. (Prof. Ely, "Outlines of Economics"

John Stuart Mill, in discussing the same question, says: "There are also savage tribes so averse to regular in-dustry that industrial life is scarcely until they are either conquered and made slaves of, or become conquered and make others so," ("Principles of Political Economy", Book 2.) This is the only same and philosophi-

cal riew of flavory or private property in land that is consistent with the well innown fact that they need only ap-pear by being in the line of social progress and bestowing some wathin service on society. The fact that a ruling class took for itself practically all the advantages coming from the

change does not render the progress any the less real. To declare it "un natural" or "wrong", because evolu-tion did not or could not take a course would map out for it is as futil as it is absurd.

Progress in the mastery of man's en-vironment was conditioned at one time on slavery and the forcible appropriation of land as private property, and the true philosopher will not sanction its universal condemnation, but will incorporate it in his philosophy as lessant one.

The same is true of other institu certainly horrible, yet are we sure that some races have not looked upon it as being as "natural" as-say, the Single Taxer's "reform?"
"Among the Fijians," says Sir John

Lubbock Lubbock, "parrickle is not a crime, but a custom. They believe that as they die such will be their condition in the next world. Moreover, the road to Mbula (heaven) is long and diffiult. Hence it would be cruel to allow a beloved relative to become old and nfirm." ("Prehistoric Times", p. 470.) The same author quotes a Mr. Willintirm."

iams as follows: "Murder is not at occasional thing in Fiji, but babitua systematic, and classed among ordin-ary transactions.* To be an acknowledged murderer is the object Fijian's restless ambition" (p. 474).

Tramps and others of a nomadic type, either from choice, habit, or eco mic conditions, are generally outlaw ed by the ruling moral code of our time, but are we sure this has always

"Nomadism-if accompanied by poy erty-is criminal in modern To-day the gipsy and tramp is hunted down. And yet at one time and in one stage of human progress the nomadic state is the rule; and the settler is the criminal. His crops are fired and his cattle driven off." (Carpenter, "Civil-ization, Its Cause and Cure," p. 102-"Civil-

There can be no eternal ethical or moral code to whose court can be brought every institution of the past and present. Such a code would be compelled to outlaw, some and acquit others, when the fact is that every institution, custom and belief, has been in the line of advance in some stage of story. To pass judgment on slavery or land ownership of centuries ago, be cause it does not harmonize with moral standards based on twentieth century culture and philosophy, is to ignore the law of adaptation to environment, which calls into existence serviceable institutions as well as destroys them when they become out

It may be said that in the case land ownership and slavery, which we admit is based on force, it is evident they can at least be universally condemned because of the means employ ed. The answer is that this blood an conquest was merely the rude form in which the struggle for supremacy, still being waged, was carried on, and th a necessary factor in the evolution from the nomadic to the indus trial type as modern battleships are to the development of a world capitalism preparatory to its conquest by the po litically organized working class.

It is true that the moral code that

justified slavery came from those who profited by it, for the very good rei son that, being the rulers of society their code like that of all other ruling classes, was the only one possible of enforcement. The slave may protested that his enslavement wrong", but so long as he had no the power to enforce his belief, or the ruling class did not find some more profitable form of subjection, slavery remained "right", and was defended as such by the priests, philosophers and statesmen.

Prof. Ely says "It is right till men earn to do better", but the ruling class never "learn", unless they either find cheaper slaves or the latter revol and either abolish all servitude or con stitute themselves a new ruling class other form of slavery as the "natural"

The material interests of the ruling class of every age are reflected in the moral code of their time, and this code will be changed, modified and adapted rapid as to reverse in a single year the rode of the previous year.

Prof. H. H. Powers records an excellent example of this in the changin New England: "As is familiarly known,

was not at first confined to the South ern states, but extended to New Eng land. But slavery has never pr communities, and, as we have see New England was poorly adapted to agriculture. So slavery not only dies out in New England, but the sentimen gradually gained ground that slaver was monstrous and contrary to the laws of God, a very just judgment from the standpoint of New England, but one which must be applied with some caution to other times and places. The Southern slaveholder was onite as conscientious in coming to an conclusion, influenced more about him favored his conclusion. development continued, however, Vir-ginia found slavery less profitable than the rice-producing states and became correspondingly disposed to reject it A century ago there was a strong antiparty in Virginia, headed by Jefferson and others, and al Chomas Jefferson and Chalitton. The invention of the cotton gin, however opened up a new field of profit to sla very and Virghuia revised her forme lusion." ("Progress", vol. 4, p. 464.)

The only adequate explanation of The only adequate explanation of this shifting of moral judgments is that given by the Socialist in "that view of history which seeks the util-mate eause and the great moving power of all important bistoric events in the development of society, in the changes of the modes of production and exchange, in the consequent division of society into distinct classes, and in the struggles of these classes against one another." (Engels.)

The Single Taxer can only see in the

and the worst form of labor that can be employed." Henry George betrays no knowledge of the fact that moral perceptions and theories of justice change according to the shifting economic relations out of which they arise. Where ruling and oppressed classes exist there is a dual code representing conflicting interests. The dominant conflicting interests. The dominant code sanctions the rule of the domi-

nant class and secures almost upanimous observance by all other classes, the there is always an incipient revolt ngainst it, weak the it be, which cor from the oppressed class. Should a new form of production evolve, another class is carried to the position of the rulers of society, and the transi-tion is seen in the gradual weakening of the old code in direct ratio to the growth of the new one George took for his standard in passing judgment on social institutions

ruling ideas of each age, according

class interests, and he appeals to "the

interests of human nature, of man in general, who belongs to no class, has

no reality, and exists only in the misty

realm of philosophical phantasy."
Even the bourgeois economists are

now confessing the importance eco-nomic changes have in determining the character and form of all social insti-

tutions, and even the ultra capitalist

historian, like Henry Cabot Lodge, in

his "Life of Washington", feels it safe to confess that "slave labor is well

known now to be the most expensive

any more than his "reform" is. nd his "reform" is superior to

moral code arising from and justifying small capitalist production. Jeffer son, the philosopher of petty capitalism, is an ideal exponent of his of equal freedom" and general ideas of "justice". The era preceding the combination of capital, constitute the conomic relations expressed in the famous Jeffersonian maxim, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none". These economic relations, with the addition of free land, constitute These economic relations, with the "law of equal freedom" to which all social stages and institutions in history must conform on pain of being outlawed as "unnatural" by the Single Taxer. The historic origin of the policy em-

braced in the phrases finds no recogni-tion in the works of George. This polby was the reaction of petty capital-ism against the restrictions that characterized feudal production. The rising capialist class of Jefferson's time took care that nothing should interfere with its development and gave voice to its interests in the maxim quoted above. They proclaimed "that govern-ment is best that governs least", as it gave them a free field for exploitation This class has grown to be the great trust magnates and international exploiters of to-day. The period that gave birth to the policy mentioned less been crushed by the conquest of large scale production, but the old catch words and phrases have survived in the Single Tax propaganda and the "radical" democracy. Their intellectual weapons are drawn from a past age. The process of producing wealth is fast assuming a social character. and to try to graft beliefs, customs and usages of a past age on this new form is to ignore again that law of adaptation to environment which we have already mentioned. tory develops its own peculiar beliefs and customs, but they can no more survive their usefulness than the epoch from which they spring.

They may and do serve as a key to an interpretation of the economic rela tions of the time, but, apart from this historical significance, they belong to and are buried with the passing of the economic basis which they reflected

THE LODGING-HOUSE FIRE. My birthday-yesterday,

Its hours were twenty-four; Four hours I lived lukewarm, And killed a score.

I woke eight chimes and rose, Came to our fire below.
Then sat four hours and watched
Its salien glow.

Then out four hours I walked, The lukewarm four I five, And felt no other joy Than air can give.

Ten hours I give to sleep, More than my need, I know; But I escape my mind And that fire's glow. For listen: It is

To watch that fire's glow; Men paler grow.

I count us, thirty men, Huddled from winter's blow Helpless to move away. From that fire's glow. So goes my life each day

Its hours are twenty-four-four hours I live lukewarm, And kill a score. No man lives life so wise

Morsels to hunger for At his life's close.

Were all such morsels heaped-Time greedly devour When man sits still-he'd moure So few wise hours.

But all my day is waste,

Henry M. Whitney, a prominent cap-

italist of Boston, has been openly snubbed by President Roosevelt over a dispute on the question of reciprosity with Canada. This sort of thing should be carefully avoided by Theodore. A big capitalist can't be safely treated as if he were merely a labor organization.

Dr. Hall President of Clark University in Worcester, Mass., declares that the present tendency of university teaching is to "standardize knowledge so that it is like baled hay". That explains it. Now we know what the uni versity jackasses that criticize Socialism are fed on.

Last week somebody forwarded a letter to Channey M. Depew, address ed to the Forty-seventh street police station. Possibly he was one of thosnumerous simpletons that believed the Senator was in a prison of some

PARTY NEWS.

2+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 Retional.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: George E. Bigelow: Dec. 5, Warner, S. D.: Dec. 6, Rondell; Dec. 7, Mansfield;

Dec. 8, Bath: Dec. 0, Ferney.

John Collins: Dec. 5, Frankfort, Ind.;
Dec. 6, Elwood: Dec. 7, Anderson; Dec. 8,

Muncie: Dec. 9, Richmond. Winfeld R. Gaylord: Dec. 2, Ocala, Fla. Dec. 4. Hawthorne; Dec. 5. Jacksonville; Dec. 6. Waycross, Ga.; Dec. 7. Sayannah; Dec. 8, Augusta; Dec. 9, Columbia George H. Goebel: Dec. 5, Salt Sid

Marie, Mich.; Dec. 7, Teronto, Ont.; Bec. 8, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dec. 9, Jamestown. Guy E. Miller: Dec. 5, Sandusky, O.; Dec. 6, LaGrange, Ind.; Dec. 7, Gosben; Dec. 9-10. Fostoria, O.

M. W. Wilkins tunder direction of the State Committee): Dec. 5, Vinnihaven, Me.; Dec. 6, Stonington; Dec. 7, St. George; Dec. 8, Tenants Harbor; Dec. 9, Warren.
The following letter is self-explana-

tory: To J. Mahion Barnes, Naional Secretary,

Dear Comrade,-I beg to ask that the following statement be submitted to the National Committee and the Socialist press, thru the weekly bulletin, as it refers to natter pertaining to my service as a part;

The "Social Democratic Herald" of Oct. 28, 1905, contained the following item: "Mailly was getting the ample salary of thirty dollars a week as National Se ten dollars a week during the last four manths of his tenure of office—a fact which he kept from the knowledge of the membership of the party by not reporting hunching them all together under the item of 'office help', If this is true, then William

issue of Nov. 11, again states: "A week or so ago we usked Mailly the question tional party it will be an easy matter fo

alry, and it gives no sign of being su that I should answer their allegations for not customary to recognize such matter, when not officially preferred.

Mrs. Mally was employed in the National noved to Chicago. From the middle of by eating away from home, car ability and devotion can readily appreciate) and as she worked the majority of even-igs during the campaign along with me drew was not too exorbitant. Indeed I considered then and I consider now that the party was fortunate in securing her services at such a time, for to have filled the place she filled would have re

rate of wages. to hide the fact that Mrs. Mailly was work ing in the office. I reported the fact ver-bally to the National Quorum, at one of its meetings, and explained the exact circumstances under which Mrs. Mailly worked Neither is it true that I changed the method of reporting the amounts paid to office help A reference to all my financial reports will show that the amount paid the office help were always grouped under one head and the emplorees names (except those known as assistants) were never individually re-ported by me. This can be easily verified I hope the "Social Democratic Herald"

will, along with the other Socialist papers, print my reply in full so that the facts be nade clear to the membership, whom the "Social Democratic Herald" is anxious to bave know them.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Toledo, O., Nov. 12.

CHICAGO RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, According to the provisions of the National Constitution, it will become necessary for the National Committee to

rom taking any action which would rem dy the many defects in our organization and bring it more in conformity with the needs of our growing party. Many vexed usion and irritation amone both the men

Whereas, A great mental awakening ha resulted from the recent revelations of the laternal rottenness of highly developed capitalism, which will soon be taken advantage of hy the Hearsts, Lawsons, et al., to further confuse the bewildered public mind and, in the name of "remedies", lead it has been also been also be a laternal to the same of "remedies". lead it into still deeper and more complete chaos. With prolific use of ad jectives, they will move heaven and earth to persuade the American workingmen idle class, which class is fast being an nihilated as an important economic factor A clear, ringing statement from a nationa Socialist convention, setting forth in lan guage that cannot be misunderstood the re-lation of the wealth producers to all classe of exploiters will go far to clear up the situation in the minds of the workers. Especially will this be so if we have a year or two instead of a few months in which to get it hammered into their minds; and Whereas, The National Constitution pr

vides that the transportation expens be met by a per capita assessment levied upon the membership. After all, the same upon the membership. After all, the sams membership will have to stand the expense, whether it is a meeting of the National Committee or a National Convention, bu tion held next year would be able to bring about would amply recompense, the party for the expenditure and would fully justify

the sacrifice. Therefore, be it Resolved, That a special National Conven-tion be held during the yesr 1996, and tha we cheerfully pledge ourselves to contrib

Resolved, That the National Committee be instructed to call upon the various state and territorial organizations to elect their quota of delegates and otherwise to take

out the purposes of this resolution:
"Resolved, That, instead of a National Committee meeting, a special National Convention be held in 1906 between the first day of May and the lifteenth day of July for the purpose of issuing a state capitalism to sweep them off their fee better preparing the minds of th take issues which will be presented t them at the next presidential campaign also, for the purpose of revising the na tional constitution; making preparatio for the general advancement and strength for the transaction of such other bu

Massachusetts. Chas. H. Coulter, who has served three terms as a Socialist Mayor, has been expelled from the party by the Brockson club, by a vote of 32 to 2 on account of his taking out indepen dent nomination papers as a mayoralty candidate after Wm. H. Clifford, So cialist alderman, had been made the nominee of the party. Coulter failed to appear and defend himself, saying before the meeting that he intended to let the club say and do as it liked.

At the convention of the Woman's and resolution from the Women's So cialist Club was submitted, asking the league to investigate the princip's o the Socialist Party and calling atten tion to the fact that it is the only party that stands for equal rights for men and women and economic justice for all. It was turned down by the resolutions committee, however, and cor signed to the waste basket.

New Jersey. Thirty comrades met at headquar ters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 26, and effected a permanent organization to be as the Socialist Speaker lowing officers were elected: A. E. Cull, Secretary; H. C. Plymouth Treasurer; J. M. Reilly, Statistician and Librarian. Comrades Reilly and Kearns were elected a committee secure an instructor. Sessions will be held from 2 to 5 every Sunday afternoon in each month, excepting the first. The secretary was empowered to arrange with Socialist Club for use of headquarters for the school. Until the committee shall have reported on cost of instructor, etc., the dues were fixed at ten cents per week, payable in advance, beginning with this, the initial meeting. The next meeting will be held Sunday, Dec. 10.

be held Sunday, Dec. 10.

All comrades in Essex County desirous of joining the speakers class under the directorship of Ernest Untermann of Chicago should send their names and addresses to the secretary of the class, Geo. A. Kiepe, 6 Orchard street, Newark. Let us have a prompt response, comrades, so that we can get down to business immediately and heartily join in with the chain of being formed in other parts of the state.

For more than a year a number of professional promoters under the name of the Milwaukee Southern Rallway Company have been soliciting a franchise from the Milwaukee City cil. This new road is making a per-sistent effort to enter Milwaukee. The aldermen in the Council are divided on the question. Those who are interest-ed in the old railways oppose the new road. On the other hand, the aldermen who believe in "competition" ar-gue that the new line should be given the National Constitution, it will become necessary for the National Committee to hold a regular session in 1906, the full expense of which will amount to over \$4,000, and will have to be beene by the treasury of the party. As it is altogether impossible for us to acquire such a large sum of maney in our treasury, even the special means would be adopted to raise the amount, it will surely plunge the party into a heavy debt of perhaps \$4,000. This tremeudous burden will be fastened upon our shoulders just on the eve of a very important campaige, thus preventing us from being free to put forth our best energies and resources in the campaign; and

Whereas, Even if a committee meeting could be held without loading up the party with a heavy indebtedness, the constitution. The Social Democratic aldermen would therefore extend the principle of public ownership just as far as their authority extends. The new road refuses to comply with these conditions And so it still is without a franchise the vote of the Social De en being required for a majority in favor of the road. This state of things may finally compel the road to meet the demands of the Social Democrats. Here then is a sample of what

a Socialist minority may do. Two or three new telep panies are trying to get permisicompete with the company which has the monopoly of service in Milwaukee. As a starter, they sent to the Social Democratic aldermen—and presumably to the Republican and De dermen, only they did not report the matter—a magazine in the interests of their companies, and recommending their bonds and stock. This was doubtess intended as a gentle hint that "accommodating" aldermen could get the bonds on easy terms. The tricks of may be when we have no hold on the

watch dogs" in the Council. The Racine comrades have engaged he services of Comrade Carr of Danville for two weeks. Comrade Carr ts holding daily meetings in Bacine and carrying on an energetic campaign of literature. In view of the threatened alliance of the Democratic and Repub-Social Democrats, our comrades are determined to redouble their efforts. Whether we elect our ticket or not, a largely increased Social Democratic vote in Racine will be the certain re sult of all this earnest work.

The Twenty-first Ward Branch of Milwaukee has issued an appeal to the voters of the ward, which will be distributed from house to house. This appeal asks them to apply for member thip in the party, or to give financial aid for the campaign, or to state, on dotted lines at the close of the appeal. their reasons for not complying with either of these requests. This is an excellent and systematic method of canvassing a ward, and will be followed by other Milwaukee branches.

The State Executive Board has is sued a call for referentions on the sued a call for referentian on the adoption of the dues strong system and the Wiscon, if membership is now yet-ing upon this proposition

Hare and Thore.

Local Terento, Socialist Party Canada, held a large meeting, address ed by Isaac Cowen, in support of the Labor Temple, followed by an openair meeting in the evening on the City Half steps, attended by fully 1,000 peo-ple, including a large percentage of Russian Jews and Finns Addresse and Weston Wrigley, and Isaac Cowen had just commenced speaking when the police requested him to move of the steps onto a roadway beside the hall. This was done and Comrade Cowen finished a fine address, pointing out to the crowd that the police were wage slaves like other working men. Comrade Fisher also spoke in Socialist member of the Board of Edu eation, closed the meeting calling for it was, clearly emphasized that the money to be raised was for the pur-pose of purchasing weapons to aid the Jews and Socialists in Russia in selfdefense, the use of the bullet being necessary where the workers are de-nied the ballot and are being shot down by the militia and assaulted by the "black hundreds", instigated by the so-called Christian church. The workers were warned that the game get the workers fighting amongs themselves along racial or religious lines, instead of fighting the com-

enemy—the ruling classes.

New York City. The general party meeting of the and means for raising the additions funds needed for the establishing o the paper will be held on Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8 p. m., in the large hall of the Labor Lycenn, 64 E. Fourth street. Postal-card invitations for this meeting will be mailed to every goo it is to be hoped that the attendant will be a large one and that effective work will be accomplished. The experiences of the campaign just closed have convinced more than ever before of the absolute necessity of an English daily newspaper and now is the time for every party member to do all that lies within his power to hasten the appearance of this paper A well attended and enthusiastic A well attended and enthusiastic meeting can accomplish very much and will undoubtedly have a good moral influence upon the members of the other locals.

The advertising matter for the Rus an protest meeting arranged by Lo-cal New York in Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mrk's place, on Monday, Dec. 4, will be ready by Friday and the comrades desiring to see this meeting a great success should do their best in assist-ing the Organizer in the distribution of the notices. Algernon Lee will be the chairman and the following well known speakers will address the meet ing: Ben Hanford and Morris Hill

quit in English, Abe Cahan in Yid-dish, and Alexander Jonas in German. Dr. John A. Morgan, a negro comrade, will lecture at the Harlem So cialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and cannst Chuo, 230 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, Dec. 3, on The Negro Socialist. On Wedensday evening, Dec. 6, there will be a discussion meeting at the club.

The last meeting of the 16th A. D. was one of the most interesting meet-ings held for a long time. After the regular order of business the "Dally Call" was taken up and after a long discussion a motion was carried unantdiscussion a motion was carried unani-mously that the 16th A. D. should pledge \$100 to the "Daily Call" fund to be paid in monthly installments of \$25. A. G. Scheer was elected to have charge of raising this money. The members present were called upon to make donations and pledges and \$15 was collected and \$22.10 pledged. The discussion upon the proposed amend-ments to the national constitution was postponed until the next meeting. The was callected and \$22.10 plodged. The discussion upon the proposed amendments to the national constitution was postponed until the next meeting. The motion, postponed from the last meeting, that the delegates to the General Committee should be instructed to ask that body to indoze a resolution cali-

Continued on page &

SINCLAIR'S BOOK, "THE JUNGLE."

To My Comrades of the Socialist Move ment:—Something over a year ago I took an outline of "The Jungle" to a publishing house find signed a contract for the bring-ing out of the Book this fall. When the story was half written, this firm declared

that they considered it "equal to the strong-est of Zola's writing, and with an added pleted they told me that they could not publish it as it stood, and would have to equire omissions and alterations that would ruin the book for the purpose for which I had written it. It has always been repugnant to me to

have my books expleited in the business world. I am not a business man myself,

and I do not write my books from busines and make it a success. If the book has extra, and this price you will have to pa extra. and this price you will have to pay extra. The profits of the hookstore and the jobber, the traveling salesman and the publisher, the author and the reviewer (under the disguise of adver-tising), the printer, the binder and the paper trust—all these profits you will have to furnish, and furnish to the end of time. Of Bellamy's "Looking Back edition of it. And more important that cies at work, with the result that even to sum of money to withhold "The Jungle" from the public; and I do not believe that for its copyright.

nore clearly I saw that it was not simply unfaith to turn "The Jungle" over to pro Socialists could not let die; and if they were going to buy it, I said, why might they not send the money to me, and wait a month or two while I printed it with the capital thus furnished? My friends all tel I believe in the Socialist movement-if I

this book to the world at cost; but I can-not do that. I have been six years learn-ing to write novels; and during that time ling about this, for it was all practise for

full-page lilustrations upon plated paper, Jungle" is more than twice as long as the dering the volume from a capitalist pub-lishing house you would have to pay \$1.64 a copy. Its price, if I publish it, will be five copies, \$5.50; ten copies, \$10; twentyfive copies, \$25; fifty cor es \$45 one hun dred copies, \$80, express or freight prepaid in all cases. This will be the price to all comers—that is to say, the Socialist movetrade; and later on there will be a pape

edition, upon'thin paper, to save po I will wait twenty days to find our whether or not you care to have "The Jun-glo" published in this way; and if orders cough are received the book will be ready a month later. The first offtion will con-sist of the exact number of copies ordered within the twenty days, and it will be called the "Sustainers' Edition", and have inside of the cover a label explaining that It was one of the copies ordered to make possible the publication of the book. All possible the publication or the poor. An orders must be accompanied by the money (check or post-office order preferred); and they should be addressed, not to me personally, but to the Jungle Publishing Company, Princeton, N. J. If you wish to make the book a Christmas present to your friends, state this in your order, and engraved certificates will be sent you, each one stating that a copy of "The Jungie" has been ordered and paid for, and will, be mailed upon the day of publication. The receipt of all orders will be made known. thru the Socialist press. If the number of orders should be too few to justify the un-dertaking, the orders will be filled, at the same price, by the capitalist house which brings out the book, or else the money will be returned upon demand.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

Dear Comrades.—Here it is at met. The book we have been waiting for these many pears? The "Uncle Tom's Cable" of wage, slavery! Comrade Sinchnire book. "The Jungie:" And what "Uncle Tom's Cable" did for black slaves. "The Jungie" has a large chance to do for the wage slaves of

It le co beautiful theoreties of Beliamy's "Looking Backward" are all very good. They served a purpose and served it well. "Lacking Backward" was a great hook. But I dage to any that "The Jungis", which has an

beautiful theoretics, is even a greate

It is alive and warm. It is bruth! with grouns and tears. It depicts not what man ought to be but what man is compelled to be in this our world in the twentieth cen-tury. It depicts not what our country ought tio De, or want it seems to De in the fan-ties of Fourth of Tuly spelt-inders, the home of liberty and equality, of opportun-ity, but what our country really is, the home of oppression and injustice, a night-mare of misery, an infersio of suffering, a human hell, a jurgle of wild beasts.

And there you have the very essence of Commede Sincisir's book—the jungle! And that is what he has named it. This book hust go. And you, comrades, must make he man who wrote it. It must be a labor And take notice and remember, com-rades, this book is straight projectarian

And straight proletarian it must be thru ont. It is written by an intellectual probleman. It is written for the proletarian house. It is to be read by the projectariat.
And depend upon it, if it is not circulated
by the projectariat it will not be circulated proletarian effort.

Remember, this book must go out in the

face of the enemy. No empiralist publish. ing house would dare to publish it. It will be laughed at—some; jeered at—some; abused—some; but most of all, worst of all, ceive is that of slience. For that is the

of silence. Silence is the deadliest danger this book has to face. The book stands of know. All that it requires is a hearing shout out this book from the housetops, at nil times, and at all places. You must talk about it, howl about it, do everything but keep quiet about it. Open your mouths what all the row is about and perchance

All you have to do is to give this book a and you will vouch for it. Once it gets its start it will run nway from you printers will be worked to death getting out larger and larger editions. It will go out by the hundreds of thousands. It will Socialism. It will planch the soil for the seed of our propagands. It will wake thousands of converts to our cause. Comrade t is up to you!

JACK LONDON.

MR. HUNTER'S DONATION.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I read with surprise of the action of the Organ izer of Local New York in returning the nation made by Mr. Robert Huster, to our campaign fund. Such an action, in my ecutive Committee, or the General Com miltee. Yet we have the spectacle of au official of the party taking upon himself the responsibility of returning the donatio Executive Committee to authorize the other committee. I do not wonder that Comrade Edwards resigned his position. Under the circumstantest it was ab

May I state that I am personally respon sible for the donation from Mr. Hunter and that whatever blame attaches to anyone Hunter would not be with us in the cam

the ethics of the question involved in the action of the City Organizer, except to say that it appears to me to be more the slightly hypocritical or hysterical brought into the matter at all. I see against party othics, the burden should have been laid on my shoulders.

Tonkers, N. F. DEMOCRACY AND

EXECUTIVE EFFICIENCY. To the Editor of The Worker:—The mem-bers of the Socialist Party are new vot-ing on amendments to the national consti-tation of the party which would make the National Executive Committee and the Na-tional Secretary electable by the referen-dum vote instead of by the National Com-mittee. It seems that these monotoness mittee. It seems that these amendments will carry, for the reason that many of our party members have not yet got rid of the notion of the cure-sil-virtues of the reserve-

party members have not yet got rid of the notion of the cure-all-virtues of the referendum.

As I think these mendments detrimental to the party organization, I will venture a few words against them, unpopular as my views may be.

Our party organization presents to us the following problem: How to attain the highest executive efficiency, conserving, at the same time; the democratic character of the organization. There are those who would carry democracy to such extremes as would destroy the executive efficiency of the organization, thus defeating their very object by making democracy importent and rifficulous. There are, on the other hand, others who would accurate everything tu enseative efficiency, who would remove the executive offices from the immediate and direct control of the mank and file; these methods usually fend to degenerate into dry-rot and clique rule.

The problem as stated above must conserve both clements—democracy and executive efficiency—and exoli neither to the rechasion of the other.

Keeping this in mind, let us consider the purposition before us.

The National Committee is a comparatively large body composed of members who represent organized states and the membership of the party; subject only to the general two. It is the supreme official body of the Socialist Party excepting the national conventions. The main element in lits composition is its conserved, so one can contract that democracy is not the main element of our organization.

On the other hand the Matheau Engent of our organization.

and who have shown executive ability. E cutive efficiency is the main object and its work. Its actions are subject to the direction and control of the N. C., the it has full initial jurisdiction is all matters of an administrative and executive nature. There cannot be many contrades who will dissent from this definition and delication of the respective characters and functions of the N. C. and the N. E. C. The doubting may, however, contrace themselves by a carvini perusal of the parts of the national constitution which define the respective functions and spheres of the respec-

body—the National Committee—as well as by the fact that a general vote of the part; members can easily be had on every mat ter of importance. On the other hand, the executive efficiency of the party can be at mittee with all the executive power, as well as the power of delegating part of its functions to any committee or person. It must be always kept in view that every national functionary must be under the control of and subordinate to the N. C. It is the safest method of organization. To have any national functionary—committee or individual, excepting the N. C. itself, elected by the referendum vote would place such functionary beyond the control of the N. C. It would create two bodies and perhaps three—National Committee. of the N. C. It would create two nodes and perhaps three—National Committee National Executive Committee, and National al Secretary—of co-ordinate and therefor conflicting jugisdictions. It is the busines of the N. E. C. and the National Secretar of the N. E. C. and the National Secretary to carry out the instructions of the N. C. and be controlled by the same. It is not their function to interpret the will of the party over the head of the N. C. This is the func-tion of the N. E. C. exclusively. Other-wise the party will unavoidably be em-broised in a conflict of authorities claim-ing expedituate invisitation. Therefore all ing co-ordinate jurisdiction. Therefore all committees and officers of the party should be sub-ordinate to and be removable by the N. C. But to have the members of the N. E. C. and the National Secretary elected N. E. C. and the National Secretary elected by a referendum vote would tend to exalt these efficers above the N. C. "Who are you, to instruct and control me?" would argue a member of the N. E. C. elected by five or six thousand votes to a member of the N. C. elected by perhaps 40 or 50 votes

of his state.

There would also be a tendency to elect to the N. E. C. men who are most known to the members of the party. It would mean that this committee would be compased of speakers or writers exclusively. Considering, kowever, from what was sai before, that the chief element of the N. E. C. is not democratic organization, but executive efficiency, it seems to me that the N. C. Is in a better position to judge who are the comrades best qualified, by their executive experience and ability, to be members of the N. E. C.

I. therefore, will cast my vote against both of these amendments and urge every one who agrees with me to do likewise.

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DR. A. CARR, 132 E. 85th St. Dr. C. L. FURMAN. In connection with the comments appearing in the financial columns of the Sydney "Italiy Telegraph" arising out of a review of a propaganda pamphlet, the General Executive of the Australian Socialist League ap-

the Australian Socialist League appointed a sub-committee to draft a statement to be forwarded to that paper, of which the following is a copy: Movable capital consists of gold for which there is not enough in the savings banks, if a simultaneous demand were niade by the depositors), scrip, deeds, bills, or any promise to pay, which can be converted into either gold, land or buildings. This "movable capital", as you state, would case to exist under Socialism—which proves how unreal the whole thing is. cease to exist under Socialism—which proves how unreal the whole thing is. But would there not remain to the people of Australia, or any other coun-try, that capital which is the product of human labor-mental and manualknown to-day as the "michinery of production", and which under Socialism would become "tools of production", to be used by the people to produce articles for use and exchange the about In a word, Socialism means the ab of the private ownership of the land and machinery of production, and the substitution of collective ownership of land and machinery in the in-

erest of the whole people.
Your statement that the "floatin capital" keeps the capitalist and work er alive while crops are growing and being shipped to other parts of the world, we take as a joke. What keeps the capitalist and worker alive is the previous and present product of the worker. As a rule there is enough of previous season's wheat to keep th till the next crop matures, and so with all other products. Karl Marx, in replying to an argument of a some-what similar character, said: "When the Roman plebelans struck against the Roman patricians, the patrician Agrippa told them that the patrician belly fed the plebeian members of the body politic. Agrippa failed to show that you feed the members of one man filling the belly of another. Citize ton, on his part, has forgotten the the bowl from which the working eat is filled with the whole produce of the national labor, and that what prethe national labor, and that what pre-vents them fetching more out of it is neither the narrowness of the bowl nor the scantiness of its contents, but only the smallness of their spoons."

We candidly admit that Socialism would wipe out the exchangeable (or price) value of £982,000,000 worth of property in Australia. Wholesale or partial emigration would have a like effect, which proves that values are, for the most part, community created Private enterprise must be a gigantic allure, when in this almost virgin d 71% per cent of the aduka who die have no property that necessitates making a will. In fact, the wage work er, under "private enterprise", is a propertiless person, an "instrument of production" which may be dispensed with as useless any time if an inanimate instrument of production can be invented to do his work.

Under Socialism the worker would be part owner of the instruments of production-instead of the profit-mak-ing instrument he is to-day—controll-ing with his fellow citizens their joint production, not relying on the "slow machinery of an impossible govern-ment". Socialists do not propose to issue paper money, based on confis cated lands, etc., and they do not ped with the middle class clap-trap of French Revolution of 1789, with its bogus fustian of liberty, equality and fraternity. Equal economic and political equality will be given to all. What the details will be the people

who conscientiously bring the Socialist state into existence will decide.

In dealing with the value of commodities, apart from values given to land by the growth and industry of the people, labor is the sole created value of any commodity depends upon the amount of social labor expende ple, labor is the sole creator. The the amount of social labor expended upon it. In the last analysis all value can be traced back to labor and to no other source. In modern society the simplest commodity embodies in microscopic proportions the labor of hundreds or thousands of persons in different trades and countries. Modern labor is mostly social, not individual. The value that land or machinery contributes to any countries. tributes to any commodity is value pro-duced by the past labor of all who helped to equip the factory or improve the farm. Work to the wage worker drudgery; more so ever before in the world's history, be-cause of the demands made by the competitive system on ms competitive system on ms cased to be a human produce. He has ceased to be a human being, and has become a machine, and being, and that the competition of the c

speeded up to breaking up at 40 years, if he lives to see that age.

"Too old at forty!" is now a current phrase. The intelligent worker is for ever haunted with the fear of displacement by machinery or displacement by labor, or dismissal then the tr of the factory and mine. In either case it means annihilation of his family life, unless he can find another employer, which is difficult during the best of times. This is the workers'

position in every capitalist-developed country in the world.

The wage per hour may be higher in Australia than most other countries but the aggregate yearly wage, owing to the lack of continuous work, is probably less. Any propasal to im-prove the lot of the wage workers, as a class, by asking them to accept a is founded on a lack o knowledge of the part they play in the market. They constitute the bulk of the purchasers in that market and any reduction in their purchasing power immediately reacts on production. The home market, under capitalism, is the st important market of any coun try. Anything that destroys that mar-ket cripples production in that country, unless some other country absorbs the surplus, and then comes in the ex

which, after all, is trade.

Thrift, and other proposals to reduce spending, are financially beneficial to the individuals practising them as long as they are not adopted by all the workers; but let them become general, and the result is a lowered standard of living, and part of the market is annihilated. Carried to its logical conclusion, it smalls between

eminiated. Carried to up oggett con-clusion, it spells barbarism. Socialists claim that the wage work-er has a natural and legal right to the fall product of his labor, less that por-

tion that must be set aside under an conomic form of society for penewals and other obvious needs. To-day, speaking generally, his portion is about one-third of the product, the other two-thirds are divided up in replacement of machinery, insurance, etc., but the bulk goes to the trinity—rent, interest, and profit—and the capitalists who live on it. We are aware that the capitalist employs labor with his profits, as ist employs labor with his prodits, as without labor there can be no capital, the latter being only stored-up labor, being made mobile by taking the money or credit shape. The worker to-day is a man or woman, bought in the labor market as any other commodity is beneath. dity is bought.

The section of the workers who have a clear knowledge of their commodity character are Socialists. As this know edge spreads, so will Socialism; th present capitalist system breeds it; la bor-saving machinery makes it poss ble for larger numbers of people t is a case in point. But the men spe cialized in any trade who are throw ing machine are not immediately em ployed by the owners of the ne chines in manufacturing them. If the were there would be no inbor saved only a set of men transferred to a new occupation. As a matter of fact, the men displaced by the new machinery seldom ever find constant employmen

They are crippled for life We are aware that wages have in creased during the last fifty years, but relatively the worker gets less of his product to-day than be got then. He has lost in permanency; the pace is keener: he is a surplus man to his non-ownership of the tools h must work with in order to live. is a wage slave and his product property of the private owner of the land and instruments of production

At the dawn of civilization man had tools; he owned land; by and bye he owned land, tools, and men. That avs tem was called slavery. Later on the slave was partially freed; he had only to work part of his time for his owner That system was known as feudalis Both systems lave disappeared is most countries. To-day we have free men selling themselves to the owne of the land and instruments of produ tion for an hour, week, or month, And when they can find no owner of the ity, or "go on the land" (7).

This economic system will like its predecessors, disappear thru the intel ligent action of the working class—the class who produce all values-all capi tal. The class who do the world' will not be deterred by the word con fiscation when they are ripe for action at the ballot box. They will demand the unconditional surrender of the un the unconditional surreader of the unjust and inequitable capitalist system and establish in its place ownership of the land and all the means of life for use and exchange and not for sale. Such in brief is th attitude of the Australian Socialis League and its political expression the Socialist Labor Party. We do I the socialist Labor Party. We do not expect to realize our ideal, or each the goal in view, by hiding our principles, or expect the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth in a day or year. We know that it can only come when a majority of the Australia when a majority of the Australian peo-ple intelligently demand it and consci-entiously vote it into existence. We don't think it impossible, or that its ar-rival will be concurrent with the Greek Federale. rival will be concurrent with the Greek Kalends, but that it will be

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celpt of the following additional contribu tions to the campaign fund of Local New York (Manhattan and Bronx), Socialis

realized we are sure and confident

Hilair Dulat, List 136, 25c.; Will Schafer, List 169, 36; George Theurer, List 179, 51; S. Pismanow, List 250, 75c.; Simon Lipschitz, List 272, \$2; M. J. Kraemer, List 310, 35c.; Joseph Brunnguell, List 407, 25c.; Robert Zedler, List 444, \$1,00. Nic Zettwoch, List 445, \$2,00. F. W. Robert Zedler, List 444, \$1.00: Nic Zett-woch, List 445, \$2.50; F. W., Jr., List 552, \$1; August Reiner, List 596, \$1; M. Gun-ther, List 596, \$2; August Naegele, List 575, \$1; Adolph Geffers, List 600, \$1.75; H. Walter, List 673, \$2.50; Joseph Yogt, List 605, \$1.85; Mrs. Marie Lichtschein, balance, List 719, \$1.50; L. Lichtschein, balance, List 722, \$1; F. Bessler, List 804, \$1.25; G. Vaas, List 504, \$2.25; Paul Oed, List 918, \$1; Charles A. Gall, List 938, \$2,55; A. K. Vasa, List 904, \$2.25; Paul Oed, List 918, \$1.25; G. Vasa, List 904, \$2.25; Paul Oed, List 918, \$1; Charles A. Gall, List 936, \$3.75; A. K. & S. K., Br. 79, List 1,140, \$1; do., Br. 100, Murray Hill, List 1,145, \$6.35; List 1,170, \$1.55; Piano and Organ Workers' Union No. 15, List 1,296, \$4.70; Clgar Makers' Union No. 50, List 1,233, \$1.80; Maenner-chor der Mobelarheiter, List 1,416, \$3.25; List 1,417, 50c; List 1,419, \$2.25; List 1,419, \$2.25; List 1,417, 50c; List 1,423, \$1.45; List 1,421, \$3.25; List 1,520, \$1.50; List 1,423, \$1.35; Lide 1,521, \$1.51; List 1,522, \$1.50; List 1,423, \$1.35; Lide 1,521, \$1.50; List 1,521, \$3.25; List 1,521, \$3.25; List 1,521, \$3.25; List 1,521, \$3.25; List 1,522, \$3.50; do., Elghty-sixth sirest, List 1,562, \$3.50; do., Elghty-sixth sirest, List 1,563, \$3.50; do., Elghty-sixth sirest, Li

THE CHOIR INVISIBLE.

O may I join the choir invisible Of those immortal dead who live again In minds made better by their preser live

In pulses stirred to generosity. In deeds of daring rectitude, in scor For miscrable aims that end with In thoughts sublime that pierce the night And with their mild persistence urge man

To vaster issues.

So to live is beaven; To make undying music in the w Breathing as beauteous order that With growing sway the growing life

This is life to come, Which martyred men have made in

glorious
For us who strive to follow. May I read That purest heaven, be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Entindle generous ardor, feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no crueity—
Be that sweet presence of a good diffused
And in diffusion ever more intense.
So shall I join the choir invisible Whose music is the gladness of the

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Jos. Washope

Those election thieves that have been sent to Sing Sing may be said to be "men higher up"—the river.

Why pay rent? Why not own you and it will tell you all about it.

Andrew Carnegie need not be alarm ed about "honest poverty" being abol-ished so long as political-stupidity re-

Boss Murphy is taking a much nee ed rest, but his wage slaves are still hustling for \$1.39 a day. "Everybody works", etc.

Some of our prominent Hebrew financiers seem to think that all that is necessary to keep Russian Jews from being murdered is to send them

The benevolent assimilation of Cores is still another proof that Japan is liv-ing up to the ideals of Western civili-

How comes it that Depew, the jun-ior senator, got \$20,000 annual graft from the insurance company, while the senator, Platt, only got half that

Three insurance thieves in Mexico have been sentenced to death by the authorities. They made the mistak conducting business without controll-ing the legislature of the country.

Count Wittee had a paralytic stroke directly after the Socialist working men refused to recognize him as a "brother", but, of course, American workingmen are too polite to paralyze their "friends of labor" by such rude-

The fact that several thousand chil dren are permanently maimed every year in the factories isn't half so important as the knowledge that Ro velt. Jr., broke his nose on the footbal

John D. Rockefeller is to be investi gated next as to the methods of the Oil Trust, the Ida Tarbell has told us all about it and Lawson has added ciated in this country.

Our city statesmen have evidently reached the conclusion that it is cheaper to murder the little el grafters than ball them out at \$5,000

Senator Platt was able to recall each and every campaign contribution given him by the insurance companies, which shows that while the receiver may be as bad as the thief he usually has a

"All the news that's fit to print" these days would reduce the average newspaper to the size of a handbill if those details of universal capitalist rottenness were to be omitted.

The chief reason why we don't have any honest peliticians is because capi-talism has no real use for that kind. A system bas-crooks to run it. A system based on robbery needs

An exchange says that "McCurdy and McCall are not likely to take to the lecture platfor.m" Of course not. It's cheaper for them to hire spellbinders to keep the people amuses while they go ahead with the robbery.

Suppose we were to really "turn the rascals out" permanently, the capitalist system be?

If all those big capitalist thieves were sent to jail the churches would suffer almost as much as the politicians from lack of contributions

No doubt the Sultan's deflance of Europe is due to his belief that his inalienable right to misgovern is about equal to theirs.

When Hall Chine declares that "no one will go to the penitentiary as a result of the shameful disclosures that are being made" in the insurance investigations in New York he is departing from his ordinary occupation of writing fiction.

Altho enjoying unparalleled prospe ity, for some unexplained reason the attendance of workingmen at the or ing of the grand opera season was not so large as to attract attention from the press.

When the next statistical reforme investigates the wages of janitors and scrub ladies that lucky individual who draws \$20,000 per annum for doing the janiting of the Equitable Company's offices will come in very handy for boosting up the average wage.

An exchange declares that Socialism is a curse because it would destroy the blessings of poverty, a point which, the generally overlooked, must be ad-mitted, if that definition of curses and blessings remain unquestioned.

Most of the laments over shattered

reputations are inspired by the fear that working class illusions as to the morality of their masters are likely be shattered also. the American Federation of Labor to recognize William Randolph Hearst as a "friend of labor", and the logical suc-cessor of Mark Hanna in that respect.

There must surely be something doing when those organs of misinforma-tion, the popular magazines, are filling their columns with articles on "The Impossibility of Social Revolution in

What has become of that crusade against "Mrs. Warren's profession" that was recently started in the Ten-derloin district? Looks as if the

are" made a liar as well as a fool of mself at the baffot box.

"Curse your charity" was one of the mottoes borne by the unemployed at their parade in thondon last week. That the working people over there are on to the fact that capitalist charity is a dense to a bornel sign of progress.

is a curse is a hopeful sign of progress.

A thirty million dellar steel company in Pittsburg has just devoured a widow's house and lot which was needed for the etsension of the plant. The poor old lady, who seemingly doesn't understand the unwritten law of capitalist chiment domain, actually ntertains the idea of compelling the make restitution thru process

SAPTH WENG. Depew's "rantankerous up river friend", Mr. Manning, wants to be called to the witness stand to tell what he knows about the grafters. Whethe use? Nothing he could discould add to their rottenness.

LICENSED GRAFT

There is certain lines of bus which is licensed by the state to graft an' if you're wise you'll wake up an' fall in line without much argument. This gettin' to the presidency via the Erie Canal route may be as fine as a hot all cure, but in practical life there ain't nothin' to it. The chances is slim, an' shoe leather is high, especially in Boston.

If you want to get rich you've go to graft one way or another. An' there ain't nothin' in buttin' against the law. Walk within the statoots hand out a few tracts, an' your nam is Rockefeller. But don't pay too much attention to the advice brigade. To hear some of these guys talkin' you'd think all you have to do is to throw away what money you have, get into pair of overalls, tie the rest of your wardrobe in a red handkerchief an' get down to hustlin' in a coal yard to be on the sure road to riches.

There's dozens of these wise boys writin' pieces to the papers every day on just these lines. They're all breakin' their necks to tell the young man succeed in life, an' if he don't succeed they're ready to hand out a talk on how to be happy the bi All of em's singin' the same toon: Keep on workin'; work 18 hours a day, sleep sound, an' use the rest of your time in mild amusement. You can vote the Democratic ticket once in a while if save at least 20 per cent of your sa ary, especially if you get \$6 a week; don't smoke, don't drink, don't chew, don't go to the theayter, don't do noth-

It's a bot program. I notice the advice brigade ain't carryin' it out then selves, either. They don't have to. They've'done their bit. They worked They worked the other fellow. They had to. You've either got to work th wise boy picks out what they calls the line of least resistance. It's nicer to knock a man down than butt your

head against a lamp post. If you can show me a man that's got rich by workin' I'll pass. Andrew Carnegie worked for \$2 a week one upon a time, an' he ain't done talkin' about it yet. I don't biame him. Did he make any money when he was workin'? Pass the smellin' salts. He stopped workin be started in to collect. But he never made a cent while he was one of the hornyhanded sons of toil. Not on your life.

Neither did Charley Schwab. When he was workin' hardest he got \$4 n. week; when he wasn't workin' at all he got \$4 a minute; an' there you are. Rockefeller ain't workin'. Sage ain't workin', J. P. Morgan ain't workin Hetty Green ain't workin'. Nobody's workin' but the suckers, an' they've got to work. 'An' none of these guys

This talk about the great strain of of light labor ain't nothin' but a con.
The guy that works is the man with the hod. This brain work spiel give me a pain. How about the bunch that's doin' brain work without any brains? There's nothin' to it brain work outfit ain't doin' no work at all. It's just a con to keep the peo-

ple movin'.

There's a certain amount of labor to be done in this world an' somebody's got to do it. The advice brigade figures out that by a proper line of talk they can jolly the jays into keepin' the pot a-boilin'. You can't have no French fried potatoes if some fellow don't dig. It's a cinch the fellow that eats 'em never digs, an' it's a cinch the fel-low that digs never eats 'em. He never sees a French Tried potato. He eats advice. There's the point. If he was what you night call a state grafter he'd be all right. If he was wise he'd

an' play ring-a-ring-a-rosey with the rest of the bunch an' get the dough. What's the good of workin' in a sawmill? If you're wise you go to the state legislature an' get a charter fo some other people to work it. You get your license to graft. Then you buy two dollars worth of stock cer-The guy that buys 'em runs the mill an' you run the dough factory. That's

you saw wood.

Carnegie how he landed the United States steal. He did it u the protection of the state. By an' by you can have your own pew on Sunlays, sing a few psalms an' join the advice brigade. You go to heaven by kneelin' on a cushion instead of scrapin' your knees on a tilin'. There is many advantages in gettin' wise. Men loses fortunes by not wakin' up quick enough. Look at Rip Van Win-kle Davis.

Work ain't no good. That's a cinch Work ain't no good. That's a cinch. But that ain't no sign that labor ain't no good. Work, as I take it, is dein' some sort of labor that's obnozious, such as readin' the reperts of the Civil Service Commission or attendia' a session of the Daughters of the Bevolution. When you do somethin' you like to do it ain't work. But there sin't a marticular toy in shovellin' in a load no particular joy in shoveilin' in a load of coal. That's no more fun than it would be to kiss Dr. Mary Walker.

That's work, an' there's no gettin' away from it. An' work of this sort

ain't no continuous joy.

You can chew all you like about the
sovin' dollar an' how things has got to
come round, but the dollar don't rove. Every year some man gets richer an' some other man gets poorer. One fellow gathers it in his pocket, an' snother guy gets it in the-neck. It's all a gamble. Dollars don't ramble long, I tell you. They turn one out of the mint, an' it's passed on to the butcher. He turns it over to the beker, an' then the shoemaker gets it. They say in Pitts-burg that after it's gone that far it gets to Sellers McKee an' then it stops. -Providence Journal

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

ng for a national referendum vote a lorsing the Industrial Workers of the World was taken up and after a long and interesting discussion, in which almost every member partici-pated, the motion was defeated, only two voting in favor. The next meeting will take place on Friday evening, Dec. 8, at the club rooms, 255 E. The housewarming at the West Side

Headquarters last Sunday was a screaming success. From five o'clock fill midnight the hall was packed with members and friends bent on enjoying themselves. They stayed bent. The talent furnished an excellent program. which was fully appreciated by the audience, and later in the evening the foor was cleared for dancing. Special credit is to be given to the lady sand wich artists and to Comrades Murphy and Turk for the sterling service they rendered in the prosaic feeding the abysmal brute. The enter tainment will be repeated once nament will be repeated once a month, and it is hoped to make the headquarters a social center on the West Side. Next Sunday evening, Dec. 3, W. J. Ghent will speak on The Reign of Graft, and Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, J. G. Phelps Stokes, late Municipal Ownership candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, will address us on Some Possible Er rors in Socialist Politics. Thru the winter two sets of lectures will held-the Sunday evening series of propaganda lectures and a Wednesday evening series of addresses by promi nent radicals, followed by criticism and discussions of Socialist policy and organization. Announcements of both series will be made in The Worker and in a special folder.

Warren Atkinson will speak on In fluences Against Socialist Growth on Sunday evening, Dec. 3, at the headquarters of the 22d A. D., 241 E. For ty-second street.

The speakers class of the Harlem socialist Club held its preliminary neeting last Sunday afternoon and en rolled several new members, including a lady comrade. The first lesson in the course will be given Sunday, Dec. 3, at 3 p. m. at the rooms of the Har-lem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. All the wishing to join are requested to be there on time.

The 28th A. D. will hold its regula nepting Thursday, Dec. 7. A discussion on the result of the last election will take place and the national refer onstitution will be voted upon. Cor tribution of \$1 for the district cam paign fund received from J. Darantus At the last meeting of the 15th and 17th A. D. a resolution was adopted disapproving of the action of the Or ganizer of Local New York in return ing the contribution of Robert Hunte trary to the vote of the City Execu

tive Committee. On Dec. 10 will begin an interesting series of lectures on theoretical and applied sociology, at Clinton Hall Clinton street near Grand, on Sunday nornings, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Prof Franklin H. Giddings of Columbi University will be the first lectures speaking on The Outlook of Democ racy. Edward King will follow of Dec. 17 with a lecture on The Present State of Sociology. On Dec. 24, Dr E. E. Slosson of the "Independen will lecture on The Practical Workings of Woman Suffrage, and on Dec 31 Mrs. Florence Kelley will discus Factory Legislation. General sion will follow each lecture, Legislation. General discus

Adolph Benevy will lecture on Ib sen's Nora, What She Is and What She Is Not, at the Liberal Art Society, Terrace Lyceum, 206 E. Broadway, on Friday evening, Dec. 1. Discussion

The members of the Harlem Social ist Club are requested to take notic that the regular December busines meeting will take place on Monday

We are asked on behalf of Dr. Ann Ingerman, who is now on her way back to Russia, to give her cordial farewells to the many comrades whom, to her regret, she was unable to see personally before leaving. She will be missed in this city, where she has been active in the movement for a long time; but we know that she will be at work for the same good cause in her native country—and Socialist comradeship reaches across ocean and continents

FOR THE DAILY. A special joint meeting of the Work

ingmen's Co-operative Publishing As-sociation and the New York and Brooklyn "Daily Call" Conferences was held at 64 E. Fourth street of was held at 64 E. Fourth street on Thursday, Nov. 23. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing ways and means of raising money for the daily Socialist paper. The renew-ed interest in the enterprise was shown by the increased attendance and by some of the old-time cuthusi-asm which ought to be encouraging to those who have the working class ent at heart. Comrades Chas the to visit the Vorwaerts Publishing Association, then in session, to make them an offer with regard to their forthcoming ball whereby the "Dally Cail" shall receive a share of the proceeds. A motion to ask all enrolled Socialist voters in Greater New York to piedge a minimum of \$5, to be paid ten days after the publication of the paper, was lost. If was decided instead that subscription lists be issued to assembly district branches and sympathetic trade unions and an effort made to raise funds in that way. A mass meeting will be arranged in the near future at which prominent national speakers will be asked to speak with the object of awakening fresh in

terest in the movement for the daily. At the meeting of the Kings County Committee, held on Saturday, it was decided that a boro meeting be held to which all party members shall be invited, for the purpose of discussing the necessity for a daily paper and for devising ways and means of raising money. The meeting will be held with

BROOKLYN.

Ella Reeve Cohen will speak on Child Labor, Its Cause and Cure, at 315 Washington street, Sunday even-Jas. M. Rellly will lecture on Why

Socialists Oppose Reform Movements at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, on Sunday evening, Dec. 3. This is the only course of Socialist lectures in the central part of Brooklyn, and the comrades ought to co operate heartily in its support. Adver tise these lectures, and bring your no Socialist friends. It is the structive to Socialists us well as to sympathizers. On New Year's Eve. Dec. 31, a concert and entertainment will be held at Hart's Hall in aid of the lecture fund. Tickets will cost fifcents at the door.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee seven new mem bers were admitted. The Executive general meeting of all party member within three weeks for the purpose of finding ways and means to establish a daily paper. All members are enruestly requested to watch for the date and be present. Comrade Lipes who represented the party at the official count of votes, made a favorable

report and was commended thereon.

The meeting of the 21st A. D. Branch 1, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, wa well attended. Comrade Spengler was in the chair. Organizer Koenig report ed on the results of the campaign and said the police credited the district with a number of votes less than were reported to the headquarters by our reported to the headquarters by our watchers on election night, which was evidently the result of the inspectors of election disa garding our vote or mixing it with that of the S. L. P. and thereby giving them cree. for the votes which were intended for us. To avoid a repetre on of such a thing in the future our matchers should not leave the polls with only the number of ballots cast for us, but remain unof ballots cast for us, but remain un til they see that we are given the cred it for them by insisting that they be accounted for correctly on the official report and tally sheets. Nine street meetings and indoor meetings were held in the district during the cam-paign and were fairly good. One in-door meetings in particular was a tremendous success that with Mothe Jones at Congress Hall, one of the greatest ever held in Bro lyn and surpassed anything of the kind ever held in the district before, about 2,000° people being present. While our vote did not drop as much as that of other districts, it did not sidering the attendance at this mee ing at a time when the interests o capitalism were clamoring with each other at the height of their frenzy dur ing the last week of the campaign. But daunted the spirit or the hopes of any of our comrades, who will go on to paigns. The district was covered once and half again in the course of sever with 25,000 pieces Sundays with 25,000 pieces of literature, 1,000 copies of The Worker and

300 booklets. The entertainment committee for the masquerade ball on Sat urday, Jan. 20, at Schmid's Hall, cor ner of Jamaica and Bushwick avenues reported progress and were instructe to meet and organize in order to con plete all the necessary arrangements and preparations for the success of the ball. Comrade Wohlrab, who is proprietor of our meeting hall, having desired to have the branch change it meeting night and the proposition concurred in, and the branch will her after meet on the second and fourth Fridays of each month instead of on Wednesdays. A motion was made and carried that a six months subscription for The Worker be given to every nev member, so that they may be kept in closer touch with the principles and movement of the party. In further pursuance of such a policy as will hold our new members and to avoid the mistake of neglecting to pay any atinistake of neglecting to per tention or courtesy to our new mem-bers at our meetings, while we regu-lare are so much concerned with the routine business that it becomes tire routine business that it becomes the some to them and they finally go astray and perhaps desert us simply because they were left alone and un-cared for, a committee of three was appointed to arrange for some method of procedure to develop the social sid of our meetings, so as to entertain our quainted with one another and pro

Rubenstein were proposed for member-ship and H. Seligman was admitted to membership. All members present voted for new officers of the State Committee and the final report of vote give members not present an oppor tunity to vote. All members present were handed a national referendum ballot, same to be returned at the nexmeeting. The Campaign Committee was instructed to give its final report at the next meeting. The delegates to the Kings County Committee were in-structed to vote in favor of holding a large mass meeting. A committee three was elected to find out w halls can be secured for holding lec-tures. Five dollars was contributed to the Russian Revolution Fund. The ncome and balance on hand \$27.40. All members are requested to attend the next meeting on Friday, Dec. 8, 8 p. m., 187 Montrose avenue. QUEENS.

mote that mutual friendship which i

and increasing the activity of our new

At the last meeting of the 15th A. D.

best way of holding the interes

Local Queens will hold its boro meeting on Sunday, Dec. 3, 2:30 p. m., at Killan's Union Athletic House, Jamaica avenue, near Van Wyck avenue. Jamaica. All comrades of Local Queens are earnestly requested to be present. Important business is to be transacted. Mine Host Killan has promised the comrades a tree paing to put up a first-class hasen-prefer for them. That certainly ought to bring them out. ed the comrades a treat. He is

DAN JUBY'S FREEDOM:

A. Neil Lyons, in the Clarion.

Dan Juby and your servant have just parted company, Mr. Juby being in a state of unprecedented drunkenness. He is standing now at the bend of the Petterling Road, sustaining what he upon a privet hedge. He is dirty, and unshaven, and gravy-eyed, the maun-deringly deflant; and the sliver of age and the wrinkles of wisdom do not, in

these circumstances, lend him dignity.
I feel, too, as I look upon this de-prayed old man, that the coin which I have just contributed towards the continuance of his freedom, n with advantage have been expe upon some other object. "Th' airti oos me a livin'," Mr. Juby had explain ed, repeating this explanation with frequency which led one to suppos that the phrase was new and pleasin to him. "Th' sirth oos me a livin'; bin the slave o' Greed an' Capital too lung! I come into me Freedom now same's Lootenant-Karnel Belper, an me an' 'im we'se equals.' Mr. Juby did not say it all with

quite the succinctness which I have seen able to employ in writing. I be lieve, indeed, that one who was not o well acquainted with Mr. Juby as I am would have found difficulty in cor rectly reproducing what he did say. But Mr. Juby and I are old friends, and I had heard his views before are they not my own?—and so I supplemented them by pointing out that the world also owed him a shave and a clean neck, and by presenting him with the coin aforesaid. And now I suppose—I know—that when he had collected sufficient strength to separate himself from the privet hedge, he will drunker. And Alice Magdala Juby his daughter, will walt upon me to express the family sentiment in regard to my conduct.

'im airff-witted an' arl," she iy. "Fie upon yew an' yewr will say. loikes-settin' a peur ole man agin 'is

And I shall speak to Alice Magdala Juby concerning Freedom, and Con-science, and the Unity of Labor, and the Non-Productive Classes, and the Social Revolution. And of my brilliant friend, Miss Constantia Jupp, of the Puttenham branch of the L. S. P .of Social Progress being primarily re sponsible for Gaffer Juby's conversion to the cause. And when I have duly spoken to Alice Magdala Juby concerning these matters, that lady will retire from my presence speechless with admiration.

I know, because it has happened be I know, because it has happened effore. It has happened weekly during the past two months. Those two months represent the period which has elapsed since first the soul of Mr. Juby was wrested from the toils of bondage, and set upon that shining pinnacle of Needer which the toils of bondage. Freedom which it at present occupies

In the days of his bondage Mr. Juby worked at stonebreaking by the road side. This form of employment is looked upon by the inhabitants of Petterling-and, I suppose, of all country places—as a sinecure which may justly be reserved for the aged and infirm Mr. Juby, being little short of seventy years in age, has some sort of claim to the first qualification; and the fac that he has suffered sunstroke in India, and is accordingly reputed, not without reason, to be "queer in his head", gives him some sort of title to the second." So that Mr. Juby was admitted to the privileges of this sine cure; those privileges consisting in the right to break flints with a small hamuntil seven at night, in return for wage of 2s. 2d. per diem. Six times two are twelve, and twelve plus one equals thirteen, by means of which calculation my mathematical readers will perceive that Mr. Juby-the days of his bondage-enjo average weekly wage of thirteen shill-ings. To a man of advanced and revo-lutionary ideas, like myself, it would not appear that Dan Juby was overpaid for his day's broiling. But, as Mr. Juby himself pointed out—he be-ing then undelivered from folly—they paid you as much in winter for work of a paltry nine hours' duration.

held him first, basking in the swelter-ing heat upon a pile of flints, with welrd blue goggles upon his eyes, and a cabbage-leaf poked edgeways under-neath his cap, and behold him tapping, tapping, with his little hammer, from six in the morning until seven o'clock at night. Behold, further, a gentleman of advanced and revolutionary princi ples (who shall be nameless) exchanging ideas with Mr. Juby concerning ing ideas with Mr. Juby concerning the art of stonebreaking and other matters: such matters comprising many anecdotes concerning the old 60th Rifles, and the Battle of Magdala, and life in the tropics, and the discon fiture of having an intermittent buzzing sound always present in your head. And, finally, behold the shades of night present themselves, when Mr. Juby leaves off tapping, and spits upon a sixpence, and collects his hamm and his goggles and his tea can into neat little bundle, and plods off thre miles across the fields to a small and insenitary dwelling, possessing an or chard and a garden, in the latter o

Rehold this bondslave, then, as I be

ging, digging, digging.

I have been inside that dwelling house of Juby's-once! Ugh!- the smell of it. And ghrr-the darkness and damp of it! But, even so, I shoul have supposed—were my principles other than they are—that it afforded warmer sleeping than the ditch beneath a privet hedge. But these are thoughts that can be left to the Tories. The vital fact is that Juby's dwelling was smell, and dirty, and dark; that he toiled his thirteen hours a day in order to sustain it, and that he necordingly, and of necessity, a fool: But there he was: And fiere, on

the ledge above his bacon beam, was a picture of Lieutenant-Colonel Belper, who during that dark period of slavery formed the chief, the overwhelmin formed the chief, the overwheiming, enthusiasm of Mr. Juby's life. For two torpid and unforgetable hours did Juby hold me within the fetid atmosphere of his living room, whilst I presended to sip at a fumberful of electrifying liquid termed rhubarb wine, and whilst Juby declaimed of the selection and the economic decides. colonel and the colonel's deeds, and the colonel's affability and the surpris-ing merits and intelligence of the el's yellow dog.

Mr. Juby's intimacy with Lieutenant-Colonel Belper was at that time a widely recognized fact. Colonel Bel-per's morning stroll always happened to end in the particular road and at the particular pile of stones where Juby would be tapping, tapping, with his little hammer. And when the country folk came by, and beheld the colonicy folk came by, and benefit the colonicl occupying a seat upon the pile, and holding controversy with Juby on the subject of territorial enlistment, whilst the colonel's yellow dog sat close at hand and unpired with a strained expression, they would touch their caps to the colonel, and gaze conchaintly at Juby, taking it all as a matter of churse. matter of course.

And if you, or I, or anybody else should chance to walk by Juby prior to the colonel's daily advent, Juby would look up thru the goggles, and address one in his own queer formula-for he remembered neither names nor faces, save only the colonel's, having had sünstroke out in India-say "It's Juby, sir" (or "Juby, genel-

men," as the case might be), "ole Dan Juby, o' the Sixtieth. Moight I make so bold as to ask if you have seed mol frand, the Karnel, sir-Lootenant-Karnel Belper, sir, late commanding o' the Banbury District? Foln', an' some genelman, wi' a yaller darg, sir; yew would know 'im be the darg. Thank you, sir; much obloiged. It's only ole Dan Juby, sir." This, then, is how things were with

Juby in the days of his bondage; be-fore my dear friend, Constantia Jupp, of the Puttenham branch of the L. S. P., came down into Petterling, and electrified the gamekeepers with her message of Hope, and discovered a right-of-way thru Colonel Belper's or-chard, and dragged Dan Juby forth into the glorious light of Freedo You may well suppose that I re-

joiced when first Miss Jupp made known to me the fact of her presence in Petterling. She had come down primarily for rest and intellectual quiet: but also to reform our ways, and to make our working folk as rich and healthy as Constantia's efforts have already rendered the slum dwellers of Puttenham. And there was a wretch-ed, class-swollen colonel, it seemed, who, upon being invited by Constantia to attend on Thursday evening at the Town Hall, and hear Constantia's views upon the subject of agricultural depression, had responded with several oaths in the Tamil tongue, and also with a statement to the effect that Mrs. Colonel Belper relieved him of any necessity to drive three miles in order to hear a woman talk. And so, as Constantia justiy pointed out, it be-hooved a truly reforming spirit to inquire into the legality of the barbed wire fencing with which the colonel had surrounded the coppice adjoining his orchard. "If there were any public spirit in Petterling," said Contia, "a man like that would his claws clipped long ago.

So Constantia clipped them; with the result that the colonel had to mend his fencing, and closed up my favorite trespass-hole in the act; and Constantla was given notice by the Squire to leave the cottage which she had rented from him. And as all the cottages in these parts belong to the Squire, Con-stantia has had to return to Puttenham. Which is a fearful blow to the cause of reform in Petterling.

But Constantia did leave us one is it were; the reform of Juby, to wit. She found Juby and his little hamin ow hard he worked for his thirteen shillings; and she inspected the pesti-ferous kennel which he inhabits. And she explained to Juby that he was a coward—which is just the one thing which Dan Juby, late of the 60th hates to be called. She reasoned with him, and caused new and wonderful thoughts to burn within his sunstricken old head. He came to understand how that during the whole of his seventy venerable years of hunger and toll he had starved and labored so that other men might revel, and be drunk, and put up barbed-wire fences to their coppies. And he saw that he and his fellows alone were to blame for this condition of affairs; and he perceized that some sort of action— immediate and determined—was demanded of his manhood. I suppose at least, that he perceived all this; but I therefore, make my guess. All that is certain resolves itself into the facts that Dan Juby is seventy, and has had a sunstroke, and that he sat in the sunshine by his pile of flints, and tapped

and tapped, whilst Comrade Consat at hand and talked and talked. I believe that he laid his some what entangled discoveries before the colonel. And it is stated that this galcolonel. And it is stated that this gar-lant gentleman, after opening and shutting his mouth in fishlike silence for several moments, produced his pocketbook, and wrote out a letter to the doctor at the infirmary, which doc-ument he entreated Juby to lose no time in presenting.

time in presenting. But soon afterwards it came to the colonel's ears that Juby had taken the incredible step of withdrawing his services from the Highways Committee. "Flung 'is 'ammer at me very feet!" was the indignant statement of the Highways Committee-or, rather, of Mr. Overseer Glimp, who is the

Colonel Belper, accompanies, yellow dog, hastened over the twi-lit meadows to Mr. Juby's residence, Colonel Belper, accompanied by the There are varying reports of the cussion which ensued; but I am only certain of the fact that the colonel and very afternoon, as I came upon Juby In the enjoyment of his freedom by the privet hedge. I caught a glimpse of the colonel's forbidding back and flushed, indignant face, as he sternly called to heel his yellow dog, who had sat down, with his best umpire expression,

by the free man's side. So there the matter stands. How it will ferminate I shall not venture to suggest. Alice Magdala Juby, upon whose soil the seeds of Progress have not yet taken root, prophesics the workhouse, and endings that are over more uncomfortable than that.

I only know that Constantia Jupp (L. S. P.) has wholly succeeded in her nission. The man has found his free-