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VOL. XV.-NO. 38.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 16, 1905.

# WEEK'S RECORD IN REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA.

Splendid Courage and Solidarity Shown by Working--men and Peasants.

Matched Only by Government's Cruelty and Bad Faith-Reform Premises Again Broken-Tsarism Tries to Bring ou Grisis Prematurely, but Revolutionists Say They Will Cheese Their Own Time for Fighting-Pope Helps Tsar.

city has been stopped.

An official note has been issued explaining that while the Government is determined to tarry out the reforms determined to carry out the reforms promised by the Manifesto of Oct. 80, it is impossible at one stroke to accustom of the new order. Until the new legis-lation required by the reforms is effected the side laws must be enforced.

except where they are replaced by tem-perary provisions. """ and ""

It is reported that symptoms of It is reported that symptoms of mutiny have appeared in the Seventh Finnish Regiment at Viborg: also that outbreaks have occurred in various regiments in Poland.

At the review of the Smonovsky Regiment at Tsanskoe-Seloe the Emperor addressed the troops, commentation on their steel levalty. At the rest

peror addressed the troops, comment-ing on their tried loyalty. At the regi-mental banquet given by the officers be thanked the regiment for its exem-

sent the following telegram to all cities in Russia: "All your demands will be granted. Continue the strike. Trust in victory. The prospects are good.
Witte agrees to everything. Only Durnovo opposes. Remain Arm." The result here (8t. Petersburg) is that the strikers have appealed to the public not to help the authorities break the strike by assisting in the postoffice as strike by assisting in the postoffice as volunteers. Persons doing so, the strikers say, are "criminals committing grave political offences against the whole Russian people," and they call on the people to boycott such volun-

# Strikers' Power Shown.

The wires are always at the disposa of the Workmen's Council for com nication with other parts of Russia. e wife of the late Prof. Borlkowski wished to inform relatives of the death of her husband, and applied to Premier Witte to send them telegrams, which he declined to do. She then asked Registrated to do. See their works.

Krustalet, Chairman: of the Worksmen's Council, offering him several thousand rubles if he would send them.

He refused the money, but forwarded the telegrams.

warsaw.—Many of the smaller fac tories are going into bankruptey in consequence of their inability to meet the additional expenditure occasioned by the increase of wages which the atrakers forced the owners to grant.

The postal and telegraph authorities

The postal and telegraph authorities estimate that the government is loaing \$50,000 daily by the strike, while the government's loss from tickets during the recent railroad strike is estimated at \$18,500,009.

Eight hundred men employed at the government's central alcohol store have struck for additional pay.

Olga Henkin, who, accompanied by a friend, went to Ivanove to deliver explictionary speeches, was waylaid.

revolutionary speeches. Was waylaid by heoligans at the station and both she and her companion were killed.

# Clamor for Repression.

St. Petersburg.—The reactionary influences are new openly clamoring for repression and a dictator. The distracted Premier continues his negotiations with the Lemstvoists, whose aid

The so-called Landlords' Congress at Moscow, which was composed of representatives of a number of reactionmed to have th cue to attack Witte. The congress bit-terly assailed the Fremier, who, the speakers said, was leading Russia to perdition, and pronounced for the Em-peror and the antiquated Zemsky

The delegates sent by the Zemetvo Congress to consult with Count Witte to-day pointed out that they were not speaking for themselves, but for the mass of the people of the country when they demanded universal suffrage. They said this universal suffrage would be consume to their interests, but that only thereby could the country be saved from shanday and ruin.

DEC. 7.—Count Witte was summoned to Trankos-Selo to-day. It is believed that his visit was connected with the dismission of Minister of the with the dismissal of Minister of the Interior Durnovo, which is apparently

The the Moscow Zemstvoists say they are rady to support Premier Witte on the 65-titions laid down in the resolutions of the Congress, M. Petrunkevitch believes that the idea of co-operation is now too late, and that the only salvation for the government is the retirement of the Witte Ministry and the appointment in its stead of "a appointment in its stead of "a having the confidence of the

# Commot Trust the Army.

In many regions the local authorities are practically unable to protect timestates, owing to the insufficiency of the troops and the temper of the soldiers. The military commanders have secroty notified the landlords that it is doubtful whether the troops will fire upon peasants, and that it is likely that they will make common cause with the peasants and that it is likely that they will make common cause with the peasants and that it is likely that they will make common cause with the peasants and that it is likely that they will make common take with the peasants and that it is likely that the peasants and that it is likely that they will make common take with the former to the common take making a rest effort to relieve the descential in the army; illadouced has been as also to the military budget for the

DEC. 6.—St. Petersburg is quiet, but the people are jeratly arming. All mail and telegraph service out of the city has been stopped.

The General Postoffice in St. Petersburg has partially resumed operation

> State Bank. The practical results of this work are not large, as postul matter does not arrive from the interior The government gave evidences of desire to conciliate the postal and telgraph strikers by publishing rules for compensation in case of disablement compensation in case of disablement and for pensions to widows. The postal employees, who had been with-out salaries for five weeks, are return-ing to work, the authorities consenting to cancel the dismissals for forming union. This practically amounts to

Two thousand volunteers are assisting

the five hundred employees who die

not strike. . . . The money-order sion is manned by clerks from

authorities to permit the formation of a union. The telegraph office is still undermanned. The labor organizations of Mosco and St. Petersburg have decided tem-porarily to waive the demand for an eight-hour day till the proletariat are hetter prepared; also to avoid partial

surrender by the government, as the conflict arose out of the refusal of the

# A Typical Governor.

The news of the assassination of Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff, ex-Minister of lutionist in the Governor's palace Saratoff, on Dec. 5, had been preceded by horrible stories of the manner in which Sakharoff had been repressing agrarian disorders. He corralled peas ants with Cossacks, and had then beaten with the soldiers' whips. Sakharoff pursued the system adopted by Prince John Obolensky, former Gov-ernor-General of Finland, in suppressing the agrarians in the vicinity of Kharkoff several years ago, whe prince caused the peasants t whipped by relays of Cossacks, and

It is rumored that the military engi-

Moscow.—The elaborate measures taken by the police and military for the protection of men who are willing to return to work have failed to induce any of the striking telegraphers to resume. A meeting of 2,000 striker unanimously pronounced against yield-ing. The Finnish delegates declared that all the telegraphers of Finland were ready to enter the union and sup-port the strike. These hundred strik-ers have been dismissed under the decree of Interior Minister Durnovo.

Warsaw.—Thirteen unions of civil engineers, lawyers, teachers, physi-cians, and clerks have formed a Polish League of Leagues as an annex of the Russian League of Leagues.

The local police have petitioned the Chief for better pay, housing, and treatment. They require a favorable answer during the week, otherwise

they threaten to strike. Advices from Odessa, Kieff, Rostoff, and Kharkoff say that many mer-chants find it impossible to transact business, and are leaving the country.

business, and are leaving the country.
Kharkoff.—The employees of the
Kharkoff & Kursk and Kharkoff &
Ekaterinoslav railroads struck to-day.
Bielostok.—The employees of the
Bielostok & Kieff Ballroad have declared a strike in sympathy with the

# More Sailors Mutiny.

DEC. 8.—Fresh disorders are re-ported from Kronstadt. It is said that the loyal troops were obliged to fire on

Riots are also reported to have occurred among the troops returning from Manchuria.

The sailors of the Fourteenth and

The sallors of the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Divisions, among whom a chronic condition of mutiny has prevailed for some time, were finally surrounded by troops here this morning, were marched to piers, embarked on barges, and dispatched to Kronstadt. The men had presented petitions for improvement in service conditions; the reply being that they would be transferred to Kronstadt, they held a meeting and refused to go until martial law was raised at Kronstadt. The Adwas raised at Kronstadt. The Admirally then decided to use force. A court-martial under Admiral Tomashovich has been appointed to try the

It is reported that the garrison Schlussciberg Fortress has practice mutinied and is joining in the demi

nutfield and as joining in the tremain for the liberation of political prisoners. It is reported that the Ladogs Begi-ment at Lomza, Poland, recently mu-tinled, and that after a struggle with a

are being killed by rebellious troops. Reserve officers are not permitted to return home.

Warsow.-The Fifteenth Company of the Rehsholm Intenty Regiment of the Guard has mutinize and demanded the dismissal of its officers for brutal treatment. The Colonel has promised compliance.

compliance.

The religiond men at Rigs and Orloff struck last night as as protest against the frechamation of martial law in the Baltie province. Similar news comes from Samsira, the disployees of the Elatinat Rainrad have struck because of the problemation of martial law.

St. Petersburg—The striking tele-

situation, and the tie-up continues practically complete.

# Run on Government Banks.

The Council of Workmen's Delegates has distributed leadets urging the workers to withdraw their deposits from the savings banks. The effect, if they comply, may be calculated from the fact that there are more than 5,000,000 depositors, while the cash bout \$450,000,000.

DEC. 8.—There is a beavy run to day on the government savings banks. The depositors demand their money in

A battalion of military engineers has mutinied at Gora Kalwarya, near Warsaw. The military authorities have rethat it would provoke greater disturbances.

The military telegraphers at Kieff have refused to take the places of striking civilians.

ive railway strikes have begun, as a consequence of the Govern-ment's breaking faith with the men-Some days ago the railway workers called on Witte to release an engineer named Sokoloff, who had been tried by court-martial for sedition and sen-tenced to death. The demand was backed by the threat of a railway strike and the Premier was given twelve hours in which to reply. He promised to free Sokoloff. It now appears that the promise was broken and okoloff hanged. The Moscow Railway Association

has decided to support the post and telegraph strikers to the extent of refusing to transmit cipher messages for the government or private persons.

The delegates of the Polish railway employees have decided to continue

work until the Russian railways declare a general strike. The German government has asked government of Russia to protect the Warsaw gas works, which are the

property of a German company.

Peasant disorders have broken out in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. Prin cess Troubetskoy's estate, near Eliza the neighborhood of Gatchina (the site of an Imperial palace, 30 miles from St. Petersburg) to suppress the peas-

Toulon, France.-Serious disturb and officers of two Russian torpe boat destroyers which are about to be quelled and fresh crews for the detroyers will be sent to Toulin.

# Government's Challenge.

DEC. 10. — The premises of the Printers' Union in St. Petersburg were surrounded by troops yesterday after noon and all present were arrested ng them Krustaleff, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the men's Council, and Kiselietch, President of the Printers' Union. The railway workers in Livonia have

struck against the proclamation of martial law there. While a large part of the postal employees have returned to work, the telegraph strike continues. The govsanguinary afray occurred this morning. Postmen attempted to dissuade

in connection with this strike. A volunteers who are taking the pla of strikers. Oone of the volunteers drew a revolver, killed two postmen and wounded a third, and was h stabbed. The policemen and soldiers fied. One policeman was shot. fied. One policeman was shot.

'The news of the arrest of Krustaleff

The news of the arrest among the workingmen, and may bring on a general strike. Krustalen, as he is called, the that is not his right name, is regarded as the brains of the revolutionary movement. He has displayed genius in organizing the industria and political strikes, which have ter

rorised the government.
In some quarters it is believed that In some quarters it is believed that the government, realising that a great struggle with the workmen and the Socialist organisations was inevitable in January, arrested Erustales with the intention of deliberately precipitating matters by challenging the organisations before they were prepared. Its show of strength also gives color to the report that the Duma election law, which will be promulgated next week, is to be followed by energetic measures to "restore order" by martial law.

At the same time it is under-stood that it is the intention of the government to go a step further in the direction of appeasing the peas-ants by providing for purchase by them on the instalment plan of a portion of the crown and public lands.

tion of the crown and public lands.
Such a program would indoubtedly receive the sympathy of the business interests, like the manufacturers of St. Petersburg, who yesterday passed a resolution in favor of prosecuting the agitators to the full axtent of the law; but it would provoke the Socialists and revolutionaries to desperation. The Liberais also believe that such a policy would be succided and would be sure to involve repression, an armed conflict with the proletariat, and bloody revolution.

# Workingmen's Plans. In an interview yesterday, M. Krus

[It is probable that a general strike will be declared just after Christmas. Delegates who were sent to all parts of the country report that the proposal for a strike has been welcomed, with enthusiasm, and in fact that the whole country is ripe for revolution. A vast majority of the markings are true resolutions to rkmen are true revolut rvation sometimes compels funte their political aims.

# SOCIALISM

# Report of July Strike Shows Growing Strength.

Centrary to Associated Press Reports It Appears that the Demonstration Was Very Impressive-Spanish Fro leteriat Taking its Place in the World-Army of Labor.

"La Revue Socialiste" gives an in eresting account of the one-day gen on July 20 as a protest against complicity of the government in the schemes by which a ring of mon-opolists raised the prices of food much after the fashion of our own Meat Trust. In all the news dispatch es at the time this strike was reporte to have been a complete failure. - now appears, however, that it as

quite the reverse.

The Spanish workingmen, says "La Revue Socialiste", have two distinct words for two species of strikes: The word "huelga" designates an ordinary strike, almost always for an econobject—increase of wages, reducti ours, improvement of conditions in the shop, etc.—and whose duration cannot be foreseen; the other word, "paro" means a concerted cessation of work, for a predetermined-period, generally short, whose object is forcibly to manifest the proletarian feeling favor, usually, of some political de-

The movement which we speak of was of the latter sort. It was decided on and conducted by the joint action of the Socialist Party and the General Unior of Workingmen, the trade-union federation which is in sympathy with our party.

Navarre and Aragon were the only provinces in which the movement did not show strength. It was strongest industry is most developed and whe Socialism and trade unionism have their strongholds, 60,000 miners and metal workers walked out—34,700 of hem in the city of Bilbao and its entander. In the province of Gallia there were 11,000 strikers; in Leon and Bert-insdura, 10,000; in the two Cattles, 25,000—nearly all in the cities of Madrid and Valadolid. In Catalogia Madrid and Valadolid. In Catalodia our party is weak, the working-class population being pretty evenly divided into Amarchista, simple Republicans and advocates of Catalonian independence; in this province 12,500 joints in the strike, nearly sill of them in the city of Mataro. As for the other provinces, the strikers numbered 32,000 in Valencia and Murcia, where she bourgeofs Republicans are strong; and bourgeofs Republicans are strong; and 13,000 in Andalusia, the chief Anarchist stronghold; in this latter region, it was niëfable that a large proportion of the strikers were agricultural laborers.

In all, about 155,000 workingme joined the demnostration. To give a just idea of its proportions, it may be said that this is as if, in the United States, six or seven hundred thousand workingmen had participated in such movement. Considering the in trial backwardness of Spain and the tunities for organization, the sho is a very good one and indicates that the population is rapidly awaking.

SPAIR'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS The official figures are published of the results of the Spanish municipal elections, which took place early in November. At the previous two years ago, the Conservative perty then in office obtained, as usual, large majorities in most councils. This year the Liberals, being in power, secured Romero Robledo Conservativo the Carlists II4, the Regionalis 104, the Carlists 114, the Regionalise chiefly Catalan home rulers, 51, the Socialists, for the first time, 21, the Republicans 606, while 255 municipal councillors were returned as Indepen-dents, and 38 as undefined. The Rethe already strong representation the possessed, and have achieved this in possessed, and have achieved this fa-crease, not in the rural parishes, but in the towns. Both the general and the municipal elections indicate that they, the still only a minority. have extended their organization, since they united under the leadership of Sector sameron and his lieutenants. The condition was weekened by the dissentient Radical Republicans in Enre-long Madrid, and Valencia, and by the Federal Intransignants in Control of the Pederal Intransignants in Control of the Intransignants in Control of the Intransignants in Control of the Intransic Internation Internat eral Intransigeants in Catalonia. One of the features of the recent mu-nicipal elections was the bitter strift between the Republicans and the So-cialists. Three of the latter and their

A BULWARK AGAIGST PRODRESS. The United States Senate is now pre-ared at all times to offer a solid front gainst any initiative on the part of the common people. It is an almost imp nable fortress of capitalists, wishous single proletarian sympathy. It will no every effort of any value that the House

# FRENCH CONGRESS

# Socialists Prepare for the General Elections.

Decide to Mominate Independently in All Districts-Ouestion of Attitude at Secend Ballot Left Open-Bill for Disestabilishment of Church Pass.d at Last-Old Age Pension Bill Discussed-Growth of Unions.

The annual congress of the Socialist Party of France, held at Chalons-sur-Saone, Oct. 29 to Nov. 1, occupied itself chiefly with the duty of making provision for the general election which will be held next May, to choos a Chamber of Deputies for another five years. It had to consider especial ly the attitude to be assumed by the party on the electoral field at first and at second ballot, toward the various bourgeois republican and radical ele

As was to be expected, two genera endencies showed themselves-that of the former adherents of the "bloc" who considered it of great importance to give active support to the remuli-can elements of the bourgeoisle in cases where a Socialist could not be elected, and that of the old "irrecon cilable opposition", who regard bour-geois republicanism as a delusion and a snare.

Cachin moved—that candidates be nominated by the party in all districts. with instruction to the National Coun cil to take immediate steps for a vigorous campaign.

Lafargue moved a further declaration that the Socialist Party, having constantly proved by deeds its loyalty to the republic, could afford to leave rerbal protestations of such loyalty to the bourgeois politicians tion, were always ready to betray the republic for their own personal or class interests; that our party no longer consent to be used by the bourgeols republicans; that in the coming elections, in cases where we do not win first or second place at the first ballot, our party should remain entirely neutral at the second; the party organizations in the various departments being allowed, however, a

This motion expressed the views of the opponents of the "bloc" policy.

Vaillant offered a motion which would have left both points entirely to the option of the departmental fed-

Willim presented a motion on the same lines as Cachin's, but fuller in

same lines as Cacains, but tuner in detail.

Finally, there was the motion of Edvelin, opposite in real-to-that of Lufargue, providing that our party, in the event of its not being successful at the first belief in any district, should approve the point of the providing that our providing the providing successful at support the most advanced bourgeois candidate at the second ballot, on con-dition of the latter formally pledging himself against all reactionary poli-cies—violence against the labor organi-zations, war, and colonial aggression; and declaring that this attitude was to and declaring that the articule was to be taken solely as in the interest of the working class, taking advantage of the conflicts within the possessing classes and preserving for the prote tariat the existing rights and liberties to be used as means to the establish ment of the Co-operative Common

On an informal roll-call vote, 158 delegates supported the Cachin motion and 115 that of Vaillant, the large ma jority thus declaring in favor of re quiring the party organization in all districts to nominate independently for the first ballot at least. As to the and point, 131 favored leaving it entirely to the departmental federa tions; 73 declared for general co-opera tion with the republican elements on second ballot; 31 were opposed to all such co-operation.

adoption of resolutions providing that party nominations must be made in all listricts and leaving the departments federations free to use their judgment as to the best policy "in the interest of the proletariat and the Socialist Republic" in so far as concerns their action at second ballot.

A further resolution, moved by Cam bler and Lorris, was adopted by a nar-row majority, providing that the party should in no case, on first or second ballot, give its support to any "independent" Socialist candidate, but "independent" Socialist candidate, but should actively oppose such dissidents and declare them not to be true Socialists. This has reference to certain

cases where men hitherto prominent in the party and put by it in positions of trust, have come to think themselves more important than the party itself and, without necessarily renouncing or betraying its principles, have defied its discipline and depend on their personal following to elect them, even the the party should prefer other candidates.

Gustave Hervé was re-elected to the National Council, along with all the other old members. This might not have been the case, as many of the comrades disagree with his extreme anti-militarist position (explained in earlier numbers of The Worker), but for the fact that he is being proseearlier numbers of The Worker), but for the fact that he is being prose-cuted by the government for his "sedi-tions" addresses to the soldiers; the party would not, of course, disavow him at such a moment, even the it might be far from sharing all his

At last the bill for the separation of At last the bill for the separation of state and church has gone into effect. The Senate passed it on Dec. 6 by a vote of 181 to 102. The result was announced anid cries of "Vive is liberta" and "Vive is république".

This terminates a union of church and state, quite anomalous in a republic, which has lasted for one hundred and four years. Under the old law all church building were government

of the opinion that the only practices method of reducing this evil is a constant propaganda, individual and collective, to demonstrate to the workingmen the harm demonstrate to the workingmen the harm which is does them from every point of view. All affiliated organizations are advised to help in such a propagands.

# ber of the Cabinet. By the provisions of the new law this connection will be gradually dissolved. In 1006 the "public worship budget" will be only \$6,800,000, as against \$8,400,000 this year, and it will soon disappear altogether. The terms of the bill are vary IN GERMANY. gether. The terms of the bill are very gether. The terms of the bin are valy favorable to the churches—especially to the Catholic, which is the leading religious organization in that country. When its provisions have gone into

full effect, the religious bodies wil

stand on about the same footing as in America—will be free from state inter-

ference in their own affairs and will

have to depend upor the good will of their advocates for financial support.

The Chamber of Deputies is discus

ing the Old-Age Pensions Bill. The

plan is that each workman shall be

required to contribute 10 centimes (2 cents) daily, each employer must con-tribute a like amount, and the state

will make an equal contribution-in al

108 francs (\$21.60) per year per werk-ingman employed. Out of the fund so

created, every workingman on reach

the rural districts. Taking into ac-

amount is too small, of course, but

even this would save tens of thousands from pauperism or suicide in old age.

The bill is being pushed by the Sc

present ministry, which inherited its

pire without passing it. In that case

a better proposal and a more vigorous fight for it in the next parliament is

The annual report of the trade un-

ions of France shows that organized labor in that country is making steady

progress. Last year there were 4.62

organizations with 781,344 members in France, an increase of 389 unions and

05 768 members over the previous year

Close to 70,000 women are organized

est organized numerically; next follow

the metal workers, textile workers, miners, and building trades in order.

IN ARGENTINA.

Proceedings of Trade Union Congress

-For Repprochament of Socialists

and Anarchists-General Strike Con

The General Union of Workingmen of the Argentine Republic exception held its third ennual congress a

Buenos Ayres. Seyenty local unions with about 6,000 members, were rep

resented. One of the principal points considered was the relation between

this organization, in which Socialist thought prevails, and the Argentine Labor Federation, which is anarchis-

tic. By a large majority the following

Whereas, The reasons which separate

the Socialist workingmen and the Anarchist workingmen are rooted in two schools of so-

clology and two conceptions as to the de

termining forces in economic history; and
Whereas. The ending of the rivalry be

pected only as a result of continued indus

Declares, That solidarity is nevertheless

most effective means for the common eman cipation, and that the General Union of

with the Labor Federation and come to an

agreement, in which each of the two hodies

shall preserve its autonomy in so far as con

progressively wrests from the capitalist class the reforms which are necessary to prepare its political, economic, and social emancipation. The Congress therefore fur-

ther deprecates the discords which show themselves between workingmon of differ

ent political tendencies and decides that a suergetic propaganda ought to be under taken, by the labor press and in the local

unions, to put an end to these polemics o

controversies, which, far from being kep within the bounds of courteous and usefu

iscussion, tend only to embitter the rel ions between Socialist and Ausrchist work

The general strike was the subjec

whelming majority, of the following

The general strike—that is, the conscio

and spontaneous abandonment of work by all the workingmen of a given locality, for

the purpose of parsiying the industries necessary to the economic life of that local ity—can be, in certain circumstances o

against the coercive measures taken by the government to check the development of

It was decided that no strikes of this nature should be supported except when ordered by a three-fifths vote of the union members in the locality concerned and sanctioned, further, by the Excentive Committee.

Among the other actions of the congress which are of general interest was the adoption of the following:

Alcoholism is undoubtedly one of th

great causes contributing to the mental i feriority of the workers. The Congress

time and place, an effective means for pressing the protect of the working

It is only by a close union of the work-

resolution was adopted:

Congress

cerns methods.

sidered-Against Alcoholism.

The transport workers are the

rogram from the Combes ministry, is

Altho the

cialists and the Radicals.

to be hoped for.

# Spirit of Jena Congress Voiced in the Reichstag.

August Bebel Says the Proletarist, het Cabinet Ministers, Will Now Deolde Questions of Peace and War-Warns Government Against Helping Tsarism-Universal Suffrage Question in Saxony Grows Acute.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.-August Bebel cre ated a sensation in the Reichstag to-day by his attack on the Government's jingo foreign policy. Referring to the Kaiser's speech at the unveiling of the that the English people were hostile to the Germans and that Germany ing the age of sixty is to be entitled to a pension for the rest of his life, amounting to 360 francs (\$72) a year must therefore have a bigger army and in the cities and 240 francs (\$48) in navy, the Socialist veteran chall the statement, declaring that the Ger man and British peoples did not hate each other and had no reason to, but count the lower cost of living in France, this would perhaps be as good as \$100 or \$05 respectively in city and country, in the United States. The that the ruling class alone had an intility. He also censured the Kaiser in evere terms for his conduct in the Morocco affair, which came so near plunging France and Germany into war for the benefit of financiers and He declared that now, since Russ program from the combes ministry, is pledged to its support, the outcome cannot be foreseen. Very possibly the present parliament, which has less than five months to continue, will ex-

absolutism is approaching its end, Germany enjoys the distinction of being the most reactionary state in th world, and created much merriment by referring to Emperor William' telegram to Emperor Nicholas, "Th Admiral of the Atlantic greets the Admiral of the Pacific", adding that the "Admiral of the Pacific" meanwhile had grown very pacific. He also mentioned the cartoon published in a comic paper representing "the Admiral of the Pacific" in a washtub swimming des perately for the shore with remnants of his wardrobe, and added: the Admiral of the Atlantic will never

The climax came, however, when I referred to the situation in Russela as proof that the time is coming when the proletariat and not the cabine ministers would decide questions of "What the Russian people are nov

can be done by other European peo les," he said. "If you do not take care to make the Fatherland what it should be, so that the workingmen will giadly defend it, they will raise the question whether they will defend

The Socialist Deputies shouted their assent to this remark, which caused great commotion on the Govern

DRESDEN, Germany, Dec. 3.-The locial Democrats held several largely attended meetings here this morning Saxony. After the meeting the pro testers paraded, but the parade was interfered with by the police, who finally used their sabres, wounding a number of the demonstrants and makng several arrests.

Later there was an attempt to make a demonstration in front of the Schloss, but the crowds were dispersed at the point of the sabre.

Reports from Chemnitz say that sev. eral meetings were held there to pro-test against the law and that the parades following the meetings were dispersed by the police, several arrests

# GOOD GAINS IN REPLIE

The recent municipal election in Berlin resulted in a net gain of three seats in the City Council by the Socialists apture four more. In sixteen wards in which the total vote is 41,254 the Socialists polled 30,681. In Freiburg, Germany, our comrade

Landtag, defeating the Clerical candi

# SWISS CITY ELECTIONS. While thru the combined efforts of

all the old parties in Switzerland the ocialists were prevented from increasing their numbers in Parliam altho they cast a larger general vo than ever, our comrades are neverthe less winning in local elections. Victo ries have been achieved recently in Bern, Winterthur, Biel, Loss, and other places. .

# MUNICIPAL VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

The Socialists of St. Helens, Eng and, have elected their whole munic pal ticket. The victory was more sweeping than either friends or foes expected. What makes it more remarkable is the fact that the popula-tion of St. Helens is largely Catholic, and the clergy of that church are in general very active in opposition to So

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN.

The number of unemployed in Japan, fellowing the return of troops from the field, estimated at 700,000 men, is ausing uneasiness in view of the in dustrial depression now prevailing and the unlikelihood of a revival in busi-ness in the near future.

# THE "BAFE AND SANE" LEADERS.

When I pick up a capitalist paper and ead a glowing euogy of some labor leader. know that that lebor leader has at least we distinct afflictions—the one is more and they go together. Put it down that when the capitalist who is exploiting you credits your leader with being wise and Tring you.-Bugene V. Debs.

# THE TRUSTS STILL GROW.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

# Not Scared by Roosevelt's Threats of "Curbing."

The Meat Trust Captures Rooks Mountain Region—Consolidation of Lead Companies at Hand—The New York Central Completes Its Trolley. Chain.

DENVER, Dec. 10.—The Beef Trust of Chicago has purchased a controlling interest in the Denver Union Stockyards, and will take control Jan 1. The stockyards will be run in connect tion with the two local plants bought

by the Trust early in September.
The Trust is new in control of the live-stock situation in the West.—New

Ive-stock situation in the West.—New York Times appecial.

The foregoing news item shows how little effect the Administration's special tacular prosecutions under the Anti-Trust Law have or can have. After many months of effort and enormous legal expense the Government succeeded fin levying fines of a few thousand dollars—just in time to use the "victory" as campaign capital. The amount of the fines is but a drop in the bucket compared to the annual amount of the nines is but a grop in the bucket compared to the annual profits of the Trust which has the power to recoup such losses in a single day by raising ment prices a haif-cont

day by raising ment prices a nair-coar a pound.

Trustification, in this and other in-dustries, goes right on. A few days ago the "Times", which is very well informed on financial affairs, said:

The National Lead interests, which here-tofure have stood in the way of a merges of that company with the United Lead Com-pany, have changed their attitude and new

pany, have changed their attitude and now the consolidation of the two companies is said to be a matter of certainty. The decision of the United Lend Company, to proceed at once with the construction of a plant near St. Louis was instrumental in bringing about a change in the attitude of the National Lead interests, which had

objected to the proposed merger. • • •
The decision of these interests to recognize-the position taken by the United Lead Company was, further hastened by the knowledge which became common property yesterday that the American Smelting in-terests and purchased a large block of Na-tional Lead common in the open market.

• This along with the other stockolders who favored the co said to place the United Lead interest in control of the National Company.

A man closely in touch with the affairs of the United Company and restorday:
"This time the deal will go thru. The National Load Company, I believe, is short the deal will go thru. The National Load Company, I believe, is short the deal gracifically the whole supply beautiful the whole supply beautiful the whole supply beautiful the deal of the state of that the United Company was ready to go ahead with the building of its factories, has

hauged the situation material Another very recent step in consolidation is the acquisition by the Dela-ware & Hudson Company of the Que-bec Southern and the South Shore railways in Canada.

New York Central interests, which comprise the Vanderbilt-Andrews traction syndicate, have purchased co tion syndicate, have purchased control of the Rochester Railway and Light Company, thus practically completing a chain of trolley lines from Albany to Buffalo. The New York Central interests last spring acquired the Rochester & East Rapids Railwaye running southeast as far as Genera. Rochester & East Rapids Ranivaly running southeast as far as Geneva, a distance of forty eight miles. The sys-tem of the Rochester Railway and Light Company covers 105 miles of Light Company covers 105 miles track in Monroe and Wayne coun

# POWERS OF FRANCHISE COMPANIES

UTICA, N. Y.—Supreme Court Jus-tice Maurice L. Wright has rendered ality of the law which gives to elecand power companies required in the attempts to furnismunicipalities with light and power.

# AMERICAN TORACCO TRUST SCARES GERMAN CAPITALISTS.

BERLIN, Germany—Memorials have been presented to the Prussian government advising opposition to the effects of the American Tobacco Company in or the American Tobacco Company.

Germany. The government has or
ed thoro inquiries regarding the ster, and Prussian boards of trade
now employed in conducting them.

# W. F. OF M. PLANS FOR CO-OPERATIVE MINIMO

DENVER, Colo. - The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners last night decided to submit a proposition to the unions to raise a fund of \$1,000,000, with which to emfund of \$1,000,000, with which to em-bark in the mining business on a co-operative basis. It is planned to have each member of the federation contribute \$10. One of the benefits of the plan, the committee believes, will be to give employment to man-bers of the union who are deprived of work by reason of the employers' card system how in use in Colorado and other states. other states.

# MAN AND BEAST.

The president of the trust, in an attable after-tune mood, stopped to converse with old George, a stableman.

"Well, George, how goes it?" he said, taking a dollar cigar from his mouth.

"Fair to middlin", sir," George answered.

"Fair to middlin, sir," George answered and leoked and he continued to currycomb a bay horse while the president smoked and leoked on is a good-humored silence.

"He and this here hose." George said, suddenly, "has worked for your firm six-teen years."

"Well, well," said the president thinking a little fallitly of George's seren delian

teen years."
"Well, well," said the president, thinking a liftle fulltily of George's seven-delian
salars. "And I suppose you are both prette
highly valued, George, sh!"
"R'm," said George. "The both of i
was took sick last week, and they got
doctor far the hose. But they just declar
my pay."—Eh.

.

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is The Worker goes to press on Wedner or opposite the communications in time to react office by Monday, whenever possible. spinints about the business or editorial sement of the paper should be ad-ed to the Beard of Directors. Socialist erative Publishing Association. In im atreet, New York.

York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. he Socialist Party has passed through d general election. Its growing po-adicated by the increase of its vote 96.96 (Presidential) ...... 96.961



Steel Magnute Schwab deples that he is planning to get himself a seat in the United States Senate from wada. But we have often observed that such denials are to be interpreted to an inverse sense.

We heartily regret to learn that John ns has accepted a position in the British Ministry. The correspon cent of the "Evening Post" rightly said, a few days before the list of apbell-Bannerman's colleagues was ed, that If Burns took such a ition he might be gaining a grea sonal honor, but he would destroy his own value as a labor leader. Well, be has done it. Exit Burns. True, his value has not been great. He has been a pretty "safe and sane" - which is to harmless and decless slatter mem her in the Commons: Yet it is too ba to see him leaving the ranks of the dtion and tying himself, up with Featherstone-Asquith.

Dispatches from Chicago say that mbers of the Wagon Workers Union have made voluntary confeions telling the details of the slugging plot which is said to have been mid metly responsible for the death of C. J. Caristrom." Such reports should not be taken too seriously. The Work er has already shown up the crooked mes involved in some of the prosec of trade-union men in Chicago ce the big meat workers' and team ca' strikes. We observe that these men were on trial. "Voluntary tions" under such circumstance may or may not be true. 'They have "sweat box" and the "third de o" in Chicago as well as in New

So the Municipal Ownership League le are getting suspicious of Bir S. Coler, eh? Say he is coquettin with McCarren already? Well, they are very innocent, indeed-those of o are innocent at all. Did not have a chance to size Coler up 1902? And did not we Socialists the pains to refresh their memorie foring the late campaign? The ma who, as candidate for Governor, could late the coal-mine plank in his atform, as Coler did before Election Day in the coal-strike year, surely ed not scruple at chucking over t O. L. platform after he has won en it this year. How many object les ns do these guileless "practical re formers" need before they will begin eyes, instead of using Hearst's?

drew Carnegle has said in prais George W. Perkins that "This young actually sweetened sordid busi-"That is all very nice, bu used something less etheres the job of sweetening Republican -\$50,000 of other people in each campaign. fully free and easy notions of th to be made of trust funds?

But after all, is the attitude of and McCall any more imputhan that of Carnegie himself world with their colosse. before the investigation

the only competent judges as to what use of the policyholders' money w be best for the policyholders. But it was the canny steelmaster himself, model of propriety that he is, who justified his vast wealth and his bustness conduct, some fifteen years ago, by proclaiming the theory that. "the rich have not produced the wealth they hold, but alleging that they ought to control it because they can use it better than the producers and rightful owners could

The following is a partial list of men who paid from \$1,500 to \$20,000 each to the publishers of "Fads and Fancles" for having their blographie written nicely, with all the discreditable episodes left out:

John Jacob Astor, Charles T. Yerkes William K. Vanderbilt, Henry M. Fingler, Perry Belmont, Senator John F. Dryden, Charles M. Schwab, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Collis Potte Huntington, Timothy L. Woodruff, William Astor Chanler, James J. Hill, Lewis Nixon, Levi Parsons Morto William C. Whitney, Anthony N. Brady, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Senator Stephen B. Eikins, Levi Ziegler Leiter, Benjamin N. Duke, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich J. Bergont Margan, Thumas E. ich, J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F Ryan, Thomas W. Lawson, Peter Lor-illard, James R. Keene, Foxball P. Keene, Bishop Henry C. Potter, and H. B. Hyde.

It is an interesting list. The char acter of "Fads and Fancies" has been pretty fully discussed. The publishe says it is not a blackmalling scheme you can take his word for it, or you can ask his definition of the word "blackmail". Anyhow, that question is now in the courts. What interests us is just the truly representative character of the gentlemen named 'pillars of society", all of them: Alas, that their true biographies will not be published. We don't mean the story of their private lives-for Mr. Comstock probably wouldn't let us read that part of it. If it were to be print ed. We mean the secret record of their careers in business and in politics. It would be the most wonderful history ever written of the spoliation of a pec nle and the destruction of a republic.

What a shame that the reputation of fine "captain of industry" like Corev should be dragged into the newspo pers! Really, is so great a man as the President of the Steel Trust not to be allowed to change wives when he likes without being subjected to the vulgar criticism of common mortals? Evi dently Whitelaw Reid was not so far avrong in saying that the United States is "no fit country for a gentleman to live in." As for Corey, we are remind ed of the response of a fine lady of the court of Louis XV when someone ex pressed a doubt whether the soul of lately deceased nobleman had gone up or down-"Depend upon it, monsteur the good Lord will think twice before he damps a man of such birth and breeding."

Chauncey M. Depew, chief lackey for the Vanderbilt family and Senator from the New York Central, emphatically denies the report that he is to resign his membership in the Million nires' Club at Washington. ... He ha resigned from the Board of Director of the New York Life-resigned under pressure, too-and he thinks that ought to satisfy the insolent public. There is no reason, either logical or visionary, he says, "why I should resign from the Senate." We agree that would not be logical for so faithful a servant of a great corporation to quit such a "good thing". As for visionary reasons, we don't just know what h means by the phrase. We can con ceive a moral reason why he should resign-Mr. Hughes might explain it expect Depew to regard moral reasons as anything but visionary. Wherefore, he will stay as long as the voters will

The Mutual Life has reformed. Pr McCurdy has resigned the presidency and a very estimable capitalist name Frederic Cromwell has been chosen as his successor. On Wednesday of last week he gave out an interview. On Thursday be spoke to the reporters as follows:

"I don't feel exactly right abou what I said to you yesterday, and I am going to make a clean breast of it. When I talked to you then, I had been instructed to withhold the fact that Instructed to withhold the fact that Mr. Peabody's name had been brought up and tabled and that a committee had been appointed to consider the question of the company's presidency. So I made you a little speech in which I said that the meeting had been entirely harmonious. This morning I read in the newspapers that you had found out everything that happened. I realize that while the trustees got me to lie for them yesterday, some of realize that while the trustees got me to lie for them yesterday, some of them lied to me in saying that they would give out nothing about the meeting. So hereafter I am going to tell everything that happens when we

First the Trustees Instruct the Pr dent to ile. Then they break faith with him and tell another storywhether true or not, who knows? And 'trustees", they are, mind you! Max Nordau wasted paper and luk when he wrote a whole book on the ques-tion "Who Lies?" He might have answered his query in two words-"Capi

Another eminent disciple of Ananias is Secretary of the Trensury Shaw-

office, he is a successful banker. fort of morality acquired in that occu patidh. He coolly suggests that, in order to "relieve the money market" and fmake the currency flexi national banks be allowed to issue, in addition to their ordinary secured rich are the trustees of other men's benknotes, a lot more without secure"-frankly admitting that the lity. He says that if the notes were made to look just like the ordinary es in all respects save for the omi sion of the few significant words about security, the public would take the notes and never know the difference until the bank went to smash, of course. Fine scheme especially from an asso ciate of Square-Deal Publicity Roose

> The free distribution of seeds by the United States government to farmers and others who may ask for them has ong been a butt for the alleged jokes of the capitalist editors, who, in their righteous crusade against "paternal ism" in all forms that are not profitable to the possessing class, have lost no occasion to assure us that the whole matter was a humbug, that the seeds were no good, that the farmers and rordeners did not want them and could not use them, and that, in every respect, this free distribution of seeds was a striking example of the imprac ticability of anything that might in the slightest degree smack of Socialism. 'And now here comes thirty of the biggest seed dealers in the country, with a formal protest to Preside Roosevelt, alleging that this free distribution of seeds is a grievous wrong to them, an unlawful and pernicious restraint of trade, and an abuse of governmental functions, because the farmers and gardeners who otherwise would have to buy seeds of them and pay a good profit thereon prefer to use, year after year, those seeds sent out from the government stations, those very seeds which, we are assured, never germinate except by the merest chance. Really, the seed seller and the editors ought to get togethe and prepare a consistent story.

# MITCHELL AND PARKS.

Anent the death of United States Senator Mitchell, convicted land-office boodler of Oregon, the Washington

"Sympathy was expressed every-where around the Capitol to-day as the news of Senator Mitchell's death was Altho convicted of a crime against the law of the land and condemned to a felon's cell, the late Sena tor had many friends in public life and in his long career had done many generous and helpful things that en-

There is nothing surprising in this. That Depew, Platt, Penrose, Clark, and others of that stripe should mourn the departure of so congenial an asse ciate as Mitchell is quite natural. (N. B.-When we wrote the word "stripe" we did not have the Sing Sing fashions in mind-honest.) "Those who knew him best" were in the same line of business, and of course they were helpful to each other. "Of such is the kingdom of"-Capital. But while our great capitalists and

statesmen sadly contemplate Mitchell's ominous end and summon up all their Christian charity to forgive him (for getting "caught with the goods"), let us cell to mind a somewhat parallel case. It is not so long since one Sam Parks, a trade-union officer convicted (and no doubt justly, so far as his single case goes) of bribery and extortion died in prison in this state. His body was attended to the grave by a great crowd of workingmen. And the capitalist press, with ghoulish glee, seized the occasion to proclaim the whole labor movement to be corrupt. because so many of its members honored Parks in death. But we have not bility" and advocate of "law and order" blaming the Senators for their kindly words about Mitchell. What is the difference? Just this: Parks was a man engaged in a good cause and habitunky associating with honest men, who nevertheless became corrupted by our rotten economic system and joined criminal practises against capitalists with his real service to the workingmen of his trade. Hence his name is anathema among the propertied classes. Mitchell was a man con distently and deliberately committed to K dishonest system, who plundered the poor in order to enrich himself and others of his class and who was also lumsy chough to be found out. Among

# THE SCHMITT VOTE.

the capitalists his offense is, therefore

a venial one.

In a recent issue of "Charities" Graham Taylor writes as follows:

"The baneful results of the classconscious industrial struggle were
painfully apparent in San Francisco.
The re-election of Mayor Schmitz for
the third time, or worse still, the reenthronement of his boss, Abs Ruef,
is due not only or even chiefly to the
fight of 4,000 saloons for their existence, to which it has been attributed.
Far more largely was it the unionlabor vote which swept these men into
power for the third time. It too, was
cast as a vote of protest by many good
men and true, who did not prefer the
candidate, or stand for either his weak
policy or his affiliation with corruption. Their protest was so streag
agnitust what they claimed to be the "The baneful results of the cla iame into the politics of San Francisco, that, abnost regardless of the city's interests ,the entire Scientiz ticket was pleeted by 15,000 majority over the

fusion candidates of the two great par-We don't like to use unplease

but pleasant ones would hardly be adequate to character ise the first sentence of this para graph. We fully agree with Mr. Taylor in considering Mayor Sch as a fakir of the first water; we well understand that he is a stalking-hors for Ruef, as McClellan is for Murphy But Mr. Graham is not content with announcing and deploring this truth He goes on to say that the re-election of Schmitz is a demonstration of "the class-conscious industrial struggle". We would wager dollars to doughnuts to the limited extent of our pile (if there were any way of deciding such a question) that Mr. Graham knows better-that he knows that the thoroly class-conscious workingmen of Sa Francisco were actively arrayed against Schmitz and against any and all capitalist candidates. The vote that elected Schmits in San Francisco was even farther from being a class-conscious proletarian vote than was the vote that elected or nearly elected Hearst in New York. So far as it was a working-class vote (which it was in large part, we grant), it was a "sentimental" vote, representing, at the best, only the most rudimentary form o class consciousness—purblind instinct as contrasted with self-controlled res

But even so-putting the straight Socialist vote (which Mr. Taylor does not condescend to notice) out of the on- is Mr. Taylor prepared to call it a "baneful" symptom when masses of feeling, if not thinking, workingmen prefer even a Schmits to the chosen and pledged candidate of the Citizens' Alliance. Would he, good "reformer" that he is, have preferred to see the workingmen of San Fran cisco humbly obeying their bosses and voting for the representative of what is falsely called the "open shop", the deputy of the organization which has defied the courts and trampled on the constitution in Colorado and which is working for the utter destruction of the labor movement?

For us, we regard the Schmitz vote like the Hearst vote in New York and the Dunne vote in Chicago, as a hopeful symptom-not for what it is, but for what it foreshadows-not that it was wise (for we think it was foolish) but that it honestly believed itself to be a labor note. It will learn.

# THE GREAT ABOLITIONIST.

Last Monday was the hundredth birthday of William Lloyd Garrison the Abolitionist. It is in a double sense timely to make some quotations from a memorial article published in the "Evening Post", of which Garrison's son and grands Timely in a double sense—first, because of the centenary observances; second. pecause what is said of the Abolition ist of those old days would so well apply (did h's bourgeois admirers but know iti to the Socialists of to-day. Here is one quotation-Garrison's re

ply when, in 1851, the twentieth anni versary of the "Liberator", some watch: all 1 Means

"Mr. President, If this were a rotter ag or a brickbat, I should know how to receive it. If these cheers were th ells of a frantic mob seeking my life yells of a frantic mob seezing my fire, I should know precisely how to behave. But the presentation of this valuable gift is as unexpected by me as would be the falling of stars from the heavens, and I feel indescribably small before you in accepting it. Why, I have been configurated in this cause million times over. In the darkes bour, in the greatest peril, I have felt just at that moment that it was every-thing to be in such a cause."

things-not that of the self-consciou martyr, but of the man who rejoices in the battle, fare he personally as he

Another time he said that he had always found that a shower of brickbats had a remarkably tonic effect materially strengthening to the back bone."

Here is another bit:

"Garrison never lifted a finger to defend himself, no matter whether assalled by a Tammany mob in New York or a mob of gentlemen in Boston. Neither would be let his friends arm to defend him. What mattered it to him whether his life were lost? He was merely advocating a righteous cause bound to win; and having planted the seed of the abolition of slavery he knew that the plant must grow

With that in mind, read this:

"Yet it was his doctrine to use just as harsh language as was made pos-sible by his familiarity with the Bible and his knowledge of the English lan-guage. I will be as harsh as fruth and as uncompromising as justice, was his watchword. 'On this subject was his watchword. On this subject [slaver] I do not wish to think or speak or write with moderation. The more he saw of the cowardice of the church, the silence of the press, and the indifference of public men, the more he sought to make his words sear and burn. Never did he for a moment regret in after pears his severity and harshisses, and it may be set down now that in no other way could the country have been roused to a sense of its slame and wichedness in telerating the crime of human siavery."

by mild and comfortable do-nothing reformers because their language is not alweigh that of the drawing room or the proper meeting? Let us not forget Garrison—"as herein as broth."

But, the harsh-as truth, he was she that as -truth. Change the most of the part of the p

"alavery" to "capitalism", and this age from Garrison's writing night be an extract from a Socialis

h or editorial of to-day: "I pray you to remember that th s are just as merciful and forbearing as they can be in their sit-uation—not a whit more bruisl, bloody, satanic, than they are obliged to be in the terrible exigencles in which, as slaveholders, they are placed. They are men of like passions with melves; they are of our common untry; and if we had been brough country; and if we had been brought up in the midst of shvery, as they have been—if we had our property in slayes, as they have—if we had had the same training and education that they have received, of course we abould have been just as much dis-posed to do all in our power to sup-port slavery, and to put down freedom the same atrocious acts as them ves. The tree bears its natural frui -like causes will produce like effects But let us return good for evil, by seising this opportunity to deli-

Space forbids us to go further, bu we shall recur to the subject. Let us close by saying that the Socialist movement international as it truly is and "foreign" as its opponents falsely pretend, has its roots deep in Amer can history and can claim as its prope heritage all that is noblest in the past of this nation.

# CAPITAL AND THE LAW.

About a fortnight ago the Court o Appeals of the state of New York rendered a remarkable decision—remark able, because we expect only decisions against the labor movement-in which it held that an agreement between an employer and a trade union by which the former pledges himself to employ only union men is a valid and binding contract-not, as the employers con tended, illegal and void as being "in restraint of competition" and "contrary to public policy".

Hardly a week elapsed before the employers' associations of the structural iron trades in New York made clear their intention to break their agreement with the unions and try to establish what they call the "open shop". By that phrase they mean really a closed shop-closed against all workingmen not acceptable to the boases' organization. They notified the nen that henceforth no man could be hired by any employer belonging to the association unless he carried a card from the "employment bureau" (actually a strike-breaking bureau) of the employers' association.

The coincidence is significant. No doubt the bosses expected that the court would decide in their thyor, as sanal, and release them from th agreement into which they had freely entered when it suited their interest to do so. For a wonder, the cour disappointed them. Then, withou caltation, they resolved to defy the shw and to repudiate the agree which the court had declared valid.

This much do capitalists care fo the law.

On behalf of our readers, we must urge our correspondents to be more brief and concise especially in the dis-cussion of party matters which direct by interest only the local comrades.

A reader of The Worker askin Why do you not pay more attention to the Industrial Workers of the World? We answer: Because we conceive it is the duty of The Worker to the cause of Socialism, not to mix up the cause of Socialism, not our par in trade-union fights. For our par we are not willing to see the Socialist Party made a tall to the kite of either of the two warring labor organization on the economic field. If such a thin is to happen, let others be responsible

# MATERIAL INTERESTS DOMINATE Rev. John Kendall, a prominent Easter hurchman, hits the bull's-eye in this fush

A United States senator was bold enough to say on the floor of the senate chamber that "the thought that the ten command-mens had anything to do with American mess had anything to do with American politics was only an irridescent dragan. He might have all anything to do with American politics was only an irridescent dragan. He might have a lucined a familiar industries. He have a feel of the control of politics and commerce. Carlelianity, nowadays is only a gend-natured old grandmother, acting which her friided cap in her chimage corner, the her field cap is the field cap in her chimage corner, the her field cap is the control of the chimage cap in the world's broad field of hattie, and seeming to care less and with so attendity to say to the conflicting forces: "Sikes, ye are brettners, why do ye as not one control of the contro

The surely becoming comical to observe the manner in which the great bulk of preceders are attempting to carry water on both shoulders. It is only now and then on ooth shoulders. It is only how and then that some one among them throws away his little box of cintment, comes over to the labor side frankly and fearlessly and helps to deliver siedge-hammer blows at the unrighthous contrallat system. But such is history. After all, material interests con-tred our spiritual advisors.—The Clarom-Advacate.

# WHAT MACHINES DO.

In ruling paper, the worker, using played to do everything, there are 140 en played to do everything, there are 140 or gaged, each on a different mackine opera-tion; but not only is the time taken to 10 beats reduced to less than a tenth what is wish, but the coat is also reduced. Again, in breadmaking, tops than a thir-all the time is now taken. One thousan pintule of dough for blacuits is relied, or after prepared for baking in these boses as after four naluntes, as against 150; four helife by hand.—Tubacco Worker.

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Quarterly Statement of Expenses and Receipts of The Worker an Unsatisfactory One-The Comredes Asked to Melp Set Things Right.

In the accompanying table we present the financial statement of Th Worker for the July-September quarter, as compared with the previous one. Roaders will observe that the showing is far from satisfac Weekly expenses are \$22 lower, but weekly receipts are less by \$34, so that the deficit per week rises from less than \$5 to more than \$16.

Now \$16 is not much. But \$16 every week is a good deal-or a bad deal, to vary the phrase-when a few comrades have to bear it.

We pointed out, in presenting the corresponding statements in January and in June, that, while our showing then was good on its surface, it was not so good as it might appear to a careless reader. For several months we were gaining subscriptions week by week. A paper can always make a good showing while it is gaining, even the its total circulation be far too low to support it—for the simple reason

# POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Jos. Wanhope

There is a law against carrying concealed weapons, of course, but you can't be arrested for having Worker sub cards on your person.

Kaiser Wilhelm seems to have abou given up the idea that he can keep a better grip on his job by disfranchis-ing his working class subjects.

As convicted senators can't be pu in jail, the Senate has decided that they can't be put on committees either. Verily the way of the trans ressor is hard in these virtuous days

Talk and type are cheap and plentiful, but there isn't enough of either in the country to alter the fact that the ho own the railroads the rates.

Just to add to the gniety of the merry Christmas tide, Attorney-Gen-eral Moody is arranging a nice little prosecution of the Standard Oil Comto support it for the simple reason pany. We haven't get so far as a Nathat every subscription (being paid in tional Theater yet, but the government

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		\$11.70
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per, to be paid in fifty-two weekly in-stalments. But the test comes when the circulation, for the time, become stationary. The subscriptions already on the books must still be filled; but if the circulation level is not high ough, the receipts will not balance the current expenditures.

As we have stated before, The Worker cannot be self-supporting less than 25,000 subscriptions. only about half that number-for the bundle circulation pays less propor tionately (and does less good to the movement, too) than the individua subscriptions.

Will our present readers help us to get the 25,000?

The following statement shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last three weeks: Week ending

e		Dec. 9.
y	Printed14,000	14,000
×	Single subscriptions,11,178	10,706
t.	Outside bundles 97	79
t	Samples 449	350
0	Exchanges 581	581
e it	Sold at office in bundles	134 2 4
	or at retail 1,084	1,531
r	13.839	18,247
	Loss	92
	Loss in single subs	472

Mass., sends in \$10 for paid-sub cards He says that he has got 36 new sub scriptions since he began, which was quite recently. Others take note and

# THE SOCIALIST COUNTESS.

The movements of the Countess of War-wick in favor of Socialism are again ht tracting attention because of their uniqueness. Whenever there is nothing else tak about in fushionable London, the say ings of this elever woman are quoted Ya welcome tendered the Social Democratic st conference just held there, is a sample of her activity. She commenced her ad-dress by saying "Comrades—I think I can say that, can't I?" The stidlence respond-ed with an enthusiastic "Yes", and the best of feeling prevailed from that time on. She said that people might say that her speaking on the subject, but with all of her heart she was convinced that Socialism meant the true salvation of the workers. She wished that the worker could realise what a united Labor and Socialist Party could do for them. She said that the capi talist press had been poking fun at her the countess said that the London newspa pers had been paying a great deal of at tention to her dress and she was gind that this detail at teast had merited their com nendation. "Then my red motor car," sh conflued, "In service as well as color is Socialist and is an object of much criti-cism." "Itst," she added, "It is neverthe less very useful in Socialistic propagands and it is at the service of any genuine So

THE CLASS-CONSCIOUS SENATE. The capitalist class, exclusively, elect The capitalist class, excusavely, esca-the Senate and its members are safe, each one for six years after the seat is pur-chased; paid pumiely by the people thirty thousand solliers diving this period, and paid privately by the exploiters of the peo-gle sums which make the peoples' wage a hagnfelle: all its sympathies against the producing classes. What legislation for the relief of the working class can get by it Will it consent to act against its own for terest and that of the class it represents Will it consent to pass a low for its elec-tion by a direct vote of the people? Her and balk its every effort at econocipation natil the working class uses its ballot to shalish it.—Franklin H. Westworth.

# AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF US.

President Rosswalt doesn't believe be state ownership of the rallwa

Press dispatches insist that there nothing left for Russia but a dictatorship. It looks as if there would be nothing left of that either, if the poor thing is ever rash enough to make

this particular line.

After a careful survey of the re are still of the opinion that the most favorable location for a Socialist is in the ranks of the Socialist Party. There may be a million starving peo

ple in England, but you'd never gues it from looking at those gorgeous illustrated Christmas magazines that come from London. The picture people in them are fairly bursting with good cheer and generous living.

Would you like to see the figure Would you like to see the ngure 25,000 in The Worker circulation col-umn next week? If so, just send in one sub and watch her climb up to that figure. Isn't it curious that the the Russian

people are clearly proving themselve incapable of self-government, beneve ssimilation isn't even hinted at as a remedy by outsiders? fr you are thinking of a usefu

Christmas precent to a friend, a year subscription to The Worker should no tmas present to a friend, a year's be overlooked.

That twenty-six thousand word message would seem to indicate that Theodore is becoming tenous rather

Pather Gapon evidently forgot that who make half revolutions only dig a tomb for themselves" until the Russian Revolutionary Committee re minded him of it by passing a death

Nobody seems to deny that the trusts are good to the people who own fact is not generally accepted as

For the present, German Socialists em inclined to permit the Kaiser to nagine himself a war-lord, but they have notified him that he mustn't ex consulting them.

Your political support first, you financial support afterwards. That's how the Socialist Party puts the mat Russian workingmen are arming themselves with muskets only that

they may secure a still more powerful weepon, the ballot. United States Marshal T. R. Mat braska has been fired by

thews of Nebraska has been fired by order of the President for monkeying with justice. Matthews had charge of two grafters convicted of stealing gov ernment land who were sentenced to six hours' imprisonment, and he turn ed thenr loose before they had served

Senator Clark of Montana doe want Chinese labor on the Pacific coast. He knows white labor is more

It's not possible to bust the sort of trust that Rockefeller owns, but it is quite possible to bust the trust that workingmen put in capitalist poli cians. This paper is a trust buster-of that kind. Try it on your credulous friend and see for yourself.

rafters to collaborate on the produc grafters to collaborate on the produc-tion of a new volume on "Self Help"? The young men need instruction and poor old Samuel Smiles is completely out of date. It is a curfous fact that the labo

Why not get all those insurance

skinning process is always easiest in a locality where the workers are po-litically bide-bound.

This is the gladsome season when Secretary of the Transury Shaw rigs up as Santa Claus to relieve the strin-

ers. It's really wonderful the things

Hearst isn't making any spe these days, but his money talks for him better than he could himself.

One of the great capitalist dailies thinks unjust the public condemnation of Chauncey M. Depen merely because Chauncey made one mistake, But they forgot it was the worst sort of mistake any man can committie mistake of allowing bimself to be

found out. You can bet it will be found easier to send l'at-Crewa to jail for kidnap-ping Packer Cudahy's son than to put Cudahy there for violating the antitrust law.

Of course, every man in the city who wants to work can find a job now but ten or fifteen thousand are holdin back for the high wages that goes with now shoveling on the streets. If you don't fee; like sending in a

subscription this week, send in two next week instead. Building Trades Employers' Associa-

tion is collecting strike breakers for

future emergencies, seemingly regard-less of the fact that the recount of ballots may elect Mr. Hearst. A Pittsburg doctor says that afterdinner speaking tends to bring on heart disease. How fortunate it is for

society that Depew has given up this ... en Etries.... Tom Lawson is evidently a man of infinite variety. While saving the country from the demnition bow-wows he found time to send twenty little

ones of his own raising to the JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

seems to have resolved now to show

# SUPPRESSES SOCIALIST PAPER The Japanese government having vanquished that of Russia in war, it

the world that it can equal Tsarism in stupid tyranny. The latest act of the ing cheap popular entertainment along ort to come to our attention is the suppression of "Chokugen", the sole organ of the Socialists in Japan. This is the second or third time that our Japanese comrades have been thus treated by their government, but each time, with only a short delay, they have rallied their forces and started a new publication. So they have done in the present case. "Chokugen" was suppressed on Sept. 10, and under date Nov. 10, appears the first number of "Shinkigen" ("The New Era"), their new organ. Editorially it declares that under the present government there is no freedom of speech-not a bit". The Socialist organization "Helmin-sha" was dissolved under martial law at the same time and its meeting-place closed. Comrades Abc, Kinoshita, and Ishikawa, members of the suppressed organization, are editing the new pa-

# THE STRIKERS.

continue the enterprise remains to

per. How long they will be allowed to

Out on the roads they have gathered, a , hundred thousand men, To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf's hold in his den.

Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the sto

It is as ment to the siender rib, as marror They ask but the leave to labor, to toll lu

the endless night, For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses water tight." They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strongth of their hands.

They who have bedies like knotted onks. and patience like tea sands."

And the right of a minn to labor and his Not all your laws can strangle that right, not the gates of Hell destroy. it came with the meking of man and was kneaded into his bon And it will stand at the last of things on

the dust of erupibled thrones.

-- Edyla Mackhan.

A BALLADE OF PAYING LITERATURE One of the Insurance witnesses trailing that he has been receiving a regular income from the big insurance officials on coud tion that he refrain from publishing a boo which he had written, and which expose their crookedness.—Daily Paper.

I would not write sparkling romances, With hero "the best sword in France" The maiden of languishing glance; Pame's easier garnered; perchance. By a book that my children would bless

And my slender income would enhance A book that some grafter It would not be among the "best selling In fact, it would not sell at all; Yet my bank pecond it would be swell if 'twere hought by McCurdy-McCall

Twould require considerable gall,

But twould stave off much public dis And think of the author's rich haul From a book that some grafter 'd su

o why push your pens, O my broth A-writing of books that don't pay? Why starve yourself, like unto others Seeking fame in the neural way? Take your tip from insurance to day. And break from your seedy duress by writing -'tis easy, they say-A book that some grafter d suppress

Let Doyle, with his thousand per think And Kipling, and others, confees That the book that backs them off the brink Is the book that some grafter 'd sup Denver Republican.

DIRECTIONS CARRIED OUT. The Managing Editor scheeled his chair around and pushed a buffer in the wall.

The person wented entered. "Here," said the Editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that they are all carried out." And the Office Boy, gathering them all into a large waste-basket, did so,— Washington Star.

-What is a fair day's pay for a fair day's work? Ask the capitalist and he will give you his idea about it. Ask the worker, and, if he is intelligent, he will tall you that a fair day's pay for a fair day's is all the workingman produces, worker is not entitled to all be prothen what share is anybody class Eugene V. Debe

By Peter E. Burrowes.

If any majority in any nation is oppressed what can we say of it but that it is a thoughtless majorities want to abolish the trust, as if the trust know that all oppressed majorities able evolution of money, rooted in albor. These men would abolish the trust were not the natural and inevitable who whell we remedy the evil but by evoking thoughts for majorities, such as I thought for majorities, such as I was a well think of abolishing war and yet retain the advantage of the rife and the sword. Abolish the trust and yet retain exploitation! As proletarian majority oppressed? It is a thoughtless majority and is fit only for oppression at present, or it is at present certainly not fit to rule.

One thoughtless class is as danger-ons as another if both are in subjec-tion, but if one be in office and the other out, the one in office is presumably the better of the two; masmuch as it had nous enough to get into office and has gained some valuable experi-ence while there. Therefore get there.

I have always been class-conscious out not as a laborer. I have been class-conscious as a dominated man with the dominated classes, and that with the dominated classes, and that consciousness-led me to mentally get from under the general depression. Had I been a carpenter my revolt might have ended with the revolt of the carpenters against the contractors of the union against the open shop. Of Debs against Gompers, It is more than either because it is both and semething else: it is an intellectual rethan either because it is both and something else; it is an intellectual revolt against any intellectual rest in hell. And it coutains that larger hope for the oppressed which may be looked for where man as man revolts against merely capitalistic and merely anticapitalist movements, against the intellectual despotism of the one condition and the intellectual. Jamine of the other.

Economically there can be no middle class. The vast population of active but non-producing people, now so de-mominated, is but as the suburbs of two neighboring cities." It is neither city and it is a part of both.

The middle class man can do with out anything but his proletarian cus tomers. He has no interest in the de struction of the slaves' power to buy; he has no interest in getting him into one final debt and running him down to earth for one payment. A debt con-tracted thirty days in a month and paid twenty-eight times, leaving two deficits and going on again, is better than a debt contracted in a month and then paid under a legal process which terminates at once the debt and the

You cannot abolish a very great so cal evil by itself. Society so hange together, in spite of the ages of violent partition to which the private property deal has subjected it, that if you were ideal has subjected it, that if you were really to abolish only the drink traffic, say, I know not how many of our most virtuous public things would come crashing down with it. Abolition is a word of spluttering imbediity. Where are the abolitionists of the war? They are named only among those who abolished nothing but their own opportunity, who built no good thines for want ty, who built no good things for want of foundations, who left us an army and a perpetual aristocracy to command it, who left us the pensioner and his perpetual paymester, who called out of medieval darkness a sky full of cartion birds to devour democracy.

As long as there is anything germane to it outside of it, she saloon is the last place to strike at drunkenness. The cancer of which drunkenness is a symptom is one that few of our pro-fessional public men want to know anything about. Drunkenness is an natural to a mentally starved person as hollow cheeks are to famine: And to seek to abolish drunkenness by as-salling the saloon is as wise as the jim-

Listen to the cant and chatter of antics of our abolishing monkeys. Youfellow with a big square-jest, thick neck and a narrow pate has just been ordained. He has therefore start ed a campaign against human nature in the slums. Not against the slums.

for the advancement of the economic interests of its members. It is a weapon of war. It exists because justice does not rule in the land of its existence. If justice ruled there would be no need of the labor unions. Injustice rules because of the presence of bad laws. Bad laws are enacted by politicians who owe no ellegiance to any but the power that makes them.

by politicians who owe no ellegiance to any but the power that makes them. They fear no master save he who has dominion over them is organization.

Every wrong against, which labor is organized and forced to make war, is

an economic wrong due to the presence of unjust statutes. Our contest with our employer is but a superficial one. We only contest with him, not because he is our real antagonist, but because we do not see the real foe. Our real foe in economic system.

became he is our real analysis. Our became he we do not see the real foe. Our real foe is an economic system that forces unholy alliances between antural enemies, and antagonisms among those who should be friends. Until we have these truths well fixed the real force and the same and the sam

In our minds we shall confinue to wage

the system is represented by men.

These men are strongly arganized to
perpetuate the system. They make
the laws we are bound to obey. We

SHOULD THE UNIONS ENTER POLITICS?

The labor union is distinctively a obliged to live; until we study the natural laws of economics, and understand their necessary relation to our

trust and yet retain exploitation! As sure as the footsteps of death your meney grows into a sum, a bank, a pool, a trust; which fill, as sure as the of the race into degradation, sle and the blank godless darkness of s confiscated life. If the exploiter's money you will hold, then all these you must have with it.

dependent, disinherited, hungry and not very intelligent wage earners, how can you abolish anything by merely voting at it. It is a cruel misuse of the laborer's energies to keep him ever marching in a forlorn hope with the small army of abolishers by bits, voting without thinking or getting ready in the course of the campaigns, tho futile in themselves, the workers were siasms and ourselves abolished in the shallow campaigns of abolition.

You cannot live much longer by in dividual effort in this world. You must co-operate with your neighbors. No modern law can help you but the which turns your present poor little house into a communal residence which you then can turn into a comparatively rich house, made rich by co-operation and its economies. The best possible thing for you is to test and taste the value of co-operative living. If there is no thought in your mind of doing this then you must go on starving and being relieved by charity soup and night sticks.

It is the business of statecraft to conceal from the people the value of mutual confidence and the truth of the identity of their interests. And the successful statesman to-day is the one who manipulates not only the materia but the spiritual forces of the population, their confidence, their parand their hopefulness.

The tendency of despotism is to provoke the mind to revolt and so to call forth its own nemesis by giving occadon for blood sprinkled, radical, des perate thought. All this soon become a rainbow lifted high and gloriously rises, bidding her hope on. If, even in Russia, the vilest of despotisms has en powerless to prevent the growth of that which intellectually shall over come it, why should a hybrid money democracy be more powerful to con quer the proletariat?

It is a fact after all that the stat powers come to the state thinkers; to those who put most thought, good or bad, into state matters. In Russia the state is governed by priests and the intellectual aristocrats, solely because malcontent thinkers in the past, like away from the crowd, into mere an tagonism against self hurt, and the became small intellectual groups of in dividualists, hating all governments.

hopeless attitude of the marchists, we should remember the pit from whence they were dug. The troachery, wich-edness and deceit of rulers is spealy the blackest exhibit of human depearity, and they, poor fellows, cannot think of a national life without scep ter and sword. But their protest i ruling courts, we philosophically know and demonstrate of all ruling classes. despair of a political action which only shifts a crown from one head to another, but why should we despair who must be if it must remain in are thinking with the majority in a class struggle nearly ended.

naterial welfare, every victory we se

If our foe is fully organized, and If our foe is fully organized, and uses such potent power as lies in government and law for his extension of power over us, why is it not wise for us to counter his efforts with at least

enough action to preserve our natural rights? If political action is wise for

We should be careful about endors-

concerns us, as the principles o statute law under which we must live We should first seek to understand on

We should first seek to understand our true economic interests, and see that they are enacted into inc. The support of particular candidates should be incidental to that. If we truly understand the natural laws of economics, and adapt our measures to them, our cancements will not only be to our interests, but to all the true to-

terests of all men. We cannot per manently prosper by any unjust en

actnicuts, any more than can our foe

im, why is it unwise for us?

ure will prove to be but the "bi

# PARTY NEWS.

Nominations are now being made in the National Committee for National Secretary and National Executive Committee for 1906. So far, J. Mahlon Barnes, Jas. Oneal and John W. Slayton have been nominated for National Secretary. The following nominations have so far been made for the National Executive Committee: Wm. Mailly, Robert Bandlow, Henry L. Sjobodin, John M. Work, Chas. G. Towner, Barney Berlyn, Chas. Ufert, Jás. S. Smith, Jos. Wanhope, Seymour Stedman, Victor L. Berger, Frank A. Kulp, A. M. Simons, Morris Hillquit, S. M. Reynolds, Thos. J. Morgan, Emil Seidel, Ernest Untermann, Wm. M. Brandt, Howard A. Gibbs, C. J. Lamb, Ben Hanford, Jas. Oneal, Constantine Smoley, Courtenay Lemon, Nominations will close Dec. 22. Declinations will close Jan. 1. The election will take place from Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, closing the latter date. Local Marion County (Indianapolis) of a universal local constitution for all locals thruout the country, asking other locals to instruct their delegates to

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Or

ganizers are: George E. Bigelow: Dec. 17 and 18, Madison, S. D.; Dec. 19, Sloux Falls; Dec. Cauton.
 John Collins: Dec. 17, Linton, Ind.; Dec.

S, Hymera; Dec. 20, Indianapolia. Winfield R. Gaylord: Dec. 17, Nashville. Penn.: Dec. 19. Central City, Ky.: Dec. 20. Paducab; Dec. 24, Evansville, Ind. John W. Slayton: In Oregon till Dec. 19,

Dec. 20, Skumokawa, Wash.; Dec. 22 and Massachusetts.

The new State Committee for 1906 will meet for organization Saturday, Jan. 6, 3 p. m., at 609 Washington street, Boston, for the purpose of elect-ing officers of the committee for the year, to elect special committees, and fill all vacancies on the committees. As nearly as can be ascertained so far the following districts have failed to elect members of the State Committee: 1st, 2d and 8d Bristol, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th Suffelk, 2d and 3d Essex, 2d and 6th Middlesex, Berkshire and Hampshire.

The Brockton comrades, in spite of defeat, are very optimistic. They feel that a great lesson has been taught by showing that the Socialist movement is not a one man movement. The good example of the Brockton comrades will serve as an example for the future discipline of the party in this state.

The State Secretary will receive contributions for the Russian Revolution-ary Fund. All monies received will be acknowledged in The Worker.

The Secretary has received commun Comrades Carey, Gibbs and Roewer, Jr., requesting that pub-licity should be given that they are not candidates for National Commit-

C. E. Hoff, our candidate for Mayor

in Pittsfield, received 151 votes; last year he received 49 votes.

The last meeting of the Executive Committee of 1905 will be held at 690 Washington street, at 3 p. m., on Sat urday, Jan. 6. The newly elected Committee will meet on the

Jack London will speak in Boston and probably in Brockton. Watch the

daily press for date.

The Socialist Dramatic Club of Boston is now ready to produce plays un-der the auspices of Socialist clubs for personal expenses. Their repertoire consists of "How! Made My Fortune", by Mrs. Russel Kavanaugh and "Shooto Kill", by Frederick Krafft. The plays can be produced on an ordinary stage. Address communications to S. P. Levenberg, Business Manager, 92 Wayland street, Roxbury. The Finnish clubs continue to grow.

The Fitchburg club has now eighty

tended last Sunday. Dr. Blackwell, one of the original organizers of the Republican party, addressed the meet-Republican party, addressed the meeting in eulogy of William Lloyd Garri son. The Doctor gave many personal reminiscences, and altho not a Social-ist, his address in its philosophy was standpoint. The Socialists had very little to criticize and consequently used the points of the speaker as they

Mayor of Boston, was caught with a camera by the Boston "Post" man working at his profession as engineer, but neither interview nor picture habeen published up to this date. Imagine a candidate for Mayor of Boston actually working while the campaign is in progress.

State Secretary Cutting suggests that clubs endeavor to promote social good fellowship and also add to their transaries, by holding ice cream par-ties, eyster suppers, dramatic plays, which parties, and propaganda meet-ings during the winter months.

Mew Jersey.

State Secretary Killingbeck has re-ceived a communication from the Se-terary of the S. L. P. stating that, as the result of their referendum on the question of unity, they have elected a committee of twelve, two each from Essex Hulson Pareste and United rommittee of twelve, two each from Essex, Hudson, Passaid, and Union counties, for the purpose of meeting in conference with the 8. P. committee already elected to discuss the feasibility of a main of forces. A meeting of the two committees will be held at 220 Washington street, Newark, on Sunary, Dec. 17. 2 p. m., for this purpose.

hay, Dec. 17, 2 p. m., for this purpose, The mouthly meeting of the Union County Committee was held Dec. 8 at 245 Broad street, Newark, with George Bulckerood in the chair, and nine delegates, representing five branches, present. Five applicants were admitted and four members of First Wast Branch dropped from roll. The reports of branches show a membership of 134 good atmelling and 24 in arrena. One hundred Socialist postery pers ophered. Hills aggregating 235 twee neckets paid. F. 6. Chewas was elected a member of the Unity Committee in place of E. Zoepitz. Three

# NEW CREDIT PLAN.

What We Do:

We sell Clothing for Indies, Mon sed Boys,

LENOX CLOTHING CO.,

2274 THIRD AVENUE, 1284 - 124th Streets.

884 COLUMBUS AVENUE, 108d \_ 104th Streets. OPEN EVENINGS

\*

insulting and sareastic references to Com

of the membership.

RIGHT.

by the Organizer as having tried to in

THE CANDIDATE HAD HE THAT

... "Most of them" (the members of the Executive Committee) "are elected by ac-clamation, AFTER WASTING THE EVEN-

ING by offering the honor to every one in the rocm," etc., says Solomon. If the com-mittee is unfit and incompetant, as one would infer from the Organiser's words,

why did not some of the BIG TEN who he

mittee at the time of the election.

He says "these men" were not elected

for their fitness, etc. I have served on three different Executive Committees of this local, and I want to say that I believe

of the local as any in the past. Ontside o

he or two members, the present committee is truly REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HANK AND FILE OF A WORKING

CLASS PARTY-much more so than the combination of talent who have constituted

themselves the "only genuine advisers of the party," and to whom the Organizer evidently looks for his one before taking

gether cheap "guf." The committee is con stituted according to the laws of the party and one member has just as legal stand-ing in the committee as another. His

n the standing of the Agitation Distric

delegates has siready driven, from the

meetings two of the delegates, who re-sected the Organiser's III-bred and insolan

references to their standing as member

references to their standing as members. The delegate from the Murray Rithedistrict, who "represented only himself," tells me he has attended so meetings, since that Agitation District creased to hold meetings.

The tener of Comrade Solomen's letter is

publishing such a scarrillous and insulting letter should be taken by the scruff of the nack and "fred out" of office—and should

and actions on most occasions. Neither b

nor his "advisers" seem to have much us for the opinions of the rank and file, no

do they appear to desire the rank and file

by be the dominating influence in the local.
So long as the membership of the party is
sold in so little respect as at oreseast by the

arred from the company of all

any action in party affairs."

committee accept service on the com

nce him in the Hunter matter who had a right to do so was the candidate for Mayor, AND ONLY BECAUSE HE WAS

al Typographical Union, and the labor movement generally have lost a loyal and able fighter in the person of Ernest Kreft, who died on Nov. 19 and for whom Typographical Union No. 2 held a memorial meeting last Sunday. endes Edwards and Spargo, but will confin my remarks to his uncalled for attack of the members of the Executive Committee While the immediate cause of Con rade Kreft's death was erysipelas, the and to the methods used by him and other in the party to maintain their power. real cause undoubtedly was long continued overwork in the service of his "The only genuine and wise advisers ar the members of the Executive Committee, him an easy prey to disease. Kreft was one of the "old-timers" of the . . sarcastically says Comrade S was one of the "old-timers" of the Socialist movement in Philadelphia, and was delegate (along with Com-rades Long and Figh) to the New York convention of the S. L. P. in 1996, as well as to several state conventions. I would like to know if the Executive Con tative of the party, and therefore GENUINE advisor of the Organizer of party matters. Should the Organizer of He was especially active, however, on the economic field and was well known as an advocate of Socialist principles the party be under the dem kitchen cabinet-a cabal of self-appointed dictators of the party and allowed ignore the dictum of its official representation and methods in his union, local and international, in the Philadelphia cen-tral body, and in the conventions of the A. F. of L. In the last few weeks tives? If the advice or action of the Ex ecutive Committee is contrary to party of his life he was especially active, working day and night in the printers' party, remove it and elect one in accor-with the desires and opinious of a majority

hundred copies of the county constitu-tion were ordered printed.

The semi-annual general meeting of Local Union County will be held on

Local Union County will be held on Jan. 7, 2 p. m. The place for same will be anonunced later.

The Socialists of Essex County are planning a grand Christmas festival at Kurto's Colossum. Springfield avenue, Newark on Tassday evening, Dec. 26.

Woman's Branch, Br. 22 of the Work-

ingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, and the Brewers' Union No. 2

Committee and sympathisers are ex-pected to get busy and make it a grand

will be gratefully accepted, care of Festival Committee, Headquarters, 239

Pennsylvania.

The Socialist Party, the Internation

Washington street, Newark.

Typographical Union No. 2 was tardy in recognizing the ability of this leader among men. Thrice had the United Labor League elected him its president, and on anothe American Federation of Labor; but one recognized. No. 2 was insistent in its call to the Detroit Convention of the L. T. U. in mittee in 1962; delegate to the Washingto (1908) and Toronto (1905) Conventions of the man of the most important committee in

eight-hour movement. His local union

n its "In Memoriam", says:

Local Philadelphia will hold a great mass meeting in sympathy with the Russian revolution, Sunday, Dec. 24, at 2 p. m., in the Casino Theater, Walcollected will go to help the Russian comrades. The following speakers have been invited: Ben Hanford, So Fieldman, H. Gurewich, Abe Cahan B. Feigenbaum, Sam Clark, and Ed. Moore. No expense is being spared to make the meeting a rousing success Every comrade should help distribut the advertising matter. The town teers are called for to report at head

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Comrade Lubyin has donated 85,000 ples of the Trust Edition of the "Apto locals or comrades at \$1.50 a thou sand (they cost \$4), as the County Committee needs money. The com-rades should lose no time in getting them from hendquarters and distribut

The German and English locals of Allegheny and the English forms of Allegheny and the English one in South Side have each given \$5 to help pay off the debt and provide for keep-ing an ergenizer at work. The roll shows eighteen locals, with 522 mem-bers. It should be easy to raise the needed founds. eeded funds.

So far six dates have been made for Jos. Wanhope; Jan. 9 and 12 are still

State Secretary Gardner's October report gives financial returns from fifty-nine locals, showing receipts for the state office as follows: Initiation the state office as follows: initiation fees, \$62.50; dues, \$240.50 (fiddicating 2,405 party members in the state), sup-plies and sundries, \$67.36; total, \$373.06. The expenses were \$398.14,

Continued on page 4.

# THE HUNTER CASE.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I had no dide of provoking the anger of Comrades Ghent and Solomon in writing my note on the above subject.

"Idealers" there is not much to attract or addition new members or to induce them to assume the responsibilities and bear the tabove subject.

Ghent and Solomon in writing my note on the above subject.

Taking for granted that the facts were a stated in Concade Edwards' letter, it felt that some protest should be made. At the same time in my "bumptiousness" [thy soul be shriven, Comrade (thent:] I felt it incumbent upon me to accept responsibility for my part in what my companishility for my part in what my companishility for my part in what my companishility for my part in what my companishes the modern of the more rades had condemned. Comrade Solomon's the party politicians and harr-splitting the many politicians and harr-splitting the party letter puts a very different complexion upon the matter since it appears that the meeting of the Kaccutire was not a legal one, there being no full quorum. I am glad indeed to know that my dependence upon Comside Edwards lotter was not justified by the facts. I freely extend my apologies to Commede Solomon Jance Consirade Gheut! I fedr I must plend guilty to most of the shortcomings charged against me by Commede Solomon. Yet, he could searcely have forgottelt that for six or seven months I was fesuporarily lodged here, with ne latentian of staying, fighting for life likelf; that for months I was out of the state, and that lil hossith alone has forced me to absent for ments I was out of the state, and that ill health alone has forced me to absent myself from attending meetings. When I tried, against the advice of physicians and friends, to do my part in the late emplains the result was a section setback which forced me to the final conclusion that I mount give up all thought of pursuing the activities of former years. But I'll obey the party rules nevertheless.—Fraternally, JOHN SPARGO.

To the Editor of The Worker:-This is

duty of the General Committee to remove | be that he is a pliable tool of the clique which continues its domination of local and state affairs by a process of buncombe and leamboosling of the rank and file of the

What We Don't Do:

We don't est for any Reference or security From your 'endlord or or We make no inquiries From your neighbors or i

From your neighbors of We do not sak you to

Prove your honesty. We make so doliveries

Let the despised rank and file beware. before they know it there will have grown up another system of bossism such a divided the party a few years ago. It is an open question whether the De Leon method of bossism or the ene now developing in our midst will be the most distantafu

to overthrow.

Let the membership strike the first blow at this condition by refusing to return to office an Organizer who in public print has insulted every right-thinking member of the party and who is only the agent of the ring holding the Socialist Party and its

active workers by the throat.

JAMES G. KANELY,

Member of Executive Committee. Dec. 11, 1905

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when the rank and file of the party will acke up, even as the working class of the second is waking up to Socialism; when they will rise and throw off the domination of the party politicians and hair-splitting propisionals that now keep us from growing as we should; when the working class element in the party will control our affairs and determine our policies. Speed that day? When it comes we may hope for an end to the continual petry squabbles over non-essentials, while the main object for which we are organized seems to be fost sight of—at times at least.

If the General Committee at its January If the General Committee at its January meeting endorses the Organiser's gress vis-lation of official previousles by again elect-ting to office Committee Solomon, then it will be time for the self-respecting element in the party to legin preparations for an earlier chance of conditions, so that com-"The American Parish By Jack Lon-Wat of the Classes." By Jack Lon-Man of the Classes." By Jack Londost in Canae. By Jack Socialism and Modern Release. By wind Fer From the Front of Man. By Wm.
The End of the World. By Bibliche. lighter world. By France France By Science entire change of conditions, so that com-Funds and Bevolution. By Krass.
Universals.
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Gatestarbas and Industrial Evolution.
Gatestarbas and Fernice and Fernice and Fernice Socialism and the Social Mevement in the Nancteenth Century. By Worner Sombart. rades who are desirons of rendering service to the cause can do so without fear of being insuited or derided. Unless the General Committee takes official cognizance, in no uncertain forms of this most disgraceful abuse of the columns of the party press, it means that the Organizer is Homsed to spow his veners on every one who dares to disagree with him gr his aponeses. Unless the General Committee condemns, and ciaphatically, this letter it means that those with all other party preve actions and other party prevent of the second control of the condemns of the party prevent of the second control of the condemns of the party prevent of the condemns of the condemns of the condemns of the party prevents of the party prevents of the condemns of the party prevents of the condemns of the party prevents of the condemns of the condemns of the party prevents of the condemns of the condemns of the party prevents of the condemns of the party prevents of the condemns of the condemns of the party prevents of the condemns of the condemns of the party prevents of the condemns of the party prevents of the condemns of the condemns of the party prevents of the condemns Socialism and the Social Investment in the Nineteenth Century. By Worner ston-bart
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# BEBEL'S SPEECH AT JENA CONGRESS.

Advocating the General Political Strike as -- Possible Means of Revolutionary Action, the Socialist Veteran Gives a Warning to the Kaiser's Government

portion of the party might swing over t Liberalism and separate from the majorit was not realized. His attitude toward u

ner Naumann, Barth em. Van Gerlach wha they now think of the "great Libera partyl" Their answer will be that there is nothing whatever to hope from it. The class antagonisms have become so acute since 1008 that is

trum is even willing to coquette with me

main a bulwark of defense.

But the antagonisms in the Reichsta

But the antagonisms in the Reichstag itself have become more acute. In former days the floor of the Reichstag was smoother even than the parquetry at court. At that time we were constantly obliged to guard against the loss of our good old revolutionary tactics. To-day the wind in the Reichstag blows from a different direction. Since the struggle over the tariff all personal relations between us and our opponents is the Reichstag have come to

cal reform is steadily increasing. The

tude of the Prussian legislature toward the suffrage for the Reichstag and the right of coalition, the growth of employers' asso-ciations, the increase of lockouts. The class-conscioueness of the capitalists often shows itself to be more penetrating and more deeply seated than that of the work-lag class. The development of capitalism is hastenia, with giant strides forwards its

ed. Situations are approaching which mu of physical necessity lead to catastrophe

thirty, forty, fifty thousands marks on single dinner. They buy ministers an high officials of state, and, together wit the Krupps and Bailins\*, have more infi

istration for the dominant classes—
"Quite true", was the answer of Von
kitticher, the Secretary of Biate. And
aitho there may be no reason why the policy in the interest of the ruling classes need
be so stupid and irresponsible as it now
is, agrarian and capitalistic it must remain

is, agrarian and capitalistic it must remain so long as they are at the helm. It is for this reason that universal suffrage is a thorn in the side of the bourgeoisie. Hence their continual compaints and attacks on it and the Reichstag.

Once, it is true, the Liberal party stood up for universal suffrage for the various local houses of representatives as well as for the Reichstag. But ever since that time it has gladly assisted in restricting the franchise, and has welcomed every invasion of the suffrage of the working class in the very strengholds of the Social Democratic movement. As for the Centrum, it

The Jena Congress of the German Bocial Democratic Party in certain respects marked an epoch in the history of the proletarian revolution. The American daily papers have not, of course, ceased assuring us that the German Socialist movement is dominated by the reformist elements, that it is something quite different from the Bocialist Party of the United States, rather more moderate even than the Bryan-Hearst Democracy. But this is only one of the myriad lies of the American daily press. The proceedings at Jena gave it no countenance.

The most important question was that of the general political strike, as a weapon to be used in certain contin-

on to be used in certain contin gencies against capitalist attempts at reaction. The revolutionary temper party was shown in the adoption by the overwhelming majority of 288 to 14, of the following resolution, also by August Bebei and supported also by Kautsky, Singer, and the younger Liebknecht and, remarkable as the combination may seem, by their old opponent, the Evisionist Berned by August Bebel and supporte

stein:

1. In view of the endervor of the ruling classes and authorities! to deprive the working class of the agercise of its legitimate influence on the requisition of public affairs, and to rob the workers of such political rights as they are already able to exercise thru their parliamentary representatives, and thus to render them destitute of all political and economic influence. The Congress holds it to be necessary to proclaim that the imperative duty of the united working class is to oppose, with every means at its disposal, all invasions of its prerogatives as men at d citizens, and consolersity to demand full equality of rights.

ence that the rolling classes, down to the most extreme bourgeois radicals, are opconents of universal, equal and direct versal suffrage is tolerated by them, the mement they have reason to believe that their supremacy is endangered by universal suffrage, they immediately endeavor either to aboilah or deprive it of 'all practical value. Consequently they oppose the extension of universal, equal and direct suffrage and the secret ballot in various of the federated states (Prusals and others), and, for fear that the working class may obtain the smallest influence in the parliamentary representative bodies, even go as far as to render the antiquated suffrage laws that are already in existence still more reactionary. I suffrage is tolerated by them, the

go so hat are already in state of frage laws that are already in stamples are the diafranchisement of the working class by a tyrannical and houndlessly cowardly bourgeoisle and a highest lower middle class in Saxony and the so-called republics of Hamburg and Lübeck, and the restrictions placed upon the municipal suffrage in various of the German states illaden, Saxony, Saxon-Meiningen) and cities (Kiel, Dreaden, Farth, Cheumitz, etc.) by the representatives of the different bourgeois parties.

tives of the different bourgeds parties.
In view, however, of the fact that especially universal, equal and direct suffrage and the secret ballot are the preliminary of the state, in the same masses— investrated right of coalition is the misite of the ecohomic progress of orking class.

In there, in view of the fact that be-of its meadily recrossing numbers,

And further, in view of the sec-cause of its escaling thereasing numbers, its intelligence, and its inhor for the eco-nomic and works! He of the entire nation, and also by reason of the material and physical sacrifices which it must make for

class to employ when that may prove ex-pedient. The Congress considers that, in case of an emergency, one of the most ef-fective means of defending the working class against the political crime of dis-

fertive means of defending the working class against the political crime of disfranchisement, or of conquering an important fundamental right for its emancipation, is the employment on the most extensive scale of the general strike.

In order, however, that the use of this means of carrying or the struggle may be rendered practicable and of the greatest effect, the widest possible extension of the political organization of the working class and the trade unjoes, together with the uninterrupted gducation and collightenment of the measure thru the labor-press and oral and written propaganda, are imperative ne-

This propagands must explain the importance and necessity of the political rights of the working class, especially universal, equal and direct suffrage and the unrestricted right of conlition, in ylew of the class-character of the state and society and the daily wrong to which the ruling classes and authorities subject the working class as a result of their exclusive possession of political power.

It is the duty of every comrade, in case the members of his particular trade are organized, or the possessity of forming such an organization is presented, to join that organization and to support the aims and endeavors of the trade unions. It is likewise the duty of every class-conscious member of a j-rade dulon to join the political erganization. of His classe—the Social Democratic Party—and, to co-operate to-This propagands must explain the im-

member of a trade daton to join the politi-cal organization of Ms sclass—the Social Democratic Party—and to co-operate to-ward extending the circulation of the Social Democratic press.

emeeratic press.

2. The Congress commissions the Nation 2. The Congress commissions the National Committee to Issue a pamphlet in which the reasons for the demands embodied in the above resolution shall be fully explained. Arrangments are also to be made for the wholesale circulation of this pamphlet among the German working class.

reasons, and any welcomed every invasion of the suffrage of the working class in the very strengholds of the Social Democratic movement. As for the Centrum, it has no political principles. In Bavaria and Raden it is for, in Würtemberg and Frussia against, universal suffrage. And now the Roman Catholic Cologne 'Volkassitung' declares that it Social Democracy should threaten to clog the wheels of the machine of state, care must be taken to be ready in time with preventive measures. But, in the meanwhile, the proletifielt is becoming more and more numerous and more not more the foundation of our national wealth and powers of defense. And if our opponents now begin to attack this foundation of the state pyramid, the result will be such a violent wrench as to cause the pyramid to collapse altogether. We may shudder at the prospect, but it is there, to be viewed clearly—there is little use in trying to conceal facts or to put on the brakes. It goes without saying that Bebel took the leading part in support of the resolution. The following is a translation of the main part of his speech, which will be a classic of Socialist literature and a milestone in Socialist history:

It is beyond doubt our unanimous opin-ion that this question is a most important one, no less for the present-Congress than for the entire party. It has been discussed in defail for months, and the majority of our commisses have already formed their our commisses have already formed their use in trying to conceal facts or to pussent the brakes.

Consider the strange ulliances that our opponents are obliged to enter into in order to deteat us, and the imperial association for combating focial Democracy—that political preterian horde to which all parties continue to No one has refaon to indervalue the influence of our party—the "Social Defineratic danger", as the beging coolsie plut it. In the Beichstag they did not dare to deceive the victorians misserian and so the government turned to the court promoted by the court of the court

yery moment when our comrades in Rus-Ra live fighting as the proletarist has hever sought before. And for what!—For a mod-ern parliamentary state! You do not know how servous recent events in Russal have made our ruling classes. They fear that the fire may leap across to us. They say that it, Russal the workers are unorgan-land: in Germany they are firmly united. They are aware that here we have entire regiments of Socialists, and that if the re-ssures and territorial troops were called out, the whole army would be Social Demo-eration. One of our Major Generals has de-clared that a war against the will of Social Democracy would be an impossibility. The entire foreign policy of the nation must be adjusted with regard to us. Yet, in spite of all, in political life we

Yet, in spite of all, in political life we re more on the defensive than on the ofonly succeeded in obscuring by its excess of caution.

Ever since 1889 the International Social possibility of a political general strike in case a strong enough organisation is behind great strike contains within itself the same elements of danger; and if the coal miners succeeded in avoiding them, we will be able to do the same. Above all, there are times when one does not stop to inouire into possible dangers. "Contemptible the nation that does not risk all for its honor", and miserable the class that allows itself to be resuled infamously without resisting to the treated infamously without resisting to the last breath:

in 1892, such strikes have been constant especially within the last three years, is true that we consider sympathetic a never recommended unprepared and unor ranized general strikes. And we must conthat when a vital issue is at stake—an Issue which is to decide their fate as men, as fathers of families, and as citizens—

ne have objected that we must not per

attempt some coup d'état and arouse the anger of the entire nation, that we will

Fote for my resolution. And it is from this standpoint that we will fight our way onwards and labor until the victory is

The adoption of the resolution was no surprise to those who really know the German Social Democrats. And those who know them know that when they adopt a resolution they mean to carry it into effect, not to let it rest in peace in the minute-books.

The Kaiser and Prince von Billow

know the Social Democrats. That ex-plains why the German government has not lifted a finger to help the Tsar in his present troubles, notwithstand-ing it has for many years counted on the Russian autocracy as its sure backer in case of revolution preaking out

first in Germany.

The Russian workingmen have shown how powerful a weapon the political strike can be in a revolution-

any crisis. Their spontaneous action has fully justified the position taken by the great theoreticians of the international Socialist movement at Amsterdam last year and in the foregoing and subsequent discussions—that a general strike artificially forced would be doomed to disastrous failure, but that in the moment of revolution it would be of immense use, at once paralyzing the capitalist enemy and releasing the energies of the proletariat. In Germany the general political strike may remain a threatened possibility. Assuredly Bebel and Kautsky and all the Social Democrats hope so: If necessary, it will be used, and with insmendous effect—for the Germans do things thoroly when they do them at all. But in all probability the threat will be enough to restrain the government and the dominant classes from attempting to intervene against the revolution in Russia or making further attacks on the political and civil rights of the German working class.

# **WEEK'S RECORD**

considerable body of troops. The preparands, however, has made such strides in the army that the Revolutionaries are justified in seeming or sufficient support from that peeme is faster victory. The presents of crywhere are withing to folk, the Revolutionaries. They are the

their own postal and telegraph services thru which they are able to keep in touch with their organizers thruout the Empire.

that many papers will temporarily su-pend while others will defy the cen-sorship.

Minister of the Interior Durnovo has

office strikers.

Odessa.—A revolutionary circular anonunces that Novo Rossysk, Elizabetpol, and Ekaterinodar are in the possession of military mutneers and that the Arsenal at Ekaterinodar is

Kexholm Regiment headed a procession this morning, singing revolutionary songs. In Marszalkowska street their way was barred by a detachment mander of which ordered his men to

proclamation specially thanking the Cossacks for their "self-sacrificing, untiring, loyal service to the throne and fatherland."

The Municipal Board of Arbitration has appealed to the Premier to release Krustaleff. All but four of the leaders have been

and adopted a resolution reaffirming their intention to help organize as armed insurrection. Among those arrested was Mazu-

Wholesale arrests of postal and tele graph strikers are reported from Mos-cow. The strike remains unbroken. The Stock Exchanges of Moscow and

Two troops of Cossacks at Mosco held a meeting and demanded to be permitted to return to their homes.

It is reported that the Tsar is in fre-quent consultation with Pobledonost-seff, the old reactionary who recently resigned afrom office. Challenge Not Accepted.

DEC. 14.—The revolutionary work-ingmen refuse to accept the govern-ment's challenge. They propose to light at their own sheen time, not at that of the government. The Workwith its preparations and make pos essful "armed strike" in

The delegates were much cheered by news from Moscow to the effect that the revolutionary propagands has taken roof even among the Cossacks

claiming a boycott of the gover The postal and telegraph strike drag

months is awarded for inciting or pa

Itorie.—The Pope has issued an ex-cyclical, addressed to the bishops of: Russian Poland, recommending the Poles to co-operate in the pacifications of the empire, obey their rulers and/ avoid sedition. He endorses the Terris-lio that the revolutionlists were respon-sible for the Jewish massacres, in-face of the plain fact that most of the victims were themselves revolutionists. victims were themselves revolutionist. He particularly advises Polisn work-ingmen to help break the strikes.

Secretary J. J. Friedland and Treasurer Ingerman of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia:

Pergotand, \$5; A. L., \$1; S. P., 15th A. D., Brooklyn, \$5; L. K., Brooklyn, \$8; Lists 5 and 6, 15th A. D., \$18.20; Dr. Furman, \$5; Local St. Louis, \$30; H. Barna, \$1; W. Green, \$3; H. W. Greetham, \$2; J. B. Lawton, \$1; P. Bullivan, \$1; Alb. Schanz, O., \$5.50; J. A. Miller, \$20; L. Sachs, Milwaukes, \$40; W. H. Porter, \$1.50; S. D. A. Sanden, N. J., \$2; Pater Johnson, Burke, Ida., \$2; N. A. Smith, Bellingham, Wash., \$1; E. B. Lirtham, 10c.; Daniel Shoekin, \$1; N. Y. Netherland Club, \$3.10; coll. by Schenk, \$7.25; C. Bartholomew, \$1; M. Harris, \$1; Mra. W. Casey, Buffalo, \$1; Dr. Meyef. Kearney, N. J., \$1; Dr. Meyer, Kearney, N. J., \$1; previously reported, \$4,744.85; total, \$4,921.92.
Contributious should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to Dr. S. Ingerman, Treasurer, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth atreet, New York.

# FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

sade Against "the White Plague."

Under date Nov. 27, President Urien of the Iowa Federation of Labor ad-dressed to the officers and members of that organization the following letter. The San Francisco convention of the American Federation adopted the follow

solved, By this twenty-fourth aunuation of the American Pederation convention of the American Pederation Labor that the necessary ways, means a steps be at once instituted to check tub-calcols, and, if possible, ontirely eradics same."

During the month of September, the Jova Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosia was formed and thirty directors chosen, of whom fitteen are physiciaus and fitteen laynem. Each of these contributed \$1 for membership fee, and an executive board was chosen of whom exceutive board was chosen of whom ex-Governor Larrabee was selected as President. Several interested and philanthropic citizens have thus far contributed towards the work of the Association.

At the October meeting of the Executive

the work of the Association.

At the October meeting of the Executive Committee of the lown State Federation of Labor an appropriation of \$15 was made to the Association, and provision made for the issuing of this appeal to all local un the issuing of this appeal to all local mi-lons and labor organisations of the state to take out a \$1,000 membership in the Association, in the name of the union. This to further the work of the Association so necessary to fully acquaint the citizens of Iowa with the necessary means to resist and eradicate this disease now making such invests used society.

inroads upon society.
We have to day sent to isolated motor We have to-day sent to isolated unious and to secretaries of central bodies, where such exist, a sufficient number of folders to cover the entire membership of organized labor in the vicinity. These folders are only a forerunner of greats; efforts to foldew in a week that will prove very important to members of organized labor, and union treasuries that are greatly depleted by the payment of sick and death benefits. The latter is well illustrated by the fact that from 20 to 50 per cent of death benefits of labor unions are pals, because of its of labor unions are paid

Let us again urge upon your organization o contribute at least \$1 to promote the ork of this Association.

# ANOTHER UNION MULCTED.

Yet another union has got its experince of "Taff Vale law"-this the Canada. At Toronto, after a bitter ontest in the courts, a jury \$7,500 damages to the Metallic Roofing Company in its suit against the International Sheet Metal Workers' Union. The suit was begun nearly four years ago. The existence of the dants as a corporation gued thru all the courts, and it finally was decided that the local branch of the international union could be sued Thus one organization after another is being mulcted by employers who claim damages on account of strikes and boycotts. It ought to be evident to every trade unionist that the omb way to save the labor organizations from be-ing paralyzed by having their treasurlooted by legal process is to join and support the political party of such bumbers as to make the capitalist judges fear for their seats.

# TO CREDIT OF W. F. OF M.

The Western Federation of Mine claims the credit for favorable cou ecisions obtained in Missouri Nevada, the constitutionality of eight hour laws having been affin states. Undoubtedly the W. F. of M haps not the whole. . . . .

# SOCIALISTS CAPTURE UTAH TOWN

The Socialist Party swept the town of Bingham, Utah, electing every municipal officer with one exception. The "Miners' Magazine" says: "Bingham Miners' Umon No. 67, with its 610 members in good standing was the nt factor that gave combined

In Cedar Point, O., our candidate for Mayor was elected. Cedar Point is a small place in Hamilton County.

# CAP MAKERS ACCUSE THE I. W. W. OF SCABBING.

The Executive Board of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers has issued a statement against the organization which rather pompously styles itself the Industrial Workers of the World. They charge that the L. W. W. has knowingly and deliberately organized in New York and in Detroit, Mich., rival unions composed of men who were actually at the time scabbing in lockout shops, and some of whom were professional strike-breakers and Pinkerton detectives. It is alleged that the I. W. W. is thus already practising the same tactics which charac-terized the old S. T. & L. A., one of its constituent parts. Those who are Its constituent parts. Those who are interested in the matter can get copies of the Cap Makers' statement by applying to M. Zuckermann, General Secretary, 62 E. Fourth street, New York City. For the other side of the story, address W. E. Trautmann, Secretary of the I. W. W., 148 W. Madison street, Chicago.

# THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

THE IRDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

A regular meeting of the New York Industrial Council, I. W. W., was held on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth street, New York: Three new delegates were duly scated; the hall committee reported progress. The committee elected to investigate charges made by the United Hat and Cap Makers' Union against the Hat and Cap Makers' Union against the Hat and Cap Makers' Industrial Union reported that repeated efforts made to get the officers and witnesses of the United Hat and Cap Makers' Union to appear and prove their charges before this committee have so far had no results, but received a letter from Secretary Zuckermann of the United Hat and Cap Makers' Union stating that as he had heard that a charter had been issued to the Hat and Cap Makers' Industrial Union, he did not find it necessary to prove his charges. One application for a charter was endorsed. Delegates are requested to at tend the next meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 19, 8 p. m., at 210 Fifth street, New York.

# BALTIMORE VOTE

SHOWS GOOD GAIR. BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—The official count shows that the Socialist Party has made a very good gain in the late

In 1904 we gave Debs and Hanford 2,247 votes. Last month we polled 2,597 votes for S. L. V. Young, our candidate for State Comptroller—a gain of over 15 per cent. The total vote this year was only 188,000, as against 224,000 last year, so that our increase is all the more significant.

# MASSACHUSETTS CITIES.

BROCKTON.-The Socialist candi date for Mayor was defeated by a margin of only 261 votes. In view of the defection of former Mayor Coulter which gave creat aid and comfort to the capitalists, the result is considered a very good one. Bradford (Rep.) polled 3,812 votes; Clifford (Soc.), 3,551

We lost one seat in the Board of Aldermen and gained two in the Council. We now have one Alderman-Comrade Clancy—out of the seven, and five Councilmen out of twenty-one

and Casey.

HAVERHILL.—The vote for Mayo stands: Wood (Rep and Dem.), 3,372; Bean (Soc.), 1,909; Hodgson (Ind.), 84. We elected but one candidate—Charles

PITTSFIELD.-The Socialist vot for Mayor was 151, as against 49 last

LAWRENCE.-We polled 223 votes for Mayor, our other candidates rang ing from 200 to 853.

FITCHBURG.-Our vote for Mayor is 266, other candidates of the part; getting from 479 to 665. QUINCY.-Socialist vote for Mayor, 167; for Councilmen, 231 to 325

# OUR VOTE IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me.-In the municipal election here last week, the Socialist candidate for Mayor polled 288 votes, as against 269 in the city election of two years ago, and 408 for Debs last

# PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

leaving a balance of \$4.80, as against expense were: Dues to National Of fice, \$110; State Secretary's salary \$60; printing, \$62.05; organization and agitation (Jones and Oncal), \$63.64. Three hundred and thirty new mem were chartered at Lectonia, Geneva Girard, Wellston, Elmwood Place Beaver Dam, and Leipsic. Wisconsin. Trouble is in store for the alderme

and other city officials in Racine. The Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Rail-

way Company recently opened a spur between Waukegan and Kenosha, and invited the city officials to attend the

opening. With the invitation was given a ticket entitling each official t free transportation. The acceptant of these tickets was a violation of th

art tosse nexets was a violation of the suili-pass law in Wisconsin, and the penalty for the offense is from one to five years in prison or a fine of \$200 to \$1,000. The Social Democratic Al-dermen of Racine, of course, refused

dermen of Racine, of course, reason the tickets which their colleagues ac cepted. A little thing in itself, bu it is just these little acts of honesty and independence towards the corpora tions which are giving the peo and confidence in the Social Demo

The garbage plant in Milwaukee is municipally owned, but under the rule of the Democratic machine is run at heavy expense to the city. proposed a resolution in the City Council for the investigation of modcommittee of aldermen, including on Social Democrat, was according! of extracting grease and using the residue for fertilizers. Numerous sys notice, some entirely new, and the wisdom of the inquiry was made evi-

doubtful-until the Social Democrati get control of the city governme. The present special session of Wisconsin legislature, altho confined Social Democratic Assemblymen and Senator a chance to put up a fight against the usurpation of power by Mayor Rose in regard to the election Inspectors. We have before reported the Mayor's high-handed procedure in refuting to appoint Social Democratic inspectors and election clerks in those wards and precipets where we were entitled to them. Our Social Demo-cratic members of the Legislature will tion laws as will leave the Mayor no loophole of escape from doing his duty

Alexander Halonen, assisted by Com rade Boman of Milwaukee, has been olding meetings among the Finns of Superior. His meetings have been very successful and well-attended, and the result will be many new members in the Superior Finnish branch.

A branch of Italian Social Democrati

Racine.

Local Suring, one of the new locals just organized by State Organizer Thompson in the agricultural districts of Wisconsia, has accepted a number of new members, and is still growing.

# Here and There. Local Terre Haute, Ind., will hold

mass meeting at Socialist headquarters, 503¼ Ohio street, on Sunday, Dec. 17, 2:30 p.m., for the benefit of the Russian 2:30 p.m., for the benefit of the Russian revolutionary cause. James Oneal will speak on The Paris Commune and the Russian Revolution. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Russian revolutionists and it is hoped that all readers of The Worker will come and bring their friends.

Many comrades thruout the country will be grieved to learn of the serious illness of Fred Long of Philadelphia, who is new confined to his bed in the Pennsylvanis Hospital, suffering from

Pennsylvania Hospital, suffering from leflammatory rheumatism. As is al-ways the case with that trouble, he is enduring great pain. From our pre-ent information, however, we under-

stand that there is good hope of a care, being it is likely to be slow. All those who have been in the party for more than two or three years a fliar with his work as a speake and water a work which extended over a period of many years and was of incalculable value; and they will join in the hope that his health may be restored and that he may renew his

# ... Now York State.

At the Yonkers Public Forum or Sunday, Dec. 17, 3:30 p. m. sharp, h Public Library Hall, Mr. Ernest H Crosby will be the speaker and his subject Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Ques

# New York City.

Printed blanks for reporting the standing of the members of the various subdivisions and branches of Lo secretaries. These membership reports are of the utmost importance for the requested to make them as correct as possible. Special care should be taken to report the correct audress of every member, his occupation, and labor or ganization of which he is a member As soon as these reports are received by the Organizer arrangements will be made to start the card system, which to the organization. These reports should be malled to the Organizer not later than Jan. 1. The standing of subdivisions is determined by these reports and in accordance with a standlelegate will be seated unless financial secretary has forwarded to he Organizer the membership report. On Sunday, Dec. 17, at 11 a. m., in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, Dr. racy and Political Parties. Dr. E. E. Slosson and Mrs. Florence Kelly are the lecturers for the two Tollowing

Sunday mornings. New York Socialist Literary The ciety will have its eleventh annual ball Saturday evening, Dec. 16, in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Tickets ost 25 cents. This society has don valuable work and deserves support. At present the society is running a course of free Sunday evening lectures at its headquarters, 237 E. Broadway.

John C. Chase, ex-Mayor of Haver hill, will speak on Some Experience of a Socialist Mayor, on Sunday even ing. Dec. 17, at 585 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-ninth street. On Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, at the same place, Margaret V. Wien will lecture in French on Socialisme Français en Amerique.

ora O'Reilly will lecture at the Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, Dec. 17, on The Master of the Bread. Emerin Campbell will preside. Wednesday, Dec. 20, James will address the club on Why Socialists Oppose Reform Movements Sol Fieldman will speak on What Should Be the Attitude of the Socialist Party Toward the I. W. W.? on Sunevening, Dec. 17, 8 p. m. sharp, at Lufayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D, under the auspices of the 16th A. D.

The "Open Parliament" at the Met-

ropolitan Temple, Fourteenth stree and Seventh avenue, affords excellen openings for Socialist discussion, Next Annuar, Dec. 18, the question is: Re-solved, That the Use of Intexicating Liquors is the Chief Cause of the Poverty Prevailing in this Country, discussion last Monday night o subject: Resolved, That the Majority of the People are not Enjoying The Just Share of the Cooperation of the Specialists were in evidence. Althought of the speakers were of the opinion that the majority of the people were enjoying their just share of the prosperity, the two Socialist speakers, Comrade Murphy and a stranger, received the heartiest applause; and when the vote was taken, the audience yored, 26 to 0, in support of the reso-lution as stated. A large number did

ot vote on the question elal meeting of the 18th and 20th A. D. will be held on the last Thursday of this month, at which the presence of all members is earnestly fequested. At the last meeting Theo. Hergert donated \$10 to the district

At the last meeting of the 24th A. D copy of Sinclair's "The Jungle" was district's library, and it is hoped that the example will be followed. The Hungarian branch now has an active membership of 45, a gain of 12 in one The auditing committee of the district will report at the next meeting of the 24th, which will be an important one and will be held or Monday, Dec. 18, at 975 First avenue Sunday, Dec. 17, will be a gala ever ing at the Verein für Volksbildung, a the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. The lecturer will be Leonard D. Abbott and the subject The Socialist Spirit in Literature. Discussion will follow. In addition to this a first class musical program has been ar-ranged. Miss Augusta Hoff will ranged. Miss Augusta Hoff will give a piano solo. Mr. Richard J. Richman, the male soprano soloist who made such a good impression at the concert of the Down Town Young People's Club on Nov. 30, has consented to give several solos. All friends and sympathizers are uryed to be present sympathizers are urged to be present promptly at 8 p. m.

# BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Bertha Matthews Fraser will be the speaker at 315 Washington street this Sunday evening, Dec. 17. Subject: The Class Struggle. The following week, Morris Hillquit will lec-ture on Socialism As a Science. W. J. Ghent will lecture on The Reign of Graft at Hart's Hall, Gates evenue and Broadway, Sunday even

avenue and Broadway, Sunday even-ing, Dec. 17.
Tickets for the concert to be held Dec. 34 at Hart's Hall in aid of the free Socialist lecture course are sell-ing fairly well. The talent as outlined at present will consist of a well known violinist, a comedian, group of instru-mentalists, planist, reader, soprano, etc. Tickets are 15 cents or at night of performance 25 cents.

of performance 25 cents or at night of performance 25 cents.
Platon Brounoff will give an address and musical program at the next meeting of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, Sunday, Dec. 17, 8 p. m., at Long Island Business College, South Eighth street, near Bedford avenue. Bubject: The Faise Prophets.
The 18th & D. took in one new

and help to raise funds for the daily. Nominations were ninds for district officers. The quarterly meeting will be held Friday, Dec. 22, at 187 Montrose svents. Every member should be present QUEENS, WHEN

# At, the meeting of the Executive Committee on Dec. 8 Organizer Goel-ler was in the chair." Communication

Co-operative Publishing Association

from Dramatic Verein Fortschritt was laid over for Tuture action. It was decided to hold an entertainent on Sunday evening, Jan. 21, and Comrades Heiler and Lehman were chosen as committee to procure a hall. A special meeting will be held at head-quarters on Friday evening, Dec. 15, to which each branch is requested to send two delegates to act as an enter-tainment committee. Five dollars was donated to the national agitation fund for 1966. The Organizer was instructed to notify branches to make nomina-tions for officers of the local and also to notify them to file financial reports with the Executive and forward all applications for membership to it. Discussion in regard to holding lectures was laid over to next meeting. The Campaign Treasurer was requested to Campaign Treasurer was requested to be present at next meeting. Branch Glendale reported that it will hold a Gentland reported that it will hold a festival on New Year's Eve and has made the following mominations: For County Organizer, Wm. Goeller, Jr. Secretary, John W. Burgher; Financial Secretary, Peter Heller, Treasurer, Aug. Lehman; Auditing Committee Comrades Doeller and Zuedel.

# FOR THE DAILY. At the boro meeting held last Thurs-

day at the call of the Kings County mittee for the purpose of creating new interest toward establishing the "Daily Call", which was largely at-tended, twenty shares of "Daily Call" stock were sold and a ways and means committee elected to arrange for a festival or fair. This committee held its first meeting Dec. 12, and decided to hold a three day's fair and festival at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Mey 11, 12, and 13, 1996. Sub-committees on entertainment, advertising, tickets, prizes, etc., were elected. It was agreed to charge ten cents admisslon. The committee will meet every Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum and comrades desiring to donate prizes may send them to any of the follow-Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, 418 First street; Geo. M. Marr. 877 Gates avenue; J. Well, 89 Himrod street; C. W. 3050 Fulton street; Aug. Shardt, 1049 Jefferson avenue.

# LOCAL NEW YORK

# CAMPAIGN FUND. Organizer Solomon acknowledges the re-

elpt of the following additional contributions to the campaign fund of Local New York (Manhattan and Broux), Socialist Party: ....

# LOCAL KINGS COUNTY CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following additional contributions to the Socialist Parry campaign fund of Local Kings County, N. Y., were received since

ext report: Morris Shaw Scriety, \$54; Lists 103 and Morris Shive Scelety, \$54; Lists 103 and 51. Turn Verein, Vpruhiris, \$8.55; Young People's Socialist Crab, \$10. List \$15. Ad. Kahlenburg, 20c; Elst 100. Arbeiter Britis, \$1.10; Brauch 135. Arb. Kr. & S. Kanse, K. L. Mahlbach, \$5.10; List 406, F. Rausch, \$5.75; List 11. Carriage & Wagon Makers No. 185. \$1.80; List 119, Wm. Strampfler, \$5.75; List 271, Martin Daumberger, \$0c; Dr. Herm. Meeke, \$1.; Gis Petrit, balance on list, \$1; per New York "Volkszeitung", \$3; List 271, Christ. Werhaln, \$1.25; Luiu lietinge, \$1; Tiet 288, James Waish, \$4; List 371, A. Duitgen, \$1; previously reported, \$4,106.51; total, \$1,208.86. 71. A. Duitgen, \$1; previously reported, 1,168.51; total, \$1,268.56.

# PECULIAR STRIKE IN HUNGARY.

The printers of Himgary have joined suffrage. As a method of advancing the cause, the press dispatches inform us, they declared a strike against all papers which editorially opposed the extension of the suffrage; on Dec. 5, the day of the dispatch, there were sixteen papers in Buda-Pest which either failed to appear at all or came out in reduced size. Altho it is not made altogether clear in the dis-patches, we take it that the strike was intended only as a demonstration, to last a single day or a certain fixed number of days—h form of protess which is coming into great favor in the European labor movement. The example for this action in Hungary, may have been taken from that of the printers in several Russian cities, some weeks ago, who refused to work on any paper whose editor recognized the censorship.

# "THE SAME OLD GAG."

A committee representing the letter cars upon Postmaster-General Cortelyou and presented a mémorial urging better pay for carriers. The memorial calls attention to the fact that there has been no change in the payment of salaries for more than forty years, while the cost of living has increased beavily. The Postmaster-General told-the committee that he would give the menhis "fullest consideration." That's the old

The production of wealth, in the evos act half a century ago has become a social act. The tool from being an individual tool, has become a social instrument. The tool has been revolutionized, production has been revolutionized—that is to say, both have been socialized. But the evolution is not yet complete. That social tool, made

# THE NOBLE SCIENCE OF WAR.

The 15th & D. took in one new member at its meeting on Dec. & The Organizer reported about the borough meeting and called on every comrade to take a share in the Workingmen's

"We -more find a projectile that will proce any armor."

(Continued from page 1.)

The government has at last promut gated one of the provisional laws promised in the Manifesto of Oct. 80. promised in the Manifesto of Oct. 30. It deals with the press, but instead of assuring freedom, as then promised, it revives the worst forms of arbitrary restrictions and punishments. The editors are deliberating and it is likely

issued another proclamation full of threats against the telegraph and post-

supplying 16,000 stand of arms to workmen and peasants. Warsaw.—A hundred soldiers of the

fire. The soldiers refused to do so.

DEC. 11.—The Tsar has issued

released. They at once held a meeting

recko, one of the most active member of the Peasants' Union. This calls at tention to the hope of co-operation be tween industrial and agricultura

hitherto the autocracy's sure reliance DECasi2 .- The Workmen's Counc. arrest. They also indorsed the manifesto of the Peasants' Congress pro

The "Novoe Vremya" publishes draft of the law against strikes which will shortly be promulgated. Im-prisonment for from four to sixteen ticipating in strikes of employees o

the railways, posts, telegraphs, tele-phones, liquor stores, and other public The League of Leagues has passed a resolution demanding equal rights for the Jeys.

Itorie—The Pope has issued an established to the bishops of

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

tussia: Flint Glass Workers No. 31, \$20; C.