

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

Table with subscription rates: One year \$0.50, Six months \$0.25, Three months \$0.15, Single copies 5c.

Address all business communications, orders, notices, checks and drafts payable to The Worker, 104 William Street, New York.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper. The editor should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address.

As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach the office by Monday, whenever possible.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its general election, its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote.

Table with election results: 1900 (Presidential) 408,981, 1902 (State and Congressional) 229,792, 1904 (Presidential) 468,730.

Some of the "pillars of society," these days, must feel inclined to take very seriously the words of the humorist who said: "I don't care how much people lie about me. But when they begin to tell the truth, I object."

Socialists want to destroy the home and family. Don't believe it? Well, ask Mr. Corey and his friends. Ask the gentlemen on whose trail Mr. Corey is now camping.

President Roosevelt managed to recognize the Panama Republic some twelve hours before it was proclaimed at Panama. The Lithuanian Republic has now been in actual existence for over a week.

Three banks in Chicago have closed their doors, all owned by John R. Walsh, the proprietor of the Chicago "Chronicle," which Chicago capitalists distribute free to their clerks and other employees on account of its tirades against trade unionism and Socialism.

"Casatt Converts Penrose," is a headline in last Thursday's papers. Well, there is nothing surprising in a railway president converting a United States Senator. The only surprising thing is that the latter should need to be converted.

Mr. Hughes: "Well, it has been charged that, thru your relation with Mr. Odell, you have political influence; what would you say as to that?" Mr. Harrison: "Well, I should think Mr. Odell had political influence because of his relations with the people."

There spoke the man of America, not the theorist. And how completely his answer bears out the contentions of the Socialists! Those two sentences are worth volumes of academic discussion. In those fifteen words Mr. Harrison has plainly and clearly stated the actual relation between capitalists and capitalist politicians—the capitalist as master, the politician as agent—the economic interest dominant, the political principle auxiliary.

Mr. Ryan's testimony about Mr. Harrison, so unambiguously given (smile here), was certainly not credit-

able to the railway buccaner. But Harrison, with unblinking impudence admitting all that Ryan brought against him, has just as certainly countered on that noble-minded champion of distressed corporations. We vaguely remember reading in our early school days a moral and entertaining story of how the Pot called the Kettle black and the Kettle retorted. That seems to be the gist of what we are to learn from all these capitalist quarrels—of Hyde and Alexander, of Harriman and Ryan, of Lawson and the Rockefeller group, and others of the sort. If people who live in glass houses will insist on stoning their similarly lodged neighbors—well, at the least, other people may be amused; it is possible that they may learn some valuable lessons as to the stability and eternal fitness of vitreous dwellings.

That was a rather remarkable address which Lieutenant-Colonel Pettit, a United States military instructor, delivered before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island last week. From first to last, it was an assault on democratic institutions and a brief for monarchy, based on the alleged greater military efficiency of the latter system. It is fortunate for him that he is on this side of the fence; in no monarchical country in the world would an army officer be permitted to utter such remarks. He is fortunate, also, that he is on this side of the fence; in no monarchical country in the world would an army officer be permitted to utter such remarks. He is fortunate, also, that he is on this side of the fence; in no monarchical country in the world would an army officer be permitted to utter such remarks.

Contempt of court is a heinous offense, no doubt. But it is hard to keep one's conscience clear of it when learned judges juggle with the law as the majority of the New York Court of Appeals have in the Hearst election-contest cases. The law explicitly provides that the ballots, after being counted and canvassed, must be locked up and carefully preserved for six months. Its provisions for a recount or recanvass are, it seems, badly worded and less explicit; but the imperative preservation of the ballots makes the intent of the law clear to anyone not seated on the bench nor confined in an asylum for imbeciles. But the Court of Appeals, the highest authority on legal questions, solemnly holds that, while these ballots must be kept for the specified time, they must not, under any circumstances, be recounted. Unfortunately, the Court does not try to explain the purpose for which they are to be preserved; but we suppose they have some magic virtue, similar to that of the amulet which a savage carries in a little bag at his throat, which it is sacrilege to destroy and equal sacrilege to look at.

The New York Public Library Trustees last week, in response to a demand voiced by workmen's societies, took a partial and tardy step toward making the libraries accessible to those who most need them. The Astor Library will henceforth be open until nine o'clock on weekday evenings, instead of closing at six, and six of the branches will be open weekday evenings and Sundays. As an illustration of the views held by some of the respectable gentlemen and eminent citizens who are to be found on this and similar boards, serious objection to the change was made by some members, who argued that if the reading rooms were open in the evenings many would come in who were looking for warmth and shelter rather than for books. How horrible! That there are homeless men and women, shivering on the streets, those winter nights, after a vain day-long search for work—that is nothing. "The poor we have always with us"—and we need them in our business. But that these people should get a chance to sit for a few hours in a public library would really be most unfortunate, from the eminent citizens' point of view.

President Corey of the Steel Trust proposes to fight back. His method of fighting back is not to dispute the charges regarding his personal and domestic life, but to show that the other capitalists who are trying to oust him are just as bad or worse in the same respect. The New York "Times" says he has detectives at work obtaining data on a dinner given by a prominent steel man in the Duquesne Club several years ago. It continues:

"Corey, according to his friends, threatens to make public the names of all who were there, and the proceedings at the dinner if he is not let alone. He also has threatened to publish a hitherto secret chapter in the Cassin Chadwick record on Pittsburgh industries if necessary to keep his present position secure. The dinner that Mr. Corey's friends talk of was given by a steel man in honor of a relative. An actress, well known through the coun-

try, was engaged to sing. Just what happened there never came to the ears of the outside world, but the actress reached her carriage in hysterics. This much has been public property since the dinner, but Corey's friends say he has now new and interesting data. It has never been successfully denied that there were certain millionaires in both Pittsburgh and New York who formed a pool and bought up this paper floated by Mrs. Chadwick. Corey, according to all reports in Pittsburgh, to-night filed notice that the persons concerned had better let him alone.

We observe that immediately after this announcement, good Mr. Carnegie, who had been gloomily lamenting Corey's fall from grace, invited the sinner to dine with him. Of course, that is a mere coincidence. We are sure they discussed the Westminister Catechism, not the Chadwick case and the Duquesne orgy. Still, some captions persons will make their own inferences.

COUNT WITTE.

One respect in which the English and American newspapers' treatment of the Russian situation requires constant correction is their incessant praise of Count Witte and their censure of the attitude of all the advanced revolutionary elements toward him. We are told almost daily, in the news as well as the editorial columns—even of such papers as the London "Times" and its New York namesake, which are most hostile to the autocracy and favorable to its domestic enemies, as such—that Witte is a wonderful statesman, that in him rests the only hope for a good solution of Russia's internal problems, and that the Social Democrats and "extremists" are factiously opposing him and thus hazarding the cause of progress.

TION: CUI BONO?

Looking at the insurance investigation in its large aspect rather than its details: Has no one yet observed that the most remarkable thing of all is not the varied and plentiful rascality which it has exposed, but the fact that any such exposure is permitted. In the now historic phrase of Mr. Morgan's own newspaper, "Are these men paid?" Why did they allow the investigation to begin? Or, at any rate, why did they not stop it long before this?

The editors and the correspondents upon whom they rely may not be wholly insincere in this matter. But they are assuredly very far wrong. The Russian revolutionists know pretty well what they are about and with what manner of men they are dealing. A sufficient proof that their distrust of the Premier is not factious nor ill founded is the fact that it is not confined to the Socialist representatives of the awakening proletariat and peasantry, but is heartily shared by the Radicals, the more advanced section of the bourgeois and professional classes, whose aims are such as the "Times," for instance, could fully approve. Only a few days ago the representatives of the League of Leagues, the Radical organization, said to their would-be friends of the Anglo-American press, in effect: "Please quit criticizing us; we understand that you mean well; but you don't know what you are talking about, and you are doing us more harm than good."

The fact is, Witte has a record by which the Russians know him. He has been in the ministry, chiefly engaged in financial questions, much of the time for several years past. His conduct there has not been progressive, even from the bourgeois Radical's point of view, to say nothing of the Socialists'. What is more, his record has not been that of a strong and honest man, but of a facile trimmer. As a financier, pure and simple, his ability is admitted; but that is not a good enough credential for a prime minister at this moment, in the judgment of those who wish to see the overthrow of the autocracy result in material and direct benefit to the producing masses. It is very doubtful whether Witte's past policy—the artificial forcing of industrial and commercial development, involving enormous government loans and crushing taxes upon agriculture—has not been one of the monumental blunders of the age. But, be that as it may, the fact remains that the peasants and workmen have nothing in the past to thank him for and that those whose desire is the rapid extension of political liberty in order that Russia's economic and social progress may be free and normal have every reason to distrust him. Facing before the outside world and trying to pose at home as the "man of destiny" of Russian liberalism and peaceful progress, he has let the weight of his name and of his financial standing to support the most reactionary colleagues. Doubtless he would have opposed Stolodinstoff, Fyodor, and Troppoff, to cite only three typical and well known enemies of progress, if he could have done so with the assurance of personal success; nevertheless, while figuring as the advocate of policies which they bitterly antagonized, he has consented to take office with each and all of them, to dicker with them, to cloak their brutal tyranny with his liberal phrases. His own policy, so far as it has been developed, has been in the interest of the great capitalists and especially of the great financiers—those of England and Western Europe even more than those of Russia—not in the interest of the Russian masses; and to the partial amount of that policy he has been willing to sacrifice every aspiration of the gagged and shackled people.

Everyone else knows that Troppoff is the head of the Black Guard which has shown itself on so vast a scale and in such bloody form within the last few months. Witte was not ignorant of it. He had the great opportunity to say to the Tsar: "Choose between me and this band; I cannot serve you while you authorize his activities." By so doing he would either have forced the most reactionary elements

of the Government or else have left it discredited and largely disarmed by his resignation. Instead, he continued to sit with the giant rump in the Tsar's councils and explicitly threw the blame for the massacres upon the revolutionists. No Socialist, no Radical, no sincere Liberal, after that, could trust his word for a moment or regard him otherwise than as the most dangerous enemy of progress.

No, there is nothing factious, nothing excessive, nothing impracticable in the attitude of the Russian Socialists and Radicals toward Witte and his friends. A blood-soaked tyranny cannot be turned into a free state by homeopathic doses of administrative reform. Everyone admits that progress must come by steps, that the most advanced ideals cannot be realized all at once. But the steps must be appreciable ones; certain fundamental changes must come in toto, because less than this minimum would be worse than nothing. And the right man to guide these forward steps is not the man who has always been turning his face in every direction except to the front.

One of the cheapest substitutes for argument in internal party controversies is the general allegation that there is a "clique" opposed to you. The word "clique" is, in our party, one whose use is well calculated to arouse strong feeling, because the thing which it signifies (when conscientiously used) is a thing very repugnant to the spirit of our movement. But just because of this, it is incumbent on all comrades who take part in such contrivances to use the word with the greatest care. No one has a right to base an argument on the mere impersonal and sweeping statement that a clique exists; whoever makes such a statement is morally bound to go on and name the men, he thinks, constitute the clique and give his reasons for so thinking. To do otherwise is to be guilty both of cowardice and, in effect, of falsehood; for he counts that the comrades are going to assume him to be speaking from knowledge of fact; he intends them so to assume; he leaves them to fix upon this or that man, as may happen, the suspicious, which thus arouse; and he stands back in a position of personal safety, letting his charge hurt whom it may. His method is that of Antony—"Mischief, thou art afoot; take now what course thou wilt." He may not intend it; he may not realize the true nature of his act; but the evil effects are none the less sure. Therefore The Worker, hearing this fact in mind, will never raise the cry of "boss" or "clique" without trying to make it clear whom it has in mind; and when anyone else raises that cry, it will call for specifications.

The result of the municipal election in Brockton, Mass., deserves at least passing notice. The Socialist Party has never controlled that city; it has for several years always had a number of representatives in the City Council and has three times elected Charles H. Conlier as Mayor. This year, when the time came for making nominations, the party decided not to put Conlier at the head of its ticket again, but instead to nominate Councilor Whittier, who had already served a single term. Conlier apparently considered the nomination one of his "untenable rights" and did not realize the essential difference between Socialist and old party politics. He gathered his friends and was nominated by petition as an independent candidate. Accordingly, he was expelled from membership. Election Day came, and the votes were cast and counted. The Republicans captured the majority, with 3,671 votes; our candidate polled 3,671, lacking only 374 of election; Conlier polled just 998. Conlier succeeded in defeating the party's candidate to fix upon this or that man, as may happen, the suspicious, which thus arouse; and he stands back in a position of personal safety, letting his charge hurt whom it may. His method is that of Antony—"Mischief, thou art afoot; take now what course thou wilt." He may not intend it; he may not realize the true nature of his act; but the evil effects are none the less sure. Therefore The Worker, hearing this fact in mind, will never raise the cry of "boss" or "clique" without trying to make it clear whom it has in mind; and when anyone else raises that cry, it will call for specifications.

After much puzzling over this question we have formed an hypothesis, which we suggest for what it may prove to be worth. It has been arrived at, in the main, by the method of elimination, as thus: It being known that capitalist interests are able to conceal capitalist rogueries when they so desire, it may be assumed that, when such rogueries are systematically exposed some capitalist interest is causing the exposure. But it must be a large and well organized one, to take such risks. Now is there any large and well organized capitalist interest which has not been seriously and directly injured by this exposure? At once the answer comes to every tongue: "Yes, one—the largest and best organized of all—one already known to be hostile to some of the interests which have suffered to Morgan, for instance—one which has successfully played many a daring coup in the past—Standard Oil."

Is that the solution? The choice of Mr. Peabody to head the Mutual will accords with it. The part played by Mr. Ryan in the Equitable does not conflict with it. As yet, outsiders can but guess. Time will tell.

What we do know is that Standard Oil is the biggest and most closely united and strategically best placed capitalist interest in the United States; that it differs from various other great interests in that it is neither purely industrial nor purely financial, but a compound of both; that its policy is more far-sighted, more consistent, less sudden and violent, more in accord with legal and regular methods of exploitation and expansion, than those of some other groups; that especially it has often been censured by the Standard Oil is the biggest and most closely united and strategically best placed capitalist interest in the United States; that it differs from various other great interests in that it is neither purely industrial nor purely financial, but a compound of both; that its policy is more far-sighted, more consistent, less sudden and violent, more in accord with legal and regular methods of exploitation and expansion, than those of some other groups; that especially it has often been censured by the

difference between Rockefeller and Morgan is the difference between Hanna and Roosevelt in American politics, between a glacier and an avalanche in nature. We bet on Rockefeller—and we await the sequel.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER. The "Social Democratic Herald" about reaches the limit in its last issue when it editorially opposes the raising of money by American Socialists to help the revolutionary movement in Russia. When we see Comrades Berger and Heath taking half the risks and making half the sacrifices for the cause that thousands of our Russian brothers and sisters are undergoing, we shall concede them the moral right to advise against the wishes of those who are bearing the brunt of the battle in the Tsar's domains.

It is not the function of this paper to fight the internal battles of the trade-union movement. It should and does and will, to the best of its ability, join in the fight of any body of workmen against capitalists and capitalists, but it should and will, so far as it can, leave the unionists to settle their own internal difficulties among themselves. Sometimes it happens, however, that some incident of such a fight is taken up by the capitalists against the whole labor movement. It then becomes our duty to take notice of the matter. Such is the case with the charge made by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that the money contributed for the assistance of the Western Federation of Miners in its fight with the Colorado mine owners—contributed largely by unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., as he truly says—have been directed from their purpose by the officers of the W. F. of M. and used for the upbuilding of the I. W. W. It is incumbent upon us to say, for the information of any readers who might read and be influenced by such a statement, that, to the best of our information, Mr. Gompers' charge of misappropriation of funds is absolutely unsupported by evidence and unworthy of belief.

One of the cheapest substitutes for argument in internal party controversies is the general allegation that there is a "clique" opposed to you. The word "clique" is, in our party, one whose use is well calculated to arouse strong feeling, because the thing which it signifies (when conscientiously used) is a thing very repugnant to the spirit of our movement. But just because of this, it is incumbent on all comrades who take part in such contrivances to use the word with the greatest care. No one has a right to base an argument on the mere impersonal and sweeping statement that a clique exists; whoever makes such a statement is morally bound to go on and name the men, he thinks, constitute the clique and give his reasons for so thinking. To do otherwise is to be guilty both of cowardice and, in effect, of falsehood; for he counts that the comrades are going to assume him to be speaking from knowledge of fact; he intends them so to assume; he leaves them to fix upon this or that man, as may happen, the suspicious, which thus arouse; and he stands back in a position of personal safety, letting his charge hurt whom it may. His method is that of Antony—"Mischief, thou art afoot; take now what course thou wilt." He may not intend it; he may not realize the true nature of his act; but the evil effects are none the less sure. Therefore The Worker, hearing this fact in mind, will never raise the cry of "boss" or "clique" without trying to make it clear whom it has in mind; and when anyone else raises that cry, it will call for specifications.

What to read? Anything that is worth reading at all. Not the daily newspaper; the headlines and about one column out of the six or eight pages are all that you should bother with in that. Read "Robinson Crusoe" and "Little Women." Read Bayard Taylor and Mayne Reid and Cooper and Irving and Dickens and Scott and George Eliot and Charles Reade and Hugo and Hawthorne and Mark Twain and Richard A. Proctor and Grant Allen and—but there, that's a long enough list; when you have read half a dozen books of these authors, you won't need further suggestions. And when you are reading, if the children "butt in" with questions, answer them if you can; if you can't, say so—try to find out; children have brains, too—more than we give them credit for.

In connection with this matter of books: It is better to buy books than to depend on a circulating library. Most of the world's best books are to be had in cheap editions—from 15 to 50 cents; the "best sellers" of the day will cost you \$1.50 and be most useful, generally, as pipe-fitters.

What has this reading aloud of such books as we have named to do with saving a child for the movement? Just this: It starts the child off with intellectual tastes and habits; it gives him the right "seed" to begin with, so that ten years later he will be able to begin to think for himself about the larger world outside of home. Then his environment will probably make him a Socialist, instead of making him a "drudge" or a loafer or a grafter. Also it links on to our third suggestion.

"Thriftily and lastly," then: Treat your children as friends and comrades, not as inferiors, not as subjects to your paternal majesty. Know something about their play and let them know something about your work. Pay yourselves and your wife the compliment of supposing that your children are intelligent beings—ignorant, as yet, from lack of experience, but not stupid. If you behave as a father in your home, you ought to expect them to become rebels; if you pose as a Pope, you shouldn't be disappointed if they turn out heretics. But comrades! treatment begets comradesly feeling, and ideals best win respect when they are least enforced and most lived up to.

Whereas with candor this discourse on practical pedagogy.

thinking and liberty-loving graduates; but we may fully agree that healthy children tend to rebel against any set of doctrines and ideals which they see that their elders are trying to force down their throats. This is as it should be; we should be sorry if it were otherwise; the young ought to wish to live their own lives, not to follow tamely in beaten paths. But it is a pity when they are driven to revolt against what is vitally good.

If it happens oftener with Socialists than with others (tho' that we are not sure) that their children abandon the ideals in which the parents have sought to rear them, it is probably just because most Socialists are very intense, because they see too clearly to make allowances for others who see but dimly, because their enthusiastic devotion makes them impatient with those who have not yet the same conviction.

The proverb says: "Feet are born, not made." As for Socialists, they are not born nor made; they grow. To attempt to make a child into a Socialist by force is likely only to pervert his growth and make him good for nothing. Therefore our first suggestion.

And the second is in accord with it: Surround the children, so far as possible, with conditions favorable to their mental and moral development and give them a chance to grow right. Have books in the house; not dull books and not trashy books; not only Socialist books, but good books of all sorts. A child who plays among books at the age of three will probably begin to read them at six. Not only have books in the house, but read them yourself—even if it involves skipping some Socialist meetings you would like to attend. Furthermore, read them aloud. Reading aloud is one of the most important and most of the finest of accomplishments. Like other accomplishments, it can be learned only by practice; but it probably yields more pleasure and benefit, in the early practice as well as in the later use, than any other. So read aloud—say one evening a week. The wife will enjoy it, don't you omit; she has to darn your socks, maybe, and that's dull work. The children will enjoy it, even if they don't more than half understand.

What to read? Anything that is worth reading at all. Not the daily newspaper; the headlines and about one column out of the six or eight pages are all that you should bother with in that. Read "Robinson Crusoe" and "Little Women." Read Bayard Taylor and Mayne Reid and Cooper and Irving and Dickens and Scott and George Eliot and Charles Reade and Hugo and Hawthorne and Mark Twain and Richard A. Proctor and Grant Allen and—but there, that's a long enough list; when you have read half a dozen books of these authors, you won't need further suggestions. And when you are reading, if the children "butt in" with questions, answer them if you can; if you can't, say so—try to find out; children have brains, too—more than we give them credit for.

In connection with this matter of books: It is better to buy books than to depend on a circulating library. Most of the world's best books are to be had in cheap editions—from 15 to 50 cents; the "best sellers" of the day will cost you \$1.50 and be most useful, generally, as pipe-fitters.

What has this reading aloud of such books as we have named to do with saving a child for the movement? Just this: It starts the child off with intellectual tastes and habits; it gives him the right "seed" to begin with, so that ten years later he will be able to begin to think for himself about the larger world outside of home. Then his environment will probably make him a Socialist, instead of making him a "drudge" or a loafer or a grafter. Also it links on to our third suggestion.

"Thriftily and lastly," then: Treat your children as friends and comrades, not as inferiors, not as subjects to your paternal majesty. Know something about their play and let them know something about your work. Pay yourselves and your wife the compliment of supposing that your children are intelligent beings—ignorant, as yet, from lack of experience, but not stupid. If you behave as a father in your home, you ought to expect them to become rebels; if you pose as a Pope, you shouldn't be disappointed if they turn out heretics. But comrades! treatment begets comradesly feeling, and ideals best win respect when they are least enforced and most lived up to.

Whereas with candor this discourse on practical pedagogy.

"PEACE ON EARTH."

By Louis Gardhaus.

Some there are who write for bread and cheese, some for pleasure and some for a principle. My excuse for putting my thoughts upon paper is to get them out of my head and thus relieve it of, at least, a part of its ache and burden. I am not yelp of speech nor sick of pen, yet one who prides himself on a blunt speech and manner and an honest yearning for something better, some improvement of the conditions of the class of which he is an actual improvement both mental and material. In short, I have dubbed myself socialist.

By trade I am a cobbler. Understand me well, I am not a shoemaker, as that is now almost considered one of the lost arts, thanks to the improved machinery. I am a plain cobbler, a patcher and mender of poor men's boots. I earn enough to lead a bachelor's hand-to-mouth existence, as do most of my friends. We earn a little, spend a little less, and save a little for those who have still less, for those who would consider hand-to-mouth a luxurious condition. But to my story, enough of this petty prattle.

Last Christmas Eve I started through the whirling dervish of snow that the joyous spirit of the day. It had snowed all day and in the evening a fine crisp fall had covered all with a sparkling, crunching whiteness. Passing in and out of the crowded shops were thousands of couples, young and old, bearing bundles for some loved one. Presents for the children, for the wife and husband, for the parents and grandparents. Presents for everybody. Everybody was laughing, everyone singing; the joy of giving seemed the greatest blessing of humanity.

I was buying for nobody, was to give no one joy; expected nothing. I felt doubly struck when contrasting myself with those about me. I felt myself ostracized, an outcast, damned! I returned to give.

With depressed when I went, I must have walked in a semi-conscious state for quite some time before I was aware that I was fairly beyond the shoppers. I turned back. I noticed that the crowds had thinned and that it was growing late. I decided to go home.

I had scarcely walked a block, when an elderly man, mumbling something unintelligibly, shuffled along beside me, yet always a step behind. He was tall and well built and his wasted features showed that he had once been handsome. I judged him to be about fifty-five or six years old. His gray moustache and hair had grown a trifle too long. His general appearance was poor yet neat. This neatness proclaimed his pride, began to be his. The clothes on his coat scarcely covered his bare shoulders. He had turned up his collar to hide the absence of a collar or tie. His soft hat had been pulled out of its original shape thru long wear and handling.

I stopped. He begged for help, help of any kind; food, old clothing, the price of a bed. Anything would be something for him. He had nothing. He spoke with a tone of apology as the asking-to-be-forgiven for claiming a living where he could earn none. He seemed to be making excuses for treating the earth. He was hungry. He was cold.

Here, then, was my only chance to give my chance to give not only joy but to still the gnawing pain of hunger. I had little but he had less. Affecting a tone of cheerfulness I had him come with me to the nearest coffee house. He smiled a feeble and ghastly smile and thanked and blessed me; yet I had as yet given him nothing. I promised him a meal, the price of a lodging and on the morrow he was to come to my rooms for some clothing which I had laid aside. I gave him the address of my rooms.

As the coffee house was some few blocks away I asked him a few questions about himself. He told me that the cause of his being a tramp was that a younger and stronger man had taken his place at the mills where he had stood twenty odd years. He had always worked at some machine man-

ufacturing only a part of some product and had therefore looked upon himself as merely a "feeder" or rather another "cog." He had not been discharged for drunkenness or for being unreliable. It was just this—he was using space at the machine which, if occupied by one more apt and quick, would turn larger profits into the mill owner's coffers. It was not a personal question, his discharge, it was one of economy. This fate of his was identical with that of most of his aged mill-lid friends.

Their employer had told them that they were all "good fellows," but now useless to him. Competition, he told them, compelled him to exploit his machinery to greater output than heretofore, and that therefore younger quicker men were employed.

As he had been only a "cog" in the manufacture of textiles he could find only work as an unskilled laborer. Digging, carrying, chopping, sawing, these all were too heavy for him, and the unskilled labor market was full to overflowing. He tramped to New York, hoping to find work, which he could do, at any wage. The city seemed not only to be crowded with others bent upon the same errand but was producing its own output of useless "cogs." The parks were full of them by day and night, winter and summer; the charitable lodging houses and even the hospitals had their shares of the starved unfortunates. It was the same all over—the survival of the fittest, the weaker driven to the wall.

We had now reached one of those dingy coffee houses which dot the poorer districts of the larger cities so profusely. Saw-dust on the floor, plain wooden tables and chairs, no linen; the only ornamentation being pepper and salt shakers and greasy bottles of spices. The spice is used generously to "kill" the taste of the food. Some beggar artist had scrawled "Merry Xmas" in letters of soap on one of the mirrors.

As I was paying for a solid meal for my friend and had given him the money for his lodging, I noticed two other elderly men. They were sipping up the watery coffee with penny lumps or unuttered rolls. They ate with ravenous appetite of this killing stuff. It gave them no strength—they asked for none. It only held body and soul together a little longer; it stilled the pain of hunger; it dragged out their misery for another day.

I felt at my heart, for it seemed as someone had stabbed me. Altho' I am a man I am not ashamed to confess that tears came to my eyes.

I ran out of the coffee house, out into the cold air. The tears I wiped away, but another emotion filled me. I clenched my teeth, from head to foot. I clenched my teeth, from head to foot. I clenched my teeth, from head to foot. I clenched my teeth, from head to foot.

I entered the system of competition, of scabbing of profits of wages; a system where man robs man, where man cheats man; a system where legalised thieving is the Alpha and Omega, and the very life blood of business! And upon this system is based our present form of society. It is built upon sand; yet they know it not.

I began to speculate as to how many years would pass when I too would be walking the streets, begging my food when I could no longer earn it. When some younger and craftier man should occupy my bench, not that he wished to displace me, but was compelled by hunger to do so. And it raised the question as to how many men working to-day will still be working to-morrow and what will be their state when unemployed.

I passed a rich man's mansion and heard the sounds of organ and voice ring out in the old song, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men." I wondered how many years, ago, how many hundred years will pass before the world will truly be one of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

MARK TWAIN ON THANKSGIVING.

A few days ago one of the interviewers offered to let me do a Thanksgiving sentiment. I was not able to take advantage of the opportunity, for I had already declined two chances, and it would not be fair to be inconsistent and unreliable unless I could do good by it or there was graft in it somewhere for the family. But there is another aspect to this matter. Every year every person in America concentrates all his thoughts upon one thing—the extolling of his reasons for being thankful to the Deity for the blessings conferred upon him and upon the human race during the expiring twelve months.

This is well, and as it should be, but it is too one-sided. Think of the Deity side of it. Apparently no one stops to inquire how much or how little He has had to be thankful for during the same period; apparently no one has good feeling enough to wish He might have a Thanksgiving day, too. There is nothing right about this.

Do you suppose everything has gone to His satisfaction during the year? Do you believe He is as sweepingly thankful as our nation is going to be, as indicated by the enthusiasm which will appear in the papers on the 30th of this month from the pens of the distinguished persons appointed to phrase its thankfulness on that day?

We may be unjustly thankful, but can that be really the case with Him? If He had a voice, how would He regard the year's work in Russia? What would He be thankful for there? The servants of that government, in patriotic obedience to His commands, have lately killed and wounded 50,000 Jews by unusual and unpleasant methods, butchering the men and the women with knife and bayonet, flinging them out of windows, saturating them with kerosene and setting fire to them, smothering them up in cellars and shutting them with smoke, drowning them with boiling water, leaving other children number of floating over the middle ages. Doubtless the most that He can be thankful for is that

IT WILL SOME DAY.

The Russian revolutionists took possession of a capitalist newspaper the other day and gently persuaded the proprietor to print some revolutionary propaganda. For once in the history of a newspaper the man whose labor made the paper a possibility were not ashamed of their product. The capitalist press is always indulgent over this incident, that they would have been if the Tsar had been blown to pieces by a bomb. Just imagine what relief it would be to the intellectual war slaves of John R. Walsh if something like that would happen to the office of the Chicago "Chronicle."—Chicago Socialist.

As he had been only a "cog" in the manufacture of textiles he could find only work as an unskilled laborer. Digging, carrying, chopping, sawing, these all were too heavy for him, and the unskilled labor market was full to overflowing. He tramped to New York, hoping to find work, which he could do, at any wage. The city seemed not only to be crowded with others bent upon the same errand but was producing its own output of useless "cogs." The parks were full of them by day and night, winter and summer; the charitable lodging houses and even the hospitals had their shares of the starved unfortunates. It was the same all over—the survival of the fittest, the weaker driven to the wall.

We had now reached one of those dingy coffee houses which dot the poorer districts of the larger cities so profusely. Saw-dust on the floor, plain wooden tables and chairs, no linen; the only ornamentation being pepper and salt shakers and greasy bottles of spices. The spice is used generously to "kill" the taste of the food. Some beggar artist had scrawled "Merry Xmas" in letters of soap on one of the mirrors.

As I was paying for a solid meal for my friend and had given him the money for his lodging, I noticed two other elderly men. They were sipping up the watery coffee with penny lumps or unuttered rolls. They ate with ravenous appetite of this killing stuff. It gave them no strength—they asked for none. It only held body and soul together a little longer; it stilled the pain of hunger; it dragged out their misery for another day.

I felt at my heart, for it seemed as someone had stabbed me. Altho' I am a man I am not ashamed to confess that tears came to my eyes.

THE STORY OF A MILL GIRL.

Gertrude Barnum, in "Machinists' Journal."

It was during the Fall River strike, and Mary was one of the hundred and thirty mill girls brought to Boston to enter domestic service.

"Ellen's kind of plain, and you know how it is—the good lookin' girls gets the best chance. Now there's French Charlie, he's one of the 'supers'—he never will take any pretty girls; he takes mostly French girls, too, of course.

"I can't write," she whispered, as I gave her a record blank to fill. "I never got much schoolin'." There was something peculiarly pathetic in her mortification at this admission and in her efforts to cover her bursting bundles with her dress skirt.

"My mother, she was sick all the time. She was in the mill in England since she was nine years. I had to stay at home and tend the children and help round ever since I was little. There were four ever since I was little.

"We girls used to talk 'sign-talk'—with your mouth and fingers, you know—you can have lots of fun that way. We used to sit and crochet, even, right on the floor, between the watches."

"They say the mills is comin' down in wages 'til they're like in the South. Well, it is just as well to know about it, and then the smart ones will get 'em and get a livin' out of somethin' else, if they can, and leave 'em to beat down the Portagee."

Mary sighed deeply. "It's terrible in Fall River with the strike. You don't hear nothin' else. Every one's spent all they saved (come were good at savin'). You are ownin' rent, and if you've got a store, you've got that to pay, too—no nothin'—when the mills open again. The union was good to us. My brother, Tom, he's union. We didn't keep it up lately, Ellen and me, times was so hard. The union helped all they could. They gave us checks on the store sometimes and sometimes things from the farms. We used to get flour and lard when the season was low. The Portagee was lucky—think as had the little vegetable garden, the Salvation Army was good, too. They feed the children, you know. Tom's biggest girl hated to go, she'd rather go hungry; but they all came to it. They'd bring home soup and bread—and we got so we needed it bad. I guess that's about what my folks makes out on now—the benefits Tom gets and the soup and bread. We've got to get a place soon, Ellen and me, and send somethin' back."

Another deep sigh. "Some of the girls that's workin' out in Boston, they ain't no stuck up in it. They say it's a terrible lonesome. You ain't as good as the people you live with, and you get terrible long hours—you're just never there. Your 'day out' means pretty near 4 o'clock in the afternoon before you get to go, and you got no place to go much when you do get out—so far away from every one. 'Taint like Fall River, where you know people. I don't see as there is much hope unless the unions got us up some way. I kind of hate to leave the mills. I worked there all my life. Do you think you can get me and Ellen a place together?"

"But we couldn't, and Mary had to go alone as scullery maid in a hotel at three dollars a week.

IN RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 1.)

and fourth degree. If one set of committees is put behind the bars, another will take its place at once.

More Mutinies. DEC. 16.—It is reported from Irkutsk, Siberia, that the garrison of 4,000 men has mutinied, demanding the immediate convocation of a constituent assembly.

Kaluga.—Capt. Samanski of the 272d Regiment has declined to use his company in breaking up the strike, declaring in writing that he regards police work as outside the duties of officers and soldiers.

Berlin.—The Moscow correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger" telegraphs: "The ferment in the Moscow garrison over bad rations and numerous arrests resulted to-day in an open mutiny of the Rostoff Grenadier Regiment. The Grenadiers freed their arrested comrades, seized the arsenal, and disposed machine guns before the barracks. Later they issued a series of economic and political demands, and the command of the regiment was taken over by a committee of twenty elected by the mutineers. The men of the Astrakhan Regiment and the Cossacks refused to move against the mutineers."

In Baltic Provinces. Berlin.—In view of the serious news from the Baltic Provinces, Chancellor von Bismarck has issued orders to charter steamers for Riga, Reval, and Libau, and place them at the disposition of German subjects there.

Reval, Estonia.—The City Council to-night passed a resolution in favor of the removal of the police and troops from the city and to rely for protection on the workmen's militia. It was also resolved to transform the city treasury into a strike fund.

Dorpat, Livonia.—The plans for a revolution in the Baltic Provinces, as set forth in the resolutions adopted by the revolutionary administration, shall boycott the representatives of the present government, close the shops, resist conscription, refuse quarters or subsistence to the troops, withdraw deposits from banks, and cease payments to the crown, landowners and church. It has also been resolved to arm and organize the people into a militia and to respond to the call for a general strike of the Russian proletariat in order to compel the convocation of a constituent assembly, the liberation of martyrs for freedom, the immediate return of the Manchurian army and its disarmament, together with the army in European Russia, and the distribution of their arms among the people.

struggle before disaffection has spread through the army. It is difficult to see how the challenge can be evaded. The revolutionists are that a general strike will be proclaimed on the railways and that it will spread to every other industry. Warrants have been issued against the editors of all the papers which published the revolutionary manifesto.

The "Novoe Vremya" was the only paper, with the exception of the "Official Messenger," to appear to-day. It succeeded from the Publishers' Union and was published under the protection of police and Cossacks. The "Slovo" and the "Novosti" were unable to appear, as the printers walked out because these papers refused to print the manifesto of the proletarian organizations.

Anti-Strike Laws. The Emperor has sanctioned the following anti-strike measures elaborated by the Council of Ministers: Persons who incite others to strike and employes of the railways and telegraphs who go on strike are liable to imprisonment up to sixteen months.

Persons holding membership in associations which aim to foment strikes may be imprisoned from sixteen months to four years, with the loss of civil rights. Wages will not be paid during any period when work has been stopped.

Employees whose health has been injured by the acts of strikers will be compensated. If they should be entirely disabled they will be pensioned, and if they should be killed or die from injuries their families will be provided for.

Constantinople.—A dispatch received here from Batum, Russian Transcaucasia, reports a revolutionary outbreak. The streets were barricaded and fierce fighting occurred. The military employed artillery, and many persons were killed. In response to a request made by the Turkish Consul, the Porte is now arranging for the dispatch of vessels to Batum to bring back refugees. The dispatch says that a similar state of affairs prevails in Poti and Kutais.

DEC. 18.—The War Department is concentrating two army corps to suppress the revolt in the Baltic provinces. According to the Government's information 60,000 Letts are under arms. Many of the troops already sent have surrendered to the insurgents.

Berlin.—A dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" says that the conductor of a morning train from St. Petersburg asserts the troops at Riga have joined in the revolt.

Stockholm.—Mittau and Libau in Courland and Reval in Livonia are said to be in the power of the Lettish revolutionists.

St. Petersburg.—The Government organs say that the Moscow mutiny has been crushed.

Workmen's Council Active. The Workmen's Council, under the very noses of the police, has succeeded in printing 100,000 copies of its paper announcing that the Government has declared a civil war on the proletariat and saying that the challenge must be accepted. The Council declares this is the Government's last fight, that the throne is tottering, and that another blow will cause it to fall.

Comrades to carry into execution these plans, submitted by your National Executive Committee and build an organization to vanquish capitalism now vulnerable at every point. A sufficient National Agitation Fund must be raised. Not much from any, a little from each local and individual, according to their means, to the end that the age-long tyranny of capitalism shall end in the battle royal.

Capitalism will fall before the organized hosts of Socialism, and by that organization the eclipse can be timed. Your contribution, large or small, will light the torch of freedom, man the watch tower, and prove a potent factor for the emancipation of mankind!

Only those blind to facts or the mentally dead, insist that we will continue to make millions by the hundreds and papers by the millions.

Warsaw, Russian Poland.—The Bund has issued a proclamation urging preparation for armed insurrection.

Concessions to Army. DEC. 19.—In celebration of the Emperor's name-day, and in the hope of checking mutiny, the government has issued an order-raising the pay of all enlisted men and lower officers in the army and navy.

The government fears that the revolt in the Baltic Provinces, which is extending southward to the Polish frontier, may arouse the Poles to an armed uprising.

Reliable details regarding the establishment of the so-called Republic of Kharkoff have at last arrived. The workmen's Socialist organizations, joined by 300 troops, took possession of the city, and, with the aid of a militia armed with pikes, revolvers, and axes, established a government or Federated Council. This Council issued decrees which the authorities were powerless to resist.

PARTY NEWS.

National.

The resolutions by Local Cook County (Ill.), calling for a national convention next spring, have been endorsed since last report by Localities Rock, Ark.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Rockford, Ill.; Vigo County, Ind. (Terre Haute); and Denver, Col., German Branch.

The National Office has granted a charter to Local Rhyolite, Nevada, eighteen members.

Reports at hand indicate that there will be a large attendance at the Oklahoma and Indian Territory convention, which is to be held in Oklahoma City, Dec. 28, 29, and 30.

The State Committee of Pennsylvania reports that Paul B. Wreath and George A. McKean have been expelled by Local Philadelphia.

The Nash-Holman State Committee of Minnesota has issued a call for a state convention to be held Feb. 22. A call has also been issued by the opposition faction.

John A. C. Meaton, 1323 S. Saguinaw street, Flint, has been elected National Committeeman for Michigan and Mrs. G. H. Lockwood, Kalamazoo, State Secretary.

Alexander F. Irvine, P. O. Box 45, New Haven, Conn., has been elected State Secretary, pro tem., of Connecticut.

The following donations to the National Agitation Fund were received from Nov. 25 to Dec. 15:

W. L. Fisher, Lyle, Wash., 75c.; Jas. Mooney, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2.; J. C. Babbitt, Laredo, Kans., \$2.; Local Moundsville, W. Va., \$1.; John Siemens, Duxbury, Neb., \$5.; Local New Rochelle, N. Y., \$5.; Local Stanton, Ill., \$5.; Local New Castle, Pa., \$2.; Local Elkhart, Ind., \$2.; Wm. C. Sullivan, Grove, E. T., 40c.; Lester Greer, Bath, S. D., \$1.; E. A. Robinson, Huntington, Ark., 50c.; Henry Spieker, Melrose, Minn., Dec. 11; H. Gifford, Omaha, Neb., \$5.; Albertus Hooper, Media, Pa., \$1.50; M. T. Ward, Hicksville, Neb., \$1.25. Total amount received \$34.90.

National Organizer Slayton's dates are as follows: Dec. 24, Chehalis, Wash.; Dec. 25, South Bend; Dec. 27, Grand Mound; Dec. 28 and 29, Hoquiam; Dec. 30, Montesano.

A CALL TO ACTION. The N. E. C. has addressed the following appeal to the Socialists of the country:

To the Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Party. Comrades!—The phenomenal presidential campaign of 1904, showing the political progress of the Socialist Party, with 2,300,000 votes recorded for its candidates, is a part of history.

This year the attention given to organization, and the campaigns that were waged amidst the epidemic of "reform" movements, steered by capitalists, involved a heavy financial burden upon the National Office. The organization, as such, is in better condition to-day than ever before, and the dues-paying members are on the increase.

The high carnival of corruption in financial, industrial and political circles makes the toiler ever more susceptible to the philosophy of Socialism. There is no other avenue of escape.

Socialism is the all pervading topic of our day. The dreams of to-day are the realities of the morrow. The general discontent so largely in evidence must be molded into a constructive force. The present party membership should and can be increased fourfold, preparatory to again demonstrating to a doubting world the assured political triumph of the working class in the general congressional election of 1906.

The National Executive Committee calls upon all comrades everywhere, earnestly to co-operate in a campaign of education and organization, exceeding in scope anything heretofore undertaken. Beginning with the new year, a larger force of national organizers are to be sent afield, and stationed for periods ranging from three days to three weeks in the various localities. Large local, small local, strong local, weak local, all are to be reached, and unorganized territory covered.

An edition of six hundred thousand copies of "Weeks' Leaflet" is nearly disposed of, supplied mainly to state committees at half the cost of printing. This expense about equalled the entire contributions to the National Agitation Fund for six months. Like documents in larger quantities should follow in rapid succession.

Comrades to carry into execution these plans, submitted by your National Executive Committee and build an organization to vanquish capitalism now vulnerable at every point. A sufficient National Agitation Fund must be raised. Not much from any, a little from each local and individual, according to their means, to the end that the age-long tyranny of capitalism shall end in the battle royal.

Capitalism will fall before the organized hosts of Socialism, and by that organization the eclipse can be timed. Your contribution, large or small, will light the torch of freedom, man the watch tower, and prove a potent factor for the emancipation of mankind!

Only those blind to facts or the mentally dead, insist that we will continue to make millions by the hundreds and papers by the millions.

A dollar more or less in the treasury of the local does not count much for agitation; added to the National Agitation Fund it will advance our movement all along the line. Contribute now, that no day be fruitless in the new year.—Fraternally submitted, Robt. Bandlow, V. L. Berger, B. Berlyn, Wm. Malley, S. M. Reynolds, H. L. Slobodin, John M. Work, National Executive Committee, Socialist Party.

Make all remittances payable to J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary. All contributions will be acknowledged in the party press.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, 209 Dearborn street, Chicago.

tion. "It is to be the duty of every property owner to see that his property is assessed for taxation, and all property not assessed, he consents," has been adopted by the following vote: Yes, 10; No, 9; not voting, 35.

N. C. Motion No. 42. That the following paragraph be inserted in the State Program under the heading "Taxation": "Exemption from taxation of property up to \$2,000 and taxes on the excess to be graduated," has been adopted by the following vote: Yes, 11; No, 8; not voting, 35.

Members of the National Committee of Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wisconsin were not entitled to vote on the above motion because of their states being three months in arrears for dues.

Nominations are now being made in the National Committee for National Secretary and National Executive Committee for 1906. So far, W. Mahlon Barnes, Jas. E. Lee, J. W. Slayton, William Malley, and Frank H. Wentworth have been nominated for National Secretary. Malley has declined; Slayton has accepted. The following nominations have so far been made for the National Executive Committee: Wm. Malley, Robert Bandlow, Henry L. Slobodin, John M. Work, Chas. G. Towner, Barney Berlyn, Chas. Ufert, Jas. S. Smith, Jos. Vanhope, Seymour Stedman, Victor L. Berger, Frank A. Kulp, A. M. Simons, Morris Hillquit, S. M. Reynolds, Thos. J. Morgan, Emil Seidel, Ernest Untermyer, Wm. M. Brandt, Howard A. Gibbs, C. J. Lamb, Ben Hanford, Jas. O'Neil, Constantine Smoley, Courtney Lemon, Eugene V. Debs, A. H. Flood, Geo. H. Goebel, S. M. Holman, G. A. Hoehn, Franklin H. Wentworth, J. Mahlon Barnes, Arthur Morrow Lewis, Chas. H. Kerr, Max Hayes, John Spargo. The following have declined: Berger, Berlyn, Holman, Spargo, Vanhope. 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.

Massachusetts. The result of the national referendum in this state is as follows: Amendment No. 1, yes 122, no 52; No. 2, yes 123, no 54; No. 3, yes 106, no 70; No. 4, yes 120, no 57; No. 5, yes 102, no 21.

The receipts of the State Secretary's office for November was \$20.00. This is considerably less than any previous month since July. The clubs were settling up their local campaign expenses. The receipts for December are showing the usual results; up to Dec. 15 the receipts were \$91.10, which indicates that the clubs have made a permanent gain and are in excellent condition.

The Jewish Socialist Club of Milbrook has held a bazaar at Franklin Hall and cleared \$50, which will be sent to the self-defense fund of the Bund.

The Haverhill Socialists had a meeting on Dec. 8 to raise funds for party work, and 500 persons attended.

BOSTON. Morrison I. Swift, who is well known here, has made several addresses to the Jews in the North End and found plenty of good listeners. There is a chance for fine results if the work were pushed in this quarter.

The semi-annual general meeting of the Boston comrades will attend. A committee of seven was elected to arrange for Jack London's lecture.

Henry Steinman, Secretary of the Ward 7, 9, and 12 Club, has proposed three new members within the last month. Comrades of other wards will do well to imitate his example.

Members of Ward Club, 19 and 22 will take notice that a regular meeting will be held on the fourth Sunday of December at Conant Hall, 20 Conant street. Business of importance will come up.

Jack London will address a meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party, Monday evening, Dec. 26, at Equinox Hall, Subject: Revolution. Every Socialist within railroad distance should, come, as it will be worth the time and expense.

Pennsylvania. Local Finleyville has elected the following officers for the new term: Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Adams; Finance Secretary, James Waugh; Organizer, George Johnson; Literary Agent, Michael Halapay. A committee was elected to raise funds for the Russian revolution.

PHILADELPHIA. Great preparations have been made for the mass meeting to be held in the Casino Theater, Walnut and Eighth streets, on Sunday, Dec. 24, at 2 p. m. The meeting is called for protesting against the massacre of Jews in Russia and to express sympathy with the revolutionary movement there. It is to be held under the auspices of Local Philadelphia, Socialist Party. The following speakers will address the meeting: Ben Hanford, Sol Fieldman, G. Gurewitch, B. Feigenbaum, Sam Clark, and Ed. Moore. Comrades are wanted as volunteers to serve on committees. Those willing to do their share should be at the meeting place not later than 1 p. m.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Dates for Jos. Wanhope are as follows: Allegheny, Sunday, Jan. 7; Carnegie, Jan. 8; Wilmerding, Jan. 9; McKeesport, Jan. 10; Braddock, Jan. 11; Pittsburg, Jan. 12, 13, and 14. Local secretaries at the above places should send in name of hall in which their Wanhope meetings will be held, so that the County Organizer may proceed with printing advertising matter.

An extra five thousand Weeks' leaflets have been ordered. Twenty thousand have already been disposed of. Can be had from the County Organizer at \$1 per thousand; "Appeal to Reason" trust edition, \$1.50 per thousand.

Don't forget the New Year's gathering, Monday evening, Jan. 1, at headquarters, 1701 Centre avenue, Pittsburgh. The committee in charge solicits donations of cakes—the kind your wife bakes. Every little helps.

The monthly reports of the County Secretary and for the County Organizer are being sent out. Please return them to their respective places before Jan. 8.

A hall for Comrade Wilschke could not be secured for the date offered, and the meeting is therefore declared off.

Wisconsin. The Social Democrats have scored a notable victory in the Wisconsin Legislature.

and supported the movement. Local Rochester asked for a speaker for the Local League on February 1, also that Jack London be got to speak in that city. Local Ithaca asked for a speaker for a meeting in aid of the Russian revolutionary movement. A letter from State Committeeman Arnold of Steuben County suggested that the State Committee instruct all speakers sent out during the winter to make an effort to obtain subscriptions to The Worker and that the Committee send at least fifty copies for free distribution to each place where meetings were held; the suggestion was adopted.

Credentials were presented by Comrades Koenig and Feiser as members of the Quorum from Kings County; the delegates were seated. A charter was granted for a new local at Haverstraw. Applications for membership-at-large were received and granted from Fred B. and Anna G. Gorton of Liberty. The State Secretary reported that a lecture tour had been arranged for Geo. H. Kirkpatrick, with fifteen dates, nearly all of which have been accepted. The State Secretary was empowered to send Sol Fieldman out as the speaker for the February tour. The plan of sending out some capable speaker and organizer, beginning in January to visit unorganized places and hold meetings was discussed at some length, but the plan was considered impracticable during the winter. It was finally voted that Fieldman's tour be arranged so that he would be given time between dates with organized places to stop off at unorganized places where it is practicable to hold meetings. It was voted that the State Secretary call for the nomination of candidates for National Committee, each local being allowed to nominate three comrades residing in any part of the state, the nominations to close Dec. 30. The election of officers of the Quorum was then taken up and John C. Chase was elected Recording and State Secretary.

Y. Solomon was nominated for Finance Secretary and Treasurer, but declined, and the election of this officer was laid over, Comrade Solomon serving until such time as his successor is elected. The Secretary was requested to correspond with several speakers about going thru the state as organizers. Comrade Kirkpatrick's tour begins at Jamestown, Jan. 17, and ends at Yonkers, Jan. 31. Locals that have accepted dates should do everything in their power to advertise his meetings. The vote on National Referendum B 1905, on constitutional amendments, resulted as follows: Question No. 1—yes, 440; no, 145; No. 2—yes, 322; No. 3—yes, 440; no, 156; No. 4—yes, 387; no, 217; No. 5—yes, 554; no, 53.

New York City. The General Committee meets Saturday, Dec. 23, 8 p. m., at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

The Literature Agent of the Second Agitation District reports the following work done during the campaign: Subscriptions taken for The Worker, 24 yearly and 71 half-yearly; single copies of The Worker sold, 5,577; distributed free, 8,573; "Volkszeitung," 254 sold and 800 distributed free; books and pamphlets sold—"Campaign Book," 700; "Unionism and Socialism," 300; "Merrie England," 205; "Modern Socialism," 46; "Communist Manifesto," 31; "Fallovy," 16; "Mass and Class," 5; "Railroading in the U. S.," 45. Other pamphlets, 313; "Pioneer Calendar," 75; "Municipals, Forde," 130; "Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas," 50; in all, 1,809. It is heartily to be wished that every agitation district had done as much; as a matter of fact, not one of the others matched this record.

Bradley H. Kirschberg will lecture on Evolution and Revolution at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, Dec. 24. On Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, Ella Reeve Cohen will address the club on Child Slavery, Its Cause and Cure.

The 21st A. D. has adopted the following resolution: Resolved, that it is the sense of the 21st A. D. Branch of Local New York that the party press in New York should be more impartial in its discussions of the two forms of trade unions, and that fuller reports of the proceedings and affairs of the respective bodies should be given as matters of news, and that it is honorable that the party's official organ, The Worker, ignored the meetings of The Industrial Workers of the World recently held in this city; and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to The Worker, and the "Volkszeitung."

BROOKLYN. The financial report for the Kings County campaign has been issued, and The Worker has to beg the indulgence of the Brooklyn comrades for not publishing it till next week.

The vote of Kings County for members of the State Quorum stands: H. A. Crygier, 34; C. L. Furman, 249; Fred Schaefer, 144; Mark Feiser, 138. Fred Schaefer is the representative on the State Committee, having 137 votes to 4 for Henry Bauer and 12 for H. Selden.

Morris Hillquit will speak at 315 Washington street, Sunday evening, Dec. 24, on Socialism as a Science. Next week, J. G. Dobsevage on The Dangers of Capitalism.

Arrangements are complete for the masquerade and civic ball of South Brooklyn Division. Schaefer's orchestra of fifteen pieces will furnish the music. The Morris-Shaw Society will give a short theatrical sketch and several well known soloists will play between the dances.

The next regular meeting of the 10th and Br. 1 of the 15th A. D. will be held at 1808 Fulton street, Sunday, Dec. 24, 2:30 p. m. As this meeting will elect new officers for the ensuing term it is important that every member who can possibly do so be present.

At the last meeting of the 21st A. D. it was decided to make the fourth Friday of every month, beginning with January, a social evening, in order to make membership in the party as attractive and interesting to newcomers as possible. Comrades were requested to agitate for these meetings among their friends as an able committee has charge of same. Committee for masquerade ball to be held at Schmidt's Hall, Pennsylvania and Jamaica avenue, on Jan. 20, are working to make this ball even more successful than last year. It was decided to distribute prizes for the fanciest and also for the funniest costumes, as in previous years. Comrades are urged to obtain as many advertisements as possible for booklet to be distributed at the ball. Subscription cards of The Worker were ordered, which are to be used for new members.

QUEENS. A special meeting was held by Local Queens on Dec. 15 at 65 Myrtle avenue. Comrade Goeller was chairman. It was decided not to give lectures this winter. Comrades Hanft, Schram, and Burgher, the committee selecting propaganda leaders, for distribution in Wyckoff Heights, was asked to present its selections to Local Queens Executive for their approval with a view to inaugurating a general distribution of said leaflets by all the branches once a month, the same as Wyckoff Heights has decided to do. The Campaign Committee, composed of Comrades Burill, Schaefer, Uhl, and Goeller, was instructed to audit the bill from Local New York form for item and to compare all orders for literature on it with the stubs of the Organizer's next meeting. The Entertainment Committee reported that Krouscher's Hall could be had for either Sunday, Jan. 14 or 21, and that the management would allow \$2 on each keg of beer sold. Wyckoff Heights elected Comrades Loeder and Krueger, Maspeh Keidel and Hass, Jamaica Warren and Uafrecht, to serve Local Queens as committees on the entertainment. Comrades Heiler, Hahn and Burill were elected to engage talent. An admission of ten cents is to be charged and hat check to be ten cents. Comrades Goeller and Burgher were elected as Press Committee. Comrades Loeder, Krueger and Hass are the ticket distributing agents. The Press Committee was instructed to have 1,000 tickets and 1,000 throw-away printed, at once. Comrade Schaefer was elected stage manager. Comrades Doeller and Lehman were elected Bar Committee and were empowered to select whatever beer they thought was best. It was decided that the coming entertainment should be a first-class vaudeville show, regardless of expense, to be followed by dancing. This entertainment, as well as others which are to follow, is for the purpose of obtaining funds to carry on agitation and particularly to be prepared for the state campaign next fall. Over \$100 was made in a similar entertainment made in the "Volkszeitung" and The Worker. It is up to the comrades to work for the success of this entertainment in their branches and in the branches of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund and particularly for Glendale, Evergreen, Corona, Woodhaven, and Long Island City to send committees to the meeting Friday evening, Dec. 22, 8 p. m., at 65 Myrtle avenue.

TUCSON DOES WELL. TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 12.—At yesterday's city election the Socialist Party made its vote. Last year we had 54 votes. This time we had 120 for our candidate for councilman-at-large and 73 and 67, respectively, for Councilmen from the First and Second Wards. Our straight vote was 12 per cent of the total; last year, with a larger total vote, we had less than 5 per cent. And yet we are not satisfied; we hope to do better next time. Both old parties played dirty politics to the limit. On our protest a room on Court street, where several politicians were dispensing whiskey to voters, was closed up; but in several other cases men were got drunk, and then were marched up and voted by the beerers, despite our complaints.

IN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES. CHICOPEE.—F. N. Graves, Socialist candidate for Mayor, received 152 votes. We re-elected John J. Kelly as Alderman-at-Large and J. McMahon as Alderman from the 6th Ward.

SALEM.—We came within 22 votes of electing Thomas J. Lally as Alderman from Ward I, he having 270, as against 291 for the lowest on the successful list.

WOLCESTER.—Comrade Wolf, for Mayor, got 222 votes and Olof Bokenlund, for Alderman-at-Large, 464. Last year we had 322 and 305 for these offices, respectively.

HOLYOKE.—Edward Buckland, our candidate for Mayor, polled 97 votes. For Alderman-at-Large we had from 164 to 250.

NEWBURYPORT.—The Socialist vote for Mayor, with Alfred Pearson as candidate, was 151. C. W. Johnson, for Alderman-at-Large, got 562.

MALDEN.—We have 71 votes for Mayor.

BROCKTON.—A recount gives our candidate 3,497 votes instead of 3,551, as first reported, and gives the Republican 3,517, instead of 3,512. The recount increased the plurality for A. T. Clancy, ex-Alderman, from 46 to 43. A special election will be required in Ward 7 for Councilman, the recount showing J. E. Hunt, Socialist, and E. P. Thompson, Republican, each having 376. The first count gave each 379.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Secretary J. J. Friedland and Treasurer Ingerman of the Russian Socialist Democratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia:

Elys Blanchard, Phila., \$1; Local S. P., Stanton, Ill., per Kahn \$5; H. Tuttle, Milwaukee; E. R. Bowman, San Francisco, \$2.50; Mass Meeting S. P., N. Y., per Robinson, \$50.35; per H. Tuttle, Milwaukee, \$2.50; A. Olbrich, Phila., \$2; per G. Couver, Canton, O., \$4.45; Local St. Louis, per Kaemmerer, \$50; Local Sacramento, Cal., \$10; Otto Wild, Los Cob. Com., \$1; Joe Melodi, Oregon City, \$3; per H. Tuttle (Wilson), Milwaukee, \$3; Local Reading, Pa., per Klingler, \$25; J. Wolf, Manchester, N.H., \$5; previously acknowledged, \$4,921.98; Total \$5,000.08.

The collection at the Arlington Hall mass meeting, \$112.70, was equally divided between this fund and that of the Bund.

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to Dr. S. Ingerman, Treasurer, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York.

—If you believe in Socialist principles, you ought to be a member of the organized Socialist Party.