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The Worker

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NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1905.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

CRISIS IN OUR RUSSIAN COMRADES' GLORIOUS STRUGGLE.

Waging a Brave Fight Against Terrific Odds in Moscow—The Thousands Are Killed, Hope Is Not Lost—One Barricade Down, Another Springs Up—A Regiment Said to Have Come Over—Revolt of Workmen in Other Cities Help to Cripple the Government.

As we go to press, the news from Russia is both sad and inspiring. Thousands of our comrades in Moscow have fallen in the struggle, but the survivors fight on with unabated courage. In St. Petersburg an armed conflict seems imminent. At Warsaw, at Vilna, at Odessa, at Kovo, at Khar-koff, and elsewhere, the workmen are either actually in revolt or on the point of rising. In the Baltic Provinces and in the Caucasus the authority of the government is set at naught. The government has promulgated a new election law, making considerable concessions as compared with the decree of Oct. 30, but the workmen refuse to be satisfied. They see the tricks back of the apparent reforms. The moment is critical. The next week will not decide it, for the revolutionists are showing unexpected resources and wonderful tenacity. The critical period may last for a month or more. There is still time for overthrowing to help in arming the Americans who wish to see Tsarism enemies.

DEC. 20.—The proclamation of a general strike for to-morrow noon has created intense excitement. If it can be successfully inaugurated and maintained the revolutionaries are confident that it will break up the government. In government circles, however, confidence is expressed that the proletarian organizations cannot effect a complete tie-up, and that the strike must be of short duration. The central committee of the railroad men of Moscow, which determined the issue last night in favor of a strike, has telegraphed that the employees of twenty-two roads are ready to stop all traffic. The decision is to close everything in the empire—railroads, manufactories, wholesale and retail stores and all government works except water works. The bakeries in the cities will not be closed so long as they do not raise prices.

The manifesto of the Workmen's Council of Moscow to the army is so inflammatory that even the Radical papers are afraid to print it. During the strike it is proposed to stop all papers and to distribute to all the organs of the Workmen's Council. The helplessness of the government in this crisis is demonstrated by the inability of Interior Minister Dumov to last night to wire instructions to arrest the members of the Workmen's Council of Moscow. The operators refused to send the message. The government is unable to forward instructions to General Linévitch in Manchuria. Five operators in succession on the railroad lines declined to send a cipher dispatch signed by the Tsar.

The government enters the struggle crippled. The situation in the Baltic provinces is growing worse, and in the Caucasus the renewal of the outbreak of the Tartars and Armenians has produced another new wave of terror. At Sevastopol new mutinies have broken out, and 1,600 soldiers have been disarmed. The troops at Khar-koff have revolted and the inhabitants are administering the city. The strike was inaugurated at Moscow promptly at noon. All the men walked out of the factories, and the trains on the six railroads were left standing in the stations. The strikers generally seem to be armed. The "Novoye Vremya" prints a dispatch from Riga dated Dec. 18, saying that the Letts are completing their armed organizations, and are ambushing and driving out the troops from the country, destroying the bridges and transforming the castles and residences of landlords into forts. As fast as the country is cleared of German and Letts are setting up local governments. Preparations are making for a general convention of representatives of Lithuania. Women as well as men will vote.

Warsaw.—The president of the Warsaw Railroad Union has been arrested, and the union consequently has decided to order the employees of the Vistula railroads to strike Friday. Advice from Bieloostok say that the recruits are planning an anti-Jewish outbreak. The Polish Nationalists have come to the decision that the Jews in Poland must be transformed into Poles, and have issued a proclamation calling on all Jews to discontinue speaking Yiddish and to learn Polish. Cossacks surrounded the offices of the Socialist organ at midnight, arrested the editors and sealed up the offices. It is reported from Nicolaiev that two infantry regiments revolted. Kovo.—The revolutionists hoisted a red flag over a factory, and the police were unable to remove it. A machine gun battery shot away the flag-staff. St. Petersburg.—A general strike began at Moscow at noon and will be enforced in St. Petersburg to-morrow. The whole of Russia will follow suit. At Moscow the Labor Executive, after deliberation with the delegates of the Railway, Postal and Peasants' Unions, unanimously concluded that a strike was indispensable in view of the repression to which the Government was resorting. The St. Petersburg Labor Committee came to the same conclusion.

DEC. 21.—The first guns in the battle

administrators. Martial law has been proclaimed.

DEC. 23.—Several thousand Lithuanian insurgents have invaded the province of Vitebsk. The Polish railway men have decided not to join the strike. On the Bourse Imperial fairs rose to 75.

Kursk.—The striking railroad men of this city have proclaimed a provisional government. Helzingfors, Finland.—The restoration of Finnish liberties is being carried out. This means the restoration of the Finnish nobles, merchants, and clergy to power.

Moscow.—The strike has clearly developed into an armed conflict. Two large arms stores have been pillaged and the weapons distributed among the workmen.

In a square in the heart of the city the insurgents are making a desperate fight from a house, using an English machine gun from the window against a battery which is cannonading them.

A number of officers and police were disarmed on the streets to-day, and several killed. Governor General Dubnassoff has accepted the offer of the notorious reactionary, Prince Tchernof, to organize a militia composed of "loyalists"—which means a renewal of the "black hundred" atrocities.

There are many revolting details of the day. At the Fidler School, after the students had raised the white flag and come out, they were sabred by the dragoons. The revolutionaries retaliated wherever they caught an officer alone.

Barricades have sprung up all over the city, as soon as one was destroyed another went up as if by magic. The crowds fought the troops stubbornly. Revolvers and hand grenades were the common weapons, but hundreds had rifles. The strikers stand and fire even before machine guns. Girl students were conspicuous on the barricades, either carrying wounded or taking their places in the ranks.

DEC. 24.—Reports from Moscow indicate that the revolutionists have not at all lost heart. At least 500 lives were lost yesterday and many more to-day.

Odessa.—The general political strike began here to-day. The bakers and water works employees, however, are still at work. The garrison maintains a passive attitude, and fears are entertained that the city will fall completely into the hands of the revolutionaries.

Warsaw.—The revolutionary groups decided to-day to begin a general strike on Wednesday. Owing to news from Moscow the Socialist parties have issued proclamations summoning the people to armed rebellion.

DEC. 25.—The military hold the center of Moscow and are awaiting reinforcements. The Government is finding great difficulty in dispatching a sufficient force to the disturbed city, it being dangerous to withdraw the troops from other places.

The revolutionists hold the outskirts. A thousand men are working day and night at the barricades. Trenches have been dug and wire entanglements erected. The revolutionists have six machine guns.

The great surprise is the loyalty of the troops. It is believed that the riotous demonstrations of the last few days were partly simulated, as a ruse to mislead the revolutionists.

DEC. 26.—The casualties at Moscow are estimated at 5,000 killed and 14,000 wounded; fighting still proceeds. For every barricade destroyed two or three appeared in other places. Orders were given by the revolutionists to shoot only when there was good hope of bringing a man down, but otherwise to fire out the troops until they lost patience.

Riga.—The railroad employees of the Baltic provinces have struck. Moscow.—Despite the terrible slaughter, the area within which barricades are being constructed is extending, and the insurgent organization is not weakened.

A general strike has broken out in Odessa and Khar-koff. St. Petersburg.—Twenty-four miles resumed work to-day, and, unless something unforeseen occurs, the majority will probably be running to-morrow. It is expected that all the newspapers will reappear to-morrow.

RETURN.—125,000 men in 178 factories in St. Petersburg are on strike. Not a single important factory has refused to obey the strike order. The essentially pacific character of the movement is generally recognized. All the hopes entertained by the Government that the strike would break down have proved vain. The Government continues wholesale arrests of strike leaders, but these have strengthened the movement. The opinion prevails that if the strike lasts a week the Government will be compelled to grant a Constituent Assembly. The workmen's co-operative stores have agreed to give credit for a week. No business is being done on the Bourses of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Fairs have dropped to 74. An official decree authorizes the landlords to organize private militia.

A Moscow correspondent telegraphs that the authorities are trying to disarm the workmen, of whom 25,000 are armed.

The authorities are bewildered by the strength of the strikers. In St. Petersburg, even according to officials, over a third of the workmen obeyed the order of the Workmen's Council.

To shake the workmen's faith in their leaders, the Government has distributed a circular signed by "The Union of Russian Workmen," expatiating on the arrest of the committeemen of the Moscow telegraphers "while crouching at a restaurant on the workmen's money."

The Baltic revolt grows. It has extended to Esthonia. The population of this province is driving out the Russian officials and electing local ad-

ministrators. Martial law has been proclaimed. The Government expects that the revolt in Moscow will be completely crushed within four days.

Admitting that the revolutionists were allowing signs of exhaustion, they do not regard the issue as decided. The "Molva" declares that the area of the fighting is increasing. Instead of diminishing, she holds six miles of barricades, and adds: "Even if the revolt falls now, it will be recommenced in January or February." This is the view of the revolutionary leaders here. In any case, they assert, they can keep the Government engaged in suppressing uprisings from place to place.

Here in St. Petersburg excitement is gradually increasing. If brutal repression is attempted it will, as in Moscow, inevitably lead to serious bloodshed. The strike is practically ended, the authorities cannot leave the workmen alone. Cossacks are making unprovoked attacks in all parts of the city. For, where work was resumed yesterday, they fired fifty volleys, killing or wounding thirty men. A drunken Cossack yesterday beheaded a workman. A crowd surrounded the detachment and killed two Cossacks.

ALL SOCIALISTS TO AID RUSSIA.

The International Socialist Bureau Issues a Manifesto.

"The Revolution in Russia Advances from Aspiration to Realization," it Says—Now is the Time to Give Russian Comrades Moral and Financial Support—Commemoration of "Bloody Sunday" Advised.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 21.—The International Socialist Bureau has issued a manifesto to the Socialists of the world, as follows:

"The revolution in Russia advances from aspiration to realization. In this struggle the Russian proletariat should have the moral and material assistance of our brothers throughout the world. Our comrades in the United States request the International Bureau to invite the affiliated organization to solemnly commemorate January 22. The workers of the world will recall the struggle which the Russian proletariat was then carrying on, and therefore the order is hereby given that all affiliated groups organize meetings and collections for Jan. 22, or the night of the Sunday preceding. Let the orators refer to the heroic efforts of our Russian brothers and let the collection from all countries aid those who are battling against imperialism and for liberty. Down with Autocracy! Long Live Socialism!"

The document is signed by all the international delegates.

Jan. 22, let our readers be reminded, is the day of the great Socialist demonstration in St. Petersburg, when the unarmed workmen sought to present a petition to the Tsar and were met with sabers, rifles, and gatlings. We are called on to commemorate bloody Sunday by helping our Russian fellow workmen to have the guns on their side henceforth.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

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:

- A. L. Snyder, Basia, Wyo. \$5; John Evans, Massillon, O. \$1.25; R. S. Sherman, Newark, N. J. \$1; Larmer, Columbia, Nev. \$5; S. P. C. H. McCarthy, New Castle, Pa. \$1; Mr. Holmeyer, 50c; Local Altona, Pa., per Haddock, \$2.50; Toledo, mass meeting, per Kuhn, \$18; W. S. & D. B. F. Utica, N. Y. \$5; John Sailer, Kansas, \$30; Local St. Louis, per Kaemmerer, \$30; Dorkin, Springfield, Mass. \$1; M. Nordwell, Laurium, Mich. \$1; H. Kahn, Reading, Pa. \$2; J. G. and Hagan, Fort Boston, Mont. \$1; (illegible), \$1; Johann Tomas, \$10; Local Milwaukee, per Sachs, \$25; Local Wilkes Barre, Pa., per C. P. Quinn, \$10; Local Hamilton Lodge No. 387, Ind. O. of Br. Abr., \$10; John Heinrichs, \$2; previously acknowledged, \$5,065.08; total, \$5,235.08.

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

JAPAN'S WORKERS GET THEIR SHARE OF WAR'S RESULTS.

TOKIO, Dec. 22.—An eyewitness of the effects of the famine in the northern provinces who has just returned here reports the condition of the people to be really deplorable. The advent of winter has found thousands on the verge of starvation, and speedy relief alone will save them.—Associated Press Dispatch.

Some weeks ago "The Worker" noted the fact of widespread unemployment and consequent misery in Japan.

GARFIELD IS SATISFIED.

While the Swift Packing Company protested to the satisfaction of Commissioner Garfield it does not make 2 per cent profit on its products. It declares 6 per cent dividends on its stock, and the expansion of its capitalization is a romance in high finance. Starting in 1870 the Swift Company prospered to the extent of being able to capitalize in 1885 at \$200,000. A year and a half later it increased its stock to \$3,000,000, eighteen months later to \$5,000,000, and two years later, to \$7,500,000. Three years later, in 1893, the stock was increased to \$15,000,000. In 1890 an increase to \$20,000,000 was made and three years ago \$5,000,000 more was issued. Just a year ago the stock was increased to \$35,000,000, and next month it is said that a new issue will be made of \$25,000,000, bringing the total to \$60,000,000. That is doing pretty well.—Topeka Capital.

ONE OF THE STRAWS THAT SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

NORTHPORT, Wash.—Out of a total vote of 83 at the recent election here the Socialist candidates received from 20 to 47 votes, while the Citizens' candidates had from 35 to 55. For Mayor we had 36. We elected J. C. Harkness for City Attorney by a vote of 47 to 85. Last year our vote ranged from 7 to 11.

STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS SENT TO JAIL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—United States District Judge Kohlsaat to-day held Daniel Garrigan, a city fireman, in contempt of court, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the county jail for having jeered at seals in the teamsters' strike.

ANOTHER TROLLEY MERGER.

LANSING, Mich.—The Elliott-Moore syndicate has got control of all the trolley lines in Battle Creek and in Kalamazoo as well as of the line connecting those cities. This gives the syndicate 193 miles of city and rural electric railroads in the state.

WHO DOES IT ALL.

The other night a street evangelist was preaching what might be called an "excited" sermon on a corner a couple of blocks east of the Union Depot. In his audience was a small newboy. The preacher waved his arms and shook his head. Suddenly he quieted down and asked: "My friends, who is it that watches over us; saves us from harm; frowns on wickedness; wants us to be gentle, and wishes to see no brutality?" "I know," came from the newboy. "It's President Roosevelt."

\$1,000,000,000 TO FIGHT UNIONS.

Monster Combination of Metal Manufacturers.

To Resist Metal Workers' Demand for Union Shop, Employers All Over the Country Will Unite with a Capital of One Billion.

The New York Times last Sunday had the following, which should be interesting reading for workmen who don't believe there is a class struggle:

"Preparations are under way for making one of the largest and strongest bodies of employers in the world by uniting the Metal Trades Association in all the large cities in the National Metal Trades Association. The object is to be prepared for a general agitation which the unions are expected to make in the spring for the closed shop. The open shop is the rule at present in the trades represented.

The executive committee of the New York Metal Trades Association was directed yesterday to consider the question of joining the national body, which, when the present move started, consisted of individual firms in various cities. The committee will report to the association on the second Thursday in January, and it was stated yesterday that the report would recommend amalgamation. The Metal Trades Associations of Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Boston, Buffalo and St. Louis have all voted to join the national association.

The National Metal Trades Association, in its new form, will have a membership of from 5,000 to 6,000 employers, with an aggregate capital of \$1,000,000,000. Its members employ 350,000 men in the machine and repair shops and shipbuilding yards. These include machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, cooperatives, a number of men in smaller trades and an army of helpers and laborers.

"It was said yesterday on behalf of the local employers that New York had a vital interest in the movement. The greater part of the repair work formerly done in shipyards here has gone to other cities, and the strikes of several years ago, the employers say, are responsible for this fact. They raised the prices so high that New York could not compete with other cities and also interfered with the progress of work. Practically only emergency work is done here now, and millions of dollars have been lost to New York workmen. The following statement was made yesterday by Henry C. Hunter, Secretary of the New York Metal Trades Association:

"The employers throughout the country have had the question of the local Metal Trades Associations joining the National body under consideration for some time. I believe that the new organization will be in operation in less than three weeks. There are facilities in and around New York for big shipbuilding yards, but owing to the lower wages paid in other cities the New York shippard owners cannot compete with them. This has prevented many thousands of men in New York and vicinity from getting work.

The unions, which have been forcing up the prices for years, are resping the fruits of their short-sighted policy. The blacksmiths and boiler-makers in the shipyards had agreements with the New York Metal Trades Associations which expired a long time ago. These were on the open shop basis.

"Mr. Hunter said he was not prepared to predict what the unions might do in the spring, but the employers would be prepared to uphold the open shop. He believed that the open shop plan would spread to all the trades as the fairest system for both sides.

"Headquarters will be decided on for the national body when reorganization is completed. William J. Gardner, of Quincy, Ill., is president of the National Metal Trades Association."

CHICAGO TO HAVE SOCIALIST SCHOOL.

Three Months of Systematic Educational Work — A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons, Oscar Lovell Triggs, and J. Howard Moore the Instructors.

Chicago is to have a Socialist school, running thru the months of January, February and March, for the purpose of more thorough and systematic exposition of Socialist ideas than can be effected thru the ordinary propaganda lectures.

A. M. Simons will treat American Industrial History; May Wood Simons will conduct a general course in Socialism, including its philosophical and economic theory, and a sketch of the history of the movement; Literature and Art in Relation to the Social Order will be taken up by Oscar Lovell Triggs, and The Evolution Theory by J. Howard Moore.

The lecture courses are to be supplemented by recitations, assigned reading and topic work.

There are men apparently, who would rather be president of an insurance company than be right.—Washington Post.

NEW YORK WORKING PEOPLE TO PARADE ON JANUARY 22.

On Sunday morning, the twenty-second of last January, the white snow covered the streets and squares of St. Petersburg. The Tsar looked out from his palace windows on a pure and beautiful scene.

Before night the Tsar looked out on snow trampled and stained crimson with the blood of many hundreds of workmen and working women—men and women who were willing (spite of all his past crimes) to give him a last chance, to risk their lives in trusting his humanity, to come unarmed, by thousands and tens of thousands, to present to him a statement of the wrongs they had endured so long and a petition for their redress.

The Tsar knew they were coming. They had given him notice. He knew that they came with peace and order in their hearts, that they were willing to make any personal sacrifice, in order that Russia might have freedom and progress, if possible, without civil war. He knew this—he and his capitalist and aristocratic counselors. And with the advice of the nobles and the financiers, he decided how to answer the toilers' petition.

The workers gathered. They filled the great square. They waited for the Tsar to come out and hear and answer their petition.

The Tsar did not come out. His statesmen did not come out. They sent out Cossacks and dragoons and galling batteries.

That was the Tsar's answer to the toilers' complaints—sabers, bayonets, and a storm of bullets—merciless slaughter of men and women and children.

To-day, in Moscow, in St. Petersburg, and all over the empire, the working class is in revolt against Tsarism and landlordism and capitalism. It trusts the humanity of tsars and other lords and masters no longer. It is in armed revolt, so far as it can get arms. It is fighting, against ap-

pointed a Committee of Twenty to devise ways and means for raising money for the "Daily Call." This committee immediately is called upon to elect two delegates to a conference which will meet Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, to perfect arrangements. This conference, as soon as organized, will assume full charge of the demonstration.

Comrades of the Socialist Party and brothers of the progressive trade unions, heed this call. Even if it is too late to send your representatives on Jan. 3, elect delegates to attend on Jan. 10 and Jan. 17. Do not let any petty quibbles or technicalities or jealousies prevent you from joining in this great undertaking.

FOR THE DAILY. Progressive Stage Gives Generous Help.

A Week's Performance by This Society for the "Daily Call," the Russian S. D. P., and Other Good Objects — Brooklyn Comrades Also Active for the Daily.

The Progressive Stage Society will give a week's run of three plays at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, 19 West Forty-fourth street, the second week in January.

The dramas to be given are two one-act plays, "The Revolt" and "The Escape," both by Villiers de l'Isle Adam—the first showing the crushing effect of commercialism upon marriage relations, and the second indicating the hopeless position, under modern conditions, of the criminal, who cannot extricate himself and is forced to go on committing one crime after another; and "The Death of Tintagiles," a poetic drama in six scenes, written by Maurice Maeterlinck, symbolizing the tragedy of man's struggle against the inevitability of death.

The performance of Friday evening, Jan. 12, will be for the benefit of the "Daily Call," that of Tuesday, Jan. 9, for the benefit of the Social Democratic Party of Russia; and that of Saturday, Jan. 13, for the benefit of the Women Workers for the Defense of the Russian Sufferers. The initial performance on Monday evening, Jan. 8, will be for the members of the society and their friends, and the intervening performances have been arranged for other organizations. All performances will be open to the general public and tickets can be had at the box office.

Tickets for the performance on Jan. 10, for the benefit of the "Daily Call," can be had at the office of the Socialist Party, 64 East Fourth street; the Worcester office, 184 William street; and the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 East Eighth street. All tickets fifty cents, and no seats reserved.

Tickets for the performance for the Russian Socialist Democratic Party can be had from Dr. S. Ingerman, 121 East One Hundred and Twelfth street; and for the performance for the Women Workers for the Defense of Russian Sufferers from Leon Malkiel, 116 Nassau street.

The Progressive Stage assumes all responsibility for these productions, financial and otherwise, and the organizations to be benefited have complete charge of the sale of tickets. Out of the amount received for tickets sold, the Progressive Stage will receive only the actual expenses of production. Any trade union or other labor organization which can be sure of selling a sufficient number of tickets to make a success, is invited to apply to Julius Hopp, President of the Progressive Stage, 244 West Twenty-third street, for a similar arrangement for future productions.

Brooklyn Comrades is self-explanatory and calls for work, not talk. To the Brooklyn Comrades: At the thorough meeting held recently, you ap-

The Worker.

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As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondence in time to reach the Editor 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: 1906 (Presidential) 99,961, 1906 (State and Congressional) 229,762, 1904 (Presidential) 408,230.

THE RYAN-BELMONT MERGER.

The formal merger of the Metropolitan, dominated by Ryan, and the Interborough, dominated by Belmont, frankly bringing the elevated and surface and underground railways of New York under a single control, neither astashes nor disturbs us Socialists.

IT IS REPORTED THAT GENERAL KROPOTKIN HAS WITHDRAWN (IN GOLD) HIS FORTUNE OF \$1,250,000, DEPOSITED IN THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL BANK.

Well, Pat did some good stunts at "withdrawing" while he was facing the Japs in Manchuria. The more he withdraws, the better.

OBSEVING BLOODY SUNDAY.

The workings of our national organization during the last year have been far from satisfactory. The office force has been kept busy mimeographing and sending out red-tape documents.

RUSSIAN WORKINGMEN AND PEASANTS ARE FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY, JUST AS DID THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

And according to their lights, more than a century ago. Yet let no one fall to observe that the capitalist papers, Republican and Democratic alike—and the New York "American," that famous champion of the common of them as the "mob," the "flouters," people, among them—invariably speak and so forth. It is worth noting.

HERMAN METZ AND DESMOND DUNNE, WHO TAKE OFFICE NEXT WEEK AS CONTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS IN BROOKLYN, RESPECTIVELY, HAVE RESIGNED THEIR DIRECTORSHIP IN THE GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.

This is good of them. Unfortunately, we are not informed that they have sold out their stocks. It is to be noted that Mr. Coler, the Municipal Ownership Borough President of Brooklyn, is as closely connected with this financial concern as Tammany Metz.

A LOT OF MORE OR LESS PROMINENT NEW YORKERS HELD A MEETING THE OTHER DAY TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEM OF DEALING WITH IMMIGRANTS WHO ARE EXPECTED TO COME TO AMERICA AS A RESULT OF THE RUSSIAN MASSACRES.

We can give them a tip. Help the Russian revolutionists. If they are successful in their plans of overthrowing the existing monarchy and establishing a republic with a powerful workingmen's party, the tide of immigration will turn the other way. One dollar now to help arm the revolutionists in Russia will do more good, for Russians and Americans, than \$10 to help needy immigrants a year hence if the revolution falls.

THE DIAMOND WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE DEMANDED A 25 PER CENT RAISE OF WAGES.

In Holland and Belgium, where nine-tenths of the work is done, the diamond workers have already gained such an increase by their admirable organization. (N. B.—The Dutch and Belgian diamond workers are nearly all Socialists.) As for the workers in America (many of whom are likewise Socialists, and know how to stick together), they have within the last year reduced working hours from nine to eight, but they are not satisfied with that. The DeBeers Syndicate, having Chinese coolie labor at its command in South Africa, has advanced the price of rough stones 15 per cent and the diamond merchants say that the workers' demands will reduce them to beggary. Sorry that it is impracticable to reinstate a boycott on such diamonds and put them to the test.

REALLY, IT IS ABOUT TIME FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA TO GET A TASTE OF THE BIG STICK.

Here is the Cuban Cabinet annulling a decree of President Palma for the summary deportation of an Italian agitator, and at the same time the House of Representatives appropriates \$10,000, the Havana Provincial Council \$5,000 and the Havana City Council \$1,000 to help the striking Cuban cigarmakers in Florida. Cuba Libre is setting a dangerous example and ought to be suppressed before it begins to corrupt the pure individualist political morality of this country.

THE BIG RAILWAY CORPORATIONS OF THE COUNTRY HAVE GOT TOGETHER AND SOLEMNLY ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WILL STOP GIVING REBATES OR OTHERWISE DISCRIMINATING AMONG SHIPPERS.

This step, the press explains, "is intended to weaken the arguments advanced in favor of rate legislation." All of which is interesting. The giving of rebates has for years been under the ban of the law; and the railway magnates have always assured us that they were scrupulously obeying that law. If they haven't been giving rebates, how can they now stop doing so? For the answer to this conundrum apply to Paul Morton, of the Santa Fe, the Cabinet, and the Equitable.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC RAILWAY, AT A MEETING RECENTLY, RAISED THE WAGES OF MORE THAN 2,000 WORKMEN AND CONDUCTORS 1 CENT AN HOUR.

The capitalist newspapers all over the land are heralding this news as an example of the generosity of the "Christian men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has entrusted the property interests of this country." By referring to the financial columns we learn that the profits of the company are \$500,000 more this year than last. Two thousand men working, say, eleven hours a day, get a cent an hour extra. That means about \$80,000 added to the pay-roll next year—next year, mind you. And during the last year the owners, who did no work, increased their loot by \$500,000. We don't see the generosity.

A NEW YORK EVENING PAPER SPEAKS WITH CONTEMPT OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL STRIKE AS "AIMLESS AND LEADERLESS."

Presumably the editorial writer does not read the news columns of his own paper, else he would have noted the very definite demands of the strikers: Universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage; repeal of the laws making peaceful striking a crime; and liberation of political prisoners. As for leaders, the splendid thing about this movement is that it does not depend on a few leaders; when its officers and committeemen are arrested another set have been ready and able to take up their work within the hour, and so on thru two or three wholesale arrests in succession. Probably the capitalist editor admires more a labor organization that would be paralyzed by the loss of its "safe and sane" Moses, like some of those in the United States—alas, that it must be said.

THE REASON WHY EMPLOYERS DON'T WANT THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY, IS BECAUSE MORE CAN BE PRODUCED IN EIGHT HOURS THAN IN TEN.

Every well posted trade-union leader knows that employers prefer the smallest output possible. A press dispatch states that China will be "allowed to control" almost all Manchuria by Japan. "Allowed to control" is an expressive phrase that capitalists the world over well know the meaning and use of.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, STANDARD OIL HAS SECURED A FRANCHISE TO LAY PIPE LINES ALONG BOTH SIDES OF THE CANAL.

This disposes of the story that the new republic was merely a creation of Mr. Roosevelt, the enemy of the trusts, and demonstrates instead that it is a self-governing community with power to regulate its own business.

IT IS RATHER TOUGH FOR POOR MRS. CHADWICK TO HAVE TO SPEND TEN YEARS KNOCKING SHIRTS IN JAIL; BUT THEN, IT'S BETTER THAN HAVING TO MAKE THEM IN A SWEATSHOP AND STARVE OR DIE OF DISCASE IN HALF THE TIME.

Alongside an article ridiculing the worship of the bones of ancestors in China, an exchange prints a long account of the preparations being made by local Democrats to observe "Jackson Day." A note in the slant eye of our brethren, neighbor is easily perceived.

A LITTLE BUNCH OF BIG CAPITALISTS AND PETTY LOCAL FREIGHT AGENTS IN FLORIDA HAVE BEEN INDULGED FOR OFFERING AND ACCEPTING RAILROAD REBATES.

It looks bad—for the freight agents. Rockefeller, Jr., told his Bible class the other day that "this republic was doomed" but an inquiry was made as to any further intentions on the part of his father.

THE EDITOR OF A LITTLE "LABOR" PAPER WINDS UP A WARNING AGAINST SOCIALISTS THISLY: "UNION MEN SHOULD SEE TO IT THAT THESE DISRUPTIONISTS ARE PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED. VERBUM SANUM."

That editor is away off on his Latin. He should have written "Verbum sapientium." A despatch from London says that interest in the unemployed demonstrations is diminishing. Perhaps if the workmen over there were to take a few pointers from their brethren in Russia interest might be revived somewhat. A little excitement would make Ed sit up and take notice, just as NICK is now doing.

PROVINCIAL PAPERS ARE RUNNING COLOUMNS OF STUFF TELLING THEIR READERS HOW MUCH THE NEW YORK LIFE HAS PROSPERED UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF GEORGE W. PERKINS AND HOW WELL HE SECURED THE INTERESTS OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS, CONCLUDING WITH THE REMARK THAT "HE LEAVES THE COMPANY TO-DAY IN THE FINEST KIND OF CONDITION."

This can be read in two different ways, but we have no doubt that Mr. Perkins is in fine condition financially. Yes, the coal mine operators will recognize the union, "but not as at present conditions." Now, if the miners were made the law, so that they won't recognize themselves, harmony will be restored.

STANDARD OIL HAS GOT THE MUTUAL AND PUT THE MAN TO RUN IT IN PLACE OF MURPHY AT ONE-THIRD THE SALARY.

Not to commit the party, directly or (worse yet) indirectly, to its support. We have been unwilling to devote the space of The Worker to discussions—almost unavoidably long and bitter—of the merits and demerits of this particular labor organization in contrast with the opposing one; we have been so unwilling because we deemed such discussions alien to the purpose of this paper, and have felt that we had no right to use its space in that way, if it could be avoided. If circumstances should compel us to abandon this position and open such a discussion, we shall feel it our duty to give equal opportunity to the partisans of the two rival bodies, and shall resignedly expect some of the partisans of each to blame us for giving the other any show at all.

THE OHIO STATE GRANGE, AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING, DECLARED THAT IT WANTED "BANKERS' ROW" IN THE VARIOUS STATE JAILS EMPTIED AND THE CONVICTS EMPLOYED IN MAKING ROADS IN THE STATE.

Wonder how many the grangers think there are, or how they imagine that all the bankers who have been indicted, convicted and sentenced are actually in jail? The general rise in the price of coal indicates that Mr. Baer's divine right hasn't been seriously challenged as yet. It will be a cold day when the public begin to question it, and that isn't figurative language either.

MONEY GATHERED TO PRODUCE FOOD FOR THE JEWISH WORKINGMEN IN RUSSIA MAY KEEP THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR, BUT NOT WHEN HE COMES IN THE FORM OF AN ARMED HOODLUM OR COSSACK.

In that case a gun is better. Nobody ever heard of a clergyman being fired for preaching a sermon advocating the "open shop," even if three-fourths of his congregation were workmen.

OF COURSE, MR. DEPEW "DOESN'T SEE ANY LOGICAL OR VISIONARY REASON" WHY HE SHOULD RESIGN FROM THE SENATE, AND HE NEVER WILL EITHER UNTIL THE WORKINGMEN SHOW HIM ONE THRU THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

They have neglected that up to date, and Channey is from Missouri. A distinguished layman says that there are far more insane people at large than in the asylums. That may be true, of course; but then you can't very well lock a man up merely because he believes that the trusts can be busted.

THE IOWA FEDERATION OF LABOR SHOULD NOT OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT NO WINNING FIGHT CAN BE MADE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS WHILE ITS CAUSE, THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM, IS IGNORED.

Socialism alone can sweep tuberculosis from the earth. This paper wants twenty thousand more subscribers, and if you are anything of an opportunist now is your opportunity to assist in getting them.

MILLIONS OF WORKINGMEN OVER IN RUSSIA MAY BE CALLED ON TO LAY DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM, BUT YOU CAN EASILY GET FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS A WEEK WITHOUT KILLING YOURSELF.

DO YOU WANT TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to Socialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to join the party, to contribute their little share in the work, to contribute their little share in the work, to contribute their little share in the work.

If you are a Socialist, we want YOU. If you are DICTY to join, to do your little share in the work, to contribute your little share in the work, to contribute your little share in the work.

If in any other state, a card of inquiry to the National Committee, 5 cents to the State Committee, 5 cents to the local party secretary, giving the address of your state secretary and other needed information.

If in New York County, address Organizer, 64 E. Fourth Street, New York. If in Kings County, address Organizer, 230 Broadway, New York. If elsewhere in the state of New York, address Organizer, John C. Chase, 61 E. Fourth Street, New York.

"NATURAL" RIGHTS.

"The only natural-right we have is to eat or be eaten," said a Socialist the other night. "Not," said a bystander, walking away in disgust.

First Dialectic (a springbok): "I have a right to life and you have no right to deprive me of it." Second D. (hoar): "I also have a right to life, of which I have no right to deprive myself by starvation. Nature has given me an appetite, especially for springboks, and the power to catch them—crunch!"

Private: only one dialectic in sight. This is the rule of the present system. Our rights are social rights. We all enter society by the one door and in the same helpless condition, therefore, our rights are equal.—Sydney People.

WHAT IS "NATURAL"?

Man's individual right, therefore, to possess property is his own, a right he has from nature itself, must not be called in question.—Henry Council, Pastoral Letter, Roman Catholic Church. What is nature? The tenacity of things—the universe. Everything that exists is, therefore, a part of nature. The proposition contained in the pastoral is if it means anything means that a man has a right to possess property as his own because he is a part of the universe, which is certainly a very profound statement, as very profound that is has no bottom.—Sydney People.

IS THIS "HOT AIR"?

In the ordinary insurance offices the odds are giving hot air. Are the reports of the banks showing that they have not half enough money to pay their depositors hot air? Why do I ask these questions? Because you told the Socialist Party, which has been telling you about these things for years, that it was hot air.—K.

THE UNION'S NIGHT SESSION.

It is no part of the intention of this revolutionary working-class union to consult the capitalist class. We are organized to fight that class, and we want that class distinctly to understand it. And they do understand it. And after a while the working class will understand it, and then the capitalist class will understand it still better.—Eugene V. Debs.

WHY DO WE STILL FIGHT CAPITALISM WITH THE MIND, IF THE FORCES WORKING FOR CAPITALISM ARE GREATER THAN THE FORCES OF MAN'S MIND?

Limited laws may be as sure as unlimited laws, and let it be remembered that society and all its laws are the birth fruit of man's mind and vice versa. Therefore the forces that give birth to society and to mind itself can deal death to this parasite. Capitalism, still ruling the mind, teaches in its universities that the primitive mind of the savage's personal struggle is the permanent dual type. But why, the human mind has long outgrown that nakedness; and Socialism only declares an emancipation which history has already

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THE LESSON OF GARRISON'S LIFE.

Speaking at the William Lloyd Garrison memorial meeting at the Co-operative Fellowship in Boston, John Ellis, after reviewing the events of the great Abolitionist's life, said in part:

The greatest honor that can be paid a man like Garrison is to follow his example to conduct ourselves with reference to the great evil of our day as he conducted himself with reference to the great evil of his day. There are certain similarities and certain differences between the two systems of human abuse, chattel slavery and wage slavery. Their root likeness is in the fact that both are the expression of the greed of financial gain. Another similarity is the "conspiracy of silence" which has been maintained as to the facts and the solution of the awful problem which they present. The press was under the censorship of the Slave Power, not only in journalism but in literature. Foreign books containing anti-slavery sentiments were expurgated for the American market. Further resemblance is seen in the calumny with which the old and the new liberators have been assailed. Garrison, devoted to the religion of Jesus, denounced the apostate church of his time and was branded as an infidel. George Thompson, the British abolitionist, having come here on the invitation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, is charged with being a "British emissary sent here to break up the Union," and the property interests of Boston, in placards, announce that when he speaks at Abolition Hall there will be a fair opportunity for the friends of the Union to snake him out, and that "a purse of \$100 will reward the individual who will first lay violent hands upon him, so that he may be brought to the tar kettle before dark."

We have seen this attitude depicted, with slight modification for modern conditions, in our time. Certain points of difference must, however, be recognized between the two slave systems, which on the whole are favorable to us of today. The very important one is that, thanks to Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence and the Abolition movement, the wage-worker of today is politically free. There is great gain in this political freedom, and in it men must develop ingenuity and skill enough to pull down the throne of evil and avoid being buried in its ruins. Nevertheless the benefit of this political freedom is largely theoretical or abstract. For the political masters of a nation have always been the men who held the economic power. Their political leadership has always been by virtue of their economic rulership. In effect, it matters little whether that economic power is derived from a system of chattel slavery or from a wage system. The essential thing about slavery is the control of one man's economic product—and therefore of his practical basis of life—by another man. The Shylock says it, it is true, that—

"You take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house; you take my life when you do take the means whereby I live."

Indeed, the anti-slavery crusaders themselves were so glad to serve the cause of political freedom (and rightly) that they explicitly emphasized to the slave power that freed black labor would be more valuable to the masters than slave labor, since the free laborer would be more efficient and have greater incentive to economic effort. It had therefore to be demonstrated, as it has been since the war, that the real roots of bondage—whether political or otherwise, whether of black or white, whether complete or partial—are in the economic system. Accord-

ingly it has come to pass that despite the possession of the forms of political freedom, the masses of the people are in active servitude to the great financial manipulators of the age, thru a profit-making and wages system. . . . The example which Garrison set is the one to follow now. When a man lives to see the success of such a campaign as Garrison waged against chattel slavery for thirty years, let all good generals take note of his strategy. His life and victory is a supreme example of the efficacy of an uncompromising steadfastness to a single universal principle—the right of every human being to Freedom. The Declaration of Sentiments of the American Anti-Slavery Society said at the outset, in 1833: "The right to enjoy liberty is inalienable. . . . Every man has a right to his own body, to the products of his own labor, to the protection of the laws, and to the common advantages of society." Garrison always insisted that the Constitution of the United States, insofar as it counted against slavery, was a "covenant with death" and "an agreement with hell." He even advocated the secession of the northern states from a Union which involved slavery. He was just as sure in 1830 as in 1865 that slavery was fundamentally, absolutely, morally wrong. His life illustrates, from beginning to end, the superiority of constant advocacy of a complete ethical principle, rather than of so-called "practical" negotiations with "some merely political or political power or party," with view to "progress." It was just by joining hands with the "best men" in the politics of his time to defeat the "worse men," nor by any vengence of sentiment—however good—but by holding uncompromisingly to a well defined and adequate program, that he won. That program, from 1829 to 1864, was the unconditional emancipation of the chattel slave.

So also should we proceed. Our program should be the abolition of the profit system and the emancipation of the wage-worker, and therefore of all men. We must affirm constantly that the profit system is fundamentally dishonest, because it places the producer in a position of servitude to the consumer; that it denies to many the opportunity to produce; that it was morally as bad in its beginnings as it is now when so largely impersonal, automatic, and mechanical in its iniquity; that it is surely and stealthily determining the lives of all the people toward degradation and social death. As in chattel slavery days, so now must there be mighty and constant moral agitation before the time of political success can come. People generally do not yet see the turpitude of the capitalist system, nor the social ramifications of economic cause and effect. The hope of civilization lies in the tireless affirmation of the economic moral opposites of this monstrous system of exploitation. These crises unexpected will arrive, upheavals will come to aid us and to align men on the one side or the other of the titanic struggle. "When Sumpter was fired upon," says Goldwin Smith, "the people of the North were at last shut up to the necessity of either sacrificing their own liberty or fighting for the liberty of the slave." Who cannot see such a situation even now shaping itself? Men of virtue must to-day fight for the liberty of all, on pain of sacrificing their freedom to live without consenting to systematic mendacity and fraud. Tomorrow may bring to mighty men in a hundred, the necessity of fighting for the freedom of all, or of sacrificing their freedom to live at all.

"We see dimly in the present what is small and what is great— Slow of faith, how weak an arm may turn the iron heel of fate."

the morgue; a thief, a liar, a hopeless, lost, degraded wretch, of whom it has been well said: "Her feet take hold of hell; her house is the way to the grave, going down to the chamber of death." It is an awful picture—is it not? But that is human nature. . . . Human nature is a complex and awful thing. It is true of man that he is "fearfully and wonderfully made." But consider all these types of humanity, picture to yourself the soldier at his post, the thief at his work, the smith at the forge, the factory girl at the loom, the actor on the stage, the priest at his prayers, the sot at his can, the mother with her babe, the widow at the husband's grave, the judge in his wig, the Indian in his paint, the farmer at the plow, the beggar asleep in the ditch, the peer with his betting book, the surgeon with his knife, the street Arab in the slums, and the young girl dreaming over a love tale, and then recall to your mind the bloodless, soulless abortion of the political economist, and the "mit" of "society," whose purpose in life is to "produce," and whose only motive power is the "desire for gain."

The last refuge of Gradgrind, when he is beaten by socialistic argument, is the assertion that human nature is incapable of good. But this is not true. Men instinctively prefer light to darkness, love to hate, and good to evil. The most selfish man would not see a fellow-creature die or suffer if he could save him without personal cost or risk. Only a lunatic would wantonly destroy a harvest or poison a well, unless he might thereby reap some personal advantage.

It is clear, therefore, that men will do good for its own sake; but they will not do evil except with the hope of gain. And this may be said of the lowest and the basest types of mankind. But of the highest, even of the intermediate type of mankind, how much more may be said? So much more, indeed, as may overthrow Gradgrind and his brutal theories, and bury him and them in the ruins of his arguments of ashes and of his defenses of clay. For mankind turns to the sun, even to seeking it thru clouds and sun, even to seeking it thru God's commandment when they can hear it, and resist the temptations of Satan with such power as they possess. True are the words of Tennyson:

"We needs must love the highest when we see it, Not Lamuel, nor another."

"Miserable theory," says Carlyle, "miserable theory that that of money on the ledger being the primary rule for empire, or for any higher entity than city owls, and their nice-catching, cannot be propounded."

Major Burke of the Wild West told me one day that on the prairies the cowboys went about on trigger, ever on the qui vive for an ambush. If a leaf stirred they fired, if a twig snapped they fired; and in about five cases out of a hundred they shot an Indian.

This is the state in which men live under a competitive commercial system. It is war. The hand of every man is against man's hand. Men move finger on trigger, and fire at the falling of a leaf. But in a socialistic state of society they would no more go armed and in fear of their fellow-creatures than did the Wild West cowboys in London. Then the church speaks, saying that men are born bad. Now, I hold that human nature is not innately bad. I take the scientists' view that man is an undeveloped creature. That he is a being risen from lower forms of life, that he is slowly working out his development, in an upward direction, and that he is yet a long way from the summit. How far he is below the angels, how far above the brutes, in his girginnage, is a matter for dispute. I believe that he is a great deal better than the church and the economist suppose him to be; and that the greater part of what those superior persons call his "badness" is due to the conditions under which he lives or in which he and his fathers have been bred. It is no use arguing whether man is bad by nature, and without respect to circumstances. Man is a creature of circumstances. If you separate him from his surroundings he ceases to exist. We will waive the discussion of what man might be, and concede to our opponents the advantage of considering him as he is. We will consider man as we see him, and his circumstances as they are. The question asked is whether human nature is bad. We must begin by asking under what circumstances? With a peach tree and bee hives? Yes, if planted in good soil and against a south wall. Will a rose tree flourish in England? Not if you set it in an ash-heap and exclude the light and air. Is a river a beautiful and a wholesome thing? Yes, when it is fed by the mountain streams, washed by the autumn rains, and runs over a pebbly bed, between grassy meadows decked with water lilies, fringed with flowering rushes, shaded by stately trees; but not when it is polluted by city sewers, stained by the refuse of filthy dyeworks and chemical works; not when its bed is silted, its banks ashes, and when the light falling upon it is the fame of forges, and the shadows those of mills and manure works and prisons. Is human nature sweet, and holy, and fruitful of good things? Yes, when it gets light and air and culture, and we give to the beasts of the farm and to the lilies of the field; but when it is poisoned and perverted and defiled, when it is crushed, cursed, and spat upon, then human nature becomes bad. Tall me, then, shall we, in judging rivers, take the Lowell; or shall we, in judging men, take the slums, or the City Council or the House of Commons, or the Stock Exchange, or any other body where vulgarity and aggression, and rascality, and selfish presumption are the elements of success? No thing on this earth can be good under adverse conditions—not the river, not the green grass, not the skylark, nor the rose; but if a thing can be good under propitious circumstances we say of it: "This is good." We say that of all the things of the earth except man. Of man we say, without hesitation and without conditions: "He is bad."

Several intellectual qualities are common to all men. The average man, under average conditions, is fond of woman, fond of children—especially his own. He is also fond of himself. He likes to succeed. He likes to be admired. He enjoys his food and drink. He likes excitement and variety. He likes to laugh. He admires beauty, and is pleased with music. Now consider how these qualities of the body and the mind may be acted upon by circumstances. We know how the pure passion of love may be debased. We know men may become so brutalized that they will kill women; that they will cease to love and cherish their children. We know how a man grows selfish and cruel. We know how he sinks to scoundrelism, to gluttony; to torpid, savage boorishness. We know we have with us vast numbers of rich and poor, of respectable and disreputable hars and rogues, and honest and dishonest. Or is that the fault of human nature? Or is it the fault of the evil influences that choke and poison human nature? Gradgrind tells me that greed is the chief motor of the human heart. It has been so called by generations of shallow cynics and stupid dunces before him; and as he never thinks for himself, he has never found out the error. But let any man look about him and think of what he sees, and I believe that he will agree with me that what phrenologists call "love of approbation" is a hundred-fold stronger force than greed. What observer of life will deny this? Is it not plain to all when the eyes are opened, that the desire to get praise or admiration is a stronger motive than the desire to get money? Nay, this desire to get wealth is only one out of a thousand consequences of the love of approbation. Only a miser loves money for its own sake. The great bulk of our grasping and grubbers value money for what it will bring. A few and to a small extent because it brings them luxury, ease, indulgence. A large number, and to a greater extent, because it saves them and theirs from the risks of penury and degradation. A great preponderance, and to the widest extent, because it wins them the admiration, the wonder, the envy, and the services of their fellows. Greed is not the strongest passion of the human heart, as such stronger passion is vanity. Yet I will not say that vanity is the chief motor of human action. Is it too harsh a word—"vanity"? Perhaps it is—in some cases. Or perhaps it only sounds too harsh because often enough vanity is intertwined with other and nobler feelings. One would not call Nelson vain. He had a strong desire to win the love and admiration of his countrymen, no doubt. But twisted in with the threads of that feeling were the golden strands of patriotism, of courage, of duty. We cannot say how much of a hero's life is prompted by his wish to be loved by his countrymen, and how much by his own love for his countrymen, or an inclination to think that whoever the desire for approbation can be disentangled from other feelings, it may be fairly written down as vanity. And how far-stretched this vanity is—the love of approbation. From the prime minister, airing his eloquence upon the integrity of the empire, or polishing up his flimsy epigrams in his study, down thru all the steps of the social ladder—the ambassador in his garter, the general in his plumed hat, the actor in his best part, and the coster-monger with pearl buttons on his trousers—all are tinged with vanity, all have in them the desire, the yearning, to be thought well of. This desire is stronger than the thirst for self. Men who would seem to be paid will not seem to be applauded. It is so strong that no man nor woman is free from its influence. Indeed it must be of this importance, for, directed of the love and respect of all our fellow-creatures, life would cease to be endurable. But life is quite endurable without wealth. And there are many people who do not desire wealth. For the sake of love, for the sake of duty, for the sake of pity, for the sake of religion, and for the sake of truth, men and women have resigned their bodies to the flames, have laid their heads upon the block, have suffered imprisonment, disgrace, and torture, and starvation. Who will do as much for money? Money never had a martyr. In Mammon's bible the text of the Christian bible is altered. It reads: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own life? Men will fight for money; but they will not die for it. Now millions have died for honor, for love, for religion, for duty, for country, for fame. And how then can any sensible person stand by the base and British dogma that greed is the chief motor of the human heart?—Robert Blatchford, in "Merrie England."

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S. Graebler NEW YEARS PRESENTS. We offer the most superb selection of DIAMONDS, RINGS, WATCHES, CHAINS, CLOCKS, BROOCHES, PINS, CUFF-BUTTONS, SILVERWARE, etc., at the lowest prices. Repairing of all kinds done at the lowest prices in shortest time. S. GRAEBLER, 1631 SECOND AVE., 84th and 85th Sts.

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NO CLASSES IN THIS COUNTRY. President Roosevelt says there are no classes in the United States. You with your wage of \$1.25 a day, and six children to support on it, are in the same class with John D. Rockefeller. Your mistake is that you do not know you are in the same class. You do not know that you are in the same class until election day, and then it dawns upon you, and you prove it by voting the same ticket.—Eugene V. Debs.

DON'T FORGET The Grand Masquerade and Civic Ball. Given by the South Brooklyn Division SOCIALIST PARTY AT PROSPECT HALL, Prospect Avenue, Near Eighth Ave. ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

WORK OF INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Morris Hillquit, the American Delegate, Reports to the National Committee.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party. Dear Comrades:—As your representative on the International Socialist Bureau, I herewith respectfully submit my first report of the activity and proceedings of the said Bureau.

The International Socialist Bureau has not had any sessions since the adjournment of the Amsterdam Congress. Whatever business was transacted by the Bureau since that time, was transacted by correspondence in a manner similar to that in which the business of the National Committee is being conducted.

I.—THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

When it became apparent early in the year that the revolutionary movement in Russia had assumed an acute and critical character, the Bureau promptly decided to take energetic steps for the support of our valiant comrades in Russia, as much as such support lies in the power of organizations outside of Russia.

The material support which the Socialists of the world gave to their comrades in Russia was of probably still greater importance than the moral support. The International Socialist Bureau as such has within the last few months distributed among the various revolutionary parties in Russia, in part, a very considerable sum of money, and almost every Socialist organization on both hemispheres has contributed to the war fund of the Russian Socialists, repeatedly and liberally.

III.—THE ATTITUDE OF SOCIALISTS IN CASE OF WAR.

The repeated war rumors in different European countries within the last year, and the growing strength of the Socialist movement as a factor in international politics, have caused the Socialist parties of Europe to occupy themselves seriously with the question of the attitude of the Socialist parties in case of an actual or threatened war.

The International Socialist Bureau has also had occasion to interfere in the affairs of the Socialist party organization in Russia with a view of strengthening the organization for the purpose of the present struggle; prior to the outbreak of the overt revolution in Russia, the history of our party organizations in that country has been one of continuous splits and schisms, a state of affairs which is perfectly natural if we consider the conditions under which our comrades in Russia labored in the absence of freedom of organization, meetings and press, and the new and heterogeneous demands made upon the Socialist movement by the rapid changes in the political situation of their country.

The last, and probably the most regrettable of such divisions occurred in the month of January this year, when the Social Democratic Party split into two factions; the one headed by the deservedly well known veteran of Social Democracy in Russia, Comrade Plekhanoff, and represented by the magazine "Iskra," and the other headed by Comrade Lenin, and represented by the newly established paper, "The Proletarian."

Immediately after the split was definitely accomplished, the International Bureau, upon motion of Comrade Bebel, offered its good services to effect a reconciliation and amalgamation of the two factions. The offer was accepted by both sides, and as late as October last negotiations for unity between the two Social Democratic factions were in active progress.

II.—THE MODE OF REPRESENTATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AND ON THE BUREAU.

When the first of the latter-day International Socialist conventions was called to be held in Paris in 1889, it was agreed that each nation was entitled to as many delegates as it cared to send, each delegate having one vote, except where a vote was demanded by countries, in which case each country was given one vote regardless of the strength of the Socialist movement in such country. This system continued until the London Congress of 1890, when the number of votes of each country was increased to two in order to give representation to two factions of the party, where such factions existed. At the same time the International Bureau was established as the executive organ of the International Socialist movement, and each country was allowed two delegates or secretaries on the Bureau.

At the last International Congress, held at Amsterdam, some objections were raised against this system of representation.

PARTY NEWS.

The State Secretary of Oregon reports that Comrade Ramp has been removed as a member of the National Committee by a referendum vote of 84 to 80.

Austin Lewis has resigned his position as one of the National Committee-men from California. Teofilo Petriella, Italian organizer, will start on a lecture and organizing tour beginning Jan. 5 at Ashland, O., and Jan. 6 at Chicago. Consecutive dates have been made up to Feb. 12, and he will cover Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri. Dates are solicited in Kansas and Nebraska, and further dates may be arranged in any of the territory mentioned by addressing the Italian comrades who will take advantage of this opportunity.

For National Secretary—J. Mahlon Barnes, Wm. Malloy, Jas. O'neal, Albert Ryan, J. W. Clayton, Franklin H. Wentworth. Of these, Malloy has declined and Barnes, O'neal, and Clayton have accepted. For National Executive Committee—Rolt, Bandlow, Barnes, Victor L. Berger, B. Berlyn, W. M. Brandt, Eugene V. Debs, A. H. Floaten, H. A. Gibbs, Geo. H. Goebel, Ben Hanford, Max Hayes, M. Hillquit, G. A. Heald, S. M. Holman, C. H. Kerr, F. A. Kulp, C. J. Lamb, Courtney Lemon, Arthur M. Lewis, Malloy, J. A. C. Menon, T. J. Morgan, O'neal, S. M. Reynolds, Emil Seidel, A. M. Simons, R. M. Stedman, John Spargo, Seymour Steiman, C. G. Towner, Chas. Ufert, E. Ufermann, C. J. Wambough, Wentworth, J. M. Work of these, Berger, Berlyn, Debs, Hanford, Hillquit, Holman, O'neal, Spargo, Wambough, and Wentworth have declined and Bandlow, Floaten, Goebel, Hogan, Kerr, Kulp, Lamb, Lemon, Menon, Morgan, Reynolds, Simons, Smith, Stedman, Ufert, Ufermann, and Work have accepted.

The National Secretary reports no action taken by the N. E. C. upon the motion of William Malloy relating to a more extended program for the gathering of funds for the Russian comrades, involving lecture tours of Debs, Hanford, Lewis, Simons, and Titus, and recommending that public meetings be held by every local on Jan. 22 in commemoration of the "Bloody Sunday" in St. Petersburg. His report shows Bandlow, Reynolds, and Work voting in the affirmative and Berger, Berlyn, Malloy, and Slobodin voting in the negative and he voted in the affirmative and wishes to be recorded, his ballot was not received. Morris Hillquit, delegate to the International Bureau, has urged action in the matter.

Early in the new year the committee report on State and Municipal Progress, which was referred by the Chicago Convention to the N. C., will, in accordance with a motion adopted Sept. 11, be submitted, in its amended form, to general vote.

National Referendum B 1905 has been carried by the following vote: Question No. 1—yes, 3,091; no, 1,202; No. 2—yes, 4,290; no, 940; No. 3—yes, 4,147; no, 1,036; No. 4—yes, 4,490; no, 899; No. 5—yes, 4,877; no, 348. Less than one-quarter of the members voted. By this referendum it is provided that the N. C. and the N. E. C. shall meet only when they deem it necessary, that the National Secretary and members of the N. E. C. shall be elected by general vote, and that all amendments to the constitution adopted by a national convention shall be submitted serially to the general vote.

The National Secretary submits Referendum S 1905, moved by Local Chicago and seconded by Local Greensburg, Marion Co., and Vigo Co., Ind.; Little Rock, Ark.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Rockford, Ill.; Denver (German and English locals), and New York.

That instead of a N. C. meeting, a special national convention be held in 1906, before the first day of May and the fifteenth day of July, for the purpose of issuing a statement, setting forth the party's position on the recent exposures of highly developed capitalism and warn the working class of the frenzied efforts of the "bell wethers" of capitalism to sweep them off their feet, thus better preparing the minds of the working class to grapple with the many false issues which will be presented to them at the next presidential campaign; also, for the purpose of revising the national constitution; making preparations for the general advancement and strengthening of the party in view of the developing political situation throughout the country; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such a convention.

Local Fall River met on Dec. 20 and had an interesting and valuable discussion. In response to the call for funds for the National Office it was voted to send \$2, with a letter expressing regret that the local region is too poor to do much. The comrades regret the departure of S. Goldbarth, who has done much to spread the ideas of Socialism among the working people of Fall River, and they wish to thank him for his good work.

The special election in Ward 5, Brockton, necessitated by the tie between the Socialist and the Republican candidates for Common Council at the recent municipal election, will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The Young Socialists' Club will have a New Year's entertainment on Saturday, Dec. 30, 5 p. m., in Appleton Hall, Paine Building, 9 Appleton street. Young Socialists, their mothers, and the members of the Socialist Women's Club are invited. Admission is free.

Jack London spoke at Harvard University to an audience of over twelve hundred students, Thursday evening, Dec. 21. His subject was "The Revolution." Great interest was manifested. Many leaflets were given out and cordially received. The Inter-collegiate Socialist Society, under whose auspices the meeting was held, will take steps to form a study chapter at Harvard. Inquiries for books and pamphlets on Socialism have been coming into the Secretary's office ever since the meeting. London also spoke at Tremont Temple and Fenwick Hall, Boston.

There is talk of organizing a "Propaganda Patrons' Association" in Boston for the purpose of promoting and providing ways and means for guaranteeing deficits, if any, for meetings which are to be carried on during the winter. The organization proposes to devote profits to a special fund which is to be turned into the party's treasury for propaganda purposes, 75 per cent to local treasury and 25 per cent to state treasury. The plan is to obtain a cash fund to insure holding meetings for which speakers of national and international reputation will be engaged and a sum retained from profits to carry on the meeting next to follow; the remaining sum to be turned into the party treasury.

Comrade Meconekin of Hudson County, N. J., has been elected to the State Committee meeting. Bergen, Hudson, Passaic and Union were the only locals sending written reports for November. Bergen County organized a new branch at Garfield with 22 members. Essex reported verbally that they were reorganizing Newark along ward lines; Orange branch expelled two members, one for accepting a nomination on the Democratic ticket, the other for declaring himself an Anarchist and stating that he would erase all the names from the Socialist ballot. Hudson will hold large Commune Celebrations in Jersey City and West Hoboken. The Financial Secretary reported income for November \$202.02. The Treasurer was absent. The Secretary reported that Essex, Mercer, Passaic and Union Counties had decided to organize speakers' classes. The chair of Comrade McNabb, who had a Republican worker arrested on Election Day for perjury, was summarily dismissed by the court. The committee appointed to ascertain costs to establish the party's standing in the state reports that it finds it advisable to await the action of the present legislature on our unique election laws. The National Committee were instructed to nominate candidates for National Secretary and National Executive Committee, but neither shall vote for Berger—M. A. and Harry Lester of Monmouth Junction were admitted as members-at-large. The Secretary was instructed to re-register the party emblem with state authorities. It was decided that outside speakers, who engaged for this state shall establish their party standing. Locals are urgently requested to arrange fitting memorial exercises in commemoration of Bloody Sunday, Jan. 22. The action of Local Chicago and others demanding a national convention in 1906 was discussed at length and laid over. Ella Reeves Cohen is open for speaking appointments about the second week in January; locals desiring her services will apply to Secretary Killingbeck. Comrade Leeds reported that his case for speaking on the street at Bridgeport was dismissed; but he was willing to speak at some future date for the purpose of gaining a Supreme Court decision in case of arrest. It was decided not to invite trouble until we have a stronger organization in that county. The following nominations have been made for state party officers: For corresponding secretary, W. L. Oswald by Hudson County; M. M. Goebel by Mercer; W. B. Killingbeck by Bergen, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union. All but Killingbeck declined.

For Recording Secretary, Frederick Kraft, by all counties making nominations. For Financial Secretary, Albert E. Cull by Hudson; F. W. West by Mercer; M. M. Goebel by Bergen, Camden, Essex, Passaic and Union. Cull and Mrs. Goebel accepted.

For Treasurer, William Morton by Hudson; Richard Bloor by Mercer; A. E. Cull by Bergen, Camden, Essex, Passaic and Union. Only Morton accepted.

For two National Committeemen, James M. Reilly by Hudson and Camden; Ferdinand Ufert by Hudson; William Walker by Union; Fred Hartmayer by Camden; Albert Weiss by Camden; Charles Ufert by Union; Henry H. Hendler by Passaic; H. R. Kenyon by Mercer; Bergen and Passaic. Reilly, Ufert, Walker, Rublnov, Strobel and Hartmayer accepted.

The Pittsburgh Campaign Committee complains of the large number of comrades who failed to attend the city and ward conventions. Gaylord Wilshire will speak under the auspices of the Seventh and Eighth Ward (German) Local, in Turner Hall, Forbes street, between Magee and Chestnut, Pittsburgh, Friday, Jan. 9. Admission, 10 cents.

A new local has been organized at McKee's Rocks, with seven members, and more coming at its meeting on Sunday, Jan. 7, 2 p. m., at 728 Frederick street.

A local will soon be formed at Sharpburg. The Allegheny County Committee meets Dec. 31 at 1701 Center avenue. The "Weeks Leaflet" can be had of Organizer Schwartz at \$1 a thousand.

Allegheny County Socialists should be at headquarters, 1701 Center avenue, Pittsburgh, on New Year's Night. Local Allegheny (English) sends in twenty-five ten-cent subscriptions to the "Union Sentinel" each month.

The committee to arrange the "Bloody Sunday" commemoration is hard at work. An effort is being made to get Eugene V. Debs, Jack London, Walter Thomas Mills, or Franklin H. Wentworth to speak. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged.

Joseph Wambough will lecture as follows: Sunday, Jan. 7, 3 p. m., Allegheny; Perry Hall, First and James streets; Jan. 8, 8 p. m., Carnegie, Star Hall; Jan. 9, Wilmerding, Socialist headquarters, Watkins avenue; Jan. 10, McKeesport; Jan. 11, Braddock; Jan. 12, Pittsburgh, 1701 Center avenue; Jan. 13, South Side, Ormond Hall, 1421 Carson street; Jan. 14, 3 p. m., Pittsburgh, 1701 Center avenue.

State Secretary Reynolds' report for November shows receipts of \$34.40 (of which \$75.50 was for dues, including a membership of 1,500); expenditures, \$47.85 (of which \$21.25 was for dues to the National Office); cash balance, \$66.17 (as against \$29.15 on Nov. 1); bills payable, \$115.56; bills collectible, \$10.40; net balance against the office, \$38.98. The State Secretary writes: "The people are ripe for the Socialist cause, and we must reach them with educational literature and lectures. The money contributed will be the only investment the working class can make. We need not expect hard work opponents. They are busy wondering what is to become of their investments in life insurance and other forms of plunder. Let me present in my next report after Christmas, a report clear of debt and funds for a vigorous winter campaign. I want to urge on the comrades the importance and educational value of prompt action on all referendums and the importance of prompt monthly reports. The future working-class government is to be carried on by just such work as we are now doing, only far more important, and we must not fail to vote on questions submitted for the rank and file to decide. You must help the Secretary in every way possible and not compel me to have meager reports and in some cases none, from locals.

Local Terre Haute is holding the best meetings and doing the most effective work in the history of the movement in that city. During the last three months they have sent in a large number of three-month subscriptions to "The Worker" and the Democratic ticket, the other for declaring himself an Anarchist and stating that he would erase all the names from the Socialist ballot. Hudson will hold large Commune Celebrations in Jersey City and West Hoboken. The Financial Secretary reported income for November \$202.02. The Treasurer was absent. The Secretary reported that Essex, Mercer, Passaic and Union Counties had decided to organize speakers' classes. The chair of Comrade McNabb, who had a Republican worker arrested on Election Day for perjury, was summarily dismissed by the court. The committee appointed to ascertain costs to establish the party's standing in the state reports that it finds it advisable to await the action of the present legislature on our unique election laws. The National Committee were instructed to nominate candidates for National Secretary and National Executive Committee, but neither shall vote for Berger—M. A. and Harry Lester of Monmouth Junction were admitted as members-at-large. The Secretary was instructed to re-register the party emblem with state authorities. It was decided that outside speakers, who engaged for this state shall establish their party standing. Locals are urgently requested to arrange fitting memorial exercises in commemoration of Bloody Sunday, Jan. 22. The action of Local Chicago and others demanding a national convention in 1906 was discussed at length and laid over. Ella Reeves Cohen is open for speaking appointments about the second week in January; locals desiring her services will apply to Secretary Killingbeck. Comrade Leeds reported that his case for speaking on the street at Bridgeport was dismissed; but he was willing to speak at some future date for the purpose of gaining a Supreme Court decision in case of arrest. It was decided not to invite trouble until we have a stronger organization in that county. The following nominations have been made for state party officers: For corresponding secretary, W. L. Oswald by Hudson County; M. M. Goebel by Mercer; W. B. Killingbeck by Bergen, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union. All but Killingbeck declined.

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deserves to be admired for such "good nature". That is, admired as an individual, as private citizen Eugene Debs. But, as Debs, the national orator of the Socialist Party, as Debs, the man who was destined to lead our hosts to victory, he is to be pitied.

The writer of these words has been a close student of De Leon's career and a diligent reader, until the present day, of the "Weekly People." It is plain to me what De Leon's hobnobbing with Debs indicates what is De Leon's object in creating the Industrial Workers of the World.

The last national election satisfied the editor of "The People" that his Socialist Labor Party was bankrupt and out of business for good. It also showed him, however, that Debs was a very strong card in the Socialist movement, in fact for any political party which chose him as its standard-bearer. Whoever followed the columns of "The People" could not fail to observe that soon after that election De Leon's attitude toward Debs underwent a considerable change, a very marked change. Debs was no longer the "fakir" and "traitor" of former days. And then we saw the Chicago convention of the I. W. W. To the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, to Daniel De Leon, to the whole Socialist Labor Party, nothing better could happen. That convention was the port of refuge for all of them. It allowed to nicely, quietly bury the S. T. & L. A., it gave to the S. T. & L. P. a new lease of existence, and what is of greatest import, it put again "the old man" before the American nation. We was by that time quite near sinking in oblivion, mourned by no one.

Who missed in "The People" the tone of slight contempt for "votes only," right after the presidential campaign? Who did not note the frequent statements that after all it was not votes, but man (S. T. & L. P. men) that counted in the struggle for emancipation? The rank and file of the S. T. & L. P. was ready to take up the question of unity with the so oft maligned, "fakirized" Socialist Party. Aye, De Leon himself would not strenuously object to that, if he saw more willingness in the "Debsite" ranks. He was then on the point of submerging his whole party in the new water of anarcho-socialism, when the "industrialists" movement sprang up. Here was De Leon's chance of life and he grabbed it with both hands and feet. Let us not blame him for it.

And right after the convention in Chicago, "Debs and DeLeon on New Unionism," "Debs and DeLeon will speak" here or there—Debs and DeLeon on Industrialism—could be read in pretty nearly every issue of the "Weekly People."

Who said that Debs was ever a "fakir," a "graffer" or a "traitor" to the American proletariat? Did the editor of the "People" say it? No sir, a lie; Debs and DeLeon were now "comrades" and "brothers."

I shall not discuss here the merits or demerits of the Industrial Workers of the World. Of that at some more opportune time and place. I will only mention here that as far as my little self is concerned, I believe firmly that the I. W. W. will take a similar course to that of the S. T. & L. A. And the more men like Hagerty and DeLeon for spokesmen of the "Industrialists," the sooner the funeral! For something more than erudite speech-making is needed to gain the confidence of the great mass of workmen.

If Comrade Debs cannot be ought to be able to see thru the game which DeLeon is playing on him, Debs is to be merely a stool upon which DeLeon is to climb up again as a "boss" of the new and as yet very, very insignificant organization, Debs is to return if such a miracle is possible, to DeLeon's reputation of being "something" again in the American labor movement. DeLeon knows that as simply "Brother DeLeon of New York" on board bills announcing meetings of the I. W. W. he won't be much and that he would most likely speak before a small and distrustful audience, to say the least. Therefore: "Debs and DeLeon." That sounds fine and spells a big deal. What is more important, it gives the "foxy" old man an air of respectability, for him a thing to be much desired. And what is still more, it befools sometimes an unsuspecting body of trade-unionists, who think that a man who is in company with Debs must be a genuine labor-leader.

Quebec, Dec. 13.

WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE? To the Editor of The Worker:—I am very much interested in the question raised by the contribution of \$25 made by Mr. Robert Hunter and the return of same. I am not interested as to the manner in which it was obtained nor how it was returned. But I want the principle discussed by Socialists who can discuss it without personal abuse of those who disagree with them and, if possible, reach a conclusion.

Comrade Solomon in his article in The Worker of Dec. 9, says: "I need not dwell any longer on the propriety of accepting money from opponents of our party, as among Socialists this is a settled question. Those who by this time are not convinced of this truth will never be convinced."

For, one I must, disagree with Comrade Solomon in both statements. The question has not been settled among Socialists. I know, as has been previously discussed, I frankly admit that I do not know where to draw the line on contributions, but I deny that I could not be convinced, either by party action, or by intelligent discussion. It will take considerable thought for me to decide where Socialists should draw the line, but I will not blame those who may differ with me.

Is it the amount of the contribution? Or is it the manner? Or shall we refuse all contributions from persons who are not members of the Socialist Party? I would like to have the question discussed, leaving out the personality of Mr. Hunter, Comrades Solomon and Spargo, and the New York Executive Committee.

First—Shall we accept contributions from persons who are not Socialists? Second—If we accept any, which shall we accept and which shall we reject? It was my experience as a candidate for Governor last year, to get good collections, where I got very few votes. In Wisconsin and Nebraska, where I have previously lived, I was given large collections and sometimes free use of halls in places where there were no Socialists. Others have had similar experiences.

When Comrades Carey and Clayton spoke in Telluride, Colo., Bulkeley Wells, commander of the militia, was present with a squad of soldiers at both meetings to prevent Carey and Clayton from destroying the building with bombs. At one of these meetings Wells put a dollar in the hat and after fifty or twenty-five cents the other time. He said I was "the most dangerous man" they had to deal with because I was "intelligent and a Socialist too." A short time afterward, Wells was the leader of a mob that deported me and sixty other ones.

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night. So you may know he did not give it because I passed the hat nor because he liked what Clayton and Carey said. Should we have refused to receive his contribution? If we should not receive \$25 ought we to receive \$1? If we should refuse \$25 when given as a subscription should we accept it when thrown into the hat? I desire to say further that, while we may feel the sting of reproach sometimes toward our comrades, it is not good policy to express it in our party press. When an attack on a comrade is made in the paper, aside from a principle involved, it unites purpose. I always give my papers to some unconvicted members and have found that I can usually hand The Worker out, without having them say, "You fellows seem to be as bad as Republicans or Democrats, by the way you abuse each other." I have had to destroy most of the copies of two Socialist papers, for several months, on account of the abuse of comrades contained in their columns. I believe every principle which concerns the welfare of the movement can be discussed without reference to the motives of comrades. There is no reason why a comrade should not be removed from an official position, without impugning his integrity if he fails to carry out the principles and tactics of the party, the same as cabinet officers resign, because they disagree with the majority.