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VOL. XV.-NO. 41. FOR COLLEGE MEN. THE DRAMA

Jack London to Address Big

The Intercollegiste Socialist Society Plans a Great Demonstration and Asks Comrades and Sympathizers to Help in Preparations - Chapter Formed at Wesleyan.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society is planning a great demonstration for the college students of New York and Brooklyn. The occasion is to be at address by Jack London upon The Mes sage of Socialism to College Men. The meeting will take place at Grand Central Palace on the evening of Friday, Jan. 10. It is hoped to make the occasion an impressive one, and to let the press and public know about the work of the I. S. S. To this end the Society calls for the assistance of all the com-rades in Greater New York who are college men, or who are in any way in touch with educational work or with college students. It is planned to distribute announcement cards in every college and high school of the city, and to put one into the hands of every student. One or more students in each institution must be found will-ing to undertake the work of distributing these cards; and if students canno ing these cards; and if students cannot be got, the work must be done by the comrades. Comrade Wilshire presents the society 8,000 copies of his Decem-her issue, which contains an article about Jack London, and Bebel's ad-dress to college students, and help is needed to distribute these papers among the audience; also comrades to assist as ticket sellers and as ushers. Jack London is to speak again in New York for the benefit of the "Daily Call." but his addresses will be different, and there is no reason why the meetings should conflict.

Tickets for the London meeting will be placed on sale at the office of The

Further anouncement will be made next week.

Communications should be addressed

to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, Princeton, N. J. On Dec. 14, a chapter of the Inter-

collegiate Socialist Society, to be known as the Social Study Club, was formed in Wesleyan University, Mid-dletown, Conn., with a membership of detown, Conn., with a memoran of twenty. The professor of economics, Willard C. Fisher, consented to give a lecture at the organization meeting, explaining why students should understand Socialism, and he helped along finely. The members are bound to make this a big thing in Wesleyan life.

A similar chapter will probably be formed in Yale within a month. The college men, as never before, are bealive to the greatest of sub-

LONDON TO SPEAK FOR THE DAILY.

Jack London will speak in Carnegie Hall, Jan. 25, for the benefit of the "Dally Call."

SOCIALIST MEETING

ON THE HIGH SEAS.

At a meeting held on board the steamship Lucania on her last voyage from New York to Liverpool the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Resolved that this meeting , comprising to per cent of the steerage and many second-cable passengers of the steamship Lucania, now on the high seas, hereby denounce the in Russia by that country's present ru and are resolved to use all our efforts to establish international Socialism, satisfied that only unser such a system of internaoperation can international wa and the poverty of the world's workers be abolished. We therefore say, with Karl Marx, "Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain.' Also resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the of England, and the "Appeal to Reason The Worker, and "People," of America.

The Chairman was Davy Hamilton, of Scotland. Speakers in English, Fred Bower, of Liverpool and Niagara Falls; in Russian, Yiddish and Polish, Israel Kaliski, of Russian Poland; in Swedish, Pontus Frodetius, of Gothen burg; in Norwegian, Anderson. Supporters of resolution, Cormack Mc-Donnel, of Newry, Ireland; Munro, of Blackburn, and Vincent and Weaving. of Birmingham, England. Questions were asked and answered. Audlence, 300, no room for more. Meeting closed with three cheers for the Brotherhood of Man.

HEARTLESS COMMENT OF THE RICH.

"The fact is, they want to live in lux-ury." This was remarked at a London dinner-party on the night of the procession of ...e unemployed; and just such a verdict was, no doubt, passed at most of the tables that night where the "upper classes" were over-eating and over-drinking as usual. Imagine anyone whose heart was with the people, the their circumstances might con-nect them with the parasites, hearing such s thing. The lighted room seems to swim before the eyes, and a white heat of indisbefore the eyes, and a white heat of indig nation flashes thru the body, making one understand the feelings of revolutionaries and the arms lifted to strike the enemies of the people. But no, we must not strike and even if we do but raise our voice in scathing protest there is a feeling of futility as it dies away on the air. How long, O Lerd, how long? It seems

How long, O Lord, how long? It seems incredible, but is true, that the verdict of the majority of the leisured class at the sight of the white, shivering faces of those men, women and children was blame. They were condemned by those who lived on them, stole from them—condemned as chiefly loaters, imposters, or drunkards, or, at best, men out of work thru their own fault.

"They could find work if they chose, and, anyhow, they have alwars not the work.

anyhow, they have always got the work house to fall back upon" (see "Spectator, hov. 25)—this was the "M" ow and mos favorable comment.—Lendon Justica.

and the special open

Meeting in New York. Benefit Performances By the Progressive Stage.

Will Aid the Russian Revolutionary Movement and the Projected English Socialist Daily Paper in New

York-Change for Comrades to Com bine Pleasure with Duty.

The Progressive Stage Society will give a week's run of three plays at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, 10 W. Forty-fourth street, Jan. 8 to 13. The dramas to be given are two on act plays by De l'Isle Adam, Revolt" and "The Escape,' the first showing the crushing effect of commercialism upon marriage relation and the second illustrating the hopeless position, under modern conditions, of the criminal, who cannot extricate

himself from a life of crime; and Mac terlinck's poetic drama, "The Death of Tintagiles.

The performance of Friday evening, Jan. 12, will be for the benefit of the "Daily Call;" that of Tuesday, Jan. 9, for the Social Democratic Party of Russia; that of Saturday, Jan. 13, for the Women Workers for the Defense of Russian Sufferers. The initial per-formance, Monday evening, Jan. 8, will be for the members of the society and their friends, and the intervening per formances are for other organizations.

Tickets for the "Daily Call" benefit
on Jan. 10, can be had at the office of the Socialist Party, 64 E. Fourth street; The Worker office, 184 William street; and the W. E. A. clubhouse,

206 E. Eighty-sixth street. All tickets 50 cents, and no seats reserved. Tickets for the Russian S. D. P. benefit can be had from Dr S Inco man, 121 East One Hundred and Twelfth street; and for the per-formance of the Women Workers for the Defense of Russian Sufferers from Leon Malkiel, 116 Nassau street, or Mrs. Malkiel, 20 W. One Hundred and

Thirty-firs, street.
The Progressive Stage assumes all responsibility for these productions, and the organizations to be benefited have complete charge of the sale of tickets. The Progressive Stage will receive only actual expenses of production. Any labor organization which can be sure of selling a sufficient num. can be sure of selling a sufficient num ber of tickets to make a success is ber of tickets to make a success is invited to apply to Julius Hopp, Presi-dent of the Progressive Stage, 244 W. Forty-third street, for a similar arrangement in future.

As indicating the socialistic nature

of this society it may be stated that its founder and president, Julius Hopp, its stage manager, Waytie Arey, and one of its leading actresses, Emerin Campbell, are members of the Socialist Party, as are also four mer bers of the Advisory Board.

Comrade Arey will play the leading male part in all three plays and Miss Campbell the leading female part in two of them; both are professions actors of experience.

ENGLAND'S MANY PAUPERS

LONDNON, Dec. 25,-Official figure relating to the legal poor of L show that the numbers in receipt of pauper relief in nearly every month of the year now ending have been great-er than in any of the previous forty years comprised in the returns, with the exception of the period from 1867

The ratio of paupers per 1,000 of population has been higher in most of the mosths of this year than in any previous year since 1874.

Not only has there been a remark-able increase in outdoor relief, but the rise in the numbers entering work-houses has continued. In no year of the history of the Poor Law has the greater for December.-Times special.

Yet the cable brings us word at the same time that the business interests of England have had a prosperous year. Accordingly, one of the last acts of the late Tory Ministry was to an swer a delegation of the unemploye with a non possumus—"very sorry, but we can't do anything for you." And the Liberal Ministry comes in with plenty of promises for the "respectable classes," but not one word of anything but the old system of inadequate, in-sulting, corrupting, and disorganizing "charity" for the myriads of workingmen who are being pushed by unen ployment from poverty down int

The only rays of hope are the defiant character of the out-of-work demon strations and the growth of the So-cialist vote in recent local elections.

UNION BOX-WORKERS TO CO-OPERATE

A co-operative box factory has been started by the Box Workers' Union of Boston. The plan is said to meet with the approval of other trade unions of that city, and financial help is being given to get the factory started.

COULDN'T STAND WATCHING.

Because the thirty Socialist members in the City Council of Rome made an effort to force the Council to meet nights instead of during the daytime, so that workingmen might attend and observe the sessions, the old-party members, who are in the majority, resigned and a new election was ordered. The capitalist representatives considered it an insult to their dignity and a menace to "law and order" that common workingmen should presume to watch them.

RESPONSIBILITY A LA CAPITALISTE "Senator, would you personally accept a railway pass?" "No, indeed. My private secretary always looks after that."—Cleve-land Plain Dealer.

IN MILWAUKEE. FOR SOCIALISM.

No Opportunities.

Old Party Politicians Reduced to Trying to Steal Our Thunder - Our Comrades Fight for Municipal Ownership and the Eight-Hour Day on All City Work.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28 .- The history of the proposed new pumping engine for the water works is a curious one. Some months ago, the City Council asked for bids for a 20,000,000-galion engine. Alderman Heath (S. D.) of fered an amendment that the contract nust include a clause that work on the engine be limited to eight hours a day This condition was adopted by the Council, thru fear of the working-class vote. A representative of the Citizens Alliance, however, claiming to act as a taxpayer and in the interest of the taxpayers, carried the case into the courts. The Social Democratic Aldermen and the Secretary of the Federat-ed Trades Council, as a representative of organized labor, then demanded of the court that they be admitted to this case as defendants with the city, (because the city would not defend the case with any sincerity) and they were tried and decided against the city, and the contract was then let without the eight-hour clause. But the company that took the contract soon got into trouble with its employees. A strike was declared, and strike-breakers were rushed in from all quarters. The Machinists' Union induced some of these strike-breakers to quit the ploy of this scab firm and found work for them elsewhere, when, to their sur prise, they discovered that these sup-posed machinists were only teamsters. The result of all this was that the work on the big engine was botched, if was not completed on Dec. 1, as agreed, and the City Engineer informed the committee that it would not be ready for a long time and actually asked for an appropriation to build another 20,000,000-gallon pump. Alderman Heath, claiming that the City En gineer had not protested against incompetent strike-breakers working on the pump, has now moved for a com-mittee to investigate the matter and collect on the indemnity bond forfeited by the company. A curious complica-tion of the case is the undoubted fact tion of the case is the undoubled fact that the electric light monopoly acting thru the city administration is try ing, by delay and expense in the mat-ter of building this pumping machine, to cripple the surplus of the municip ally owned water-works. This surplus is large in spite of low water rates, and it has been proposed by the So-cial Democrats to use it for a muniof the corporation-owned administra-tion to cut down this surplus by all

faction of "killing two birds with one vaukee City Council is the fondness which some of the reform politicians show for stealing Social Democratic thunder. Alderman Melms (S. D.) some time ago introduced a resolution instructing the Board Works to tear up some tracks of the Chicago. Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which had been constructed without permission in vio-lation of the franchise of the railway and the rights of the city. This measure was denounced as frightfully radical. But a few months later, a "reforming" alderman, who wants th nomination for Mayor on the Demo-cratic ticket, introduced the same measure, and it passed the Council. Alderman Melms proposed that the same railway be compelled to rebuild a viaduct which was falling to ruin. This proposition was turned down by the Council, but, later another "re-

form" alderman proposed the identical measure, and it was carried. The Election Bill compelling the ap-pointment of Inspectors before the next municipal election has passed the Wisconsin Legislature. This is a great crats. Mayor Rose refused to appoint crats Mayor Rose refused to appoint new Inspectors, thus leaving his ma-chine men to hold over for the next election. The Social Democrats were about to carry the matter into the courts, but the new law will obviate that. Moreover, under the new law the number of Inspectors is based upon the presidential vote, which give us the advantage of our most recen ind largest vote. The S. D. P. will be entitled to 238 inspectors, ballot clerks, and clerks in the city election next spring. This will have a tre-mendous effect in preventing frauds at

The social Democratic amendment limiting the working-day on the new capitol building to eight hours, which passed the Assembly last week, has been turned down in the Senate. The cause is obvious. The Assembly contains many members from the cities, who feared to antagonize the wage-workers. The Senate is more repre-sentative of the agricultural districts. The only remedy for this state of things in Wisconsin, as in almost every

"CARPE DIEM."

"I fear he yielded to the temptation to enrich himself at the expense of the policyholdera." "That wasn't a temptation," replied the cold-blooded financier. "That was an opportunity."—Weshington Star. And everyone knows that it is by their "ability" to seize "opportunities" that our good capitalists "ears" their wealth and power. If you don't believe it, ask Cleveland, Roccevelt, Eliot, Hadley, Carnegie, or any of the great moral teachers.

FOR EIGHT HOURS DISCONTENT

Socialist Aldermen Lose Big Strike of Book and Job Printers.

n New York Over Eleven Hundred Men Are Out and Not a Hundred Scabs at Work-Demand for Shorter Work-

The printers' eight-hour fight is on. In New York, after two days, 1140 men are out, comprising the working force of forty-seven offices. About half the offices (counting size as well as number) have surrendered outright. others have given indications that they will concede the demands of the L. T. U. very soon. Some shops in which a hard fight was expected, have surprised the men by granting their demands, and others in which no trouble was expected are still holding

The majority of the employing printers in Greater New York belong to the Typothetae, the employers' as-sociation of the trade, which has formally resolved to resist the demand this cannot be stated positively, that employers belonging to the Typothetae have signed a contract by which each makes a deposit to be forfeited in case of refusing to abide by the decision of the association. Whether feits from such of its members as ac cept the union's conditions is an open question. Court decisions conflict some judges having ruled that such contracts are lawful and valid and others holding them contrary to pub-

strike shops, is not more than one hundred alleged printers—many of them "blacksmiths," to use the trade

slang-willing to scab.

Among the strike shops are three large ones-Trow's (the city directory bouse), DeVinne's, and Harpers'. One and perhaps two of these are expect-ed to surrender before this paper reaches its readers.

now reported, we cannot say how truly, that this shop is on the point of

cepted the new scale. In other cities conditions vary, but the I. T. U. men

by seeing to it that they patronize, di-rectly or indirectly, only such printing houses as use the union label.

OBJECT LESSON FOR UNION MEN.

Southern Judge Forbids Union Machinists to Try to Persuade Others to Quit Scabbing - One More Evidence of the Heed of Socialist Politics

sidedness of law as now made and ad-ministered and the necessity of class-conscious political action by the work-ingmen if they are to succeed even in retaining the right of organizing effect-

There is a strike of machinists in the works of the Southern I.on and Equip-ment Company. The company got a certain number of men to take the strikers' places, but most of these gave up the scab jobs as soon as the situation was explained to them. Conse-quently the company applied for and got from Judge Pendleton (Democrat) an injunction of the most sweeping sort against Atlanta Lodge No. 1 of the International Association of Machinist International Association of Machinese and all its officers. The order restrains the defendants, not only from intinidation, but equally from persuasion, as far as concerns the men employed by the Southern Iron and Equipment Company. It also forbids members of efficers of this union from entering or approaching the premises of the approaching the premises of t plaintiff company for such purpose.

SOCIALISTS POLL 38 PER CENT.

In the city election in Santa Bar-bars, Cal., where all the old parties combined against the Socialists, the re-sult was: Combine, 1,230; Socialists, 748. That is, we have 25 per cent of One way to help in the fight against 748. That is, when the fight against the total vote.

day Covers the Whole Country-Prospects Are Good If Other Trades Will Help.

lic policy. The organized employers of New York have for months past been moving heaven and earth (and a good part of hell, to boot) to enlist an army of strike-breakers. We are credibly informed, however, that the net result of their efforts, in all the forty-sever

Another big strike shop is Butter-ick's, from which various fashion magazines and dress-patterns appear, along with other work. Here the strike has been on for about five weeks, the boss having provoked a condict before the day set for the L. T. U. demands to go into effect. It is

giving in.

The old scale in book and job shops (newspaper offices are not involved in this conflict), is nine bours a day and \$21 a week (\$22 for machine men).

The union demands the eight-hour day with no reduction of the wage-scale. The same struggle is on all over the country, except where the bosses have precipitated the fight and got whipped. In Philadelphia, twenty-four out of the hundred offices have signed the new scale: eighteen anticipated the strike by a lockout. In Washington the crisis will not come till Thursday; one-fifth of the firms, including the largest ones, have granted the demands. In Chicago three-quarters of the employers have given in, after a fight brought on in advance by the bosses. In San Francisco all the employers have ac-

are confident of victory.

Men who realize the desirability of a reduction of working hours in their own or any other trade, whenever it can be got, as a means of giving more

The organized machinists have gotone more adverse court decision to serve as an object lesson of the one-sidedness of law as now made and ad-

ively in trade unions.

This time it comes from Atlanta, Ga.

IN JAPAN.

Eight Hundred Thousand Unemployed.

rament Resorting to Arbitrary Measures to "Malatain Order" Yet One Socialist Paper Suppressed, Another Springs Up - Victory May Affect Japan as Defeat Has Russia.

The "Japan Socialist" in the last ssue at hand, says:

The measures that our Government are low taking show in every way that post fellum Japan is retrogressing. This may spear strange, but the fact is undeniable. The law of stege [modified martinl law] is stil in force and the press is freely sus pended by the authorities. This is what the war has prought us, the result for cuently upon the calamitous effects which wer will bring us, so we will not repeat it here again, but we must confess that such strange features were beyond our ex pectations. As far as we can see, the most barbarous country in Europe, that is Russia, is about to enjoy freedom of speech end the press, whilst on the contrary Japan looks as if she is going back to her olden finier where there was no constitution This is all very well to screen individua members of the Government from legitimate disaglisfaction can not be removed by such

It goes on to state that the editors of all the Tokio papers, with exception of the "Kekumin," the government organ, have combined into a press asso-ciation to protect themselves against preconstitutional action, and especially to force the abolition of the state of

In place of "Chokugen." which the government suppressed, the Japanese Socialists have started a new semimonthly paper called "Hikart," which word signifies Light. It is edited by Comrade Nishikawa, who has just finished seven months' imprisonment on account of his connection with "Chokugen." Meanwhile, three other ew Socialist papers have been started. alf local organs—"Shin Doho" (New Comrades) in the Yubari coal districts "Shin Doho" (New "Sinn Fukuin" (New Gospel) at Hako-dete, and "Min Sel" (The Voice of the People) at Moji.

Of the present economic situation in Japan "Hikari" says:

Our soldiers are new coming back from Our solders are her county determined the Manchurta, battation after betaillion, regiment after regiment. They are said to be returning in great triumph and everywhere welcomed with the efficients and county of the said disbended, if is truly flooding in of memployed of enormine number into the business world, where they will not be it gether welcomed. Some of them will said the said the said of the said tet continue in their service and some will go back to their agricultural households. But most of them will be deserted to the inhorers in the military a senal and other industries which had been prospering during the war time are now being rapidly dised. It is estimated that all the num many as eight hundred thousands. Nev eral papers and politicians are now sug-gering that a system of 'abor arbitration must be adopted as a recody for this disgater. Surely this is one of the greatest problems of the afterwar troubles. The labor movement, in its corspicuous figure at the first time, is thus beginning to stir

That the criminal war in the Far East would result in defeat for the Bussian armies and in good for the Russian people, Socialists all over the world predicted at the start. It will can be got, as 3 means of giving more leisure and better health to working. be interesting, indeed, if the result in men and also of reducing the army of the unemployed, can help in this light, the tolling masses, sharpen the class struggle, and bring nearer the down-fall of monrchy and capitalism to-

APARESE SOCIALIST

VISITS THIS COUNTRY. Comrade Kotoku, one of the best known Socialists of Japan—one of those imprisoned for their "unpatri-cic" conduct last year—is now in the linited States. While the object of his travels is to repair his broken health, ialist propaganda work among the I Innanese in this country.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDABITY ON THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

The ninth annual conference of the American branches of the Bund, or General Union of Jewish Workings last week, besides taking many ampor-tant steps for the furtherance of the Bussian revolution, adopted measures to keep Jewish workingmen in Russia igrants from that country in ned in case of strikes here, so that should not be unwittingly en listed as strike breakers.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

For always attend to your business, do you? Is this factory you are working in yours? It isn't. Whose is it? The hose, while you are working in it you are not attending to your own business, are you? Iou say he pays you for attending to his business. Then you admit that you are not attending to your own business, but that you sell yourself for so much a day seed attending to your own business, but like you sell yourself for so much a day to attend to another man's business? Wouldn't you rather attend to your own hashass? Of course you would. Then why timit you join the Bochallst Party and help it to make you, in contines with all others, the wwwers of the maghinary of production and discriptation? This when you was you will be attending to four own business.— the Meore, in Reading Union Sentines.

THE POLISH SITUATION.

Divide et Impera" the Oppressors' Maxim.

The Policy of the Russian Government to Foment Hate Between Russians and Peles, as of the Austrian Government to Keep Poles and G.rmans Hostile -- The Polish Socialist Party Opposes Mational Separation in Order to Win Popular

Under the title, "Divide et Impera," our comrade Tytus Filipowicz of Warsaw (better known by the pen-name of Karski), writes as follows of the situation in Poland and the attitude of the

Polish Socialist Party: "Divide and Govern. This Macchiavellian principle was put forward and up to the present day maintained by the government in Austria. The same principle has done no small service to the men who strove to build up the Russian Empire, who put the sword in the hands of the Tartars against the Cossacks, who directed the sabres of the Cossacks against the Poles, and who, taking advantage of the struggle of each against each, raised the walls of the imperial edifice—walls cemented with blood and joined with iron. "To-day this political maxim has

ceased to be an empire-creating factor. It has, however, become a means by which it is hoped to save from hopeess ruin the internal managament of the Empire-a system now crumbling into dust.

"The hands of government officials have kindled the fractricidal struggle between Tartar and Armenian, and in the Baltic Provinces they have en-deavored to incite the Letts against the Germans. In sixty-four towns of Russia the bureacracy has arranged massacres, before which the most terrible records of history pale in comparison. Finally, the arch-bureaucrat Witte, in order to distract the atter tion of revolutionary Russia from the struggle with the government, has brandished aloft the bugbear of the Polish Separatist movement.

"International Socialism has never union of the three conquered parts into one self-governing, independent, political system is a historic necessit; now that in time Poland will take her place among the United States of Europe. But just on account of this, in order to realize this in the future, t is necessary that for the present she should remain an autonom

the Russian Empire.

"All who have eyes to see must ad-"All who have eyes to see must au-mit the fact that there is no Separatist movement in Poland to-day. There is only a stubborn, serious, and powerful struggle with the arisiocratic bureauwhich represents the revolutionary movement in the kingdom of Poland as an introduction to a Russo-Polish war is a falsifying of the truth. This falsification is done purposely, for the St. Petersburg government desires nothing more at this moment than to embroil the Russians and the Poles and to excite their mutual anim In the chaos of such a racial struggle, the revolution would be extinguished. and the united would rule over the disunited.
"But it will not come to this; for

the the government may misrepresent facts, it cannot alter them. The com-mon struggle which the Russian and the Polish proletariat are waging against a common enemy is built upon the foundation of a consciousness of common interests, and no words, even tho they be supported by the Tsar's signature, can alter facts. Together we struggle and together we shall be victorious. The most reactionary elegathered together in the kingdom of Poland; in the entire Empire no more corrupt officials could be found than among us. The victory of the Revolution will be for them the loss of their means of existence, and their in-terests (as well as those of the Cam-arilla at court) are pledged to oppose it. When reaction falls in St. Peters burg, the most stubborn enemy of gen-eral Russian freedom will fall with it—the army of the "tchinovniks" in the kingdom of Poland; and only here can we get at and destroy them. The enemy must be thoroly rooted out-every official replaced by a new one country and serve the interests of the people. Every Russian soldier must return to Russia, for only his own people can teach him what freedom means. Revolution not only gives voice to a watchword, it inspires it with life; thus the principle of autonomy and the phrase 'Every nation has a right to decide its own fate' will be incorporated in deeds. "In Warsaw there must be a parlia-

ment as a source of law and a mean of administration. But in order tha this parliament may work in accordance with the needs of the country, it must not be a gift from St. Petersburg, but a structure raised by those who know the material of the country

"Principles at such times as these are more than phrases, and we can enly decide our fate in a building Russian comrades know, that in the proclamation of a constitution in t. Petersburg and in Warsaw lies the sterest of the proletariat of the whole Empire. No law of imperial union be-tween Poland and Russia can be so giveng as the free resolution of free Polish members."

lanta Journal.

REMEMBER BLOODY SUNDAY!

Socialist Party's National Executive Calls for General Observance.

Public Meetings to Be Held All Over the Country and Moral and Financial Aid Given To Russian Revolutionists-Local New York Will Hold a Parade on Jan. 22.

The National Executive Committee I commemoration of the fateful event and of the Socialist Party of the United States, in accordance with the advice of the International Socialist Bureau. has issued the following proclamation, which should be and doubtless will be heeded all over the country:

CHICAGO, III., Dec. 30, 1905. Comrades :-- On the twenty-second day of anuary, 1905, a suffering mass of Russia workingmen united in solemn procession in the streets of St. Petersburg to peti tion their government for relief.

It was the supreme appeal of the Rus their last peaceful appeal. Their agenized cry for help was answered by the thunder of cannon: hundreds of trusting, defense les workingmen were ruthlessly s.acgutere by the brutal and treacherous government

of the Tsar.

The "Bloody Sunday' thus inaugurated by the autocracy marks the most ominous turning point in the history of the great

Russian people.
From this baptism of blood the weak and submissive Russian workingman emerged a defiant glant. He declared open and relentless war on the unholy powers which for centuries had been weighing like a nightmare on the unhappy nations of Russia, and almost all other classes of the popus lation joined the valiant proletariat in the

To-day the mighty Empire of Russia, from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the White Sea to the Black Sea, is in the throes of an irresistible popular revolution. The workingmen, the class conscious, Socialist workingmen of Russia, are the main force and movers, the head and the front of that revolution.

During the year succeeding the memor able Sunday of Jan. 22, the Russian projetariat has matured more fully than it could through decades of normal-development; the Russian workingmen to-day by their heroism tact, and devotion, set a shining example not only to all other classes of the fatherland, but to the entire civil-Comrades, the struggle of the Russia Socialists and workingmen is our struggle

try, our brechren in Russia are dealing t ternational reaction; in fighting their own cause, they are evolving powerful method of working-class warfare against all form ower of the dormaint giant, Labor, and helr victory will be a victory for Socialism

by abolishing autocracy in their own coun

all over the world.

The moral and material support of our struggling Russian comrades is, therefore, the imperative duty of all Socialists, regardless of race or nationality.

Recognizing these facts, the International

for the expression of sympathy and salid-arity of the Sognilists of the world for their vallant Russian brethren.

The National Executive Committee of the United States, in full sympathy and accord with the above resolution of the International Bureau, hereoy calls upon all the local organizations and members of the party, to join the Socialists of the world n an effort to make this great luterastional demonstration as effective and teiling as hes within our power; et every local of the Socialist Party throug the United States arrange for a meeting or dem ns'rations to be held during the week commenc-ing the twenty-first of January, 1906, for the purpose of expressing our abhorrence of the criminal regime of Russian autocracy; and let us collect funds for the support of the Russian revolution, the most gigantic struggle for human rights in mosiern times.

Comrades, all over the country, respond promptly and generously to this call of

Fraternally submitted. ROBERT BANDLOW B. BERLYN. M. REYNOLDS, JOH. CM. WORK, V. L. BERGER, WM. MAILLY, H. L. SLOBODIN, National Executive Committee, Socialist Parry.

J. MAHLON BARNES. National Secretary. MORRIS HILLQUIT, Secretary to the International Socialist

Bureau,
Note.—Special meeting of the local
ould be called, where necessary, to make arrangements. If impossible to arrange a public meeting, then the members alone should gather for this auspicious purpose and to emphasize their comradeship in a world's movement, that moves. The above Proclamation should be read at all meet-All contributions should be sent to

the National Secretary, Mahlon Burns, 260 Dearborn street, Chicago.— A number of locals in Massachu-setts, New York, Penusylvania, Illiois, and other states had already decided on holding such demonstrations either on Jan. 22 or on the day before which will be Sunday), before the N. E. C. took action.

Local New York, as stated last week, here shall take the form of a monster here shall take the form of a monster parade. No bourgeois organization would venture to suggest a parade in midwinter, but the Socialist Party will do it, and do it successfully, for every, comrade and sympathizer must recognize the necessity of making an impressive manifestation of our sympaths.

pathy with our Russian brothers. Socialist Bureau has set apart the twenty-recond day of January, 1906, the first an-niversary of the Bloody Sunday, for the 10, 8 p. m., at 64 East Fourth street.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA TO-DAY.

It is hard to get from the dispatches | be the signal for a general strike is of the last week any clear and distinct conception of the situation in Russia. A few things may, however, be said

with certainty. The armed revolt in Moscow has ended. Formally the result of the cight days' fighting was a defeat for the revolutionists. In effect, it was a defeat for the government, and it is even doubted whether the authorities will dare to make reprisals now that they have restored order. The strength and pertinacity of the rising surprise even to the revolutionists, who had no hope of present success, but had | lnces bordering on the Black S. recourse to arms because they were forced, not because they wished it at this time.

In St. l'etersburg wholesale arrests are being made and the prisons are overfilled, but new demonstrations of discontent (clear, the quiet,) break out every day.

Simultaneously with the suppression of the workingmen's revolt in Moscow similar movements began in Tver Nizhni-Novgorod, Voronezh, Ziatust and other industrial cities that hav hitherto been quiet. At Zlatust the men seized the arsenal and armed themselves.

In the Baltic Provinces the govern ment makes no headway against the insurgents. The latter have wrecked four troop trains and have driven Russian officials out of a large part of the country. Wherever they succeed they set up provisional popular govern in which women and men have equal rights and powers. There are rumors of possible intervention by the German government; but the revolu-tionists do not fear this, as it would

Germany.

In Poland the strike is extending, tho

in some places it has ceased. Armed revolts occur in some places. In one town the populace seized the govern-

ment building and appropriated for re-volutionary purposes some \$243,060 of imperial funds.

In the Caucasus the fighting between Armenians and Tartars seems to be subsiding and the combatants joining forces against the government. It is forces against the government. It is reported that they have captured General Stakelberg.

Practically the whole of the prov-

under martial law. Ekaterinoslay and the railroad to the Crimea are in the hands of revolutionists. Arn ings take place daily in various industrial centers.

trial centers.

At a meeting of the St. Petersburg Council of Workmen Saturday some delegates, pending the organization of an armed revolution, advocated recourse to the old terrorist plan of instituting tribunals to try officials guilty of tyranny, to publish the reasons for condemnation, and then to execute the verdict. This, they said, would be verdict. This, they said, would be preferable to the indiscriminate kill-ing of police and Cossacks. An official communication refers to the threats of the revolutionary organ-

ization to renew the struggle this month. The government announces its determination to suppress all preparations for such a rising. Meanwhile, the Social Democratic Meanwhile, the Social Democratic Party and the Bund are publishing six j or seven daily papers in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff and Vilna, one or two in Jewish and the others in Russian, in

FOR THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

An entertainment and ball will b given on Seturday night, Jan. 20, at the Grand Central Palace, under the auspices of the Women Workers for the Defense of Russian Sufferers.

Those desiring to give financial aid to the work of the Polish Socialist Party should send their contributions to the secretary of that organization in America, Alexander Debski, 61 St. Mark's Place, New York City.

THE WAGES OF ABILITY.

"Yes, indeed, he had a splendid job wit "Why, one year in four he There is said to be not a single rubis his duties?" "Why, one year in four he in the Russian treasury. No wonder George had to see that they added an extra day w. Perkins left St. Petersburg.—The At-

SIX SEATS WON IN DRESDEN In the recent municipal election i Dresden, Saxony, our party won six seats in the council. This is the best we have ever done. In view of the

defiance of the censorship

frage, it is a striking success. GOOD OMEN FOR ENGLISH ELECTION. The Labor and Socialist gains in municipal elections in England and municipal elections in England and Wales are given as 41 in a total of 116

restriction and inequality of the suf-

cities and towns. The workers are highly enthusiastic and claim that the results foreshadow a victorious cam-paign in the coming parliamentary elections.

-- "Do you believe honesty in the best policy?" "Well, of has the deferred divi-dend feature." "Then.

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Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editoria of The Worker. Communications for the "Yolkazeitung" should be separately ad-

"Volkszeitung" should be separately addressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should be at the writter's name and address: and natiter should be put in as few wards as possible; consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with the discrepance of the set with the discrepance of the consistently with the discrepance of the set of the consistent is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness, and their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, where possible.

Cumplaints about the business or editorial

Compenies of Monday, whenever possible Complaints about the business or editor management of the paper should be dressed to the Beard of Directors. Socio-operative Publishing Association, William street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its voic. 1900 (Presidential) 96,931 1902 (Strice and Congressional) 229,762 1904 (Presidential) 408,230



"Who'll Build River Tunel?" is headline in one of the morning papers That's easy. We can answer without the slightest hesitation: A lot of workingmen will build it. But of course that isn't what the editor meant. The question he really had in mind was: Which gang of capitalists will contro the building of the tunnel and get the profits from the workingmen's labor?

The Henry White, former Secre tary of the United Garment Workers of America, whom that organization is now bringing into court for slleged grafting while in office, is the same Henry White who is so good a friend of Samuel Gompers, so dear a pet of President Eliot, and so bitter and slanderous an enemy of Socialism This is not without its significance.

The 1995 suport of the New York Supervisor of State Chairties shows an increase of \$20,589 in sataries over the figures of 1904. Let no one hastily accuse the department of extrava gance, however, for it nearly balanced that increase by spending \$17,411 less for the relief of poverty. The poor we have always with us. They can wait But serviceable politicians on the look out for a job must not be neglected.

District Attorney Jérôme says he is not ready to begin the prosecution of insurance grafters yet. He will probably busy himself trying to send En er Horn to prison for that wreck on the New York Central. We have not forgotten the indictment of Wisker, nor the failure of the District Attorney to keep his word, given ove four years ago, about prosecuting big Metropolitan bunco men. Mr. Jerome is after big game, all the time, if we are to believe his press agents; but he care to get only the little fellows

Let no one forget that Mr. Hen dricks, the New York State Superintendent of Insurance, -who has got such unenviable notoriety along with McCurdy, McCall, Perkins, Depew and the rest of the insurance grafters was appointed to that office by Governor Theodore Roosevelt, whose campaign cry had been: "An administraclean as a hound's tooth." The moral is, not that Mr. Roosevelt is a had man, but that not even so vigorous and self-assertive a man as be, when put in office by a party representing a parasite class and pledged to the main tenance of a dishonest social system can free bluself from that party's cor runt influence.

It len't offen we can serve with a McCall. Let us therefore admit that It seems to us that everyone must ngree with him in regarding as ridiculous and pernicious the bill intraduced into one of the state legislatures to make it a penal offense for an agent, canvasser, or peddler to enter office building in which the pro prietor has posted a notice reading "Agents Not Allowed More." If a legislature were foolish enough to enwould be quite right. But let us als point a significant contrast. One cour after another is issuing injunctions for ing workingmen on strike to enter to join with them the only enacting a special penal live quite parallel

to the bill which McCall rightly debut reserving the power to try and punish alleged violations of it summarily and without a jury. In matters of law, and as between business men and workingmen, it is not at all true that "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." On the contrary, it is true that "One man's meat is another's man poison."

BAD STATISTICS AND WORSE ECONOMICS.

"Figures can't lie, but some llar can figure." So can some preachers, among them the Rev. Madison C. "Why the Masses in New York Are Poor" was the subject upon which he discoursed a few days ago and his solution of the problem was the old and false and impudent one "Because they waste their wages for liquor."

We do not for a moment deny no doubt that drunkenness is a great evil. from the economic as well as from the hygienic and the moral side. We do not question that the working class has pretty nearly as large a share of excessive drinkers as have the "upper classes." But we do deny that, for the working class as a whole, excessive drinking is the cause, or even the chief cause, of poverty.

How shallow and reckless are thos who explain poverty in this way is well illustrated by Dr. Peters' wild statements. He said, for instance:

"It is estimated that New York spends \$1,000,000 a day for liquor. Th money thrown away by the wage-workers of this city in the last ten years would have provided each family with a home in one of our suburbs an emancipated all our working people from servitude to a landlord." A million dollars a day is \$365,000

000 a year. There are about 4,000,000 persons in the city: It seems, then, that Dr. Peters would have us believe that the people of New York-men, women, and children-spend an avernge of \$90 per capita, every year, for alcoholic drinks; that the average New York family, every twelve months squanders over \$400 on intoxicants; 'Verily," as Clarence saith, "in twice a thousand years shall the unholy in vention of man labor at odds to bege the fellow to this majestic lie." Could anyone but a compound of theological training and rhetorical practice make or accept such an "estimate" and base an argument upon it, without even taking the trouble to test it by two or three sums in long division?

And then the reverend estimate proceeds to assume that the workingmen spend practically as much per capita for liquor as do the capitalists and, as an inference from this false assumption based on a false estimate, concludes that if they would only be come total abstainers, within ten years hey might all be property owners.

Let us not speak further of the ex aggerated figures. Let us merely men tion the fact that, where the working man spends nickels or dimes for be or whisky, his employer and his land lord spend dollars for champague and tine wines and liquors. Admitting, for the sake of argument, the correctness of the total figures and the correctness of the method of flat averages, let u examine the inference.

Suppose all the people of the United States take Dr. Peters' advice and become total abstainers and set out to save the money they had formerly spent on drink, what would happen We freely admit that there would probably be some general improve ment of health and some diminution of crime. But we mean, What would

Obviously, the immediate result

would be to throw out of employment all the workers now engaged in the production, transportation, and sale of But the sire to live; and, being proletarians, in order to live they must have jobs. They would be compelled to seek employment in other occupation, to try o sell their labor-power to capitalists interested in the production of other commodities. But the employer does not hire men in proportion to the numper of men begging to be hired; h regulates production with reference to the market where he sells his wares not to the market where he buys labor-power. This closing of certain industries, therefore, would mean an addition to the army of the unemployed, an intensified competition for jobs, and a consequent lowering of wages in the remaining industries. The carpenters, the weavers, th tailors, the miners, the bakers, and all the others could not save the money they had formerly spent for liquor, be cause in their several trades they would have to compete more keenly for the opportunity to work and only those who could and would work for lower wages would get the opportunity.

In other words, this is only on case under a general principle which we have more than once set forth: Under the wage system, the working class as a whole cannot escape from poverty by practisin frugality in any form, any more than a man can lift himself by his bootstraps. A part of the workers (with good fortune to ald) may save some thing out of their wages by reducing their living expenses, but only on contition that the majority do not tir th

No. Dr. Peters and his like have no solved the problem of poverty; nor co

they even serve the cause of temper ance by the use of exaggerated state

THE STAGE FOR SOCIALISM. The attention of all Socialists in New York City should be directed the performances to be given by the Progressive Stage Society next week. for two reasons: First, because of the fluncial benefit to be de rived for the Socialist movement second, and more important than this immediate gain, because of the character of the Progressive Stage itself and the nature of its work.

The commercial stage in this cour try is so completely given over to the melodrama, the spectacular "show," the society play, and the musical comedy that the theater has come to be looked upon as a place of mere amusement pure and simple, and it b consequently forgotten that the drama is one of the highest forms of art and one of the most powerful vehicles for the expression of social tendencies and the propagation of ideas.

In the face of this state of affairs the Progressive Stage Society was organized, in the spring of 1904, for the purpose of producing modern social dramas of progressive tendencies, and such other dramas of high artistic value as are ignored by the commer cial stage. The Progressive Stage stands for the drama of ideas. Its purpose is two-fold: To produce those great modern dramas written in protest against existing social conditions; and to bring the highest art within the reach of the proletariat.

The Progressive Stage is not an avowedly Socialist organization, but its nims are completely in accord with Socialist culture and a large number of its officers, actors and most active workers are members of the Socialist Party. Without the existence of the Socialist movement, the Progressive Stage could never have been born; and without the support of Socialists, it annot theire

It would not be reasonable for us o expect this society to confine itseif exclusively to Socialist dramss; and, ndeed, it would be impossible for it to do so, as the Socialist drama is for the most part yet to be created. The existence of the Progressive Stage. however, has already inspired the writing of two one-act Socialist plays of high merit, which were produced with great success; and in its choice of plays the society has given preference to the most radical and revolutionary of the great European dramas, occasionally varying the program with plays of a purely literary interest.

The Progressive Stage is not an imateur organization. Its acting is done for the most part by profes sionals, most of whom give their ser vices freely because they are Socialists or in sympathy with the general purposes of the society or desire to increase their experience and repertoire, these being re-inforced from time to time by the hiring of a few whom it is necessary to pay. But the resources of the society are not yet quite equal to the adequate presentation of a number of famous dramas with large easts which would be of especial interest and value to the Socialist move ment—such as Hauptmann's revolutionary "Weavers" Hellermans' socinlistic "Good Hope." Gogol's Russian satire "The Inspector-General," and others. For this reason the society will have to content itself for the next production with three smaller plays. two of which are not of such direct significance to Socialists. But if support of Socialists is given to this and sub sequent productions, not only will th society soon be able to give the greater dramas mentioned above, but there is ample reason for hoping that in course regular stock company and have a permanent theater of its own, thus be coming an important force for progress in the mental life of the city and espe cially of its working-class population,

to whom it particularly appeals. The most cherished purpose of the Progressive Stage is to give its productions TO working people and FOR the benefit of the working class, both fingucially and thru the teachings of its dramas. This double purpose was admirably fulfilled at one performance last mouth, given under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League when Socialist plays were given to an audience of working people and two hundred dollars realized for the benefit of the working girls on strike in Troy.

A similar purpose animates the pro ductions to be given this month fo the proposed Socialist daily newspaper and for the Russian Socialist move ment, which are announced elsewher in this paper, and which should re ceive the enthusiastic support of all

THE BAILWAY BROTHERHOOD AND RATE REGULATION.

hem, at least, are taking an attitud on the question of rallway rate legis lation which is nothing less then dis graceful for organizations pretending o represent the interests of wage my that the officers of the brother ods are taking such action, for it weens that the rank and file of thes odies are too spathetic to take any

We have made it clear enough that

lation. In the first place, the chances are that it will not be adopted, and that he knows it; even if the House should act, the Senate will stand in the way; and neither the President nor his friends in the House are willing to take measures "strenuous" enough to corree the Millionaires' Club. In th second place, even if the Presidents suggestions are enacted into law, pas experience with similar legislation teaches us that it will probably be t dead letter: the rallway corporation are as powerful as they are lawless they own the rallways, and possession is nine points of the law; withou seriously infringing on those "sacred rights of property and free contract" which the Republican party holds dear it would be impossible to enforce and such law. Finally, if such a measure were to be put on the statute books and

we entertain no illusions about Presi

to the wage-working class, in whose welfare and progress we are primarily interested. But it is on none of these ground that the rallway brotherhoods oppos the plan of rate regulation. No, they oppose it on the same grounds with the railway corporations; they make themselves partners and agents of the rallway capitalists in the matter Assuming that such a law might be passed and enforced, they say they are against it because a reduction of the railway companies' income would mean a reduction of the railway

ctually enforced, we see that it would

tend to postpone the inevitable ruln

of the small manufacturer and the

small murchant and temporarily to re

lieve the farmer, but we fall to see

now it would give the slightest benefit

Is it possible that these men really believe this? Well, all things are possible, it is often said; and no degre of economic wrongheadedness can much surprise us. Yet, we have our doubts.

workers' wages.

Experience has shown that the vages of railway men, as well as of other wage-workers, can be and often are reduced (or, what is the sam thing, their tasks increased) when th employers are enjoying the greatest prosperity, almost as well as when the capitalists' income is reduced. The ware-rate is in no way proportionate to gross income: It is fixed by competition in the labor market, by the need of the employed and unemployed workingmen, not by the ability of the capitalists to pay more or less. When the gross income of the railways falls off on account of slack business, wage tend to fall-not, however, because gross income falls, but because there are then more workingmen out of employment and hunting jobs. Vie ersa, when business is rushed and ross income rises, wages also tend t rise, because fewer men are noen loyed and competition for work is re duced. But when gross income is in reased by a raising of rates cons ment, let us say, on the consolidation f two formerly competing roads-we do not see wages rising in proportion the benefit goes to the owners, not to the workers. And, accordingly, if gross income is reduced by the reducion of rates, wages will not therefore

The employer pays such wages as h must in a given state of the labor market, not such as he will nor such as he thinks he can afford; if he cannot afford to pay the wages fixed in the labor market, he goes out of business. and the he could afford to pay more he does not, because he is not compelled to.

Theory and observation alike teac is the fallacy of the supposition that a reduction of railway rates would reduce rallway workers' wages or that present margin of profit in the raflway ndustry is too great for such a law to come into action. Out of every dollar that the railway companies take in shout fifty cents is profit (surplus value, to speak strictly), over and above wages and all other expenses of operation and replacement. It is dienlove to maintain that a slight reduction in rates would compel the companies to reduce wages even if it b admitted that they have the power t cut wages at will and are benevolently efraining from using that power now. lengrantly or wilfully, the brotherood officers are doing the work of the rallway corporations in this matter And it is not the first time they have

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows it detail the circulation of The Worke detail the car-for the last week: Week ending

Dec. 23, Dec. 24, Dec 18,00 Single subs. 10,267 10,80 312 Exchanges Sold at office...... 1,487 12 753 12.093

Local Warren, O., finds it a good aid to its educational propagands to have copies of The Worker for distribution at its public meetings.

Comrade Porter of Middletown, N. Y., sends in a list of ten half-yearly subscriptions for The Worker as his contribution to the 25,000, and says that he expects to repeat the opera-

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Jos. Wanhope.

Among your New Year's resolutions don't forget to include one to do your est to circulate the party press.

Most of the capitalist journals ar now busily engaged in suppressing th Russian revolutionists and the truth at .

If Santa Claus was not as good to your children as to the capitalists', it was because you didn't vote for Socialism and give the old man a chance. The National Grange Association

rants a government parcels post, but it seems there are several express rea sons against it at the present time.

It is all right to tell your neighbor to strike at the ballot-box, but he is more likely to do it if you strike him for a

land are indignant because the state of Missouri has subpoented them as witnesses against Standard Oil. It isn't fear, of course, but gratitude, that explains their reluctance Ninety-year-old Russell Sage, rising

from his death bed to loan money a high interest in Wall street, is the latest inspiring example to the youth achieved under the present system.

The "first emigration of nobles" 1 announced from Russ'a. Looks as it history—the history of the French ion-was repenting itself.

Of course the Metal Manufacturer are not relying altogether on that bil lion deliars to whip their employees in labor troubles. They calculate also that the latter will help contribute to their own scourging by voting capital

Just to make the workingmen fee od, "Bradstreet's" assures them that this year will be quite as prosperous a the last if they behave themselves and on't go on strike against wage redu-

The Chienge "News" specests that efore starting a republic, Ru-si. should put in a few years establishing "little red schoolhouse." The they have had "red" schoolhouse for years, and that it is the puplls from them who are now out for

In their retrospects of the past year most of the newspapers seem to think the working people should be extremely grateful because the capitalists have genterm ...

Constant Subscriber-Of course it is correct to say that the capitalists do no useful work. Never saw any of them hustling subs for this paper, did Minister of the Interior Durnovo c

Russia is going to deport a hundred thousand Socialists in order to "pacify the country," and if they won't go why, he will go himself. The country uas got to be "pacified" somebow. If you don't believe it, count them

the two million words contained in th report of the Insurance Investigation unittee. Yes, two million wordswords-words.

On the same day that alleged unio sluggers received penitentiary sen-tences in Chicago, Slugger Fitzsimmons received a letter of sympathy and condolence from President Roose velt. There are differences, it seem even between professiona

No more politicians will be carrie on milroad passes, but transportation for "employees" is not forbidden by law, and perhaps the term can be stretched sufficiently to solve the diffi culty.

With five-sixths of the inhabitant of Berlin avowed Socialists, the pelic of that city, after all, might find it somewhat hard pulling to suppress duce rallway workers' wages or that an increase of rates would raise their wages. But even if it were so, the to get Berlin without police interference, when they are ready to take

> Filipines should now know "independence" was an issue made solely to suit Mr. Bryan's politi correctly that gentleman's silence the subject when among them.

The streets of New York and every thing above and below them, belong to the people—if the latter can only recognize themselves in the Belmont syndicate.

Ex-Governor Stemenberg of Idaho "bull-pen" infamy has been assassin-atel by a dynamite bomb, and two have been arrested on su picion. Ten to one the fellow who did it voted an old-party ticket. Those who know how to deal effectively with Stennenbergs throw Socialist ballots instead of bombs.

If you do your part as a workingman in the revolution new going on in Rus-sia, you can safely leave the one in San Domingo to Mr. Roosevelt and the capitalists of this country.

Have you noticed that in the ann ummary of the prosperity of the ountry the word "stockholder" ap pears several times in every para graph, while you find the wage earn ers mentioned but once or twice in . . .

To get recruits for the Socialist movement, select your man, see that he gets this paper for a year, and watch him fall into line.

The press says the present year will be a good one for the capitalists, which means that it should also be a good year for the workers—to read up on Socialism. You can assist by direc-

SHIPPING OUT THE SLAVES.

By Guy Williams.

They were shipping out to a railroad job in Iowa and waited about the depot for their train, as many another gang of wage-earners have be overheard one young fellow tell another that his folks lived in Iowa and this was the cheapest way to get

"For God's sake, don't say anything about that when the inspector comes around. You want to tell him that you are going to the camp or he'll stop your pass. As long as I get a receipt for you, I don't care."

"All right. I'll keep mum," the young fellow returned. "Of course," continued the agent,

"after I get a receipt for turning you fellows over to the contractor, I don't care how long you stay with him. With what brutal frankness this

get a receipt for their delivery, the same as one gets a receipt for the delivery of so many sheep or sacks of potatoes. But this was not noticed until an irreverent Socialist drew their attention to it. Then some of the men got angry and began to "roast e agent. When a man really believes he cu

joys freedom and equality and is suddenly forced to see that he is a mere puppet in the hands of others. to see that he is really a slave, the shattering of his delusions is like a cow him. If he has spirit and man hood it will arouse him. There was a man of the latter kind in this case. When he grasped the full meaning of the agent's words he boiled over. "So you're going to turn us over to

the contractor and get a receipt fo us, are you? You mustn't think you own us and can do what you like with us because we want jobs. We're not us because we want jobs. cattle or anything like that. You talk about 'turning us over to the contractor' as the we were a bunch of steers.

JACK LONDON IN BOSTON.

Jack London has come to town and

has been seen and heard, and heard

in no uncertain tone, writes Comrade Cutting. Some one has said that Bos-

ton, the Hub of the Universe, only ex

ists in imagination and cannot be

materially defined. There is a center,

no doubt, but there are numerous cer

ters if you would accept the word of individuals who have "the only solu-

However, it is cortain that the mag-

radical Poston has reached a tempera

ture which indicated for a time the

shifting of the axes upon which the

metaphysical sphere revolves. Boston

is always radical, radical in religion, in politics and ideals, but radically

disorganized into small autonomou

groups. In normal times these profes sional radicals are hard to find, but or

gala occasions they appear as if by

magic and appland and cheer radical utterances and then disappear until the

times they push themselves to the front and make extravagant claims of

their radicalism in art, literature, and

politics. A few years since, Peter Kro-potkin made Boston a visit: the editor

of a Boston magazine consented to

scenery behind him and a large auc

ance with Stepniak and Kossuth; an

when Comrade London lectured in

Tremont Temple this same individual

mysteriously appeared. This is a typical "radical" of Boston—they will

fuse to do any conser ative work. Th

radicals comprise Theosophists, Chris-tion Scientists, flat-earth propagand-ists, municipal-ownership faddists (a la

Hearst,) Single-Taxers, Spiritualists, Hely-Jumpers, etc., etc., forever, There is no doubt that Comrade Lon-

don gave the faddists a severe shock In fact, they were unable to think why

successful literary man could give

the capitalist system such a sever drubbing, and it has started discus

Comrade London gave four lecture

in the vicinity of Boston-one in Tre

mont Temple, where the literary cult of Boston listened to some things

bleb will remain in their minds for

n time; one at Harvard University which was attended by the students

which promises to last all winter; on

at Unity Hall where the comrade

dress; one at Faneuil Hall, which was

attended by the citizens of Boston and was crowded to the doors. At this time

Comrade London devoted his time in

a general review of the criticisms and objections to Socialism, and for two

jours people listened and applanded

These address were delivered straight from the shoulder and in land

guage which was easily understood

Jack London has done a service to th

THE ORY OF THE WORKLESS MAN

Socialist movement in Roston

Can ye hear the sob of the wind, And the mean of the surf on the s Can ye feel the touch of Winter's And the grip of Poverty's hand?

Or its helpless sorrows scan? Or can you hear with its note of fear The cry of the workless man?

The sea when calm and still,

Or lashed to foam by the ste

Is ever the sea, with its mystery,

As it flowed since time began;

Its presence scaled till it stands to In the cry of the workless man.

Work—for the atrong arm willing Work—'tis his manhood speaks

The wearying toll of the hungry soil
Is the charity he seeks.

The serrow's range ye man.

No keeper amart than the broken hearf
in the cry of the workless man.

—J. M. Wignell.

and aroused a discussion in econ

sions on every corner in Boston

talk sometimes, but will forever

efore him, he became inspired

cencry is set to suit their fads. At

tion" for the economic social question

We're not your property, even if we The agent, paralyzed by the tor-nado of wrath let loose, made it worse by stammering out that if he got no receipt they would not get the jobs. After a while the inspector for the contractor came and the men were

for them and then they were shipped.

And so are thousands of "sovereign American citizens" bargained for, re ceipted for and shipped like any other kind of "goods" every month in the year and turned over to the contractors and the railroad companies these agents.

Are these slave markets any better than the slave markets of old? Are the "employment agents" not doing work they did when they were called "auctioneers?"

Well, yes, there is a little difference But the difference is all in the capital-

Of course, you workers get excited when a Socialist calls you slaves But from the attitude of the boss class, that is exactly what they consider you. Would they give a receipt for the delivery of your carcass if you were a free man? The capitalists know you are not free to stay away from the jobs. And they own the jobs. They have not possession of your body, but of your jobs. And you must stay with the job in order to live. So, you see, their ownership of the jobs makes you the slave of the capitalist class anyhow.

"After I get a receipt for turning you fellows over to the contractor, don't care." Would you call yourse a free man if spoken to thus? They generally flatter you and call you i "free American." They are seldom se candid, for no man likes to be spoken to as if he were a slave. But some men are so cowardly that they do not mind their slavery so long as they think it no worse than the slavery

A SOBER MAN.

John D. Rockefeller proudly nany people are agreed that here, at least, is something worthy of praise the life of our greatest man. But just stop a minute to think what

cunning sobriety has cost the country in money and happiness. Think how this rigidly sober man sat

p o' nights, plotted and planed to get ogether his enormous total of wealth. Think of all that went to the makin of it-the widow's mite, the poor man's shilling, the rifled competency of a host of broken competitors, the fruits of a monopoly that stands without a rival for its perfected system of pillage-and then praise the fates that kept Rocke feller's hand from the wine cup. Reflect what a menace to our free

covernment is the pernicious example of this man with his mountain money—and give thanks that the fumes of liquor never dimmed that cold eye or troubled that steady brain sider that wine tempts the nar-Consider that wine temperature over the trees over the their ing men are often generous in their cups, that some men hardly ever other wise know a kindly impulse—and be glad that this weakening factor never

disturbed the reniorseless calculation of John D. Rockefeller. Italse the doxology, ye parsons with yes upturned, eagerly expectant of he tainted plunk—chorus your gratiude, oh, sisters of the W. C. T. U., that never in his blameless youth our Holy John tempted to embrace the booze. Think how much less money there would now be for Borriobool egislators, for colleges that teach the Rockefeller ethics, had the great ma in his early business career acquired a breath and the flask habit; or got into the way of taking an occasional whirl with the boys; or, worse yet, applied himself to the seductive to of the domestic still.

No. Mr. Rockefeller never took drink—he has never stimulated his steady pulse with anything stronger than weak tea or lemonado no other respect has his abstinence been marked—he has in fact taken nearly everything else.

And many honest people will ex claim, "God save us from the sobriety of Rockefeller!"—Michael Monahan, in The Papyrus.

RACE SUICIDE A MOTHERS' STRIKE

"Race-suicide" is an economic phenom-non. It is the answer the moral woman ankes to the demands of a quantitative civilization. In the first place, the woman ers; it is a quality. In the second place she says, I am not willing to submit chil will not be a mother in a jungle-world. Is the women right or not? Consider this

that the demand for children is heard only in military and industrial countries military countries that cannon-mouths may be well filled; in industrial countries that machines may be well tended and that the army of the unemployed shall not fall. Fine talk about patriotism and the home will not disguise these ugly facts. "Hace-suicide" is a mothers' strike -the strike of those whose function it is to con

of intelligence against a civilization on the dollar. The birth-rate in the United States has steadily decreased since the Civil War, the period of decrease coinciding with that of the rise of a dollar civili-nation, which is one necessarily without ideals and moral sensibility. France, with the lowest birth-rate in Europe, is the mor ent state in the Western world dide." Give Man a chance and the mother will see to it that there are men eno to people as many worlds as joy can reign in.—Triggs Magnaine,

THE PHILANTHEOPIST.

"Ray, book," sold the ragged individual "Sive you a philanthropist?" "Yes, my man," answered the well-groomed one, "I believe I may say that I am." "Dat's wol I was affeld of. Kin yer put me wis-to some common gent that would give a poor devil a dime?"—Cleveland Leader



HADE UNIONING AND LABOR PROB LEMS. Ented by John R. Commons, Boston, Ginn & Co., 1905; cloth, pr ziv - 628. Price, \$2.50 net. This is the second in a series, un-der the general editorship of Professor Ripley of Harvard, to be known as "Selections and Documents in Econo-mics," the first having been "Trusts,

the general editor. The plan is indi-cated when we are told that the pres-ent volume "is intended to be looked." upon as supplementary to a treatise like Adams and Sunner's 'Labor Problems' [noticed in these columns some months ago] or to the more general vorks on political economy," and that: 'It denotes a deliberate attempt at the application to the teaching of econonics of the 'case system,' so long successful in our law schools; with this end in view, each chapter is intended to illustrate a single, definite typical phase of the general subject." The method and also the scope of the work may best be shown by naming a part of the twenty-eight articles of which it is composed: "Trade Agreer "The Teamsters of Chicago," New York Building Trades," "Labor Condition in Slaughtering and Meat Pucking," and others, by Professor Commons; "The Miners' Union," by Frank Julian Warne; "State Arbitra-tion and the Minimum Wage in Australasia," by Henry W. Macrosty; "The Printers' Health," by J. W. Sullivan; "Employers' Liability and Accident Insurance," by Adna P. Weber; "Workmen's Insurance in Ger-many," by Norbert Pinkus. The other contributors are Ernest L. Bogert, George E. Barnett, F. S. Halsey, mes Rowan, G. Binney Dibblee, S. M. Vauchin, Mabel Hurd Willett M. B. Hammond, Peter Roberts, Sarah Scovill Whittelsey, Helen L. Sumner, and William Franklin Willoughby. The general tone of the book is that

of impartial investigation, the with a certain "tendenz," indicated by the editor's categorical declaration: "Tho organized for contest and marked by history of struggle, the goal of trade is the trade agreement." From this follows a perceptible sym-pathy with organized labor in its more conservative aspects. But this does not, we believe, impair the value of the book; the work is conscientiously done and the volume brings together in convenient form a vast an information indispensable to any one interested, for practical or theoretical purposes, in the study of the labor

Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago

announce for publication in the near future "The Changing Order: A Study in Democracy," by Oscar Lovell Triggs; "Better-World Philosophy" (reand "The Universal Kinship," by J. Howard Moore; "Principles of Scientific Socialism" (re-issue), by Charles H. Vall; Essays on Socialism and Sciences," by Joseph Dietzgen, translate-I by M. Beer and Th. Roth-"The Triumph of Life," helm Boelsche, translated by May Wood Sirrons; "Life and Death," by E. Teichman, translated by A. M. Simons; "The Making of the World." by Wilhelm Meyer, translated by Ernest Un-termann; "The Positive School of Criminology," by Enrico Perri, translated by E. Untermann; "The World's lated by E. Untermann; The world's Revolutions," by E. Untermann; "So-cial and Philosophical Studies," by Paul Latargue, translated by C. H. Kerr; and a reissue of the works of C. Osborne Ward—"The Ancient Lowly" (two volumes), "The Equilibra-tion of Human Aptitudes," and "A La-bor Catechism of Political Economy." We are glad to learn from the Decem cialist Review" that this useful publishing house has succeeded in paying off all its interest-bearing debts and is in a fair way to get out of debt altogether, and also that the "Review", ac-cording to present indications, is nearcording to present indications, is near-ly, if not quite, on a self-supporting

ALMS AND THE MAN

Two unemployed city clerks, who, unable to find situations, hired a barrel-organ, and appeared in the streets of Kingston, were charged before the borough magistrates alms." A constable who arrested the clerk (whose names were Edward and Arthultay, aged 27 and 23 respectively) said that the following notice, written in ink, was exhibited on the organ: "Notice.-We are ompetent English clerks. Having been out of employment for some considerable time we are compelled to use this method of living, or to starve. We earnestly desire, and are willing to accept, any kind of work at once." The Clerk asked in what way this case differed from many others when purpose of gathering alms. Suppose a man friends. I have no occupation and no other friends, I have no occupation and way of getting a living except this." Was that not a proper case to bring before the Court? Police-Sergeant Bottoms said the people who exhibited such cards were mostly people who had lost or were otherwise afflicted, and they never prosecuted them. But here, if they took no action, they would have crowds of the unemployed from London doing the same thing. A Magistrate: The Earl Poulett case was a similar case. The Clerk: .Ex cept that there all that the man asked for was ble Mehts. The unemployed, on the contrary, have no rights. The young men were discharged on promising to de-sist front using the card.—London Clarion.

THE WASHERWOMAN'S HEAVEN. Lines found on a suicide washerwoman

Here lies a poor woman, who always was

tired. She lived in a house where help was not bired; tast words on earth were, "Dear

friends, I am going. Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping. nor sewing.

where they don't ent there's no wash

ing of dishes.

"Den't mours, ov me new, den't mourn for me never,"

"I'm going to lid hoffing for ever and ever."

ARE TRADE UNIONS LAWLESS?

By W. J. Ghent.

[Address delivered before the League for obtical Education, New York.] To the bare question as stated there can be, in my judgment, but one reply. The labor unions are not lawless. It has not been, and cannot be sh of labor unions in recent times, that either thru their general meetings or the councils of their officers, they deliberate upon and advocate lawless

But the question will be generally in-But the question will be generally in-terpreted to include a range of wider applications. Is the unionist himself lawless? If so, is that lawlessness oc-casional or, on the other hand, habitual? Is it peculiar to the unionist and, his unionism, or is it shared by others and without mitigating circumstances?

Here comes in the necessity of rela-

tive judgment. Generally speaking, you cannot justly condemn one man for an act which another may do unfor an act which another may do un-condemned. And if it can be shown that the occasional lawless acts of un-tion men are matched or exceeded by acts of men of other classes or of men of all of the classes. of all classes, something is afforded, not in excuse perhaps, but at least in mitigation of sentence. Now, infrac-tions of the law, it is regretfully to be stated, are not uncommon in America. The Europeans are wont to look upon us as a particularly lawless people.

Even our own publicists sometimes concade the fact. You will remember the declaration of Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard before the school children of Boston, England, that we were a turbulent and factious people, and that it required the firm hand and strong will of a man like Grover Cleveland to hold us down. The high authority of the United States Senate was employod, it is true, in the reversal of judgment. But it is to be feared that its action was due less to a conviction of the heresy of the judgment than to of the heresy of the judgment than to a lawless desire to do hurt to Mr. Cleveland. For it would appear that no class or part of the population is entirely exempt from occasional in-fractions of the law. If one examines the evidence in Mr. Henry D. Lloyd's book on "Wealth Against Common-wealth", he will find that men very eminent very religious—the founders eminent, very religious—the founders of universities and the builders of churches—may indulge in such spright iy activities as the blowing up of a competitor's refinery, or of openly vio-lating every law and court order which is found to be in the remotest way ob-jectionable. In a neighboring state he stitution; employing children in de-fiance of a statute, and docking coal from the miner's product in defiance of the Eighth Commandment, not to speak of statutory inhibitions. It is true that divine sanction is claimed for these acts; for the doors appear to a higher law and assert a vicegerency of God; but the claim is not yet universally accepted, and the deeds ar

manly speaking) lawless. Furthermore, in nearly every state where factory acts have sought to give some protection to employed workmen, an observer will find the most impu-dent violations.—It is about the same with railroads. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its report for 1901; declares that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri came and the Joint Traffic Association case has produced no actical effect upon the railway oper-dons of the country. "Pools and greements exist now, as they did before those decisions/ and with the same general effect."

Bribery is inwiessness a kind of wlessness freighted with far more lawlessness freighted with far more peril to the republic than any violence of striking workmen. And yet it is practised hourly, daily, by the pillars of religion and society, the men from whose tips is heard most often the ap-peal to law and order. Bribe-money is put forth as a business investment in our municipal assemblies, our courts, our state assemblies, and ever in Congress. It is not too much to say that the bribery fund (tho, of course, it appears under some other and more cuphemistic name) is a reguar account in the fiscal affairs every corporation having a quasi-pub-lic character, and of most of those of a private character. It is interesting to note, for instance, that the the product value of the private gas plants of the nation increased during the last decade by only 32.9 per cent, yet the expenses under the somewhat mysterious entry, "advertising, interest, insurance, re-pairs and other sundry expenses", increased by 74.8 per cent. There is no doubt as to what this means; nor can one well doubt, from the study of re-cent developments in Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and For

wlessness bribery.

The more violent forms of lawless The more violent forms of lawless-ness are not absent from the daily life of the nation. Mob law in the punish-ment of offenders is resorted to—fre-quently in the North and West, more West there is a yearly recurring civil war between sheepherders and cattle-berders, accompanied with enormous Then, too, in certain parts of able and monotonous, a county-seat war breaks out, and hordes of support-ers of the rival towns give battle for nacy. When certain of the themselves of a negro postmistress, they take small counsel either of pelling her to leave. Whenever, in the bread land, two railroad companies determine to occupy the same right of termine to occupy the same right of or one determines to cross the way, or one determines to cross the line of another, willy nifly, there is a strong likelihood of the use of lawless force. The recent combat for a right of way into the city of Pittsburg reof way into the city of Pittsburg recalls many other instances, and especially that picturesque campaign some
years ago for the possession of the
Grand Canon of the Arkansas. The
Denver & Rio Grands forces on the
one hand, the Santa Fé forces on the
other, manceuvered and fought about
the entrances, until the former, by a
Sank movement that would have done
henor to Tecumach Sharman, made a
henor to Tecumach Sharman and the total the conduct of the
hence of a disposessed workman or the
hence of a disposessed with violations of la
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and letting their men down by ropes over the sheer face of the cliffs, pre-empted a right of way.

There are then uprisings of an en-tire community to chronicle. The re-cent coal strike revealed a number of instances of how quickly a people's reverence for law becomes exhausted when the pinch comes home to it. The prominent citizens of Arcola, Ill., in cluding town officials, lawyers, ministers and other conventional upholder of law and order, saw no wrong in holding up a coal train and selzing its contents; and a number of other munities gayly but determinedly lowed their example. To go no fur ther, we have here, right in this Em pire City of the nation, a pop which high and low, rich and pool educated and uneducated, is determited to violate the law in regard to the Sunday sale of liquors.

Like instances are too plentiful for mention. It would seem that the attimention. It would seem that the atti-ture of submissiveness to the law is a variable one, depending largely on the rigor with which the law bears upon us, our interests and our desires. The potentialities for law-breaking that re-side in a race, a community, an indi-vidual, may be safely set down as in-finite. The meekest of men may be incited to fisticutes and the contlest incited to fisticuffs, and the gentles hide refractory men and to pluck hand-fuls of hair from their rivals' locks. Most of us are perhaps inclined to some degree of lawlessness, when it suits our desires or our interests; but for even the most docile, it would seem to require only that the provoca tion be extreme and that all or mos extenuating circumstances be absent Moreover, it seems likely that all of days as in those of the author of "Hudibres" to "Compound for sins we are inclined to

By damning those we have no mind

and to condemn infractions of the law made by others whose interests are different from ours and of whose mo tives we can but dimly judge, and at the same time look with toleration upon other infractions of which we are the direct or indirect beneficiaries Never in recent times have been hear such fervent appeals for the observ the Coal Commission heard from the operators, themselves the violators of every law-Mosaic, Christian, constituly be evaded. That acts of lawlessness, both indi vidual and collective, on the part of union men, have occurred, need not be denied. The evidence, unfortunate-

ly, is pretty clear. But on the othe

hand, the degree of this lawlessness is almost invariably exaggerated in the press. The daily press in the main has two important functions-to providinteresting reading and to support th employing class-and both of thes functions are served by dilating upo the so-called "outrages" of the strip ers. Many of the charges about vic lence in the coal district last summer were proved false on the witness stand; and it should be borne in mind that Mr. Mitchell's challenge to the operators to prove the statement made by them to the President regarding lawlessness was never met. Much has been made of the turbulence of the miners in the Cœur d'Alene district of Idabo four years ago; but rarely has anything been heard of the brutality and lawlessness of the United States military officers—their assaults on un-armed and often innocent men, their transformation of a detention camp into a modern Andersonville, their open avowal of a determination to break up the miners' union. The railway strike of 1804 occasioned great turbulence in Chicago. Some of this was unquestionably due to strikers, but the evidence would seem to be con to an unruly element of the population, always ready for a riot, and bent upon destruction of property, regardless whether or not that destruction rec ed upon the cause of the strikers. The so-called riot at Hazleton Pa a few tigation, into a rally and march by unarmed men, and the deliberate shoot-ing down of a number of these men by a sheriff's guard. Two more recent cases may be mentioned-the disturbinces along the line of the Delaware & Hudson Railway last fall, and the pending street-car strike in Water-bury, Cona., which has just resulted in the beating of a motorman and con-ductor and the killing of a policeman. No conceivable excuse can be framed for the perpetrators of these deeds. Rightly, they will be punished, and it is to be hoped severely. But let no one, jumping from particulars to gen-

bears any necessary relation to unior These grosser forms of lawlessn into which union men are sometime led are the result of a specific provoca tion under the most intolerable condi-tions. The first thing to be considered is this: That the fundamental fact of life is the bread-and-butter interest. It is the securing of the necessary basis of existence that must form, as things of existence that must form, as things are now managed, the vital and dominant consideration of nine-tenths of the nation's denizens. Those to whom food and shelter—all the necessities and even the luxuries of life—are freely furnished; those who take no part in the world's struggle, but thru the love, the providence or the duty of others, are securely guarded from any thought of the means of living, may look upon this as a sordid aspect of life. For such it must needs be said that they might wisely and profitably ponder upon the methods by which wealth is gained—even that wealth of which they are themselves the of which they are themselves the sharers. All over the nation this fratrisharers. All over the nation this cassa-cidal struggle continues, without cessa-tion, without respite, and it is every-where attended with violations of law whether that inwicesness be the vio-

eralizations, assume that such a deed

There is, of course, no rightful pallis

tion of this lawlessness. The growing integration of society from a chaos of heterogoneous parts makes more and more necessary a conformity to law-which is, or ought to be, the expression of a common unity. But there is, vertheless, and from this very made between violations on the part of the captains and lieutenants of in-dustry on the one hand, and those of the workers on the other hand. The nagnate's violations are due not to pose, even remotely. They are due to a selfish prompting still further to exmore out of his monopoly, or the tax-ing power he holds over his fellow berepresentative of another creed and another spirit. He shares in a community of feeling with his fellows; he has joined with them in their de-mands, and he looks upon himself as a a collective, and not a merely cause for which he strives. And when, prompted by a sense of gross wrong and of sharp necessity. He sees him-self supplanted in his job, his loved ones reduced to penury, and in blind agony he breaks out in violence. Even so, he is not to be excused, it will be said; but at least it may be replied that he is to be rightly understood, and that the motive and character of his acts must be judged in relation to the acts of others.

For, consider what is his po

the present character of the struggle

The development of industry has transformed the tool into a powerfu machine, permanently stationed in mill or factory. Dispossessed of his tools, the workman must go to the owner of the machine and apply for the chance to use his muscle-power and skill. He is employed, and he sets to work to produce commodities for public sale He does not receive in wages the value of what he produces. Something must be taken out for the food and clothing. the travel, the education and the en-tertainment of the owner, manager, superintendents and foremen and of their wives, sons and daughters. Out of every commodity that he fashions, a fraction of value must be taken for the support of those who live idly upon his labor, and a further fraction of value must be devoted to interest harges, repairs, new machinery, taxes and a host of sundries. Each day of his labor has taken something of his brain and soul and transformed it into the working capital of the plant. Gradnally be establishes a relationship with the plant which, morally at least, is not terminable at the whim or caprice of some petty tyrant, but a relation-ship founded in certain principles of social justice. Whatever the materialists or the sordid exponents of the bargain-and-sale theory of human labor may say, this man has indubitably acquired a moral interest in the esta lishment to which he has devoted his but dimly apprehended, but it is con ing to be more generally recognized— a proof, if there were no other, of a growing sense of social justice.

The workman has no tools of his own

This workman recognizes the munity of interests with his fellows, and of all men who toll for the profit of others. He joins them in their union; he makes such sacrifices for the upon to be necessary, and he joins is the demands made upon his employe for more equitable conditions. Fall-ing in this demand, or in a subsequent demand for arbitration of the issues he toins with his fellows in withdraw ing from work until the employe

dent" workman, who takes his place. There has been a disposition lately, in man, and it will be helpful to get som light upon the question of what man-ner of man he really is. Professor George Gunton's recent description serve the purpose admirably. Pro-or Gunton is not chargeable with feesor Gunton is not chargeante with either Jacobinism or radicalism, and no one who knows anything of his work will so much as hint that he is in the least tinctured with Socialism, Anarchism or even Single-Taxism. He is, in fact, best known as an advocate of protection and of "trustification", if one may use that barbarous word; and if to these two principles he adds an need not unduly prejudice the hearer against him.

He considers first the non-union man, who, thru indifference or conscientious scruples does not join the union. The honest non-union man does not, how-ever, take the place of a striking workman, "The 'scab," says Professor Gun

says further:
"He is the one who, when a strike is on, takes the place of the striker. If President Ellot and those like him really knew more of the character of the 'scab', knew more about the actual kind of laborets that become 'scabs', they would hesitate about calling the modern scab 'a very good type of a hero'. As a matter of fact, in probably ninety per cent of the cases he is really a loose, irregular, disreputable, quastramp laborer. He is the kind that seldom works regularie, and is almost never trains incorer. He is the gind that sel-dom works regularly, and is almost never a good workman. 'Scabs' are essentially camp followers of labor disturbances. The employers seldom expect to keep these workingmen permanently. They know in advance that only a few of them will ever

hero. He seldom comes because he wants to work. He sunally comes because there are exceptional inducements offered and be-cause he is made an object of considerable

the camp fallower; of the man who relates the corners on the battlefold, or attends fire for the cake of the pickings. ids nothing to the forces which m

So much for Professor Gu opinion. It is, I think, in the main cor-rect; for in large part it agrees with the lessons learned in my own experiion of the employing classes. To the magnates and their professional retainers, the 'scal' may serve as a hero in the hour of necessity, just as, is British eyes, Benedict Arnold was a hero when he helped ravage Connec-ticut and Virginia. But when the stress of conflict is over, he is complacently neglected and his heroism is for

It is as a traitor that the "scab" will in time come to be known. His trea-son is directed not only against his immediate fellows but seningt the whole mediate fellows, but against the whole forward and upward movement of so-ciety. We in the North are somewhat fond of saying that in the late Civil War the Federal soldiers fought in be-half of the interests not only of the North, but of the South as well. They of all sections. It is quite as true in the trade conflicts the unions fight mediate organizations, but of all m rich and poor. By their actions they advance the standard of living, they compel and maintain more equitab conditions, and they help to assure to all men a juster share of the world's wealth. To this movement, to this series of conflicts, the "scab" is a traitor. He strikes at the ultimate best interests of humanity, and we know out of Lowell's lines that

The traitor to humanity is the traitor most accursed". most accursed.

Here, then, is that overmastering provocation which incites the striking workman to occasional violence. It is provocation more galling, more into bear; and that it is at all resisted is a significant tribute to the discipline which the unions enforce among their rank and file. Between the magnate who violates law for an added prost, and the workman who violates law in defense of his means of earning a mere living stretches a chasm too wide to be bridged. The violations are utterly unlike; and if it may be said that both are utterly unjustifiable, it may also be rightly seid that the workman's act is at least rational and understand able, and that no word can be framed

The outery against the workman's turbulence is in great measure akin to the "stop thief!" cry of the escaping pickpocket. It is a cry shrewdly raised, always at an appropriate time, and I serves its purpose admirably. For it arouses among us an indignation at the acts complained of which renders whol ly oblivious the other and preceden acts of greater lawlessness. Like char ity—tho in a different sense from that of the adage-it covers a multitude of

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S VIEW OF THE MARY ROOFES CASE

To the Editor of The Worker:—I ask you to publish this communication for the reason that woman's voice is not heard to the extent it should be, thru the columns Those two letters from two women com as presented in New York, should b

When the anti-slavery cause was calling women broke from the ranks of cor tiam to cost their lot with that of the ostracion by her relatives and friends; to Lucy Stone it meant the loss of women's friendship; it meant public odium and pub lic violence, yet these women faltered no be given political freedom, that she too may take her place with her brothers at the pols in behalf of the great idea. In this mood they approached the leaders of the Liberty party, asking that a plank be littical equality for women. Those leaders— just men with one idea, freedom for the black man—waved them aside with the nnswer, "This is the black man's hour

was at its height in America and men and women together were aroused as never be fore in behalf of temperance, Elizabeth Cady Stanton asked the convention in Ner York to pass resblutions in behalf of di came the answer, "This is the reform man's hour; women must wait."

The other day in Boston I approach

with the question: "Why not talk and work direct for the immediate demand of the suffrage for women?" Turning and looking at me critically, he made this reply: "This beln the men and wait."

help the men and wait."

Thus it has ever been. "Women must wait." And thru this waiting we have learned of our necessities. We have learned that women must become educated in the principles of Socialism. We have learned that not thru the endeavors of men, bu opportunity for becoming the perfect woman. "Slave of a slave," as Comrade Carry once said of the workingman's wife surely such a sow estate, when realized, must awaken even the most abject sister

a benefactor? To the extent that he amecessa, he prevents improvement. His only
ceeds, he prevents in that group to
get better economic or social conditions,
and he is used specifically for that purpose.
Under no other conditions would be have
comcomcoman instrument for preventing that improvement.
—"From the vicerpoint of the progress of
social the provement of the provement of the provement of
social the provement of the provement of
the provement of the provement

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out of whose womb is born the exalted | LOCAL NEW YORK

today are seeking, the blindly and harshly their economic freedom, and with it their freedom from being classed as "supported the spirit of democracy is in it. The of the Co-operative Commonwealth is using the tool of industry as its chief factor, and

as the tool develops so will woman.

Woman is to become something greate. than the mere mother of children in the private home. I see her the maker of a race of free men and free woman, the maker of an exalted national life, truly the progenitor of the Co-operative Commo

I am quite sure that Socialists do not enough arge upon women their great necessity for action, nor point out by sufficiently strong evidence the explicit reasons for their becoming Socialists. The state of Vermont, in hanging Mrs. Rogers, under made a strong plea for women to arise in their might and make a new governmen and I believe that trugedy will be an enter-ing wedge for Socialism in the state. I do not say this that Socialists may turn hang man to make propaganda, but that, when such offenses do come they may be in their entirety by Socialist women thru

the Socialist press for Socialism.

This brings me to the close of my letter and the chief reason for its existence. It munication, the reader will find an expres sion of what I am pleased to call the ad vanced Socialist mind; for there are So-cialists and Socialists; the we know there to but one brend of Bocialism, yet alasnow many brands of Socialists!

These resolutions were passed by a club of women in the city of Lynn, shortly be fore the fateful tragedy of the hanging of an unrepresented woman by a legal body of "representative men" under the sanction of a representative form of governments. They were drawn up by two Book n, members of the party, and to me As such I ask for them the favor of The Worker .- Fraternally.

ELLEN F. WETHERELL. Lynn, Mass., Dec. 15.

Resolutions adepted by Lynn Equal Whereas, The American government has

declared by word and act that the women of the nation, because of their sex, are not eligible to become legally qualified citizens, and insists on placing them in the category of tresponsible beings, with chil-dren, lunatics, and idiots, thus depriving them of the exercise of that right, the bal lot, which alone makes them legally amen able to the sequences of law-breaking;

Whereas. This act of American gove sent is utterly foreign to the spi democracy, which would give to that sex from which the mothers of the race are nade, every opportunity for develo in citizenship and the knowledge of socia

women, as mothers, dependent on th chomic efforts of the male hand, subject to its law, its discipline, and its punish ments, which position stuitifies her in herent desire for social responsibility and

sult of this economic and social disorde the responsibility for which rests on the body politic, composed of and maintained by men who, by the ballot, are able to

Whereas, Mrs. Mary Rogers has eve because of her sex, the opportunity of ex pressing her legal opinion for or agains capital punishment, and has been tried ed, and sentenced, not by a cour of her peers, but my a male jury and Resolved. That the Lynn Equal Rights

Club charge the American government and the state of Vermont with revoltingly vio lating the principles of a representative an unfortunate woman, the victim of morate economic and social aratem: I Mrs. Rogers is hanged, it will be the ar bitrary will of legal might and not by legal

QUESTIONS FISCHLER'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The Worker:-- in the est issue. Comrade Fischler coudemn last issue. Comrade Fischier concenns quite severely the idea of Debs and De Leon appearing together on the same plat-form. It was my good fortune to hear them both speak together and I cannot say that I share the comrade's opinion. I have come into the movement recently and theretrobule, that caused the unfortunate differences of the past. But it seemed to me the common speak rives the semipative form for the common good and against the common enemy. Capitalism, rather than occupying different platforms and heaving rocks at each other. No doubt there has been much dissension, too many insults and epithers, and if a state of things can be brought about which will refer the common of the state of t ciples of another party on another corner of the same street, so that all may unite in the common cause of Socialism, then i, for one, will be gied to see that consumma-THOMAS PLYSM.

Mould the large of the control of th

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PARTY NEWS.

State organizations report elec-ions by general vote as follows: Kan none of general vote at the work re-sas—A. C. Grigaby of Legvenworth re-elected State Secretary; Missouri—Otto Pauls, International Bank Building, St. Louis, elected State Secretary. Treasurer; E T. Behrens and G. A. Hoehn re-elected National Committee n; Ohio-Margaret Prevey of Akro elected for unexpired and new term to N. C. and Robert Bandlow re-elected for new term; South Dakota-J. L. White of Sloux Falls elected State

The Washington County resolution relating to discontinuing the "Official Bulletin" has been endorsed since last report by Locals Finleyville and Charlesol, Pa.

The National Secsetary acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

tributions:
For the Aguation Fund, Dec. 16 to 28.—
Esther J. Ballinger, Oskalooss, Ia., \$1;
J. McDonald, Northampton, Mass., \$2; J.
Burkhardt, Langley, Wash, Bole; Lorent ParBons, Kas., \$1; "Patriot," Janoxville, Tenn.,

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otal, \$52.02. For the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. Dec. 1 to 30, "Local Spokane, Wash. Local Baltimore, Md. \$2.50; III. SI: Local Chvington, Ky., \$5; Aug. Robert, Patton, Pa., 81; Paul Tobis, Parton, Pa., 31; Desire Heunies, Patton, Pa., 50c.; Fernand S. Menier, Patton, Pa., 50c.; Local Fallbrook Cal., 72; E. M. & E. B. Lathom, Gaineaville, Tex., \$2; A. Julka, Presse, Cal., \$1; A. V. Stepp, Mangum, . bla., 21; W. T. Ferrell, Republic, Wash., 51; Tim. Sullivan, Granfterille, Vt., ctultz, Pott and, Cre., \$1; Max Burg helier, Timber, Ore., 51; Local Little Rock, Ark., \$3.95, Local Cincionati, \$14.51; Ida Chicago, 75; 4as. Hillbrand. on, Tex. \$2; Al Thunescens, Patton, Local Vernou. Tex., \$2.59; Local Globe, Arv., \$25; total, \$111.02.

NOMINATIONS.

minations for National Secretary

and for the National Executive Com-mittee are as follows:

For Secretary—J. Mahlon Barnes, Wm. Mailly, Jas. Oncal, Albert Kran, J. W. Franklin H. Wentworth. Of these, Mailly and Kyan decline and Barnes, Oueal

and Slayton accept.

For N. E. C. Rohr, Bhadlow, Barnes, Victor L. Bergee, B. Lerken, W. M. Brandt, Eugene V. Debs. A. H. Ffoaten, H. A. Glius, Geo. H. G. ebel, Ben Hantord, Max Holman, C. H. Kerr, R. A. Kulp, Horman, Land, Lenion, Arthur M. Lewis, Melly, J. A. C. Menton, T. J. Morgan, Ornal, E. M. Reynob- Emil Scient, A. M. Streens, Sinyton, a. L. Elebedig, J. S. Smith, Constantine Spaces, John Sparge, Symour Stedman, C. Mai Towner, Chas. Ote-t, E. Uni-rmano, Jos. Wanhope, Went-we th, J. M. Work: Of shade, Berger, Ber-fyn. Debs. Hanford, Hillquit, Holman, Onest, Sparge, Wanhope, and Wentworth have declined and Handisw, Floaten, Glubs. Unetel, Hoenn, Neer, Kulp, Lamb, Lemon, Mattly, Menton, Morgan, McIpolds, Simons, Smith, Stedman, Towner, Ufert, Unter-mann, and Work accept.

ACTIONS OF N. C. The National Committee is now vot The National Committee is now voting on Motion No. 43, submitted by Hillquit, member for New York and delegate to the International Bureau, to endorse the following resolution, proposed by the Bureau to the party in all countries:

As soon as a situation shall be presented by the country of the party in all countries:

ed which, openly or secretly, may give rise to an apprehension of a conflict between two or more governments, and render a war between them possible or probable, the tallst parties of the countries concerne old at once, and upon the invitation of International Socialist Bureau, enter into direct communication with a view to aine upon a concerted mode of action to prevent the war. At the same time the parties of the other countries should be advised by the Secretary of the Bureau. Bureau shill be held as soon thereafter as possible for the purpose of devising the most appropriate measures to be taken by international Socialist movemen and the organized working class to prevent

The constitution having been changed by the amendments recently gdopted, which provide that "the National Executive Committee shall meet whenever it shall deem necessary to do so," Comrade Work has moved that no

further meeting be held by the present N. E. C. The N. E. C. is considering a motion by Beriyn t'at Comrade Hanford be asked to submit a leaflet on the sig-ntificance of the Russian uprising to

nticance of the Russian uprising to the American working class.

Malley resubmits that part of his mo-tion of Dec. 7, relating to a more ex-tended program for gathering funds for the Russian comrades, involving lecture tours for Comrades Debs, Han-ford, Lewis, Simons, and Titus. The original motion failed of action by rea-son of a number of the N. E. C. not voting: Mally and Berlyn not having reported their vote in time, and later indicating that they favored the protect.

The National Secretary has asked The National Secretary has asked the following courades to specik with-in the territory indicated: E. E. Carr in Nebraska, Ioya, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Minnesota; Eugene V. Debe in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michi-gan, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky; gan, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentuck; Ben Hanford in New York, New Je sey, and New England; Mother Jone sey, and New England; Mother Jones in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Worth Carolina, and Tennessee; Arthur Morrow Lowis in Colorado, Mayada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, A. M. Simons in Misseuri, Arkansas, Oklaboma, Indian Territory, and Texas; Hermon F. Titus in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming; Ernest Untermann in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama,

condon for unassigned territory. No eply has yet been had from Carr, Mother Jones, or Titus. Debs replies that he has engagements which will prevent him rendering the desired service. Hanford replies that by the physician's advice he could not under take the trip. Lewis and Untermain report that they will with pleasure take up the work if assigned. Simons can fill some dates on Saturdays and Sundays. London reports that he is fully engaged.

position to assist the party ington correspondent during the ses-sion of Congress has failed of action ers voting in the affirmative and two

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Orranizers for the coming week are: Teofile Petriella (Italian): Jan. 7 and 8, Milwaukee; Jan. 10 to 13, Calumet, Mich. John W. Slayton, Jan. 7 and 8, Seattle Wash.; Jan. v, Langley; Jan. 11 and 12, Belling.am; Jan. 13, Lynden. M. W. Wilkins has been assisting the

omrades of Providence, R. I., in the cam

PARTY LITERATURE

The National Secretary is prepared to furnish leaflets containing the naional platform of the party in French Italian, Bohemian, Polish, Norwegian three valuable pamphlets—one in Jew ish, by B. Feigenbaum; one in Boh mian, by Charles Pergler; and one i Polish, by J. Barkowsky; for each of n cities where there are workingmen of these nationalities should make use

of this literature.

Every party member, old or new reference, the following leaflets issued by authority of the National Commitee: "Socialist Methods", Platform", "Why Socialists Pay Dues", "National Party Constitution", 'How to Organize Locals or Branch es", "How a Local or Branch Should Be Conducted", and "How to Conduct Socialist Meetings". The set of seven leaflets costs 10 cents. For locals or branches which wish to supply their members the following prices are quoted: Ten sets 50c: 50 sets \$1.95 dress J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Massachusetts.

The receipts of the State Secretary's office for December were \$165.70. The campaign deficit will be reduced \$60. The Finnish Organizer, Comrade Inkola of Quincy, has organized a club at Rockport, and has another to organize at Worcester. Now is the time for the Americans to emulate the example of the Finnish comrades. The membership continues to grow mouth

The Lettish comrades have decided to affiliate with the Socialist Party.

The little Socialist club at Groto The little Socialist club at Groton reports that they polled 20 Socialist votes for Governor, a gain of 8 over last year. Comrade Woods and others are working to make it 40 next year. This shows what a few good worker

can do.

Secretaries of locals should make it
a point to see that every party member
is a subscriber to The Worker, as official news will be published which will from time to time. Without a put the party would be handicapped.

BOSTON. The Socialists of Boston will hold a meeting on Jan. 22, in commemoration of Bloody Sunday at St. Petersburg

Noted Socialists will speak. The book stores have sold out their lemand continues.

The Young People's Socialist Club of Boston are all wearing party but-tons. This club has fifty members. The City Central Committee wil meet on Jan. 9 in Cupid Hall, instead of Jan. 4, the regular date. A full at-tendance is urgently desired, as officers are to be elected.

Collector Claus of Ward 22 collected \$5.75 in December, the average for the year being \$3,50 per month Clubs in Massachusetts ought to con-sider the plan of electing dues col-

New Jersey.

The Eighth Ward Branch, Jersey City, opened the winter campaign d. Reilly. Two weeks later Geo. H Goebel gave a review of The General Outlook, which commanded much in terest. The next lecture, on Thurs day evening, Jan. 18, will be given by Mr. Robert Hunter, author of "Pov-erty," whose subject will be The So-cialist Movement; the lecture and discussion will certainly be worth hear ing. A number of other good speakers are in view for the following meetings. These lectures are held in Arcanum Hall Jackson and Clinton avenues

Alexander Waugh will speak at the neeting of Local Finleyville, to be held Sunday, Jan. 21. A collection will be taken to aid the Russian revolution. T PHILADELPHIA

Local Philifdelphia meets on the first Wednesday evening of each month a the Labor Lyccum, Sixth and Brown streets, entrance on Randolph. T headquarters at 1805 Arch stre

headquarters at 1805 Arch street. Room 10, are open every evening. Literature Agent Cohen reports for his term of seven months ending Dec. 31 as follows. Receipts, \$682.09; ex-penditures, \$302.86; balance, \$30.23; stock on hand worth \$109.30; bills receivable, \$21.89; debts, \$7.50; ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Nomination papers for city and ward candidates must be returned to the Campaign Secretary, F. H. Ebert, Western street (West End), Pittsburg. by Jan. 14.

A mass convention to nominate can-didates for School Directors in Alle-gheny will be held at Perry Hall, First and James streets, Friday, Jan. 12, at 7:30 p. ms.

The Bloody Sunday demonstration will be held in Old City Hall, Pittsburg, Sunday, Jan. 21, at 2:20 p. m. Walter Thomas Mills will speak in English and others in Jewish and German.

The New Year's gathering was a social and financial success; \$30 was

Local Hazelwood will contribute a

zation fund.

The Wilshire meeting at Turner Mall, Forbes street, Pittsburg, Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, is for the benefit of the Russian movement; 10 cents admission will be charged.

mission will be charged.

Jos. Wanhope will speak as fellows:
Jan. 7, 2:30 p. m., Perry Hall, Allogheny; Jan. 8, 8 p. m., Star Hall, Carbegie; Jan. 9, Socialist Hall, Watkins avenue, Wilmerding; Jan. 10, McKeesport; Jan. 11, I. W. W. Hall, 224 kleventh street, Braddock; Jan. 12, 1701 Center avenue, Pittsburg; Jan. 13 Ormond Hall, 1921 Carson street, S. S. Pittsburg; Jan. 14, 1701 Center aver At Carnegie, McKeesport, and Brad-dock 10 cents, admission will be

State Secretary Gardner reports that the income at state beadquarters during November was \$275.79: expenses \$278.03; balance, \$2.56. The debt of the state party is now only \$75.62. A total of 125 new members were admitted and charters issued to new Isabel and New Richmond.

Among the locals that have voted to make monthly contributions to keep an organizer in the field are Cleve land Cincinnati, Massillon, Lima, E'm eral locals announce that collection will be made among members.

The Toledo "Socialist' has moved to nore commodious quarters at S19 Jef ferson avenue, and has opened a book

loss of John Glickert, who died of typhoid fever on Dec. 29. He was, the local declares, a real martyr to the cause, the malady which caused his early death having undoubtedly been brought on by overwork and privation during the late campaign. He entered the movement when a mere schoolboy and was regarded as "one of the old comrades" when he passed away at the age of twenty-six. As a speaker. as a worker in the organization, and as an embodiment of the spirit of fraternity, he was invaluable to the move Simple services were beld ove respectful attention to the addresse of his friend, Herbert S. Bigelow, his comrades, Dr. A. J. Swing and Nicho las Klein, and his teacher, Prof. Hol comb of the University of Cincinnati.

Illinois.

Chicago comrades are hard at work organizing the Socialist voters in preparation for the spring campaign. They hope to organize every election district in the city. They are getting ready also to test the constitutionality of the new primary law, which was designed County Committee calls on the com rades and sympathizers to raise \$1.300 within a few weeks for these purposes and also to provide a quarter of a mil-Hon leaflets.

Jack London will speak for the party in Chicago on Jan. 24.

Wisconsin.

Two more new locals in the agricul-tural districts of Wisconsin have been organized by Comrade Thompson These are situated in Dunn and Poll

A new Finnish local has been organized in Iron County, with 25 members, and others are expected to join soon. Milwaukee comrades are neginning to make preparations for the municipal

ampaign.

Gaylord Wilshire will speak in Milwaukee, Jan. 7, at National Hall. Applications for lectures by Gertrude Breslau Hunt have been received from Whitewater, Broadhead, Manitowoo and other towns.

Florida. State Secretary Davis' financial report for November shows receipts of \$31.12(of which \$10.62 was for dues); expenditures, \$35.69 (of which \$5 was for dues); a cash balance of \$10.94 and 55 dues stamps on hand, as against \$15.41 and 61 stamps on Nov. 1; and a balance of \$157.28 due the Organizer There were twelve locals in good standing—Haines City, Hawthorne, Jacksonville, Lakeland, Longwood, Magdalene, Manatee, Marco, Orlando Pensacola, St. Petersburg, and Tampa It is hoped that this showing will be much improved within a few months It can be if the rank and file will re spond to the efforts of the party offi cers, not otherwise. All who are will Davis, State Secretary, Box 50, Gary.

The Socialists of Baltimore have free lectures every Sunday evening a 630 W. Baltimore street.

In the matter of former State Sec retary Lovett, State Chairman Atwood of the Socialist Party reports that all financial matters have been settled and that the former charges were due to misunderstanding. By a recent referendum in the state

of Wisconsin, the dues-stamp system has been adopted and stamps have been procured by the State Committee from the National Office.

A local has been organized at Ken newick, Wash. November reports showed 43 new members in the state; total membership, 1,234, of whom 472 were in good standing; 491 paid dues that month.

Our readers will be sorry to learn that Lena Morrow Lewis, National Committee member and state lecture Committee member and state lecturer for California, is seriously ill in Los Angeles. She and her husband, Arthur Morrow Lewia, went to Los Angeles together last week to make a fight to open the streets to Socialist meetings. The police have kept our speakers off the streets there for over a year and the Lewises were determined, after having engaged in the struggle in other big Coast cities, where they other big Coast cities, where they were always victorious, to fight the matter out to a finish in Los Angeles. The police have offered them a corner that is so useless that the offer car only be considered an insult. The com-rades had selected their scene of battie and were all ready for the struggle, but now one of our bravest and most effective fighters is laid low by a sickness that threatens to be prolonged. Friends wishing to correspond will ad-dress Arthur Morrow Lewis, Gen. Del., Los Angeles.

The binission of the New York state notes last week was not the fault of the State Secretary, but of the Editor-or of his fruibles.

The following have been nominated

and accepted for National Committee men: Morris Hillquit and Alferian Lee of New York; Paul Bauering of Yonkers; Hally V. Jackien of Sind-nectady; Edward J. Squires of James-town; Philip Jackien of Rochestar; Arthur F. Simmonds of Frestskill. The fellowing have declined; John Q. Chase, Gustave Strebel, R. A. Gibbs, M. M. Bartholomew, Bon Ranford, George Lamson, H. L. Slobodin, H. G. Wilshire. Ballots will be sent to be

The locals in Greater New York are to elect this month a committee of three to audit the books of the State Committee. The following are candidates: W. A. Schmidt, Josephus Chants Lipes, and Alex France of

Application has been received for a charter for a new local at Watervliet. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick's dates in New York state this mouth will be: Jan. 17, Jamestown; Jan. 18, Olean; Jan. 19, vracuse; Jan. 23. Auburn; Jan. 25. Gloversville; Jan. 28, Schenectady;

Jan. 21, Yonkers. Sol Fieldman has been engaged by the State Committee to make a tour the state, beginning in January. He ture, and will be sent also into uno ganized places where there is possibilities of forming locals. As nearly as possible his tour will be as follows January 15 to 17, Binghamton; Jan. 18 to 20, Elmira; Jan. 21, Ithaca; Jan. 22, Corning; Jan. 23, Hornelisville: Jan. 24, Wellsville; Jan. 25, Olean; Jan. 27, Jamestown; Jan. 28, and 29, Dunkirk; Jan. 30 and 31, Brocton; Feb. 1, E. Aurora; Feb. 2, Buffalo; Feb. 3, Niagara Falls; Feb. 4, Roches ter: Feb. 5, Geneva; Feb. 6, Seneca Falls: Feb. 7. Auburn; Feb. 8. Syra cuse; Feb. 9, Fulton; Feb. 10, Oswego Feb. 12, Oneida; Feb. 13, Rome; Feb. 14. Utica: Feb. 15, Johnstown: Fe Gloversville; Feb. 17, Amsterdam;
 Feb. 18, Schenectady; Feb. 19, Fort
 Edward; Feb. 20, So. Glens Falls; Feb.

21. Catskill; Feb. 22. Kingston: Feb. 23. Poughkeepsie; Feb. 24. Peekskill.
The Rochester Labor Lyceum, held on Sunday evenings in the City Hall, is interesting as usual. On Jan. 7 there will be a debate between Philip Legisland and Howard W. Clark on the Jackson and Howard W. Clark on the proposition. That Capitalism Is So-cially Unjust. This will be well worth hearing. Mr. Clark is a capitalist rep-resentative who thinks that his class is making a mistake in not defending their principles or theories by publi argument and he takes every oppo argument and he takes every oppor-tunity to present their side before workingmen. Last winter he engaged a debate with Mr. Gompers along labor-union lines. All who have read anything from Comrade Jackson's pen or heard him speak may feel confident the working-class side will be well

taken care of.

New York City.

The West Siders have installed a pool table at headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, and the noble game of two and one-half cents a cue prospereth mightily. The merry music of the brass checks, twelve for a quarter, as they tinkle into the cash-box, gladdens the heart of Major Domo Murphy. It the rush of business it has seen con-tinues, the cues will soon be worn to endgels and the balls to marbles, the cushions pounded to jelly, and pockets stretched like stockings. table may be working overtime, but it can accommodate a few more players With the assistance of about two score of its members and friends, the Harlem Socialist Club celebrated the first anniversary of its existence on New Year's Night in a very pleasant manner. After the inner man had received attention, a program of songs received attention, a program of secure recitations, dialogs, and reminiscences of stump speaking, was rendered and received with enthusiastic applause. The unique feature of the evening's entertainment was a Socialist play given in pantomime repre senting a street scene in Victor, Colo, during the labor troubles. The play-right, J. C. Frost, received much commendation upon its successful presentation. John Wilkins made the address of welcome and Comrade Frost was happy choice as master of cerem nusical talent among the members was a revelation and a repetition of

he event is looked for with pleasure.

Daniel K. Young of Philadelphia
will lecture at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Club. 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening. Jan. 7, on Frenzied Finance, Wednes-day evening, Jan. 10, Miss Adele Szold will electure on The Unionization of

Wonien Workers. Meta Stern (Hebe) will lecture at Sunday evening, Jan. 7, for the Verein für Volksbildung, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on What We Owe to Our Offspring." Discussion will fol-low. A splendid concert will close the program.

BROOKLYN.

At the Dec. 22 meeting of the 21st At the Dec. 22 meeting of the 21st, A. D., Br. 1, preparations were add, vanced for the masquerade ball to be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 20. Books for the collection of prizes for the Dally Call Fair were also received from the County Committee, and members asked to make good use of them. It was voted to buy a copy of "The Jungle" for the branch library. After the completion of business, the questions. tions reised by the Hunter donation incident were discussed with interest. Lectures will be held in trospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenues, every Wednesday evening during the winter and spring. It is hoped that the comrades in South Brooklyn will attend the lectures and advertise them among their friends, On Jan. 10, Dr. Furman will speak; on Jan. 17, W. J. Ghent, on The Reign of Graft; Jan. 24, Meyer London, on Labor Lecisla.

Ghent, on The Reign of Graft; Jan. 24, Meyer London, on Labor Legislation in the United States.

Among the "talent" that has consented to appear at the ball and enter-sainment of South Brooklyn Division at Prospect Hall, Jan 31, will be the Young People's Quartett and Chorus; Geo. L. Shea and company (of the Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society) in sketch "Out of Society"; and Edward Mollander, the cornelist. Comrades of Brooklyn and vicinity are requested to push the sale of tickets, so that a good fund may be mised for the 1606 campaign.

H. L. Subbells will speak at filver

Theory and Practice. Next Sunday L. R. Rendia will speak on The Uses of Waste in the Capitalist Systim. Oh Sunday, Jan. 7th, Chas. Vapder porter will speak at Harr's Hall, Gates speak on Socialism and the Theory of

lewing officers: Financial Secretary, D. Klawansky, 847 Fifty-sixth street, Recording Secretary, V. Harrington Organizer, Gilbert Blair, 502 Mity third street; Treasurer, J. Nordhorst delegates to the County Committee-Geo. Gunts and Gottlieb Haeffele. The branch meets in Germania Hall 5011 Third avenue, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month, and will also have Sunday evening lecture

"THE JUNGLE."

To the Editor of The Worker:—Some time ago we published in the party pres-our effer to bring out "The Jungle" our selves, if a sufficient number of orders wen We promised to wait twenty days. In seventeen days the total number received is 1844, the amount \$1442, which would indicate a total subscription of \$1700. The cost of the first edition of 2500 copies we figure to be about \$1800—and as 50 copies will have to be sent free for review, such an edition would just about pay for it-self. In addition there must be money to advertise the book-there ought to be a least a thousand dollars, if we are to be able to force the capitalist papers to notice it, and the book-stores to handle it. Also there should be money to pay for the mak-ing of two or three thousand extra copies, since there is nothing kills a book so dead as a delay in dilling the first orders that nost conservative publishing houses in New of keeping the book in the Socialist move ment. As the plates will be of service, n have gone shead with that important par of the work, and there will be nothing but lack of orders to prevent the book's appearing in January. A comrade having of fered to advance money upon all order received, we no longer need to have the cash—we simply want to know how many people intend to send for the book wher

we amounce that it is ready for delivery.
"The Jungle", by Upton Sinclair, author
of "Manassas," "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," etc., Cloth, 12 mo., ab pages, eight Illustrations. Price, \$1.20 net postpaid. Five copies (to one address \$5.50; ten copies, \$10; twenty-five copies. \$23; fifty copies, \$45; one hundred copies

THE JUNGLE PUBLISHING CO. Princeton, N. J.

THE STREET DIGGERS.

ining and striving and digging where the earth is clammy and brown Laughing and sighing and singing.

have tramped thru the buried years sprinkled the way with tears.

The city is grim and heartless to the ways where the tollers delve-A thought for the task in motion and a thousand more for self.

Who recks if a heart is racking; who cares

The lip of the pit keeps growing apac Are throbbing in aching protest where the click of the pick is true

And the sun in bundles of burning brand and is breiling shafts shoots down On bands that are bronzed and ready and

So the pith and the might are the price by right and the song and the sigh go on. While the clouds they hover above muaround and frown as the task is done And the pit is the grave of a thousand

hopes that have hurried with noise less feet from the lip of the pit in the street -S. J. Donleavy, in Denver Times

A VISION

Within a poor man's squalld home I stood: The one bare chamber, where his workworn wife life, Next to the sty where they slept with their

The chamber's sagging roof and reeling

tered door;
The foulness and forlornness everywhere.

Upon a banquet-room, and from without The guests descending in a brilliant line By the stair's riches; and beside

The loveliness of the gemmed and silker The poor man's landlord leading down to dine. __William Dean Howells.

THINGS THE CHURCH HAS DONE.

Before the day of the church's supremacy in the world, men were men, and held their heads up, and had a man's pride and heads up, and had a man's price and spirit and independence, and what of great-ness and position a person got he got mainly by achievement and not by birth. But then the church came to the front with an ax to grind, and she was wisc. subtle, and knew more than one way to skin a cat—or a nation. She invented "Divine Right of Kings." and propped it all round brick by brick with beatitudes wrenching them from their good purpose to make them fortify an evil one; she to make them fortify an evil one; sae preached (to the commoner) humility, obe-dience to superiors, the beauty of self-sac-rifice; she preached (to the commoner) meckness under insult; preached (still to the commoner, always to the commoner) patience, meaniess or spirit, non-resistance under oppression; and she introduced herit-able ranks and aristocracies, and taught all the Caristian populations or the earth to how down and worship them—Mark Twain in "A Yankee at King Arthur's Court."

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S "MEROES." Levy Scott, in "The Varia"s Work."
has an article on the New York subway strike. He joined Farieste strike,
breakers in order to get information
from the "inside" for this article. He
says Farley told his men that they
were wanted for a new life to be opened up, thus showing the duplicity practiced by such characters as Farley. Mr.
Scott says further: ticed by such characte Scott says further:

The strike-breaker is often regarded as

ers, but during my study of them, which lasted thru this strike, I failed to find one. made them strike-breakers . . . The majority . . . were very much ashamed of what they were doing; they regarded strike-breaking as low work; they felt that they had sunk in undertaking it even temporarily. . . A number of the more respectable looking of Fazley's regulars, with whom I talked concerning the quality of the strike-breakers, said that about half the men-one said 60 per cent-were a "tough outfit." . . . estimated that twotent or of bad character-utterly unfit for

PRODUCTION VS. CONSUMPTION. Suppose that the capitalist class kept the whole means of production always in operation up to their full and eyer-increas ing capacity, and, further, suppose that the same, what would happen? Why this The world would become so glutted with the unconsumed products of labor that it would become impossible within ten years for human beings to move on the surface things would be dying for the want of them. All schemes of reform are founded on the false assumption that more produc-tion is wanted. What is really needed is a greater effective demand from the real market—the working class, by investing them with purchasing power in proportion to their production. Capitalism will not and cannot do this. Collective ownership and control and production for use can alone do this, and that is Socialism

AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

If the working class does not soon swaken to a sense of its solidarity; if ignorant or dishonest labor leaders continue successfully to vote the men of their or people do not rise in their class-conscious dignity and check the influences at work to crush them, it will not be long until they are entangled in a network of injunctions and other court-made laws that no peaceable measures can unravel. Day by day the plutocratic influences in the United States are tightening the collar of servitude upon the necks of the common people; and it is only by understanding those influence and the subtle ways in which they work and any peaceful progress made toward ondage.-Franklin H. Wentworth.

MASTERS AND SLAVES.

The exploiting capitalist is the eco-nomic master and the political ruler in capi-talist society, and holds the exploited worker in sovereign contempt. No master ever had any respect for his slave.

CUT-THROAT COMPETITION.

First Cracksman-"Wot d'ye t'ink o' dat? d Cracksman—"Say, I'm goin' ter' quit business. Dere's too much competition wadays."—Cleveland Leader.

THE BUSINESS-MAN POLITICIAN.

"Do you think this government is safe" answered the sordid politician. "Its poss bilities for paying dividends haven't scratched yet."--Washington Star.

DID THEY EXAGGERATE?

The Richmond "Times-Dispatch" probe bly exaggerated when it says that the state of Oregon consists of 95,746 square

WILL HE KNOW THEM?

"I hear you carry quite a considerable life insurance." "Yes." "For whose bene fit are you insured?" "I won't know tha myself until this investigation is over."

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS

their relations with an other pointer.

2 The officers to be elected are:
(a) A Chairman at each meeting.
(b) Recording Secretary.
(c) Financial Secretary.
(d) Organizer.
(e) Literature Agent.
3 Order of husiness.
(b) Admission of new members.
(c) Communications and bills.
(d) Report of numitiees.
(f) Unitished business.
(g) New business.

bet, for the maintenance of the national organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary.

The paid of the cents should be made to the State Secretary with a formal application for charter. These funds can be raised by levying dues en the memberahlp or otherwise, as the local may see fit.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons particlepating, together with the teneral for each member, should be sent with a state of the can be sent with the teneral for each member, should be sent with the teneral for each member, should be sent with a state of the can be sent with a state of the sent with the state of the can be sent with a state of the sent with a state of the sent with the

See that any society, lodge, or club you belong to gets its printing dene in a mion shop, as attested by the union label. They that will be rich fall into tempinties and a mare, and into many foolish
and hurtful lists which drown here is
destruction and possible.—Timethy, Ti. 5.

Demand is

National Platform of the Socialist Party,

MY COMPANY TIS OF THEE.

to become possessors is the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confaction of all that the labor of the working class produces above its substitute. Wage. The private ownership of the means of employ-

My company, 'tis of thee, Sweet mine of graft for me, Of thee I sing. Graft for my sons and heirs, Graft for my friends and theirs,

All that the plum tree bears

To me you bring. Let critics howl away, But here I'll calmly stay The winter thru. But to be disabeved-Come on, sons, who's afraid? Pa stands by you.

Let premium payers fret, We've got 'em in the net, They can't get loose. The golden eggs we'll store In our nests as before, And when they come no more

We'll kill the goose. My company, 'tis for me And for my family That you are ron; Will I resign? Well, s Will cows quit eating hay?

They can't pry me away-

HOW TO GET WELL. Your doctor told you you must stop work.

You can't afford to stop work. Hasn't your boss, who got you to hustle for the re-form movement, gone off on a vacation for the benefit of his health? He has. How can be afford it? Csn't you see that be can afford to go off for his health because he hires you to kill yourself working for him? Why don't you take time to find out what the Socialist Party is after? If you boss discharges you for being a Socialist you may starve to death, but that is not as bad as working yourself to death for hi profit.—Ed Mose, in Reading Union Sentinel.

-Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth's plea for more comfortable penitentiaries will not be without support in the United States Senate.—The Philadelphia North Ameri-

workers! The wage-earners rose in their night of citizenship and—fell with a dull thad into the pit of the reform party.— Reading Union Sentinel.

-- "Paph, what is the difference b tween a grafter and a philanthropist"
"Merely one of years, my son. A man is
a grafter before he is sixty and a phil-nathropist afterwards."—Life.

DO YOU WISH 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 organized socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organized socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well disciplined, and self-governing lody of Socialists to conduct the year-round campaign. Our party is not run by leaders. If of from above, That is why it keeps to the right path—because it depends on its organized rank and file for guidance and for support.

its officers, and directing its whole policy. The dues vary in different localities from 15 cents to 25 cents a month—5 cents going to the National Committee, 5 cents to the State Committee, and the rest to the local or 'its subdivisions. When a member is up'able to pay by reason of sickness or unemployment, he is excused and does not load play many contractions.

able to pay by reason of sickness or uneutropic ment, he is excused and does not load standing.

If you can contribute more, of course there is always use for it, but is not required. You will be expected, if you join to attend the monthly or fortnightly meet ings of your local or branch and to give some of your lessure to the work of the party-for the greater portion of the work is done by volunteers.

HON'T DELAY, FIND OUT WHERE YOU BELONG, AND JOIN NOW.
For information as to the time and place of meeting of the branch which you should join. join—
If he any other state, a card of injuiry to National Secretary. J. Mahlou Barnes, 269 bearborn street, (bleago, will bring you o prompt reply, glying the address of your state secutary and other needed informations.)

Hon. 11 in New York County, address Organ-izer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fuurth street, New York: 17 in Kings County, address Organizer, Fred. Schnefer, 85 Stockton street, Brook lyn:
If elsewhere in the state-of New York,
nddress State Secretary John C. Chase, 64
E. Fourth street, New York:

-The unemployed are not kind to each other. Unemployed royalty in Eugland declined to receive an address from the wives and daughters of the unemployed at Poplar,

-Let us feel that we are alive; not one our knees, cringing, creeping; but walking on our feet, erect, unflinching. Let us ald each other, and grow strong by each other's help.—Charles Bradlaugh. elp.—Charles Bradlaugh.
—The "pride of long descent" stops ber fore it reaches back to the ancestral monkey-house. It is bad form to print books of pedigree with tall-pieces. Itris-

bane Worker.

—The capitalist could not exist # moment without the worker, but the worker will begin to live only when he gets rid of the capitalist.-E. V. Debs.

---- A good deal of News York's legal talent seems to be engaged these days in trying to get out or keep out of init.— Pittsburg Dispatch.

-It really to not right to refer to the life insurance presidents as grafters. Graft-hardly describes some of their operations.

—The Scattle Post-Intelligences.