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FOR COLLEGE MEN.

Jack London to Address Big Meeting in New York.

The Intercollegiate 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 an address by Jack London upon "The Message 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 comrades 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 willing to undertake the work of distributing 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 December issue, which contains an article about Jack London, and Bebel's address 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 Worker. Further announcement will be made next week.

Communications should be addressed to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, Princeton, N. J.

On Dec. 14, a chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, to be known as the Social Study Club, was formed in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., with a membership 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 be helped along in their studies.

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

LONDON TO SPEAK FOR THE DAILY CALL.

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

SOCIALIST MEETING ON THE HIGH SEAS.

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

Resolved: That this meeting, comprising no part of the steers and many second-class passengers of the steamship Lucia, now on the high seas, hereby denounce the atrocious treatment of our fellow-workers in Russia by that country's present rulers, and are resolved to use all our efforts to establish International Socialism, satisfied that only under such a system of international co-operation can international war 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." A resolution was sent to the "Daily Call," "Labour Leader," and "Justice," 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 Frolind, of Gothenburg; in Norwegian, Anderson. Supporters of resolution, Cormack McDonnell, of Newry, Ireland; Munro, of Blackburn, and Vincent and Weaving, of Birmingham, England. Questions were asked and answered. Audience, 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 luxury." This was remarked at a London dinner-party on the night of the procession of the 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 circumstances might connect them with the parasites, hearing such a thing. The lighted room seems to swim before the eyes, and a white heat of indignation 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, we can't, our voice in reaching protest there is a feeling of futility as it dies away on the air.

How long, O Lord, how long! It seems incredible, but it is true, that the verdict of the majority of the interested 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 chiefy loafers, impostors, or drunkards, or, at best, men out of work thru their own fault.

"They could find work if they chose, and, anyhow, they have always got the work-house full back again," was the "speculator," Jan. 25, this was the most and most favorable comment—London Justice.

THE DRAMA FOR SOCIALISM.

Benefit Performances By the Progressive Stage.

Will Aid the Russian Revolutionary Movement and the Projected English Socialist Daily Paper in New York—Chance for Comrades to Combine 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 one-act plays by De Wile Adam, "The Revolt" and "The Escape," the first showing the crushing effect of commercialism upon marriage relations and the second illustrating the hopeless position, under modern conditions, of the criminal, who cannot extricate himself from a life of crime; and Martellier'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 performance, Monday evening, Jan. 8, will be for the members of the society and their friends, and the intervening performances 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. Ingerman, 121 East One Hundred and Twelfth street; and for the performance of the Women Workers for the Defense of Russian Sufferers from Leon Makiel, 116 Nassau street, or Mrs. Makiel, 20 W. One Hundred and Thirty-first 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 number of tickets to make a success is invited to apply to Julius Hopp, President of the Progressive Stage, 244 W. Forty-third street, for a similar arrangement in the future.

As indicating the socialistic nature of this society it may be stated that its founder and president, Julius Hopp, its stage manager, Wayne Arey, and one of its leading actresses, Emerin Campbell, are members of the Socialist Party, as are also four members 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 professional actors of experience.

ENGLAND'S MANY PAUPERS.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Official figures relating to the legal poor of London show that the numbers in receipt of pauper relief in nearly every month of the year now ending have been greater than in any of the previous forty years comprised in the returns, with the exception of the period from 1867 to 1871.

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

Not only has there been a remarkable increase in outdoor relief, but the rise in the numbers entering workhouses has continued. In no year of the history of the Poor Law has the population in the workhouses been 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 answer a delegation of the unemployed 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, ineffectual, corrupting, and disorganizing charity for the myriads of working-men who are being pushed by unemployment from poverty down into pauperism.

The only rays of hope are the defiant character of the out-of-work demonstrations and the growth of the Socialist 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 workmen 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 workmen 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."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IN MILWAUKEE.

Socialist Aldermen Lose 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-gallon engine. Alderman Heath (S. D.) offered an amendment that the contract must 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, promising to act as a taxpayer and the interest of the taxpayers, carried the case into the courts. The Social Democratic Aldermen and the Secretary of the Federated 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 allowed to interplead. The case was 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 employ of this scab firm and found work for them elsewhere, when, to their surprise, they discovered that these supposed machinists were only teamsters. The result of all this was that the work on the big engine was botched. It 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 Engineers had not protested against incompetent strike-breakers working on the pump, has now moved for a committee to investigate the matter and collect on the indemnity bond forfeited by the company. A curious complication of the case is the undoubted fact that the electric light monopoly acting thru the city administration is trying, by delay and expense in the matter of building this pumping machine, to cripple the surplus of the municipally owned water-works. This surplus is large in spite of low water rates, and it has been proposed by the Social Democrats to use it for a municipal lighting plant. Hence, the desire of the corporation-owned administration to cut down this surplus by all means. By striking organized labor at the same time, they had the satisfaction of "killing two birds with one stone."

An amusing feature of the Milwaukee 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 of Works to tear up some tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which had been constructed without permission in violation 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 the nomination for Mayor on the Democratic 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 "reforming" alderman proposed an identical measure, and it was carried.

The Election Bill compelling the appointment of Inspectors before the next municipal election has passed the Wisconsin Legislature. This is a great gain for the Milwaukee Social Democrats. Mayor Ross refused to appoint new Inspectors, thus leaving his machine 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 gives the advantage of our most recent and 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 tremendous effect in preventing frauds at the polls.

The Social Democratic amendment limiting the working-day on the new capital 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 representative of the agricultural districts. The only remedy for this state of things in Wisconsin, as in almost every other state, is to make Socialists of farmers.

"CARPE DIEM."

"I fear he yielded to the temptation to enrich himself at the expense of the policy-holder." "That wasn't a temptation," replied the cold-blooded financier. "That was an opportunity."—Washington Star.

And everyone knows that it is by their "ability" to seize "opportunities" that our good capitalists "earn" their wealth and power. If you don't believe it, ask Cleveland, Roosevelt, Elliot, Hadley, Carnegie, or any of the great moral teachers.

—One way to help in the fight against Socialism is to keep your own business. —One way to help in the fight against Socialism is to keep your own business.

FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Big Strike of Book and Job Printers.

In New York Over Eleven Hundred Men Are Out and Not a Hundred Seats at Work—Demand for Shorter Working Day Covers the Whole Country—Prospects Are Good if Other Trades Will Help.

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 I. 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 out.

The majority of the employing printers in Greater New York belong to the Typothetae, the employers' association of the trade, which has formally resolved to resist the demand for eight hours. It is understood, that 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 the Typothetae could collect these forfeits from such of its members as accept 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 public 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-seven strike shops, is not more than one hundred alleged printers—many of them "black-slugs," to use the trade slang—willing to scab.

Among the strike shops are three large ones—Troy's (the city directory house), DeVine's, and Harpers'. One and perhaps two of these are expected to surrender before this paper reaches its readers.

Another big strike shop is Butterick'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 conflict before the day set for the I. T. U. demands to go into effect. It is now reported, we cannot say how truly, that this shop is on the point of giving in.

The old scab in book and job shops (newspaper offices are not involved in this conflict), is blue hours a day and \$21 a week (\$22 for machine work). 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, 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 accepted the new scale. In other cities conditions vary, but the I. T. U. men 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 leisure and better health to working-men and also of reducing the army of the unemployed, can help in this fight by seeing to it that they patronize, directly or indirectly, only such printing houses as use the union label.

OBJECT LESSON FOR UNION MEN.

Southern Judge Forbids Union Machine-ists to Try to Persuade Others to Quit Scabbing—One More Evidence of the Need of Socialist Politics.

The organized machinists have got one more adverse court decision to serve as an object lesson of the absurdity of law as now made and administered, and the necessity of class-conscious political action by the workmen if they are to succeed even in retaining the right of organizing effectively in trade unions.

This time it comes from Atlanta, Ga. There is a strike of machinists in the works of the Southern Iron and Equipment 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. Consequently the company applied for and got from Judge Freadston (Democrat) an injunction of the most sweeping sort against Atlanta Lodge No. 1 of the International Association of Machinists and all its officers. The order restrains the defendants, not only from intimidation, but equally from persuasion, as far as concerns the men employed by the Southern Iron and Equipment Company. It also forbids members of officers of this union from entering or approaching the premises of the plaintiff company for such purpose.

SOCIALISTS POLL 38 PER CENT.

In the city election in Santa Barbara, Cal., where all the old parties combined against the Socialists, the result was: Combine, 1,380; Socialists, 745. That is, we have 38 per cent of the total vote.

DISCONTENT IN JAPAN.

Eight Hundred Thousand Unemployed.

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

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

The measures that our Government are now taking show in every way that post bellum Japan is retrograding. This may appear strange, but the fact is undeniable. The law of sterner martial law is still in force and the press is freely suppressed by the authorities. This is what the war has brought us, the result for which we have expended our blood and treasure. We have already dwelt too frequently upon the calamitous effects which war will bring us, so we will not repeat it here again, but we must confess that such strange features were beyond our expectations. As far as we can see, the most barbarous country in Europe, that is Russia, is about to enjoy freedom of speech and the press, whilst on the contrary Japan looks as if she is going back to her olden times where there was no constitution.

This is all very well to screen individual members of the Government from legitimate criticism, but it is obvious that the public dissatisfaction cannot be removed by such measures.

It goes on to state that the editors of all the Tokio papers, with exception of the "Kokumin," the government organ, have combined into a press association to protect themselves against unconstitutional action, and especially to force the abolition of the state of siege.

In place of "Chokken," which the government suppressed, the Japanese Socialists have started a new semi-monthly paper called "Hikari," which word signifies Light. It is edited by Comrade Nishikawa, who has just finished seven months' imprisonment on account of his connection with "Chokken." Meanwhile, three other new Socialist papers have been started, all local organs—"Shin Dojo" (New Ideals) in the Yokohama district, "Shin Fudo" (New Gospel) at Hakone, and "Min Sei" (The Voice of the People) at Mito.

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

Our soldiers are now coming back from Manchuria, battered after a long, regimented after regiment. They are said to be returning in great numbers and every-where welcomed with the enthusiastic approval of "Hanshi!" But when they shall get home, it is truly flooding in of unemployed of enormous number into the business world, where they will not be so graciously welcomed. Some of them will get on in their own service and some will go back to their agricultural households. But most of them will be deserted to the cruel fortune of unemployment. Besides, the laborers in the military arsenal and other industries which had been prospering during the war time are now being rapidly dismissed. It is estimated that all the number of the unemployed will be increased to as many as eight hundred thousands. Several papers and politicians are now suggesting that a system of labor arbitration must be adopted as a remedy for this disaster. Surely this is one of the greatest problems of the after-war troubles. The labor movement, in its courageous figure at the war time, is thus beginning to stir up Japan.

The criminal war in the Far East would result in defeat for the Russian armies and in good for the Russian people. Socialists all over the world predicted at the start. It will be interesting, indeed, if the result in victorious Japan be likewise to awaken the tolling masses, sharpen the class struggle, and bring nearer the downfall of monarchy and capitalism to gether.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST VISITS THIS COUNTRY.

Comrade Kotoku, one of the best known Socialists of Japan—one of those imprisoned for their "unpatriotic" conduct last year—is now in the United States. While the object of his travels is to repair his broken health, it is understood that he will do some Socialist propaganda work among the Japanese in this country.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY ON THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

The ninth annual conference of the American branches of the Bund, or General Union of Jewish Workmen of Russia, which was held in this city last week, besides taking many important steps for the furtherance of the Russian revolution, adopted measures to keep Jewish workmen in Russia and immigrants from that country informed in case of strikes here, so that they should not be unwittingly enlisted as strike breakers.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

You always attend to your business, do you? Is this factory you are working in yours? It isn't. Whose is it? The boss'. Whose are you working in if you are not attending to your own business, are you? You 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 to attend to another man's business? Wouldn't you rather attend to your own business? Of course you would. Then why don't you join the Socialist Party and help us to make you, in common with all others, the owners of the machinery of production and distribution? Then when you wish you will be attending to your own business.—The Moore, in Reading Union Sentinel.

THE POLISH SITUATION.

"Divide et Impara" the Oppressors' Maxim.

The Policy of the Russian Government to Foment Hate Between Russians and Poles, as of the Austrian Government to Keep Poles and Germans Hostile—The Polish Socialist Party Opposes National Separation in Order to Win Popular Freedom.

Under the title, "Divide et Impara," our comrade Tytus Filipowicz of Warsaw (better known by the pen-name of Karski), writes the following of the situation in Poland and the attitude of the Polish Socialist Party:

"Divide et Impara" this Machiavellian 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 hopeless ruin the internal management of the Empire—a system now crumbling into dust.

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

"International Socialism has never doubted the future of Poland. The union of the three conquered parts into one self-governing, independent, political system is a historic necessity. We know 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, it is necessary that for the present she should remain an autonomous part of the Russian Empire.

"All who have eyes to see must admit the fact that there is no Separatist movement in Poland to-day. There is only a stubborn, serious, and powerful struggle with the aristocratic bureaucracy, a system which struggles us as well as Russia itself; and the cause which represents the revolutionary movement in the kingdom of Poland is 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 animosity.

In the face 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 government may misrepresent facts, it cannot alter them. The common 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 though they be supported by the Tsar's signature, can alter facts. Together we struggle and together we shall be victorious. The most reactionary elements, military and bureaucratic, are gathered 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 interests (as well as those of the Camarilla at court) are pledged to oppose it. When reaction falls in St. Petersburg, the most stubborn enemy of general Russian freedom will fall with it—the army of the "technovniks" in the kingdom of Poland; and only here can we get at and destroy them. The enemy must be thoroughly rooted out—men who must not only know but love the 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 parliament as a source of law and a means of administration. But in order that 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 only decide our fate in a building which bears the inscription 'Constitution of Poland.' And we know, and our Russian comrades know, that in the proclamation of a constitution in St. Petersburg and in Warsaw lies the interest of the proletariat of the whole Empire. No law of imperial union between Poland and Russia can be so strong as the free resolution of free Polish members."

—There is said to be not a single ruble in the Russian treasury. No wonder George W. Perkins left St. Petersburg.—The Atlanta 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 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, Ill., Dec. 30, 1905.
Comrades.—On the twenty-second day of January, 1905, a suffering mass of Russian workmen united in solemn procession in the streets of St. Petersburg to petition their government for relief.

It was the supreme appeal of the Russian proletariat to Russian autocracy, and their last peaceful appeal. Their agonized cry for help was answered by the thunder of cannon; hundreds of trusting, defenseless workmen were ruthlessly slaughtered 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 workman emerged a defiant giant. 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 population joined the valiant proletariat in the revolt.

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 workmen, the class conscious, Socialist workmen of Russia, are the main force and movers, the head and the front of that revolution.

During the year succeeding the memorable Sunday of Jan. 22, the Russian proletariat has matured more fully than it could through decades of normal development; the Russian workman to-day by his heroic fact, and devotion, set a shining example not only to all other classes of the fatherland, but to the entire civilized world.

Comrades, the struggle of the Russian Socialists and workmen is our struggle; by abolishing autocracy in their own country, our brethren in Russia are dealing a death-blow to the strongest support of international reaction; in fighting their own cause, they are evolving powerful methods of working-class warfare against all forms of tyranny; their success is a new and splendid demonstration of the irresistible power of the dormant giant, Labor, and their victory will be a victory for Socialism 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 Socialist Bureau has set apart the twenty-second day of January, 1906, the first anniversary of the Bloody Sunday, for the

commemoration of the fearful event and for the expression of sympathy and solidarity of the Socialists of the world for their valiant Russian brethren.

The National Executive Committee of the United States, in full sympathy and accord with the above resolution of the International Bureau, hereby calls upon all the local organizations and members of the party, to join the Socialists of the world in an effort to make this great international demonstration as effective and telling as possible. The Socialist Party thruout the United States arrange for a meeting or demonstration to be held during the week commencing the twenty-first of January, 1906, for the purpose of expressing our abhorrence of the criminal regime of Russian autocracy and to let collect funds for the support of the Russian revolution, the most gigantic struggle for human rights in modern times.

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

Fraternally submitted,
ROBERT RANDLOW
B. BELLYN,
S. M. REYNOLDS,
JOHN M. WORE,
W. L. BERGER,
V. M. MAILLY,
H. L. SLODIN,
National Executive Committee,
Socialist Party,
J. MAHON BARNES,
National Secretary,
MORRIS HILLQUIST,
Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau.

Note.—Special meeting of the local should 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 meetings. All contributions should be sent to the National Secretary, Mahon Barnes, 209 Dearborn street, Chicago.

A number of locals in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, 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, has decided that the demonstration 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 sympathy with our Russian brothers.

The Parade Conference will hold its second meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 10, 8 p. m., at 64 East Fourth street.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA TO-DAY.

It is hard to get from the dispatches 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. Formerly the result of the eight 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 was a surprise even to the revolutionists, who had no hope of present success, but had recourse to arms because they were forced, not because they wished it at this time.

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

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

In the Baltic Provinces the government 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 governments, in which women and men have equal rights and powers. There are rumors of possible intervention by the German government; but the revolutionists do not fear this, as it would be a source of law and a means of administration. But in order that 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 only decide our fate in a building which bears the inscription 'Constitution of Poland.' And we know, and our Russian comrades know, that in the proclamation of a constitution in St. Petersburg and in Warsaw lies the interest of the proletariat of the whole Empire. No law of imperial union between Poland and Russia can be so strong as the free resolution of free Polish members."

—There is said to be not a single ruble in the Russian treasury. No wonder George W. Perkins left St. Petersburg.—The Atlanta Journal.

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Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications for the editor should be addressed to the Editor, The Worker, 194 William Street, New York.

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

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to the bill which McCall rightly denounced, but 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 workmen, 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 liars can figure." So can some preachers, among them the Rev. Madison C. Peters. "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 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 those 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. The 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 and thereby 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 average 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 invention of man labor at odds to beget 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 estimator 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 become total abstainers, within ten years they might all be property owners.

Let us not speak further of the exaggerated figures. Let us merely mention the fact that, where the workingman spends nickels or dimes for beer or whiskey, his employer and his landlord spend dollars for champagne and fine 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 us 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 improvement of health and some diminution of crime. But we mean, what would be the economic result?

Obviously, the immediate result would be to throw out of employment all the workers now engaged in the production, transportation, and sale of alcoholic drinks. But these men desire to live; and, being proletarians, in order to live they must have jobs. They would be compelled to seek employment in other occupations, to try to sell their labor-power to capitalists interested in the production of other commodities. But the employer does not hire men in proportion to the number of men begging to be hired; he 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, the tailors, the miners, the bakers, and all the others could not save the money they had formerly spent for liquor, because 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 one 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 practicing frugality in any form, any more than a man can lift himself by his bootstraps. A part of the workers (with good fortune to him) may save something out of their wages by reducing their living expenses, but only on condition that the majority do not try the same plan.

No, Dr. Peters and his like have not solved the problem of poverty; nor do they even serve the cause of temperance by the use of exaggerated statements and false economic reasoning.

THE STAGE FOR SOCIALISM.

The attention of all Socialists in New York City should be directed to the performances to be given by the Progressive Stage Society next week, for two reasons: First, because of the financial benefit to be derived by 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 country 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 is 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 commercial 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 aims 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 cannot thrive.

Experience has shown that the wages of railway men, as well as of other wage-workers, can be and often are reduced (or, what is the same thing, their tasks increased) when the employers are enjoying the greatest prosperity, almost as well as when the capitalists' income is reduced. The wage-rate is in no way proportionate to gross income; it is fixed by competition in the labor market, by the needs of the employed and unemployed workmen, 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, wages tend to fall—not, however, because gross income falls, but because there are then more workmen out of employment and hunting jobs. Vice versa, when business is rushed and gross income rises, wages also tend to rise, because fewer men are unemployed and competition for work is reduced. But when gross income is increased by a raising of rates—consequently, let us say, on the consolidation of 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 reduction of rates, wages will not therefore fall.

The employer pays such wages as he 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 he could afford to pay more, he does not, because he is not compelled to.

Theory and observation alike teach us the fallacy of the supposition that a reduction of railway rates would reduce railway workers' wages or that an increase of rates would raise their wages. But even if it were so, the present margin of profit in the railway industry is too great for such a law to come into action. Out of every dollar that the railway companies take in, about fifty cents is profit (surplus value, to speak strictly), over and above wages and all other expenses of operation and replacement. It is ridiculous to maintain that a slight reduction in rates would compel the companies to reduce wages—even if it be admitted that they have the power to cut wages at will and are benevolently refraining from using that power now.

Ignorantly or wilfully, the brotherhood officers are doing the work of the railway corporations in this matter. And it is not the first time they have done so.

A similar purpose animates the productions to be given this month for the proposed Socialist daily newspaper, and for the Russian Socialist movement, which are announced elsewhere in this paper, and which should receive the enthusiastic support of all Socialists.

The railway brotherhoods and rate regulation. The railway brotherhoods or some of them, at least, are taking an attitude on the question of railway rate legislation which is nothing less than disgraceful for organizations pretending to represent the interests of wage-workers. Perhaps we ought rather to say that the officers of the brotherhoods are taking such action, for it seems that the rank and file of these bodies are too apathetic to take any action at all, good or bad.

We have made it clear enough that we entertain no illusions about President Roosevelt's scheme of rate regulation. 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 coerce the Millionaires' Club. In the second place, even if the President's suggestions are enacted into law, past experience with similar legislation teaches us that it will probably be a dead letter; the railway corporations are as powerful as they are lawless; they own the railroads, and possession is nine points of the law; without seriously infringing on those "sacred" rights of property and free contract which the Republican party holds dear, it would be impossible to enforce any such law. Finally, if such a measure were to be put on the statute books and actually enforced, we see that it would tend to postpone the inevitable ruin of the small manufacturer and the small merchant and temporarily to relieve the farmer, but we fall to see now it would give the slightest benefit to the wage-working class, in whose welfare and progress we are primarily interested.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

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

Most of the capitalist journals are now busily engaged in suppressing the Russian revolutionists and the truth at the same time.

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 wants a government parcels post, but it seems there are several express reasons 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 year's subscription for this paper.

"Independent" oil refiners of Cleveland are indignant because the state of Missouri has subpoenaed 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 at high interest in Wall street, is the latest inspiring example to the youth of the country as to what can be achieved under the present system.

The "first emigration of nobles" is announced from Russia. Looks as if history—the history of the French Revolution—was repeating itself.

Of course the Metal Manufacturers are not relying altogether on that billion dollars to whip their employees in labor troubles. They calculate also that the latter will help contribute to their own scourging by voting capitalist tickets.

Just to make the workmen feel good, "Bradstreet's" assures them that this year will be quite as prosperous as the last, if they behave themselves and don't go on strike against wage reductions.

The Chicago "News" suggests that before starting a republic, Russia should put in a few years establishing the "little red schoolhouse." The "News" doesn't seem to know that they have had "red" schoolhouses there for years, and that it is the pupils from them who are now out for a republic.

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 been prosperous.

Constant Subscriber—Of course it is correct to say that the capitalists do no useful work. Never saw any of their bustling subs for this paper, did you?

Minister of the Interior Durnovo of 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 has got to be "pacified" somehow.

If you don't believe it, count them—the two million words contained in the report of the Insurance Investigation Committee. Yes, two million words—words—words.

On the same day that alleged union slingers received penitentiary sentences in Chicago, Sluggo Fitzsimmons received a letter of sympathy and condolence from President Roosevelt. There are differences, it seems, even between professionals.

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

With five-sixths of the inhabitants of Berlin avowed Socialists, the police of that city, after all, might find it somewhat hard pulling to suppress a revolution should one break out there. But the German Socialists know a way to get Berlin without police interference, when they are ready to take actual possession.

Filipinos should now know that their "independence" was an issue made solely to suit Mr. Bryan's political aspirations, if they can interpret correctly that gentleman's silence on the subject when among them.

SHIPPING OUT THE SLAVES.

We're not your property, even if we do need work.

The agent, paralyzed by the tornado 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 inspected. The agent got his receipt for them and then they were shipped.

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

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

Well, yes, there is a little difference. But the difference is all in the capitalists' favor.

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, I don't care." Would you call yourself a free man if spoken to thus? They generally flatter you and call you a "free American." They are seldom so 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 of other men.

John D. Rockefeller proudly declares that he never took a drink, and many people are agreed that here, at least, is something worthy of praise in the life of our greatest man.

But just stop a minute to think what the Rockefeller brand of cold-blooded, cunning sobriety has cost the country in money and happiness.

Think how this rigidly sober man set up of nights, plotted and planned to get together his enormous total of wealth. Think of all that went to the making of it—the widow's mite, the poor man's shilling, the ruffed 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 Rockefeller's hand from the wine cup.

Reflect what a menace to our free government is the pernicious example of this man with his mountain of money—and give thanks that the fumes of liquor never dimmed that narrowest heart to liberality, that grasping man are often generous in their cups, that some men hardly ever otherwise know a kindly impulse—and be glad that this weakening factor never disturbed the remorseless calculations of John D. Rockefeller.

In the dogology, ye persons with eyes upturned, eager expectation of the talented plunk-chorus your gratitude, oh, sisters of the W. C. T. U., that never in his blameless youth was our Holy John tempted to embrace the booze. Think how much less money there would now be for Borebiologia-Ghat, for minister factories, for fixing legislators, for colleges that teach the Rockefeller ethics, had the great man 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 joys of the domestic still.

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

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

RACE SUICIDE A MOTHER'S STRIKE. "Race-suicide" is an economic phenomenon. It is the answer the moral woman makes to the demands of a quantitative civilization. In the first place, the woman says, civilization is not a matter of numbers; it is a quality. In the second place, she says, I am not willing to submit children to the conditions of competitive strife. It will be a mother in a jungle-world.

Is the woman right or not? Consider this, that the demand for children is heard only in military and industrial countries; in military countries that eat cannon-grams may be well filled; in industrial countries that marchers 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.

"Race-suicide" is a mother's strike—the strike of those whose function it is to conserve the race. It is not therefore a sign of race degeneracy but rather the protest of intelligence against a civilization based 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 civilization, which is one necessarily without ideals and moral sensibility. France, with the lowest birth-rate in Europe, is the most intelligent state in the Western world. Neither military nor industrial at heart, France protects its culture by "race-suicide." Give Man a chance and the mothers will see to it that there are men enough to people as many worlds as men can reign in.—Triggs Magazine.

THE PHILANTHROPIST. "Say, boss, I've ragged individual, 'ere you a philanthropist?" "Yes, my man," answered the well-groomed one, "I believe I may say that I am." "That's not I was afraid of. Kid, yer put me with a some common gent that would give a poor devil a dime?"—Cleveland Leader.

JACK LONDON IN BOSTON.

Jack London has come to town and has been seen and heard, and heard in no uncertain tone, writes Conrad Cutting. Some one has said that Boston, the Hub of the Universe, only exists in imagination and cannot be materially defined. There is a center, no doubt, but there are numerous centers if you would accept the word of individuals who have "the only solution" for the economic social question. However, it is certain that the magnetic pole within the frozen zone of radical Boston has reached a temperature 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 autonomous groups. In normal times these professional radicals are hard to find, but on gala occasions they appear as if by magic and applaud and cheer radical utterances and then disappear until the scenery is set to suit their fads. At times they push themselves to the front and make extravagant claims of their radicalism in art, literature, and politics. A few years since, Peter Kropotkin made Boston a visit; the editor of a Boston magazine consented to preside and, with the appropriate stage-scenery behind him and a large audience before him, he became inspired and told the audience of his acquaintance with Stepanik and Kowstik; and when Comrade London lectured in Tremont Temple this same individual mysteriously appeared. This is a typical "radical" of Boston; they will claim something, but will forever refuse to do any constructive work. The radicals comprise Theosophists, Christian Scientists, flat-earth propagandists, municipal-ownership faddists (a la Hearst), Single-Taxers, Spiritualists, Holy-Jumpers, etc., etc., forever.

There is no doubt that Comrade London gave the faddists a severe shock. In fact, they were unable to think why a successful literary man could give the capitalist system such a severe drubbing, and it has started discussions on every corner in Boston.

Comrade London gave four lectures in the vicinity of Boston—one in Tremont Temple, where the literary cult of Boston listened to some things which will remain in their minds for a time; one at Harvard University, which was attended by the students and aroused a discussion in economics which promises to last all winter; one at Unity Hall where the comrades listened to an autobiographical address; 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 hours people listened and applauded.

These address were delivered straight from the shoulder and in language which was easily understood. They were not intended to soothe the esthetic dreamer into blissful repose. Jack London has done a service to the Socialist movement in Boston.

THE CRY OF THE WORKLESS MAN. Can ye hear the sob of the wind, And the moan of the surr on the strand? Can ye feel the touch of Winter's clutch, And the grip of Poverty's hand? Can ye hear the wail of the child? Or his hopeless sorrow's woe? Or can ye hear with its note of fear The cry of the workless man?

The sea when calm and still, Or lashed to foam by the sterns Is ever the sea, with its mystery, And its restless changing form. And Poverty's current flows As if slowed time itself began: Its presence sealed till it stands revealed In the cry of the workless man.

Work—for the strong arm willing, Work—'tis his manhood speaks; The swarting toll of the hungry soul Is the charity he seeks. No cry so full of sadness, The sorrow's range ye scan— No keener smart than the broken heart In the cry of the workless man. —J. M. Wignall.

WE still believe there is a little good in everybody in spite of the Immense investigation.—The Los Angeles Express.

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 with "playing themselves in a public thoroughfare for the purpose of receiving alms." A constable who treated the clerks (whose names were Edward and Arthur Day, aged 27 and 25 respectively) said that the following notice, written in ink, was exhibited on the organ: "Notice.—We are competent 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 where people with organs displayed cards for the purpose of gathering alms. Suppose a man had a card containing the following: "Kind friends, I have no occupation and no other 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 arms or legs, 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 Poitell case was a similar case. The Clerk: Except that there all that the man asked for was his rights. The unemployed, on the contrary, have no rights. The young man was discharged on condition that he should front using the card.—London Clarion.

THE WASHERWOMAN'S HEAVEN. Lines found on a suicide washerwoman of Sheffield: Here lies a poor woman, who always was tired, She lived in a house where help was not hired, Her last words on earth were, "Dear friends, I am going," Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor sewing, "But everything 'ere is exact to my wishes, "For when they don't eat there's no washing of dishes, "I don't care for my dear, don't mourn for me no more."

THE WASHING OF THE DEAD. "I'm going to be holding for ever and ever."

Current Literature.

TRADE UNIONISM AND LABOR PROBLEMS. Edited by John H. Commons. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1905; cloth, pp. xiv + 626. Price, \$2.50 net.

This is the second in a series, under the general editorship of Professor Ripley of Harvard, to be known as "Selections and Documents in Economics," the first having been "Trusts, Pools, and Corporations," prepared by the general editor. The plan is indicated when we are told that the present volume "is intended to be looked upon as supplementary to a treatise like Adams and Sumner's 'Labor Problems' (noticed in these columns some months ago) or to the more general works on political economy," and that: "It denotes a deliberate attempt at the application to the teaching of economics 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 Agreements,' 'The Teamsters of Chicago,' 'Labor Condition in Slaughtering and Meat Packing,' and others, by Professor Commons; 'The Miners' Union,' by Frank Julian Warne; 'State Arbitration and the Minimum Wage in Australasia,' by Henry W. Macroarty; 'The Printers' Health,' by J. W. Sullivan; 'Employers' Liability and Accident Insurance,' by Adna F. Weber; 'Workmen's Insurance in Germany,' by Norbert Pinkus. The other contributors are Ernest L. Bogert, George E. Barnett, F. S. Halsey, James Rowan, C. Binney Dibblee, R. M. Vanclain, Mabel Hunt Willott, M. B. Hammond, Peter Roberts, Sarah Novill Whitehouse, Helen L. Sumner, and William Franklin Willoughby.

The general tone of the book is that of impartial investigation, the with a certain "tendency," indicated by the editor's categorical declaration: "The organized for contest and marked by a history of struggle, the goal of trade unionism is the trade agreement." From this follows a perceptible sympathy 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 amount of information indispensable to any one interested, for practical or theoretical purposes, in the study of the labor movement.

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" (re-issue) and "The Universal Kinship," by J. Howard Moore; "Principles of Scientific Socialism" (re-issue), by Charles H. Vall; "Essays on Socialism and Sciences," by Joseph Dietgen, translated by M. Beer and Th. Rothstein; "The Triumph of Life," by Wilhelm Boelache, translated by May Wood Strum; "Life and Death," by E. Teichman, translated by A. M. Simons; "The Making of the World," by Wilhelm Meyer, translated by Ernest Untermyer; "The Positive School of Criminology," by Enrico Ferri, translated by E. Untermyer; "The World's Revolutions," by E. Untermyer; "Social and Philosophical Studies," by Paul Lafargue, translated by C. H. Kerr; and a re-issue of the works of C. O. Johnson, Ward, "The Ancient Lowly" (two volumes), "The Evolution of Human Aptitudes," and "A Labor Catechism of Political Economy." We are glad to learn from the December number of the "International Socialist 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," according to present indications, is nearly, if not quite, on a self-supporting basis.

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 with "playing themselves in a public thoroughfare for the purpose of receiving alms." A constable who treated the clerks (whose names were Edward and Arthur Day, aged 27 and 25 respectively) said that the following notice, written in ink, was exhibited on the organ: "Notice.—We are competent 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 where people with organs displayed cards for the purpose of gathering alms. Suppose a man had a card containing the following: "Kind friends, I have no occupation and no other 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 arms or legs, 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 Poitell case was a similar case. The Clerk: Except that there all that the man asked for was his rights. The unemployed, on the contrary, have no rights. The young man was discharged on condition that he should front using the card.—London Clarion.

THE WASHERWOMAN'S HEAVEN. Lines found on a suicide washerwoman of Sheffield: Here lies a poor woman, who always was tired, She lived in a house where help was not hired, Her last words on earth were, "Dear friends, I am going," Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor sewing, "But everything 'ere is exact to my wishes, "For when they don't eat there's no washing of dishes, "I don't care for my dear, don't mourn for me no more."

THE WASHING OF THE DEAD. "I'm going to be holding for ever and ever."

WE still believe there is a little good in everybody in spite of the Immense investigation.—The Los Angeles Express.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. The following statement shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last week: Week ending Dec. 25, Dec. 30. Printed 18,500 18,000. Single subs. 10,267 10,304. Bundles 76 76. Samples 280 312. Exchanges 493 493. Sold at office 1,487 1,088. Loss in single subs. 64. Gain in single subs. 50. Local Warren, O., finds it a good aid to its educational propaganda 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

