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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 17, 1906.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

Tsar's Government in Need of Money-Trying to Get it in America-Men and Women Exiled to Siberia

supplied with money and have the

Lieut. Dalgeieff, of the Kushka Regi-ment, has been sentenced to twelve

years' imprisonment in the mines for

organizing a mutiny at the fortress of

Six hupdreds conscripts at Saratoff

who were summoned for service ap-

peared at headquarters singing revolu-tionary songs and defied their officers.

Two Girls Shot.

Fourteen persons, including two girls, who were executed at Kronstadt

this week, had to be shot because no hangman was procurable. Convicts de-

clined the task even for the promise of

free pardon and money.

The two girls attended the university

extension classes in St. Petersburg, and their comrades insisted on the

suspension of the studies in sign of

They were implicated in the con-

spiracy of Oct. 18 to blow up the build-

ing where the court martial trying the

mutiny cases was sitting. They were

both very young, and were engaged in their first Terroristic attempt.

The Supreme Military Court has con-

firmed the sentence imposed on Capt. Bolgakoff of three and a half years'

imprisonment in a fortress, for engag-

ing in revolutionary agitation among

the Russian prisoners in Japan. Bol-

gakoff was one of the defenders of

Port Arthur. He was decorated with

the St. George's Cross and a golden

sword was presented to him for

Peasants to Be Executed.

The sentence imposed on 23 peasants of the Baltic provinces who organized

the attacks on soldiers at Talsen last December have been confirmed by the

them will be executed and one will be

The man-named Schekter, who threw the bomb at Police Captain Samsonoff

of Biajystok, has been convicted and sentenced to ten years at hard labor. The prisoner, who is a mere youth, tes-

tified that he entered the Terrorist or

ganization as a spy, at the instance of the police. In 1904, and served the police faithfully for two years. But

he became converted to the theories of the Revolutionists, and determined to explate his treachery by killing Cap-

The Duma Elections.

In the meantime the government is

preparing for the farcical elections of

members of the Duma. The member

of that body that signed the Viborg

manifesto are inelligible for re-election and the government is exerting its ut-

most efforts to prevent any but-its

supporters to stand for election. Local

governors are dismissing officials for

refusing to leave the ranks of the Con-

stitutional Democratic Party and are promising promotion if the officials

will attach themselves to parties friendly to the government. The pen-

alty for refusal to do so is banish-

There is one movement which thru-

out the world makes a protest and ex-tends substantial aid to the Russian

people in their heroic struggles, and that is the Socialist movement. While

cure another loan in the differen

countries to sustain the tottering gov-

ernment, the International Socialist

Bureau has sent an appeal to the Socialists of all countries to fight any exten-

sion of aid. The lack of aid will mean

a crisis for the government this win-ter and, possibly, its bankruptcy and

sheltered from the storms of life, alike

for her own and her husband's sake.

J. J. Stevenson, as chairman of the Executive of the Labor Party, in a few well chosen words, expressed the cordial greetings and good wishes of his colleagues to Mr. Hardie, and Miss Isabella Ford spoke gratefully of Mr. Hardie's championship of the women's

On rising to acknowledge the gifts

Mr. Hardle was again received with resounding cheers. He spoke with considerable emotion, declaring that he had done what he had done only because he could not with peace of mind

have acted otherwise. He usually found that when he obeyed his intul-

tion, which was a higher faculty than reason, all went well, but when he yielded to political expediency, he was sure to regret it. He was above all things a Socialist, and for no tem-

porary political gain would he ever

willingly sacrifice the interests of the Socialist cause. He thanked them sin-cerely for their token of appreciation to himself, but he was even more

grateful to them for their kind recog-

nition of his wife, who had borne so well the toil of his home and so often his long separation from her and their

After the formal ending of the meet-

ing many friends remained to express personally their congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Hardie."

imprisoned for life.

tain Samsonoff.

Military Court. Eight of

Many were arrested.

mourning.

sympathy of the whole population.

or Shot for Their Love for Liberty. two weeks it would seem that the Russian autocracy is soon to face a prob-lem it will find difficulty in solving. Taxes are woefully in arrears, owing to the refusal of large numbers to pay them, and the impoverishment of the peasants who cannot. '

The lack of revenue has already forced temporary suspension of pay-ment of salaries in such cities as Moscow and Tver. In many parts of the interior the condition of the peasants is pitiable. With the winter months approaching thousands are selling, or trying to sell, their few horses, which are also in a bad plight owing to lack of food. These and household utensils bring ridiculous prices for the few who are able to find buyers.

Already famine threatens these sec tions and the small fund provided by the government is inadequate to meet the situation. To increase the revenue the government has adopted measures to increase the consumption of vodka and this, together with collection of taxes, merely increases the hatred for the government. So that the government is facing the problem of how to collect the revenue without upsetting the state.

Estates for Sale.

Many of those belonging to the moderately well-to-do and richer classes are glutting the market with estates commercial enterprises. there are no purchasers outside a limited few who believe the government can cope with the revolution. This gen-eral financial situation and the prospect of a famine is not very reassuring for the government.

The activity of the Terrorists is still unabated. Raids on arsenals and powder magazines and mutinies and executions continue.

On Nov. 1 a sergeant and five soldiers drove up in a cart to the government powder stores in Okhta, a suburb of St. Petersburg, and presented an or-der for 700 pounds of powder.

The pewder was delivered to the six men, who were Terrorists, and they escaped. Following this on the 10th revolutionists in St. Petersburg stole a machine gun of the latest model and

a large supply of cartridges.

Arrests and exile to Siberia still keep the government busy, as the following dispatches show:

Sentenced to Exile.

St. Petersburg.-Mr. Krustaleff, who was president of the executive committee of the Workingmen's Council, who have been on trial here for a month, have been sentenced to exile in Siberia and the loss of all civil rights. Two others were sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress, the rest were ac-

Gerschunin, a Terrorist, once head of the fighting organization, has escaped from Siberia bidden in a water cask. He is a Jew, and was condemned to life imprisonment for complicity in the assassination of Siphaguine, late. Minister of the Interior, and the at-tempton the life of Pobledonostiseff, ex-Procurator-General of the Holy Synod. He was sent to the silver mines at Akatui, on the Mongolian frontier of

Melnikoff, escaped from the mines two months ago. The governor of Akatui says that he cannot guarantee the safe-keeping of Sassonoff and Sikorif-sky, implicated in the assassination of Von Pichye, because the revolutionary agents who arranged the escapes of ter Gerschunin and Melnikoff are lavishly fall.

KIER HARDIE'S JUBILEE.

On Oct. 26, in London, the comrades

and friends in the Socialist and labor

movement of Great Britain celebrated

the fiftieth anniversary of Comrade Kler Hardle, the reterna Socialist and member of the labor group in Parliament Representatives were present from the various Socialist bodies and trade unions. Telegrams from 447 labor and Socialist organizations were received expressing felicitations.

Comrade Bruce Glasier, as Comrade

Comrade Bruce Glasier, as Comrade Hardie's oldest colleague on the Council of the Independent Labor Party, amdist great cheering, presented Comrade, Hardie with a gold watch, with fob and seal which had been subscribed for by the Council and a few immediate friends.

"in making the presentation." says foe "Labor Leader", "Mr. Glasier re-called the earlier days of his associa-

tion with Mr. Hardie, and spoke of the Personal qualities of work, especially his devotion to weak and bruised causes such as those of the unemployed. peace, the native races, and

women's enfranchisement. Mr. Gla-sier also presented Mrs. Hardie with a gold mounted umbrella, saying how warmly they all recognized how she had borne her share in the toll and self-abnegation of her busband. He hoped the umbrella would be regarded as a token of their desire to see her

SECRETARY TAFT'S TRIP TO IDAHO.

He Went as Presidents' Errand Boy - Did He Foreshadow Supreme

Court Decision? A few days prior to the recent elec-tion President Roosevelt sent two of his errand boys to deliver his messages to the country. One of these, Boss Tweed's old attorney, now Secretary of State of the United States, Elihu Root, he sent to New York to support Hughes for Governor. The other, who first became known to fame as a judge who issued injunctions against workingmen, now Secretary of War of the United States, the Honorable Mr. Taft, he sent to Idaho to stump for the re-election of Governor Gooding. This looks ominous. might be an intimation that in the event that Gooding desired it he could have the help of the War Department to help him in his infamous work. After his re-election Gooding at once telegraphed his thanks to Roosevelt's man, Taft, for his assistance in the recent campaign. This, of course, is as it should be. The national administration is committed to the most shameless violation of rights supposed to be accorded citizens, and workingmen who prize dearly the few civic rights they have, will not forget that Presi-dent Roosevelt had previously given his approval to the feign of official thugs in Idaho.

One might also hazard the prediction that the endorsement of these crimes by the President is a hint as to what he wants of the Supreme Court in passing on the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

We hope the decision will be favorable to the prisoners, but one cannot expect too much when the President passes judgment before a decision is made. Should the mine owners be favored and the writ of habeas corpus be denied, it will be the most vital blow yet struck at the working class. The consequences of that decision would be far reaching. It might be another Dred Scott decision and, if so, The let us hope it will hasten the end of capitalism as that decision hastened the end of slavery.

CAPITALISTS IN ASYLUM,

BUT GET THE WEALTH. The decision of a sheriff's jury last mouth declaring the surviving heirs to \$2,000,000 insane, reveals a truth that is being pressed the world over by Socialists. The decision that they are incapable of managing the affairs of the estate does not mean that they shall cease to realize dividends. The workers will continue to produce wealth and capitalist revenue will be piled up in the name of the imbeciles. The lat-ter bestow absolutely no service whatever in the direction or management of the capital in which the \$2,000,000 is invested. Yet the fact of ownership confers the power 'to absorb the wealth produced by others.

If the workers can produce the wealth and allow the insane to take it, then why can they not produce it and keen it?

As for the management of the enterprise, why not make the management responsible to the producers instead of to the insane? The management and the criminal autocracy is striving to genius for it has all developed in the ranks of the workers and can be sub ject to popular control by the working

Perhaps if some of those workers now producing wealth for inmates of an asylum were to pay a visit to that institution they might be amused at some of the antics of these unfortunates, but it is questionable whether they can present a more ludicrous spectacle those who voted to continue producing wealth for those inmates to absorb. Not all of the feeble minded are in institutions of that kind.

FREE REPORTERS OF

THE GREAT FREE PRESS. Mighty capitalists secured the jobs

of two reporters yesterday.

One "Daily News" man wrote a story about the department stores and their drivers. This displeased state street merchants and they sent a grievance committee to see Victor

The publisher received them and decapitated the reporter, who had been with the Chicago "Daily News" for ten

This man had just left the office when John J. Mitchell of the Union Traction Co., and president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, colled up on the telephone and caused another reporter to be mustered into the unemployed army. His crime was "misquoting" the traction-franchise-

Most reporters know enough to handle state street stores and banks with gloves. When a newspaper writer is sent to state street or to a bank by a capitalistic daily he takes his job in his hands.

Anything the moneyed ones don't like causes a "kick" that is law to the publishers.-Chicago Daily Socialist.

FREE SPEECH IN WASHINGTON

Fifteen Socialists Arrested in Seattle on the Friday Night Before Election.

"Free speech is the priceless gem of the human soul."-Ingersoll.

The right to be heard in defense of one's position, is one of the most chershed traditions of this nation, but the masters in Seattle have placed a foreigner at the head of the police department of that village to suppress free

His methods are the methods of Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor" of Germany. Such tactics utterly and miserably failed in that country, and it remains to be seen whether imported tyrannical methods will succeed in a Republic after having failed in a King-

On Friday evening, the 2d of November, 1906, fifteen Socialists were arrested on the streets of Seattle for an attempt to exercise the rights of free speech, and after the arrests the com-rades were thrown into the filthy jail at police headquarters. The coarse ness, and the brutality of the jail officers is beyond belief.

After being thrown into jail their attorneys were not allowed to see

They were given a little sour bread to eat and some colored water to drink. This latter the jailer called coffee. The boys said that it was innocent of the charge, and it was acquited. Some of the prisoners offered to pay

for food, but were informed that the chief had given strict orders against this. Their friends were not allowed to bring blankets to them. By such petty methods this chief of

police hopes to smother the love of freedom. He has a lesson to learn, but moment's reflection shows that he is too stupid to learn anything. His mas ters may yet learn the lesson that all

The police of Seattle ordered the So-dalists to remove the words "Workingmen of all countries, unite", from their street banner. From this you can see that there are no classes in Washington.

The Socialists ignored their orders, and the banner still bears the words that so haunt the masters, Great activity still characterizes the movement in Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Additional or corrected returns recelved since last week are as follows Esset County-Carey, 1908, 1,555, Berkshire Co.-Town of Saugus-Carey, 28; 1905, 44.

Franklin Co.-Carey, 14; 1905. 32. Worcester Co.—Carey, 24; 1905, 63. Brockton—Carey, 642; 1905, 1,292. Dan White, Congress, 2,536. Reardon, State Senator, 1,489. Representative— 9th District-601; 10th District, 414; 11th District, 906.

Malden-Carey, 63; 1905, 144. Fitchburg—Carey, 311; 1905, 341. Timothy Richardson, Socialist nominee for Congress, received 1,210 votes. There was no Democratic nominee for

Waltham-Carey, 22.

"RACE SUICIDE" IN FRANCE. The vital satistics of France for 1905 have just been published, and

they disclose the fact that the total nber of births were 10,987 less than in the preceding year. This reduction in the birth rate is regarded as a national peril by the National Associa-tion, which is studying the matter, and which concludes that a couple that raises more than three children is en-titled to public gratitude and protec-

Just what "national peril" is inrolved in this disclosure is not mentioned, but it furnishes a significant commentary on the advice given the working class in each country bourgeois economists to keep the birth rate within the limits of our power to produce. This advice, of course, being based on the assumption that poverty comes from the tendency of population to exceed the food supply. The mo ment their advice is taken and the birth rate declines the same gentry see in it a "national peril" and advise more children rather than less. Roosevelt is the first to condemn a low birth rate as "race suicide" and he is followed by the French capitalists, who denounce it as a "national peril". The workers are damned if they do and damned if they don't, and, in fact, are damned anyway.

Captialist apologists should get to gether and determine whether they and their predecessors have been lying for more than a century or whether they are indulging in that sin now.

Probably Hearst will now be able to ignin tell us what he thinks of Murphy.

Workingmen, union workingmen what more do you need to know about Theodore Roosevelt as a friend of labor than that he wished to elect Gooding as Governor of Idaho?

HERE AND THERE. NEW YORK STATE.

Additional Returns of the Socialist Vote in the Different States.

Reports of the vote cast has come in very slowly, and in nearly all cases the reports are very incomplete, Among the minor news of the election we have received the following:

CONNECTICUT.

New Britain-Hull. Socialist, for Governor, received 130 votes. Debs, 1904, 79, Bridgeport-Hull, 235; 1905, 186.

Stratford-Hull, 8. Milford-Hull, 12. New Haven-S. P., 1,036; 1905, 808. S. L. P., 87.

DELAWARE. Wilmington-F. G. Houck, Socialist. for Congress, received 145 votes.

ILLINOIS. Incomplete returns in Chicago placed

the Socialist vote at 25,143 INDIANA.

Evansville, 630 votes; last year, 551. Indianapolis doubled the Socialist rote of 1904.

Terre Haute, incomplete returns give Reinbold for Congress 359 votes, Estimate of 900 votes in the entire district is made by the local comrades.

INDIAN TERRITORY

Ninety-three districts in Indian Territory for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, show Democrats, 1,317; Socialists, 387; Republicans, 235.

KENTUCKY. Louisville-Chas. Dobbs, Socialist candidate for Congress, Fifth District,

received 245 votes. NEBRASKA.

Omaha-Douglas County gives Taylor, Socialist, for Governor, 750 votes, 30 per cent gain over city vote last

NEW JERSEY.

Additional or corrected returns since ast week are: Irvington-1906, 77.

Pitsgrove-S. P., 6; S. L. P., 1. Passaic County (Paterson)—S. P., 1906, 691; 1905, 804 S. L. P., 1906,

422; 1905, 804. Dover-1906, 172; 1905, 127. Burlington County-1906, 61: 1905, 42: 1904, 67,

OKLAHOMA.

It is believed we have elected one delegate in Oklahoma, George Patterson, of Elk City. The count is pretty close. close. The Democrats, however, report him elected. J. E. SNYDER. State Secretary of Oklahoma

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Lawrence County South Dakota, 1,080 votes; in 1904, 819 votes. The total vote cast fell off about 25 per

cent. WEST VIRGINIA Wood County gives 352 votes for So-cialist ticket; 48 in 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Additional and corrected returns reeived since last week were as follows: Erie-In the county in which Erie is situated Maurer received 470 votes, of which 376 were in the city of Erie. Bethlehem-Maurer, 42.

New Gastle (County), Maurer, 502. York-Maurer, 185; 1905, 197. Schuylkill County-Maurer, Gov., 752; Gildea, Lieut.-Gov., 868; Desmond, Gov., S. L. P., 61; Clark, Lleut.-Gov., 99! Congress, Foley, 806. S. L. P., no candidate Legislature, Dailey, 1st Dist., 323; Lowery, 2d, 118; Gallagher, 3d, 110; Quinn, 4th, 220; Maul, Jr., 289

S. L. P., no candidates, Tarentum-Gov., Maurer, S. P., 41: Desmond, S. L P., 6 Lieut-Gov., Gildea, S. P., 41; Clark, S. L. P., 7 Congress, McConnell, 35

Lebanon-Maurer. 82; 1905. 41. Fifth Congressional District-781

1904, 753, Twenty-fourth 'Congressional Dis-trict-502; no candidate in 1904.

Eleventh Congressional District-Wm, Dettrey received 4,800 votes. The vote in this district in 1904 was 983.

Second Congressional District—327. No candidate in 1904. Clearfield-Maurer, 113; 1905, 25.

Beaver-Maurer, 12. Blair-Maurer, 88. Schuylkill County-Maurer, 818. McKean Co.-Maurer, 186.

WASHINGTON. State Secretary D. Burgess sends u-

the following "At this date (8th) nothing very

definite is known about our vote. The total vote cast for all parties has been remarkably light. That much is sure From all that I can glean, the Socialist vote has been increased in every part of the state, but the increase is rot large. "It is reported that the Socialists in

Everett elected one of their candidates. "The results of this campaign dem onstrate the necessity for more thoro organization. We must learn to do

"We must equip ourselves to meet the most adroit, cruel and relentless enemy that ever roamed the earth."

The Worker, 50c, a year. Subscribe,

Socialist Vote Shows Fall- Social Democrats Now ing Off from That for Debs in 1904.

Since last week we have received the following additional or corrected returns of the vote for John C. Chase, Socialist Party candidate for Governor of New York.

Wayne Co.-Chase, 32; Jackson, 9 Wyoming Co.-Chase, 28; Jackson, Schuyler Co.-Chase, 9: Jackson, 0. Batavia Co.-Chase, SI; Jackson, 18. Orleans Co.-Chase, 17; Jackson, 12, Seneca Co.-Chase, 52; Jackson, 8, Cortland Co.-Chase, 14: Jackson, 10. Saratoga Co.-Chase, 90; Jackson, 25,

Westchester Co.-Chase, 532; Jack-Suffolk Co.-Chase, 77; Jackson, 32. Peekskill Co.-Chase, 76; Debs (1904)

Putnam Co.-Chase, 5; Jackson, 1.

Allegany Co.-Chase, 60; Jackson, 16. Schenectady Co.-Chase, 525; Jack

on, 132. Limestone-Chase, 43; Jackson, 34. Plattsburgh-Chase, 28. Middletown-Chase, 60; Jackson, 14.

Utica-Chase, 218. Rome-Chase, 127 Rensselear Cor-Chase, 245; Jackson,

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Comrade McFall Declares That Social-

ist Vote Was Not Counted. There is every reason to believe that there was fraud in the counting of the Socialist vote in New Hampshire at the last election. It is difficult to

stimate the extent to which the Socialist ballots were thrown out, or left uncounted, but some idea can be formed by the following facts, to which attention has been called by Comrade W. H. McFall, our nominee for Gov-Speaking of the vote in Conernor. cord, he says:

"In my own ward, 3, the records show that only one Socialist vote was cast. Now, as a matter of fact, 10 and perhaps, 15 Socialists voted for their ticket. When I discovered that the returns only gave us credit for one vote in the ward I began to investi-gate. I personally called on 10 brother Socialists, and they were surprised, after we compared notes, to learn that only one vote was returned. They all declare they voted the party ticket, and are going to make oath to that fact before a notary public. These 10 men have interviewed five others, and there is no question but that 15 Socialist votes were cast in my ward.

"We shall demand a recount of the entire vote of the state. The returns from all sections of the state only give us 888 votes for Governor, and we have received no information regard ing the vote for congressmen in the two districts.
"Is 1904 the Socialist nominee for

Governor received 402 votes in towns and 34 wards in cities, and in the election just held those same wards and towns only gave us o37, or an increase of 135. I am convinced that at least 15 votes were cast in my own ward in Concord for our ticket, and with this condition what might they have done elsewhere?

"There are 37 towns this year which return votes for the Socialist ticket which did not cast a vote for the party two years ago."

MINNESOTA.

J. E. Nash, State Secretary of Minnesota, reports as follows:

"In the 13th Ward of Minneapolis. B. E. Roberts polled 811 votes out of 1.642; his only competitor (Republican) winning out by 20 votes. A recount will be called for. "In Two Harbers a coroner was

elected "Brainerd elected two Aldermen and gave an 80 per cent increase over the

Socialist vote of two years ago. 'M. A. Bratland was elected County Auditor of Norman County.

"Sleepy Eye gives promise of better things than her name would indicate. Six votes for Debs in 1904, and 33 votes for Socialism this year.'

- MONTANA.

Helena-A dispatch from State Sec retary Graham says that returns are very incomplete, but he estimates the vote for Hudson, Socialist candidate for Congress, at 7,000. A few Social ists were elected to minor offices.

No Governor was elected this year in Montana, and the entire state comprises one Congressional district. In 1904 Montana cast 5,676 votes for

MARYLAND. Allegany County-Eight districts out

of 28, 313 votes. Entire county in 1964 cast 137 Social t votes. Vale Summit Socialists, 42; Repub-Entire county in 1904

licans, 36; Democrats, 35. Sixth Congressional District-Ira Culp. 853. Same district, 1904, 534. Each of the five counties in the district

Fourth Congressional District, 587 votes. Had no candidate in 1904. Second Congressional District, 400, No candidate in 1904.

WISCONSIN.

Have Six Members of Legislature.

ELECT SOCIALIST SURVEYOR.

The four Socialist members of the Wisconsin legislature were each reelected with increased majorities, and Comrade Carl D. Thompson was also elected. This will make the Socialist representation in the Wisconsin legislature five in the Lower House and one in the Senate.

In the four-cornered fight for District Attorney, Comrade Thiel received 15,-668 votes, being defeated by 163 votes. Greene Co.-Chase, 52; Jackson, 16. Comrade Glaser was elected County Surveyor of Milwaukee County,

The Social Democrats in the Wisconsin Legislature are Carl D. Thompson, Frederick Brockhausen, Edmond J. Berner, William J. Alldridge, Frank J. Weber and Jacob Rummel.

COLORADO.

Haywood Will Receive from 13,000 to 15,000 Votes, Three Times That of 1904.

Thomas L. Buie, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Colorado, sends us - the following regarding the election: "It appears at present that Haywood

did not run very far ahead of the ticket. The vote will be somewhere between 13,000 and 15,000. This is an increase of fully 300 per cent over two years ago, but it did not meet the expectations of myself and many other workers in the Socialist movement in Colorado. "However, when we consider that

we begun the campaign with practically no organization and no I think we have done remarkably well. We have reached almost every point in the state with either literature or speakers, and have organized over 30 locals during the campaign. These we are going to endeavor to keep alive and growing and at the same time push the work of organization to other points that have not yet been organ-

OHIO.

Good Socialist Vote in Rearly All Parts of the Buckeye State.

State Secretary Klein reports the ollowing vote for Socialist Party candidates at various points in Ohio

Akron-Socialist vote, 1906, 352; in ummit County, 523. Ashtabula-1906, 185. Beaverdam-1906, 6; 1905, 6.

Bethel-1906, 21; 1905, 14. Cleveland (Cuyohoga County)-1906. 804; 1905, 1,833. S. L. P., 510. Columbus—1996, 1,003; 1905, 420. Findlay—1906, 326; 1905, 203. Han-

ock County, 405. Wyandot County, Fosteria-1906, 101.

Fremont (Sandusky County)-1906, 112. S. L. P., 12. Springfield (Clark County)-1906, 388; in the county, 446.

Dayton-1906, 1,350; in county, 1,500. Debs, 1904, 1,350. Hamilton (Butler County)-1906, 587;

Portsmouth-1906, 349. Wapakoneta City-1906, 13. New Waterford-1906, 25. Martins Ferry-1906, 135 Lake County-1906, 95; 1905, 79. Toledo-1906, 1,500. Wadsworth-1906, 46.

IOWA.

J. J. Jacobson, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, reports to The Worker as follows, under date of Nov. 9:

Basing the estimate on the returns so far received, the indications are that we have polled 12,000 votes in Iowa. For the first time in many years the Democrats put up a real fight, and of course we lost the sentimental vote of two years ago. The most serious loss occurred in Polk County. The returns from other parts of the state are slow in coming in, but the smaller towns and the farming communities generally show an increase over 1904." In 1904 the vote in lowa for Debs

as 14.847. Later—Comrade Jacobson has sent

is a further report, as follows: Some of the returns below for 1906 will be increased somewhat by reason of the fact that a number of precincts were missing at the time the vote was sent in to headquarters:

Muscatine County-1906, 318: 1904

Town of Fairbank-1906, 12: 1904.

Town of Nodaway-1906, 6; 1904, 0. Madison County—1906, 80: 1904, 127, Harrison County—1906, 126: 1904, 221. Town of Fraser-1906, 77; 1904, 123, Story County-1906, 88; 1904, 66. Boone County-1906, 279; 1904, 599. Black Hawk County-1906, 247; 1904.

Fayette County-1906, 103: 1904, 125. Town of Bellevue-1906, 16; 1904, 16. Town of Hiteman-1906, 193; 1994.

Mantus Township-1906, 122; 1904,

59.

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The Worker.

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"Volksweltung" should be separately decessed.

All commendeations should be written tills and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every let words should be put in as few decess and another should be put in as few more. Communications which do not compare with those parameters well be distributed in the more and the distributed in the decession of the should be decessed.

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York N. E. Post Office on April 6,

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

The Sectional Party has passed through it third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote; jico (Presidential)



Seriously, comrade, do you know of any means by which the progress of the Socialist movement would be better furthered and hastened than by the circulation of Socialist papers? We ask you to do your best to increase the eirculation of The Worker. It is particularly valuable to those who have just joined the party or may be just about to join. Read our premium offer cu another page, and then subscribe for The Worker and at the same time secure some work of standard value on the philosophy of Socialism.

THE CROWDED CITY.

In the forthcoming issue of the "Federation", a quarterly publication of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organization of New York. will appear a paper on the most densely populated blocks of the city. The paper is a study based on the census figures of 1905, and shows a remarkable growth in overcrowding in a single year. It reveals that there are in the Boro of Manhattan "no less than 51 blocks with populations of over \$.000 inhabitants each. The most popnious is not on the Lower East Slue. as might be supposed, but on the West Side, two blocks west of Central Part. This is the block bounded by West Sixty-first street Amsterdam avenue. West Sixty-second street and West End avenue, with a population of 6.173 people."

Fourth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Assembly Districts on the Lower East to have suffered most from conges-

4, yet 14 of the 51 crowded blocks crease in congestion:

"In 1900 the combined population of these 51 blocks was 182.581, or an average of less shining mark. To some few very 2.605 people to the block. In 1905 the total great people, it is no doubt regrettable. population had amounted to 177,088, the book average to 2,490. This was a total increase of 45,107, and an average increase per block of 884. These figures represent Bore of Monhattan Increased in polation from 1.850,003 to 2.112,380, sy mean that during these five years the you go to work same as you always do. ofully overcrowded was more than double

4 157 population, was the most populous in Manhattan, and the "honors" were with the Sixteenth Assembly District and the voted for Bryan in 1806 when McKin-Lewer East Side. To-day this bleck, with 5 008, must be contented with second place. Ley was elected? They were going to get something "right now". They were

these 51 blocks alone, "

astonishing. From a poulation of \$22, and density of 153 in 1900, it has grown to population of 4,325 and a density of 961 a 1905."

These figures show in bold relief the pigmy efforts of settlement workers to check the mighty tendency to congestion that prevails in these quarters. Like a great cancer this curse eats its way from block to block and from year to year draws more victims within its zone. To ignore its economic cause, the keeping of the worker's income to a beggar's mite, is to virtually acquiesce in its spread. Capitalist society, with its "reformers", whether of hypocritical or good intentions, is incapable of contending with this disease. The first condition for its extinction is the overthrow of capitalism itself, which breeds, nourishes and spreads it over an increasing area. And "reformers", of whatever type, gaged in relief work are very often a most reluctant to sid in this neces-

There is one phase of the labor question that Mr. Hearst's New York "Journal" never refers to. He is not aiding the employees of the department stores to increase wages or reduce the hours of the working day. Department stores are big advertisers. But that is a coincidence.

IS THE PRESIDENT SAFE?

The President had no sooner set sail for Panama on the battleship Louisiana than the Federal Grand Jury at Pittsburg began to bring in a series of indictments against the representatives of the United States Steel Corporation, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government by sending detective boiler tubes for use aboard the Louisiana. As it happens, these defective tubes have not yet been put in place on the boat, so we may feel that the President is safe from any danger of being sent to kingdom come by their deficiencies. It is, however, a fair question, and an interesting one, as to whether the boller tubes and other fittings of the Louisiana are really sound. If the very distinguished and honorable gentlemen who run the Steel Trust were willing to make their "honest graft" by skinning the covernment with defective boiler tubes for repairing its battleships, what assurance can there be that they did not get their "honest graft" out of the tubes furnished for the boat in the original instance? All can remember the armor plate "blow-hole" frauds of a few years ago. Now the boiler tube frauds come along by way of emphasizing the fact that a capitalist never grows weary in well-doingdoing people out of their wealth, that

But suppose the boilers of the Louisiana should blow up, and so put a period to the activities of President Roosevelt. What would the defenders of capitalism say? Would they denounce the owners of the Steel Trust as anarchists? Would "public opinion" demand that they be dealt out the strict rigor of the law for taking the President's life? It is hardly to be expected. In such an event, we should no coubt hear a great deal about a "visitation of nature", and "an act of Previdence".

No doubt the Louisiana was most carefully inspected before the Prestdent put his foot abourd of her. At the same time in a society every business part of which is based upon robbery and fraud, strange things may When he returns no doubt in the o not in the Lower East Side, future as in the past he will devote which shows that the overcrowding is all the energies of his strenuous being spreading. The writer gives the folgood fortune, but which may yet find in his own sacred person a more or system of society that has robbery for a foundation no man can be safe-not even the master robbers.

Mr. Roosevelt goes to Panama. then in population of 252.257 people, or Hughes goes to the mountains, while perfective of his escape are as yet known.

Per cent. What do these figures mean:

A young man in Connecticut by the that of the total of the born they name of Bourgeois is starving himself were all the political prisoners. The workmean, further, that 17 per cent of he name of Bourgeois is starving himself were all the political prisoners. The workmean, further, that 17 per cent of he name of Bourgeois is starving himself were all the political prisoners. The workmean, further, that 17 per cent of he name of Bourgeois is starving himself were all the political prisoners. The workmean, further, that 17 per cent of he name of Bourgeois is starving himself were all the political prisoners. The workmean, further, that 17 per cent of he name of Bourgeois is starving himself were all the political prisoners. The workmean, further, that 17 per cent of he name of Bourgeois is starving himself were all the political prisoners. of Manhattan between the rears 100; heen born in the bourgeois class in-and 1005 is constituted of the increase of these SI backs sine. been born in the bourgeois class in- to get a shake of his hand.-London Labor In 1900 the block bounded by Second and from work would have been no incon-

unded get something "right now". They were by Catherhoe, Mad'aon, Market, and Henry, and he Fifth street. Arenue D. Sixth street and Avenue C, have passed the 4.10, mark of them. The block third in population to day lies, not on the lower East Side, but helpere One Hundred and Twelfth and Direction of Henry George for Mayor of New One Hundred and Twelfth and First and Second syenues, far up on the elected? Then they voted for Bryan flock has hed a much lower growth that is again in 1990 and Mckiniey was re-

elected. Last year they voted for JAPANESE SOCIALIST PAPER Hearst for Mayor of New York and McClellan was re-elected. This year they voted for Hearst for Governor "losing your vote!" and getting something "right now".

Workingmen will miss a lot of their friends now, but the usual supply will be on hand in the next election.

As usual the workers did the voting, but they do not claim nor does the capitalist fear that they won.

Tho Socialists have never proclaimed their prowess as trust busters, it must be admitted they are having some success in destroying the trust workingmen place in capitalist parties.

The "World" asks what higher service could the New Jersey legisiature render than the defeat of Senator Dryden? The members can resign, can't they?

The Chicago "Daily Socialist" has taken up the fight of the employees of the department stores. Needless to say the "Socialist" does not get department store advertising.

When the President gets to Panama and begins the inspection of his "open shop" we trust no one will force him to join a union in order to throw up a shovel full of dirt.

HUMBUG HUBBARD.

Old father Hubbard he went to the cup-

When he got there the stink made him And so the poor dog was done.

If Roygrafter Hubbard should line up his

cupboard
And leave his poor dog alone
With roast-beef and lamb and veribest ham
He will find him stark dead on the bone.

If Upton Sinclair should ever be there When the Philistine Fakir is hung Or embalmed in a can of P. D.'s black

He will write up another affair. Let Hubbard keep on with his message to Miles

And describe how the beef won the fight; Tell us how it was done and the profits that won And the rest of the horrible sight

If Armour can hire such cattle as this To sing of the praises of swine, Let him try a full can of the stuff he began To write up at so much per line W. F. HAYWOOD,

THE COMPROMISER!

Sees both sides of the shield-with dif- labor. ferent eyes: Between two Rights, with nice precision

steers.
The double-headed King of Compromise. Not his to hold the scales of Life or Death, Not his, this nebulous invertebrate, Who heeds and scorns at once the vulgar breath,

Nor knows the fixity which stamp the

The kingly souls with instinct for the Vibrant to conscience and her trumpet

With clarity of vision, inward light, Anderrength to follow out their thought

-ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

GONE TO HIS REST. George Rashid is dead. Nine of our renders out of ten will have failed to observe the brief notices of his release from l'fe, however excited they may have been earlier by the dramatic accounts of his friendless wandering on this earth. This Syrian was a leper, and therefore the people, hearing the dread word, vented on him the cruel folly. Their ignorance made them fierce. customed dangers terrify, and this danger, the in main part imaginery, was surrounded with vague bleas that appalled. George Rashid left Elkins, in West Virginia, to go happen. We shall be very uneasy un-til the President has safely returned. pany tried to send him toward his destina-tion in a box-ear, but he was stopped at Philadelphia, from which burg the authorities astutely sent him back as far as Baltimore. He remained there in a box-car until the health authorities started him on the move again, only to have him stopped by lowing figures showing the great inerslarg he lived some days under a tree At Pickens, where he died, his Christia fellow beings fired at him in the shanty where he lived. The report was sent out that he died of heart disease. He probably great people, it is no doubt regrettable, cared little what they called it. Few men but it is nevertheless true that in a have met a fate as dreat as his.—Coiller's.

ESCAPE OF LEO DEUTSCH

Lee Deutsch, whom many of our readers will know as the author of "Sixteen Years in Stheria", has again been sent to this hell on earth, and has again escaped. No tells of universal discontent in Siberia. Ac ording to Deutsch, he was everywhere received with enthusiasm by the people, as

WAR WITH JAPAN.

remember the poor fellows who ple of California separating Japanese chilpre of Cantonia separating Japanese emi-dren from white children in our public schools, there will be appeals to patriotism clothed in the tinselity of rhetoric's most beautiful flowers. The wage slave living in the hevel will be told that the honor super East Side—an Mallan section. This block has had a much Noon growth that is again in 1990 and Mckiniey was re- Magazine.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

A Japanese Socialist monthly maga-zine, "Labor," will be launched in San and Hughes was elected. Talk about Francisco about Dec. 1. S. Oka will be the editor. Comrade Oka and wife returned from Japan two weeks ago and brought with them the necessary outnit of Japanese type, including a type-molding machine. The location vill be 680 Hayes street.

D. Kotoku, well known here, will begin publication of the "Socialist Itally News! in Japan about Jan. 1. A Socialist weekly is already published there, called Hikari (Light).

T. Sakai has translated "The Jungle" into the Japanese language, but cannot publish it until he has the consent of the capitalist owners. Comrade Sakai has translated and published such books as "Labor," "Jus tice," "News from Nowhere," and "Looking Backward." In the meantime the English edition of "The Jungle" is finding quite a circulation in Japan.

Comrade Kotoku sends his best re gards to the comrades in America.-Socialist Voice.

APPEAL FROM TRANSVAAL

The "Labor Leader" of London prints an appeal from Socialists and trade unionists from Johannesburg, Transvnal, Africa, asking for funds to aid in electing representatives of the working class to the Transvaal parliament. The appeal in part is as follews:

To our fellow workers in Great Britain Australia, America and other parts of the

Comrades -The Independent Labor Party and workers in the labor movement in the Transvani are on the eve of one of the greatest battles between capital and labor ver fought in any part of the world. With adults, divided by nationality, we have to face capital united in every way I to serve its own interests. The go ing industry here represents capital to the extent of over £200,000,000. There is still a larger vested interest in land. It has been authoritatively stated that some serenteen men own three-quarters of whole of the area of the Transvaal. They are further backed up by one of the larg st amalgamations of capital extant, with its headquarters upon the continent of Europe.

This body of capitalists have the control of the South African Fress, and dominat the governments of adjoining colonies, chambers of commerce and trade, and every legislative, municipal, and adu

chants and the middle classes.

Up to the present time the Independent Labor Party and Trades Unions have es-caped their machinations. We also submit that the importation of Chinese labor into this country had for one of its objects the crushing of the labor movement in its in-ception, he supplanting the white worker by a cheap, service, non-roting class of

trative hody thruout the country, besides subjecting to their own interpets, by indi-

rect ways, the wishes and freedom of mer-

The trade unions are of recent formation and owing to the terrible state of depression they are without funds. The committee making the appeal expresses the conviction that the depresdon was deliberately manufactured to drive out of the country workingmen who certainly will not support a government that cheapened labor for the

past three years. With ample funds the committee be-lieves that 35 seats can be entested and at least 20 may be captured for the workers, which will give them a strong fighting group in parliament. Without outside aid they can hardly contest one seat. The coming parlia ment will be elected for five yes a Chinese importation act will be renewed which would permit a glut of the labor market that is already swollen with the unemployed.

All contributions should be sent to the Bank of Africa (Johannesburg branch) to the credit of the Independent Labor Party, to be drawn upon by the following trustees: P. Whiteside, J. P., Town Councillor and General Secretary; S. A. Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association; T. J. Kneebone, J. P., Organizing Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Engineers (South Africa); and John Reid, J. P. Secretary, Pretoria Trades Council.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for the New York Campaign Fund:

E. Ackersten, List 19, \$3; M. Arons, List 65, \$1; William Babitz, List 77, \$4.65; Wm. Bartels List 93, 50c .: M. M. Bartholomew. Barriels, List 103, 50c.; M. M. Bartinolomew, List 104, \$5. Peter Blauer, List 101, \$1; \$5. Benaim, List 129, \$5.25; Peter Bleringer, List 170, \$1.25; Geo. Riumier, List 225, \$2.75; Frizz Frobe, List 525, \$1.50; Fred Gan, List 561, \$2.75; H. J. Goerkel, List 564, \$2.25; W. J. Ghent, List 501, \$2.75; Fred Knoell, List 561, \$2.75; Fred Knoell, List 561, \$5.75; John Abt, List 582, \$1.56; Abrille, List 561, \$5.75; John Abt, List 582, \$1.56; Abrille, List 581, \$5.75; John Abt, List 582, \$1.56; Abrille, List 582, \$1.75; Joseph Reiner, List 1975, \$2.25; Solomon Rosenstein, List 1556, \$0c.; John Punr, List 1384, \$1.75; Joseph Reiner, List 1556, \$0c.; Ignaez Schrey, List 1655, \$0c.; Otto Seegert, List 1700, \$2.51; G. R. Staring, balance List 1817, \$1.50; Jacob Stroble, List 1850, \$5; Elias Wolf, List 2003, 75c.; A. K. & S. K. Br. 6, List 2005, \$50 collected by R. Griess, \$3.25; do., List 2005, collected by Emil Boehm, \$3.50; A. K. & S. K. Br. 1, List 2005, 250; do., List 2005, 250; do., List 2005, \$2.50; List 96, \$5; Fred Bauer, List 101, \$1; S. Bennim, List 129, \$5.25; Peter Bieringer,

CHILD LABOR.

By George W. Downing.

All my spare money and energy being given to the Socialist Party. am firmly convinced that there is no etter way to stop the horrors of child labor than by rolling up a big Socialist vote. Every Socialist is a propagandist the abolition of child labor, and certainly no more solemn protest can be made than the protest at the ballot

The sacrifice of the little children build up useless fortunes to be squandered in vice-language cannot express the awfulness of it. And yet this is not the great crime. Our economic system itself is the great crime, child labor being only an incident of it. Not only does this system murder the babes in the factories, mills, and mines. It slays them in their mothers arms. It dispatches them with adulterated milk, meat, and medicine. It kills them in tenements with bad air and bad sanitation. It robs them of opportunity by robbing their parents of the wealth they produce.

The children, along with the rest of us, are in the grip of this cruel system, and the surest and swiftest way to liberate the children is to liberate all. The interests of the child are necessarily bound up with the interests of the parent. To permit the exploitaexploitation of the children-indirectly, if not directly.

Thousands of children are kept out of school, not necessarily to work, but because their parents are too poor to buy them books and clothing. And the parents are poor because they have been robed-robbed by the industrial despots of the world.

A child labor law might mitigate the evil somewhat, and Socialists will earnestly second any attempt to secure such a law. But we know that under this profit system the law will be shamelessly violated, as laws against food adulteration, railway rebates,

etc., are violated. Another reason why every one who opposes child labor should also oppose the present economic system is this: If secured the passage of a law prohibiting child labor and enforced it. you would at the same time enforce starvation upon a great many families that are dependent upon the labor of children. This is the reason given by Senator Nelson of Minnesota for opposing the child labor law. Certainly some provision should be made at the same time such a law is passed, for families dependent upon the labor of children. Of course it is a damning disgrace to our civilization that any family should be dependent upon the labor of children, while the Thaws and others are wasting in de bauchery the millions that they did This is only another indictment against the present industrial

system I wish to do everything in my power to stop the sacrifice of the children. but can see no way other than the destruction of the profit system. And as the Socialists are the only group of people in favor of doing this, I am therefore devoting all my energy to the advancement of Socialism.

SHORT CUTS. Like the abortive Anarchistic policy

of direct action, all such movements

But the other societies, much more powerful in the industrial centers, adas this of the I. W. W. have their origin in impatience and inexperience. The extreme Anarchist, impatient at the slowness the contemptible meanness and inefficiency of political action, is amazed and disheartened to discover in time that all his denunciations of politics are but the echo of the old-time thunders of laissez-faire politicians. It is for that reason that we find so many disappointed ultra-revolutionists become reactionaries. They are tired of the hard, slow, plodding work which is involved in the class conscious organization of the proletariat for the conquest of political power. They try a short cut, and find that it only brings them out on the old road, but far to the rear of the positions already conquered, and they are disheartened. It is the same, in a legree, with this I. W. W. move altho we have no reason to fear that the good Socialists who have given it a helping hand will be disappointed or even disheartened by its failure. Experience will teach them, as it has already taught others, that however un-satisfactory trade union organization may be, it is the form of economic organization of the working class wh has grown out of existing industrial conditions, and the only form possible in such conditions. The combination of the unions on the basis of class, as distinct from sectional or craft, interests, and the elimination of sectional antagonism and jealousies, is to be sought for and achieved by federation, not by the smashing of existing organizations and making a sort of mish-mash of the whole. We in England have long ago learned that lesson, and even in unions which comprise a variety of industries it is found necessary to organize each in a separate branch. The solidarity of an army is none the less because it is composed of a num-ber of regiments, and horse, foot, and artillery are organized separately. If they were all jumbled up together, it would be a mob, not an army.-London

1878, regarding commercial companies and particularly co-operative societies, is all the more liberal from the fact that when it was passed the "Socialist peril" did not exist. As it is, there A PLACE FOR GROVER. Up in New Jersey there is talk of send-ing Grover Cleveland to the Senate. There is probably no place where the ex-Presi-dent can find more congenial company, unless it would be on the Colorade Suis no obstacle, either legal or constitu-tional, that should impede the forma-tion and growth of such societies and their affiliation with other societies. preme Court bench.-Dixle Worker. in Germany, on the other hand, where

WHEN ALL IS LOST.

When wealth is lost, nothing is lost.

When health is lost, something is lost.

When character is lost, all is lost.—Motto

When character is lost, all is lost.—Motto

over the walls of a school in Germany.

THE SOCIALISTIC ORGANIZATION IN BELGIUM.

By Emile Vandervelde.

Intern tional S cialist movement. The sub-

ject treated by him in this issue is regarded by all sociologists and economists

as one of great significance. The late Hen

and judged it in the light of his observa-tions made in Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Germany, France, England

and the United States, considered it to be the most hopeful and promising of all

working-clas movements thruout the world.

Belgium is one of the smallest Euro-

pean countries. Its area (11,373 square

miles) is about equal to that of Massa-

chusetts. Delaware and Rhode Island

combined. Its population (6,693,000 in

1900) is hardly larger than that of Greater London. It can therefore pre-

tend to naught but an insignificant

part in European politics. But thanks

to its very advanced capitalistic devel-

opment, it constitutes a curious labora-

tory of social experiments, while the

strong organization of its working classes gives it a place of considerable

importance in the International Social-

Nowhere, perhaps, except in certain

states of the German Empire, does So-

cialism count so large a number of ad-

herents. Notwithstanding the inequity

of an electoral system that insures a

double or even a triple vote to mem-

bers of the upper classes, the repre-

sentatives of the working class in the

Chamber of Deputies number 35 out of a total of 166. Well nigh a fourth

of the voters support its ticket, and it can safely be said that, with universal

suffrage, at least one out of every three

But its numerical power is not the

only thing that distinguishes the Bei-

gian Workmen's Party among the So-

cial Democratic parties of the world. Its chief distinction is the close and

indissoluble union which exists among

labor union, co-operative and political.

In other countries, and particularly in

and co-operative societies usually hold

themselves aloof from politics, or at

least stand apart from the organized

parties. Only in very recent times has

a change toward a closer union been

In Belgium, on the other hand, all

labor unions and societies of any im-

portance, with the exception of the

glass workers, compositors and a small number of Christian co-operative socie-

ties, are affiliated with the Workmen's

Party. According to the latest statis-tics, there were 95,000 labor union So-

cialists out of a total of 182,000 organ-

ized workers. The Socialist strength

As for the co-operative societies, the great majority are not only commer-

cial, but also political organizations. Some of them hold to the Clerical

party, and to be admitted to any of

these one must fulfil his religious du-

ties and pledge himself to the defense

of "property, religion and the family".

here to the Workmen's Party. It is

necessary, on entering any of them, to

accept the Socialist program and agree

to the deduction from the annual pro-

fits of sums, more or less considerable,

for use in the party's general propa-

The various local federations that

compose the party present identical characteristics thruout the country. At

the center is the co-operative society, whose home, is Maison du Peuple, is

the labor unions, the political groups

tions, all of which constitute the fed-

erated organizations. In Brussels, for

instance, the co-operative society-la

000 families. Its business averages about \$1,200,000 annually. It has

butcher shops, grocery, dry goods and

department stores, a dairy and two large bakeries, which produce annu-

ally almost 12,000,000 loaves of bread

of 2.2 pounds each. This society de-

votes annually about \$10,000 to the

Socialist cause, and, moreover, furnishes free quarters to the seventy

groups belonging to the federated or-ganization of that city.

Similar organizations, tho in differ-

ing degrees of development; are to be found in all the principal centers.

Thus, in the very bosom of capitalist society, is found another society, like

a state within a state, the members of

which are united, not only by their po-

litical convictions, but by economic ties that become more binding as time

runs on, and that ensure a stable and

It may be interesting to learn the

special conditi. is that have made pos-

sible the growth of such an organiza-tion, so different from any that can

be found in other nations. First, there are the legal conditions. The twen-

tieth article of the Belgian constitu

tion proclaims the absolute liberty of association. Furthermore, the law of

enduring organization.

-includes about 20.-

the artistic and educational ass

Maison du Peuple

home also of the friendly societies

ganda.

thus about 72 per cent of the total.

the three branches of organization

France and England, the labor unio

Deputies would be a Socialist.

-Editor Independent.1

lst party.

gian working-class movement carefully

From the New York "Independent," Nov. 8.

[M. Vandervelde is one of the great Par- | Democratic Party, and to engage, directly or indirectly, in political activiliamentary Leaders of Belgium, being a recti member of the Chamber of Deputies and ties, one of the leading "intellectuals" of the But the the liberality of Belgian

legislation explains the possibility of the organization of the Workmen's Party, it does not explain that party's power, nor does it explain the motive which impels the workmen to choose afiliation with a militant party rather than the neutral position of mere membership in an economic group. The chief reason of the power of the Workmen's Party is unquestionably the economic structure countries. Belgium leads all the other countries of Europe as an industrial nation. Nowhere else is so large a part of the population given over to purely industrial occupations. The greatest part is employed in coal mines and in manufactures. From the French frontier, on the southwest, to the Prussian frontier, on the east, the coal pits have given birth to an uninterrupted industrial agglomeration. There it is that more than 100,000 miners work and suffer—the men who compose the solid nucleus of the Socialist army. Add to this the great number of cities, with their industrial populations; the per-sistency, since the Middle Ages, of co-operative tendencies and traditions. the extraordinary facility of railroad communications, making possible an intensive propaganda, and, finally, the bitterness of class antagonisms in a land which Marx has called the "paradise of capitalism", and the secret of the rapid growth and solid strength of the Workmen's Party will be easily understood.

But to understand fully the close union of the various factors of the Workmen's Party, one must realize the strong influence which partizan feeling always exerts among the Belgian population. All activities, all nts, it may be said, here take on a political complexion, or at least are affected by political considerations. There is not even an art association, or a charity institution, to say nothing of economic groups, that succeeds in keeping aloof from the existing political factions. Even at the time Belgian politics was confined to the struggle between the two bourgeois parties—the Liberal and the Catholic -the neutral groups were very rare. And to-day, in many provincial there are lawyers, doctors and tradesmen whose clients belong exclusively either to the Liberal or the Catholic party. Naturally, these divisions, at ready formed, have but deepened and broadened since the advent of a new representing a class just awaken-political life. When the Socialists of Brussels, of Ghent. of Antwerp, founded their first co-operative socie-ties they but conformed to custom in giving them a partizan character.

At first the co-operators saw in their organization only a means of provid-ing resources while they carried on their propaganda—a war machine, so to speak, to "bombard capitalist society with potatoes and four-pound loaves". Since then this conception has been considerably modified.

By reason of the circumstances attive societies are inevitably fused in the general Socialist movement. The progress of one necessarily involves the progress of the other. Almost all ialists become co-operators, and, consequently, co-operation gets the benefit of all Socialist propaganda, while reciprocally, by the very fact of their adhesion to the Workmen's Party, all co-operators are Socialists.

This is an essential point that suffices, in a large measure, to explain the varying attitudes taken by Socialists toward co-operation. When co-operation is merely a commercial enterprise, guided and informed by the petty spirit of individual econ gathering heterogeneous elements in vantages, it is naturally and properly condemned by Socialists as futile and of little consequence to the workers as a class. But when, as is the case in Belgium, co-operation is primarily a Socialist movement, composed of persons belonging for the most part to the same class, professing the same opinions, and pursuing the same social aim, the case is altogether different. Co-operation becomes then a sort of embryonic realization of Socialism, a preparation for and a promise of a so-cial order different from the present capitalist order as day differs from night.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Dealers 2,807 2,780 Bundles 2,476 Sold at office, samples,

exchanges, etc. 6,448 4,313 Total printed and circu-

Corresponding weeks last year 25,070 and 16,500, respectively. We find an

increase of nearly 500 in subs, but more than that may expire next week. Now that election is over we do not expect you to take a rest in the Adiror with Mr. Hughes, nor to talk about other things, as Mr. Hearst advises Our campaign now really begins in ed statement explaining the difficulties attending the publication of The Work-er. We need not only hustlers for subscribers, but hustlers for advertise-

DEMOCRACY vs. IMPERIALISM.

A Review of Modern Society in the Light of Ethnology and Economics, Showing That the Tendency of Capitalism Is Toward a Revival of Democracy on a Higher Scale, in Which Imperialism Will Be Inconceivable.

By Dr. H. S. Aley (deceased).

(From the Nebraska Independent, July 23, 1903.)

prove that primitive man began his career on this earth as an extreme individualist or anarchist, if you please. It also proves that the Ayran and Semitic races, who unassisted, worked their way from savagery to barbarism and thence to civilization, each passed thru many phases of economic and political development. This science also proves that there is a law of development that, in the last analysis, dominates all social institutions; such as the moral, religious, domestic and political life of the individuals comprising the body social. Ethnology teaches that, no matter how remotely two races may be situated from each other, that, making allowance for variations in natural surroundings, in the same stage of social development, the thoughts, acts and characteristics of these two races, as made manifest their social institutions, will be ch the same. In the light of the above teaching, we contend that all the stage of civilization called capitaiism have passed from anarchism to , thence to a higher status of individualism, and that all those who have reached a high state of capitalist civilization, like England, France, Belgium, Germany, and the United States, are now ripe for the change back to a higher form of communism.

Primitive Society.

g all primitive socieities the form of government was some type of democracy, and the unit of such sowas the gens, but as soon as gentile society, that was based upon communal property, gave way to po-litical society that is based upon pri-vate or individual property, then did the form of government change from that of democracies to republics and narchies as we now know them to-

Taking the above facts as the basis of our argument, and at the same time viewing the future in the light of the usion is that the tendency in all highly developed capi-talist states is not toward imperialism, as personified in monarchy, but, on the contrary, toward a higher type of democracy, to harmonize with the higher type of communal property that, in the near future, must take the place of the present system of private property in all capitalist countries if al progress is to continue.

The history of the Aryan and Semitic races proves beyond doubt that the line of least resistance, socially, has been from individualism to communism, from communism back to individualism, and the logic of events now goes to show that the line of least restance, socially, for the further progress of these two races is from individualism back to communism. If this proposition be true, then all savage, barbarian and semi-civilized nations nust follow in the footsteps of the Aryan and Semitic races would they live in harmony with the law of social

Government in Gentile Society.

order that we may show clearly, in fact, prove, the above thesis, we shall draw very freely from Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society". He di-vides the prehistoric period into six ethnic stages—three of savagery and, to one not a member of his gens. With of barbarism, the last stage of barbarism ending with the discovery of the phonetic alphabet that, in turn, ushered in the historic period, or civilization. He shows, after the first stage of savagery up to the advent of civilization, that all property practically was held in common by unit of gentile society, usually the gens, and that, as we stated in the beginning, the government was some form of democracy.

Under primitive society the gens was the unit and it was composed of a consanguine family, with the same name and the same language. A phratry was composed of a number of gens that spoke the same language. A tribe was composed of a number of phratries speaking the same language. A confederation was composed of a number of tribes speaking different dialects of the same language.

Morgan shows that government un-der savagery and barbarism passed

thru three stages, the first stage or rorm being a council of chiefs elected bers of the gens; the sec ond was a government co-ordinated between a council of chiefs and a general military commander, one repremilitary functions of government. Both the council and chiefs were elected by the members of the gens. The third stage was a form of government that was composed of a council of chiefs, an assembly of the people and a gen-eral military commander, who, toward the end of gentile society, evolved into

The Aztecs.

The Spaniards took the Aztec con-deracy for a monarchy, but in this federacy for a monarchy, but in this they were mistaken. These people were in the second stage of barbartsm and the gens of the Axtecs held their of Solon (B. C. 594) and Cleisthenes erty had become created in masses, the ownership of land was changed think a few shillings a day to lands in common. Montezuma, the (B. C. 599), and as a result property and its influence and power began to

Modern science, in the domain of supposed king, or monarch, was sim-stanclogy, supplies ample evidence to ply the general military commander of the Astec confederacy. This confederacy was composed of three tribes and was governed by a council of chiefs and a general military commander. Each of these three tribes was supreme in the administration of its own local affairs; in fact, stood in much the same relation to the confederacy as do our states to the federal government.

In primitive society, the gens was prior to the phratry, the phratry to the tribe and the tribe to the confederacy. The phratry was the unit of worship, also the unit of military organization. While the general milltary commander was at first elected by the members of the tribes, for life usually, after a time the office became hereditary in one particular gens archy. When discovered by the Spanlards, the custom of the Aztecs was to elect their general military commander from the Aztec tribe, but the power of electing their commander had already passed from the hands of the people into the hands of the council of chiefs, who, in turn, were supposed to represent their respective phratries. The general military commander could take no decisive step without first consulting the council of chiefs. This council had the power to depose its head or military commander and elect his successor.

Their form of government was a nodified military democracy, as the council of chiefs was elected by a general council of the more influentia The Peruvians when conquered by Pizarro were in about the same status of barbarism as the Aztecs when conquered by Cortez.

Indian Confederacies.

Aside from the Aztecs, all the other aborigines of North America in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were in the last stage of savagery and the first and second stage of barbarism. The form of government in all was much the same. At this time severa confederacies had already been formed, the more prominent of which were as follows: The Iroquois, composed of five tribes; the Creeks, composed of six tribes; the Ottawa, composed of three tribes; the Dakota League, composed of seven council fires, and the Moque, in New Mexico, composed of seven pueblos. All these were military democracies, in which the mem-bers, of the gens ultimately ruled. The higher they were in the scale of de-velopment the nearer they approached the types found in Mexico and Peru, such chiefs as Montezums and under the Incas. These two confederacies were rapidly approaching the same stage of social development when discovered by the Spaniards as was Rome at the time of Romulus, B. C. 753. and Greece under the leadership of Solon, B. C. 594.

Greece Under Gentileism. In primitive Greece, the same as South America, the gens was the unit of the social system, not the family. as many suppose. Under gentile socie ty the family was not and could not be a unit, as the husband and wife, save in rare exceptions, belonged to different gens.

At the time of Solon, descent was in the male line; the property of a deceased citizen went to his gens, as, under gentileism, he could not will it slight modification the gens, phratry and tribe regulations of the Greeks were the same as the Iroquois. The Grecian phratry was a combination of ternal purposes. It was also the unit of military organization. In other words the tribe went to war by phratries. The gens had its Archon, or chief, who also officiated as priest in the religious observances of the arch who presided at its meetings and officiated in the solemnization of its religious rites. Each gens, phratry and tribe spoke the same distant of the same language. The Basileus was a chief who stood at the bead of each tribe. He also possessed prestly func-tions, but it is not known that he had any political power.

Greek Confederacy.

During the heroic period of Greece-B. C. 800 to 750—the Athenian govern ment bore a close resemblance to the Aztec and other American confedera-cies that had reached the second status of barbarism, as it was composed of three parts, viz.: first, a coun ected by the chiefs of the gens from their own number; second, the Agora, ple who desired to participate in its chief, who possessed the attributes of a judge, priest and commander of the ilitary forces. In the Agora, assembly, all questions of general in terest were discussed and then voted upon by a show of hands, and such usually influenced the council in

The Athenian gentile military dem ocracy was transformed into a politi-cal democracy under the leaderships of Solon (B. C. 594) and Cleisthenes censed to be communal and became individual.

The economic or industrial revolution that made this change of ownership possible had been going on for 200 years. Not, however, until Cleisthenes had discovered the idea of the deme or township was the political revolution that changed the system of ownership made possible.

In short, the system of production was individualistic before private property in land was a possibility.

Rome Under Gentileism.

Previous to the time of Romulus (about 753 B. C.), the Romans comprised a loose confederation of thirty tribes. They were then in the upper status of barbarism. The Roman gentile society was composed of gens, curia and tribes that finally united in a confederacy. Ten gens made a curia and ten curia made a tribe, but, under the leadership of Romulus, all the curia were combined into three tribes The government comprised an assem-bly of the people, to whom all important matters were submitted; council of chiefs or senate, composed at first of 100 members or one for each gens, but after, the number of senators was raised to 300, that is, 100 for each tribe; lastly, there was a head, war chief, or Rex. who also possessed certain religious functions.

In short, the Roman government, in this status of barbarism, was practically the same as that of the Aztecs, Peruvians and Greeks in the same stage of social development.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS COMPARED.

To bring out more clearly our contention that the social customs of mankind are, in the main, determined by a law of social development, we will briefly compare the leading social characteristics of Rome, Greece, and the Iroquois confederacy in the same status of barbarism. They are as fol-

Rights, Privileges and Obligations of the Members of the Iroquois Gens.

(1) The right of electing its Sachem and chief; (2) the right of deposing its Sachem and chief; (3) the obligation not to marry in the gens; (4) the muof deceased members; (5) recip obligations of help, defense and redress of grievances; (6) the right of bestowing names upon its members: (7) the right of adopting strangers into the gens; (8) common religious rites (9) common burial place; (10) a counci of the gens. (From Morgan's "Ancient Society", p. 71.)

Rights. Privileges and Obligations of the Members of the Grecian Gens.

(1) Common religious rites; (2) mutual rights of succession to property of deceased members; (3) a com mon burial place; (4) reciprocal obligations of help, defense and redress of injuries; (5) the right to intermarry in the gens in the case of orphans daughters and heiresses; (6) the possession of common property, an archon and treasurer; (7) the -limitation of descent to the male line; (8) the obligation not to marry in the gens ex cept in the specified cases; (9) the right to adopt strangers into the gens; (10) the right to elect and depose its chiefs. (Ibid, p. 223.)

Rights Privileges and Obligations of the Members of the Roman Gens.

(1) Mutual rights of succession to property of deceased gentiles; (2) the possession of a common burial place; (3) common religious rites: (4) the obligation not to marry in the gens (5) the possession of lands in common; (6) reciprocal obligations of (7) the right to bear the gentile name; (8) the right to adopt strangers in the gens; (9) the right to elect and depose its chiefs. (Ibid. p. 285.)

Taking Rome as the best example of what course political institutions took in ancient and classical times, with the Arvan race, and we find they evolved, under communal property, in the strictest sense of the word from pure democracy to military democracy. tary democracy was gradually transformed into a monarchy, which form of government lasted for about 250

Rome's Economic Revolution

It was during this period of Roman history that the economic revolution was completed thru which communal property was transformed into individual property. In the year 508 B. C., the Roman republic was established, which lasted until the year 27 B. C., at which time the Roman empire came into exstence; it, in turn, lasted until A. D. 476 when Rome as a nation ceased to be. Be it remembered that the political institutions of Rome, under the republic and empire (a period of 984 years), was based upon private property, while under the kings, the system of ownership was mixed, being part communal and part individualis-

When the barbarians came in-who were still gentiles, and as such held their lands in common—the institutions of Rome became blended or with those of its conquerors. and civilization was deflected from the straight course it had been pursuing for nearly 1,000 years and resulted in a new social system-the feudal-that mongrel or cross, economically in that it was semi-communal and semi-individualistic. Using a biological term to express our meaning, and we might say the feudal system was atavistic in that it was a reversion to the ancestral type, socially, or to the conditions that existed under the kings, B. C. 753 to 508, but in a higher or, at least, more complex form.

Influence of Private Property. Morgan says (p. 341): "When prop-

REV. THOMAS R. MALTHUS AND PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

tion".

'That the people might have called he clothed himself in silk.

'And surfeited himself on cream that they

He fed five hundred servants that the poor

might not lack for bread, And had his vessels made of gold that

deserving poor, "He did no useful work himself that they

But one discordant note has been

heard thus far from the camp of this

class, and this comes from no other than President Roosevelt. More frank

Roosevelt punctures an "eternal law"

that has been a source of comfort to

his employers for more than a century

In advising large families he took no

That Roosevelt should give such ad-

vice is not surprising. As a representa-

tive of the capitalist class he performs

a distinct service to them in advising

the working class to increase their

supply, so that the "labor market"

may be over-stocked. The capitalist

has always recognized this as an es

sential condition for his supremace

should the workers not accept his

assurance regarding the "natural"

But Roosevelt, like others from Na

poleon down, imbued with military

large numbers of proletarians if "can-

non fodder" is not to run short in

case of war. The ideal of the men of

carnage is large families, so that the

god of war may not be deprived of

its victims. Roosevelt would be a prophet and cannonized by the ruling

We can leave it to those devoted to

the defense of capitalism to reconcile

Roosevelt's demand for larger families

and theirs for smaller ones. One thing

s sure. Roosevelt is no more sincere

in bolding that larger families will

bring "blessings" to the workers than

would. Both know that with the oppor-

tunities of employment possessed by

the capitalist class, the toolless work

ers must struggle in the social pit with

each other to get employment. Their

number must always exceed the jobs,

and if machinery does not recruit the

unemployed fast enough, they will not

ural" law by securing the over-supply

thru emigration. Roosevelt would

meet this necessity by boldly urging

the workers to increase their numbers

hesitate to interfere with their "nat

others are that smaller ones

class if in Russia to-day.

ideals, recognizes the necessity

is he in voicing the real desire of

they might have more lead.

might have more of milk

might do the more."

population is his cry.

necount of it

law.

By James Oneal.

In the infancy of the capitalist system when the ruling class in England was confronted with the horrors of its rule, there was need of some explanation of why women should be hitched to cars in the mines, children murdered with twelve to fifteen hours of toll and why large numbers should be reduced to pauperism.

Serfs had been released from the soil and transformed into "free laborwith the predictions of the learned that this was to be the golden age of labor. Instead it proved their courge. The blue books and official enquiries at the time revealed a depth of human suffering that has scarcely been equaled anywhere since. Large sections of the worknig class were lit erally starving with insufficient nour ishment or dying with none at all.

The capitalist class that had suc eeded the lords of the soil as the ruling class searched for some one who vould "explain" the terrible effects of its rule and was not long in finding him. Fitting, too, was the fact that a "man of God", Rev. Thomas R. Malthus, should volunteer to perform this

service.

In his "Essay on Population", Malthus informed the lords of the factory that it was not the unpaid labor that flowed to them in a stream of profits that caused the worker's distress. The fortunes made in a few years by the English capitalists had no relation to the pitiable condition of "free labor" according to this vicar of God. But it was due to a "natural law" wherethe world is peopled faster than the increase in the food supply. Of course the lords of the factory were not to be afflicted with the penalty of this "natural law". It was "natural" only insofar as it applied to "free labor". Not only was it a "natural" law, but many other "men of God" proclaimed it a law of an all wise "providence", and to rebel against it was little short of implous.

If increase in the food supply did not keep pace with the increasing of mouths to feed, was it no evident that some must suffer? Well many were suffering, which proves the lack of food supply. Isn't that plain? Occasionally a communist would point with a suspicious finger to the pile the lords possessed but could not eat and for lack of which the workers were dying. "Natural law" was forgotten in such instances, at least long enough to close the "disturber's mouth and clap him in jail.

From that time on the capitalist and his learned poodles, especially of the university, have taught that the workers suffering is in the main due to over-population and advised "moral restraints", with the object of decreasing the size of the family. For more than a century it has served as a baim to the conscience of the sweater. By ascribing the effects of his rule to "nature" or his God he relieved himself of any further thought of the "worthy poor". Except for an occasional excursion into philanthropy he dismissed the question from his mind. He even swelled with his virtues when reflect ing that his position enabled him to "give employment". This smug ex-ploiter that has become a fixed type is aptly portrayed in the following

lines: "Now Dives daily feasted and was gor geously arrayed.
"Not at all because he liked it, but because

'twas good for trade. he felt in society, slavery came in. Again, he says (same page): "With property came in also the principle of ristocracy, striving for the creation of property, which has controlled society to a great extent during the compara-

tively short period of civilzation. has

given mankind despotism, imperialism

monarchy, privileged classes and, final-

y, representative democracy. On page 342 he continues: "It seems probable that democracy, once universal, in a rudimentary form and repressed in many civilized states, is destined to become again universal and

supreme. Man Will Master Property.

Again, on p. 552, Morgan says: Since the advent of civilization, the outgrowth of property has been so immense, its forms so diversined, its uses so expanding and its management so intelligent, in the interest of its owners, that it has become, on the part of the people, an unmanageable power. The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation. The time will come, nevertheless, when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property, and lefine the relations of the state to the property it protects, as well as the obli-gations and the limits of the rights of its owners. The interests of society are paramount to individual interests and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. A property career is not the final destiny of mankind. The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence, and but a fragment of the ages to come. The dissolution of sobids fair to become the termina tion of a career of which property is the end and aim, because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education foreshadow the next nigher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending. It will be a revival, in a higher form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient gentes."
We have seen that the industrial

revolution in genttle society, by which

but in so doing he deprives the sweaters of labor of a consolation that has sustained them for years, and has relieved their God of an indictment that was mean, to say the least.

ed the political revolution by many

years, so in modern capitalist society

is the industrial or economic revolution

preceding the political revolution that

will institute the change from individ-

ual back to collective property. The Industrial Revolution

To-day this industrial revolution is practically complete, in that the dominant work of present capitalist society is being done on a collective basis and hile the ownership of the dominant industries under capitalism to-day is. in a sense, collective, strange as it may seem the collectivity that does the work in these dominant industries does not own the product that comes into being as a result of their collective effort, but, on the contrary, this product collectivity, viz : the shareholders in the trusts and joint stock companies that to-day are dominating the industries of this and all other canitalist

The political revolution will have een completed when the ownership of the land, machinery and all other natural and social opportunities shall have been transferred from the hands of these modern brigands-the above shareholders-to the whole social body the entire collectivity.

Collective Ownership The road to social progress lies in

this direction. Once this political and industrial revolution is complete then imperialism, as personified in a monarchical form of government, is inconceivable. Hence, if our contention be logical.

that the line of social progress, for capitalist society, is toward the collective ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution, then we conclude the modern world is tending toward democracy, not imperialism

ROBERT BURNS AND J. P. MORGAN. J. Pierpont Morgan has just brought

to the United States a large number original manuscripts of Burns' poems and letters, which are said to have cost him about \$200,000, and for which he paid \$10,000 duty. If Burns was living, Morgan would be exploiting him, and would the ownership of land was changed think a few shillings a day too much

AN IRISHMAN'S LETTERS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

They Are Only Kiddin'.

Dear Misther Editor:-Now wid re gard to kidding, when I kem first to this city one day I met a little gocart wid a nurse behind it, and the est little craycher of a baby inside that you ever could hardly see layin' on its back studying asthronomy. I cherriped to it and I sez, sez I, "Hello, baby! Whereupon its little fist kem out like a flash of pugilism. An it said: "Im no baby! I'm a boy." How forward, says I to meself, the people are in their cradles, and yet how backward when they get out of them.

When our own kid killed the only capitalist class; the desire that has ever possessed this class even while live stock the family ever kept in a glass globe on the parlor window. chanting us their song of "over-populawhich was two goold fishes for ornament, I asked him who perpethrated the The "preventive checks" and "moral krime on the harmless craychers, and restraints" they have urged to keep he, giving way to a fit of the family the size of families down, are proimaginativeness, described a bogey claimed "race suicide" by the strenupoliceman who kem in with whiskers ous one. Nay, he is not a good citiand arrested or killed the fishes. I zen who does not leave a large family, hadn't the heart to wallop him for b according to Roosevelt. Increase the ginning politiks and poethry so young. A child, you know, lies according to innocence, a fool lies accordin' to Right here it may be said that in the discussion of Roosevelt's views on his ignorance, a rogue des accordin' to his estimate of the hearers' stewpidity. "race suicide", none of those in his camp have realized that their accept-How stewpld, then, must those people ance means an abandonment of the be, Messrs, Root and Roose-velt, when 'natural" law by which merciless exthey believed that story of how Hearst ploitation has been "explained" murdhered Misther McKinley.

Do You Know When You Are Insulted?

If you do not, my dear youth, you re still in the land of lemons, so to spake. I was waiting to finish makin' up my mind, and I want another ball of sthring. Just think of any capitalist newspaper wanting to get McKinley assassinated. Even if he did squint, and he didn't, what would a capitalist newspaper want to see that valewable life taken away for? Now the sorest part of this story for you and me is our common sense convicable that navther Mr. Root nor Mr. Rusevelt believe they were kidding us. What, then, do they believe about you and me? They are no kids themselves. Their horns are hard enuff. Who are the kids? Do you see the estimate taken of your intelligence by the ruling class? Do you resent it? Or you not know when to feel insulted? I am making up my mind I want another ball of sthring

The Historicks of Police Craft.

You can be kep laughing all the year round if you study the anticks of kid glove commissioners when they take up the police department. There is a dhry smile in the intayrior of a police man's anatomy as he looks on the swell kids thrying to play sojer, judge. jolly good fellow and imperor of the uniform, all in one-from Roosevelt to Bingham this has been the comedy of

Mulberry sthreet.

The police have now had so many shake-ups at the hands of these disin therested church members that there s really some danger of them becoming impartial in the discharge of their Already complaints are heard that their sticks are not hitting the heads that are looking for better wages so hard as they used to. What! the foundayshin already beginning to slip from under us? Is the bludgeon

Death comes scientifically; don't you forgit it. The capitalist has too many packs of cards for a man with only wo hands to play solitary all the time. When bossism becomes too big it is because its sense and spearit of authority use up all its thinktion. The man that has to give too many ordhers must wait till after many of his ordhers are carried out to find the rayson av them, and then he cannot either; but what matther does it make? It is of more importance that they should ordher and maintain the right of one class to give all the ordners that we should get right ordhers. Sure they can always give new ones. The chief pint is to-have the people to ordher. The ruling class must have itself on top, and it must continue to learn how to stay on top by its own mistakes. And it will never see its own mistakes av you don't tell them. Now, there are two sorts of people underneath telling them. One is the reformer who tells enuff to keep capitalism a little longer there: the other is the Soshilist who tells plainly that the givil himself couldn't stay up there much longer, for the rayson that the capitalist class is mussing itself up with too many paradones and impossibilities. The cost of getting people to thrust you and hit for you when you don't thrust them, is one of the faytal tuboggins down which capitalism is sliding. The cost of bars, benches, bludgeons and all the rest is ayting up the profit of the sistem, and he must come down with his tail or his wings, whichever

I have heard from a frind of mine up in the state of New York that th shakers' remedies used to be considhered highly of. I know I had an ow time piece of a watch merelf which I kep going for many years by meerly shaking it. But I tell you now, when a thing is nearly dead shaking up is a poor remedy. This is what the swell meb of New York are beginning to think of the effect of perpetually shake ups on the policeman's sistem

he wares.

You Don't Say So! When I was first enthering the crim-

nal class thransportation was an awful word, and it is still purty awful There is a thransportation company of New York City which does not propose to allow union men to sit on the same auto with the higher class of musthers. But whether it is in order to protect the morals of the union from beholding the shady side of life as it is lived in some of these combinations of sotel and ney (Australia) Worker.

prothel, the present alleged hostility is sensitiveness to having your maynials tell you how to run your business. It was bad enough to have it in the facthories and shops. When it creeps so near to the domestic aither of class pride as the modern coachman. why then it is time for Mr. Meade of the thransportation company to git up on his legs and bark, and say something. And the first thing he barks is. that there's too much politics in the police department. You don't say so, Mr. Meade! Do you really mean that as new, Misther Green Meade? Why, sense ever a whisker could howld a hayseed in New York state that whisker and that hayseed have been politically on the still hunt for the police of New York City. What you are afraid of (but I'm afraid you needn't be) is that the police may not at all times hit the people as hard as you want them to be hit; you are afraid that they may not be as unjust as your injustice requires. You are afraid some people's politiks are getting into the police. But I am afraid, my dear Meade, you

When you hear a fellow whistling ion-partizan, bowlt your doors. He is a rogue. They all want politics in the police. But Misther Meade is going to call in the milisha, too. Now nayther the police want to be misthrusted, nor the milisha to be thrusted too much as your servants, Misther Mende. Some of them may also join the growing crowd which would rayther serve their country than you-the crowd that is looking for public raysins as well as private ordhers. It is not with strings, but with brains, a serious and useful business should be conducted. Mither Meade.

High-Priced Class Consciousness.

needn't be afraid.

The business men of America are oaying higher for their bither obstinacy against working class appearance of dictation than we are willing to give them discredit for. The business men of America have been kept from ridiculous failure before the other business men of the commercial world only by the vastness of the counthree. They are often a sentimental lot of incompetents sacrificing business all the time to their own swagger and conceit

of lording it over labor.

The self-made man of America is the outcome of so many square miles of nature and he is only a joke, a frenk, who mingles business with the pleasant fury of pathryotism and lambasting the workers. Bye and bye they will use up a lot of their valewable time looking around the corners for the spot where they lost their busi-

ness. I know the spot, 'tis Mount Arrogance. By the Light of Our Darkness. There is some throuble, I hear, brewin' for some New York manufacturers that are practising payonage in the Southern indushries. The president, I hear, is intherested. Av coorse he is ntherested. As usual. For it is a subject on which he may do some wigging without effecting the undherstandin'. You see payonage won't payonage, or on childhood, either, any nore; its gone out; it was the last effort of chattel slavery to keep alive until it discovered wages. The histhory of civilization has been the histhory of the slave thrade changing its dirty

linen to rejuice expenses and meet the times. The last washing day was on Nov. 6, 1906. And Mr. Hearse is hung out to dhry. The original slave owed you a debt of gratichewd for every whipping you did not give him, for every abominable task you didn't give him. And when one day the worlds masters found a commercial ekivalent, for which every workingman sowld his day by the piece or by bits, that's the time they got you. Instead of owning and bothering about you and your family henceforth they own the tools thru, and that's where they got you, Well, once upon a time, as the story tellers say, the boss had no small change to pay you with, so he up and gev you grub and rags for it, and then he sent in the bill for the amount of cash you oughter have paid him ef he hadn't gev them to you insted of the money. They who praktis payonage on the

bodies of the workers are applying the primitive elements of our civilization. Payonage is sacred to all rulers. Let no indiskreet hand touch it. It is wagery without its clothes, and wages is the same baby dhressed. Modern wage labor projuices all wealth and gets paid in cash for quarther of it. and remains in debt to the employer for the three-quarthers it was not pald for, and it takes him the remaindher of his life to ketch up to the head of that shadow of himself which keeps rouning on before him forever and ever and amen, till at last he bequenths his bones to Misther Potter. vho keeps a berryin' field outside the city. The evolushin of society has left us with a big commershit masheeners for projuicing an everlasting arrear-And every fresh business thransage. ackshin moves the debt of peonage and proletarianism down upon the white-shouldered nagroes. And it is out of this sthrange obligashin that the moral system of the pope. Misther Rusevelt, arises. A fine old farce for free America.

"PROVIDENCE" OR PROF!T?

Don't blame the sins of capitalism on Providence. A woman was con-plaining to a doctor that Providence had seen fit to take her little child. when the dector interrupted her with the remark. "Providence had nothing to do with it; it was dirty milk."-Sid-

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

Twenty-Three of Them, in Conference at Rochester, N. Y., Get a Message from J. C. Hogan.

In October twenty-three bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church held a conference in Rochester, N. Y., and on the 27th Comrade J. C. Hogan of Nepera Park, N. Y., addressed them as a Obristian Rocialist. The following elatian Socialist. The following is a part of his address:

Gentlemen:—I come pefore you as the spokesman of a company of Chris-tian Socialists, acting as individuals, siring to call your attention to very portant social and economic truths.

believe that nothing is more imortant to the preacher of the gospel than the conditions in which the peowith the message of God's law and To-day those conditions are hor-

Some months ago our committee w. York asking your agents if they had any tracts, papers or publications pertaining to the social and economic achings of Christianity. A long and solemn silence" followed. In reonse to a second letter we received copy of your book and tract catalog. it we could find nothing concerning the social and economic teachings of Christianity therein. Again our committee wrote the Book Concern, en-closing stamps, and carefully explaining the character of the tracts or pub-lications wanted, and urged that a few samples of anything pertaining to the social and economic teachings of Christianity be sent to us. This resuited in our receiving twenty tracts or small booklets on various subjects, one of which contained a single word or hint concerning the problems of our day or the social and economic teachings of Christianity.

The Methodist Book Concern. Thus we found that, notwithstanding the strife and crime, sin and poverty, murder and erine, sin and poverty, murder and misery necessarily involved in the struggle for economic existence under present systems, the Methodist Episcopal Church could not furnish as much as a tract pertaining to the social and economic teachings of the Bible or to explain her attitude toward the social, economic and indus trial problems of to-day:

No tracts or publications on Child Slavery, Licensed Saloons, Political Corruption, Social Conditions, Insur-since Frauds, Industrial Affairs, Socialism and Capitalism could be obern for love or money. We then decided to ask you Bishops

for a hearing. And in this connection haps it will be of interest to you to know what the masses of the people are thinking and saying about you men and your churches. We trust you will be patient, and remember that we are not necessarily your enemies beare the wounds of a friend". We might read hundreds of letters, but we will only quote a few. Whether right or wrong, here are samples of what the people are saying:

The People and the Bishops.

The managing editor of one of the ablest and best known papers in the States, , whose father and grandfather were pioneer Methodists, and at whose home in Ohio the early Bishops of the Methodist Church were frequent and welcome guests, says:

"It occurs to me that you could do noth og better than point out to these Reverence antiemen that their attitude opposing So cialism is identical with the attitude adopt The (sectorian) church has always and at all times upheld the existing regime no matter what form it took, whether king, slave-master, fendal lord or enplain of industry."

at in my desire for truth I discovered that

I must decide for God or the denomination that means, so I am a Socialist.

A literary man writes:

"I think the so-called church has been the most terrible instrument of oppression in all recorded history. It has not only committed the most and the foullest crimes against humanity of any human institution. but it actually arrested human development for ten conturies. Everywhere and at all times it has been on the side of wrong and cutrage against the poor and defenseless, and now, when an effort is being made to put the commands of Christ into practise. the blind men who manage it are doing their atmost to prevent this from being consummated."

A successful business man for thirty years a Sunday School teacher in a New York City Methodist Mission writes as follows:

Pliate said unto them. What shall I do then with Jesus who is called Christ? The chief pricats and elders persuaded the mul-titude that they should sak Barabbas and

Why was this? Jesus was the people's friend, he spent His time teaching them principles of truth and rightcoursess. faithfully speaking the truth, it became necessary for H m to expose the hypocrist of the chief priests and elders of the Jews, whose religious life was made up of forms and ceremonies, hair-splitting on points of law, while their character was utterly selfish; they were the friends of usurers and others who had accumulated wealth by in-justice, instead of teaching by precept and example deeds of mercy, helpfulness self

"Filled with hatred and jealousy they answered Filate's question with 'Cruelfy

*Christ is just as much present now as was then, and represented by faithful Christians. - "He is here as a Socialist, who sees the

ceive in wages only a fraction of what they produce by their labor, while the halance goes to the support of the liters, and wants to see their claims broken, so that the aristorracy of wealth will not roll in sinful luxury while the laborer suffers in poverty. "Why is it that the Sectarian Church

does not receive Socialism with open arms? It is because the church is run on the same

with unconverted men who are chosen because they have learned how to please the well-to-do people instead of for their faither fulness in advocating righteousness and for selfish reasons are opposed to economic brotherhood and justice.

Industrial Conditions.

Every man that labors to-day whether on a farm, in the workshop or factory or mine is exploited of a large part of his toll. According to the census reports the wage earners of the United States are exploited of a large part of the wealth produced by their labor, those employed in the manufacturing industries receiving only \$437 per year, the producing much more, the balance being withheld to make up exorbitant rates of interest, of rent and profit, the various extortions of private capital.

Testimony was given before the In-dustrial Commission showing that thousands of "track hands" working on the railroads in the United States received wages ranging from 471/2 cents a day in the South to \$1.25 a day in the North. (These same railroads steal millions every year from the people thru the politicians and the office. They also kill 26 persons each day and injure 238 persons daily. In 1905 the total number killed was 9.703 the injured 86:008.)

Before the same commission testimony was given concerning the wages of the street car men. For these workers the wages ranged from \$320 a year to \$460. In the Georgia cotton mills the average wage paid

Wagon Driver vs. Standard Oll. From Chicago comes this illustra-tion of wage slavery and starvation:

"Could you live on \$2 a day and suppor a family?" was the question asked yester-day by James Duffy, Business Agent of the Oil Wagon Drivers' union, of S. N. Hurd, local manager of the Standard Oil Comof Mr. Hurd.

"Weil, I speak for 100 drivers on the oll wagons and they are receiving only \$2 a day", said Business Agent Duffy, "and it costs each one of them \$1.97 a day to sup-port himself and family, counting only food, fuel, light and rent, thereby leaving but 3 cents a day for clothing, household exand other necessary expenses that must be incurred in a family."

Then Business Agent Duffy and a committee of five other oil wagon drivers unfolded the following table

Rent						.80.50
Food						75
Fuel						
Light	891/46/045		NA Rebe	9000		07
Car fa						
Extra	meal					25
				,	Cotal	\$1.97
Wages						
Cash	left o	Ter				03

"The driver is compelled to eat one meal

away from home while he is on the wagon", replied Mr. Duffy.

"We only ask that you raise the driver's wages 50 cents a day", continued Mr.

"Yes. I admit, boys, that I could not live on \$2 a day and keep a family", said Manager Hurd, "but the fact is that I can get all the good drivers I need for \$2 a day,

Bishops' Salaries and

Workingmen's Wages.

If those are the conditions under which a man making \$2 a day must live, where does the man who gets the American average wage of \$1.20 a day come in? Merciful God! Seventy five cents a day for a family's food in a city like Chicago! It is not enough to buy a single decent meal

Yet we could get no tracts from the Methodist Book Concern on these social and economic subjects, which so vitally concern the millions of tollers

Or suppose we put the manner of form: The average annual wage of form: an American laborer is \$437, about \$1.20 a day. The average salary of a Methodist Bishop is \$5,000 a year, or ten to twelve times as much as the poor, triendless American workman gets. Besides, the Bishop gets his expenses paid, has powerful friends and many means and ways of making money. We do not say the Bishop gets too much, BUT DOES THE WORKINGMAN GET ENOUGH?

"Such is the suffering and degradation that ever belong to hopeless toll, human brothers sunk in drudgery which allows of no mental culture, no soul life, and which makes man a mere beast of burden."

Child Slavery.

The horrible sin of Child Slavery is on the increase in this country. When the census of 1900 was taken the total number of child laborers in this country was 1.700,000. It is estimated by competent authority that the number to-day is close to 2.500,000. There are more children under 15 years of age working in the mills of "free" America than in Germany, England and Italy combined. There are more chil-dren under 16 in the mills of Pennsylvania than there are in all the Southera states combined. And in the South six times as many children are working now as there were twenty years

"The poverty which oppresses childhood a monstrons and unnatural thing, for it denies the child growth, development and strength; it robs the child of the present and curses the man of the future." What did Jesus say? "But who, so

shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."—

no less than 10,000,000 persons in poverty in this country, that it is to say, underfed, underclothed, and poorly housed; of these about 4,000,000 persons are public paupers. One in every ten persons who die in New York is ed at public expenses in "Potter's

Of the 400,000 houses in New York City less than 9,000 are owned free and unencumbered; and less than 14,-000 others have even a mortgaged title. All the others are renters. In the year 1903, 60,463 families in the Boro of Manhattan were evicted from their rented rooms. More than one half the people of the United States live in rented houses. Surely that is a splendid record for "private enterprise" and capitalism!

Poverty in a World or Plenty.

Now, we claim that all this involuntary poverty and misery are unneces Under the present system more food is allowed to go to waste than is used. In the United States quantities of fruits and other foods rot on the ground. The tropical countries produce enough to feed many times their population. There is also enormous waste of

food in the great cattle and sheep raising countries, especially in New Zealand, Australia, Columbia, Argentine and Venezuela. In these countries hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle are slain merely for their hides, horns and hoofs, the exportation of the meat being UNPROFIT-ABLE under our private ownership of the earth and the fullness thereof. A man who had worked on a sheep run in New South Wales once saw carcasses of 6,000 sheep on one farm. They had been slain for their hides and none of the meat was used. All this while millions of human beings are suffering and dying for the need of these very things!
With our present day cold storage,

refrigerator cars and steamboats, does any sane man suppose that all this under a sensible system? But under the present system life and body and soul are sacrificed to the interests of the markets and the private profit makers. Thus in order to keep up the present system men must actually biaspheme the bounties and blessings of God and starve their fellow men.

It has been proved that one state properly cultivated would produce enough to feed all the present inhabitants of the United States. This one fact is enough to damn the present capitalist system and does indict all who are responsible for its continuance.

"Somebody Forgets".

Think of it! Poverty and starvation in a world of plenty, and preachers asking God to "bless and help the

A little boy, living in one of our poverty stricken cities, found his way into a humble mission and became a Christian. One day not long after, some one tried to shake the child's faith by asking him some puzzling questions.

"If God really loves you, why doesn't He take better care of you? Why doesn't He tell somebody to send you a pair of shoes or else coal enough so that you can keep warm this cold weather?"

The boy thought for a moment and then said, as the tears came to his eyes: "I think He does tell somebody, but somebody forgets."

Yes, God provides enough and to spare for all, but man's fool systems stand in the way.

What doth it profit, my brethern, the a man say he hath faith, and have not works?

Can faith save him? If a brother or sister be naked, and destitude of daily food.

And one of you say unto them. Depart in

peace, he ye warmed and filled; notwith-standing ye give them both those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?-Jas. II. 14-16.

Capitalism.

We claim not only that all this poverty and misery are unnecessary, but that they are the result or fruits of this CAPITALISM which we have

By Capitalism we mean the present industrial system, wherein the mills, mines, factories, mercantile establishments, transportation lines and the machinery of production and distribution in general are owned by private individuals and private corporations, who hire men to do the work and pay them a fraction of the value of their

Capitalism compels the industrious to divide up with the idle. Capitalists believe in letting every man corner all of the means of production and distribution he can, and keep all he can. Capitalism is the fruitful mother of exploitation, military oppression, lockouts, injunctions, poverty, child and woman slavery, saloons, starvation. murder, suicide, prostitution, insanity, crime, waste, graft, political corruption, insurance frauds, wretchedness, and all the long line of horrors that naturally flow from unjust social and economic systems. It is the members of this class, high in position and influence in the churches, whose self-interest closes their minds and consciences to their failure to conform to God's law in business, who, while endeavoring to practise for themselves an extremely individual piety, are the authors and abettors of sinful conditions at which the world stands startled and amazed.

Thus their interest in real estate for profit causes the growth of slums of the vilest description, and actively protects vice in our cities. The adul teration of goods made by them for profit has become a world-wide men

The Great Criminals.

The crimes of the poor, punished so these in magnitude or results. Compare the ordinary murderer, crazed by There are in fairly prosperous years | drink and brutalized by poverty, with | Socialist Party.

the stockholders and directors who control railroads, mines and factories, who refuse to vote for safety appliances, and kill thousands and tens of thousands annually. Compare the petty thief with the managers of the glant monopolies who hold up a nation, Compare the common forger with the man who water stocks to the amount of millions. Must we not conclude that the greater the evil results of an immoral act the greater the criminal, and the removed by time and space and intermediary agents from the consequences of the immoral act, is the responsibility any the less?

To-day practically all the large fortunes originate in some unjust special privilege either given or tolerated by the government. Practically every one of them is due to unjust laws o the evasion of laws. The life insurance companies, owned and managed by alleged Christian gentlemen, are rotten to the core. It was proved that life insurance money sau been stolen thousands of dollars at a time, and given to the Republican politicians for use in the McKinley and Roosevelt campaigns, and to corrupt government in state and nation.

Socialism.

Now, we claim that Socialism will change all this and make possible a just system of society, with opportunity for every man to produce his own

Socialism starts with the brotherhood and unity of the human race as a fact, and comes not merely as a remedy for program of principles for a new society. It means every human being to be well housed, clothed, fed and educated. No child labor, except in the form of healthful, properly directed manual training. It means every one to receive the full value of his or her labor. It means to change labor from a curse into a blessing, and the lot of labor from poverty and struggle to fullness and freedom and gladness of life.

"Christianity is possible only in a society organized to transact its business unselfish-ir. The organization of business on the principle of unrestricted competition, where the motto is "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost", where the success of one means the failure of another, and the wealth of one the poverty of er, denies every fundamental propo tion of religion, including the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the leader-ship of Jesus and the all sufficiency of

In the economic sense Socialism is the public ownership and the popular management of the means of produc tion and distribution which are now used to exploit the masses of the peo ple out of the bulk of the product of their toll. Socialism stands for private ownership of everything except those things which can be used to exploit others.

"And the division between private and public property is to be determined by this principle, vis. What the people use in com-mon they shall own in common, and what they use privately shall be owned privately What the people socially need, the people must socially own."

Socialism is simply organized union of all labor and intelligence to promote the general welfare.

Webster's dictionary definition of Socialism is as follows. "A theory of society that advocates a more precise. orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed."

The Encyclopedia Britannica says:

with the ethics of Christianity."
With Isaiah of old Socialists are looking for that day when:

"They shall build houses and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and ANOTHER inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat. They shall not labor in valu, nor bring forth for trouble

Industrial Democracy.

Socialism stands for INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, without which our is but a shadow and a sham.

Capitalism is antagonistic to real religion. Capitalism compels the masses of the people to scramble for a mere existence. It deprives them of the strength and time to develop their spiritual natures. Socialism will emancipate religion. It will give the masses of the people the time and the means and the opportunity to develop themand the opportunity to develop them-selves physically, mentally, morally, and spiritually. It will make it easy for them to do right, and hard for them to do wrong. Socialism will pro-vide fruitful soil for any religion that will bear investigation, and it will be fatal to any religion that will not bear investigation.

From a Christian standpoint the So cialist Party is the only one that makes possible in practise, the teachings of the Bible and the Lord's prayer: "Let God's will be done on earth as in heaven" by the "sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" and whosever "will not work, neither shall be eat."

We believe you to be men of great abilities and with opportunities that seldom come to sons of man. We ask you to consider Socialism and the ecoomic argument of changed methods of production, necessitating changed methods of distribution. The moral certainty that to the producer belongs his product, and no man has a right to get rich out of other people's labor; and the spiritual deadness of the churches under present day capitalism with the spiritual possibilities under a reign of brotherhood in business. We ask if you have a better plan

or way for social righteousness and redemption thru change in economic conditions than that which Socialism offers? If you have, we shall be glad to hear it, and all mankind will be interested in your answer. If you are really a Socialist, join the

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ATLANTIC CITY WRECK NOT AM ACT OF PROVIDENCE

The coroner's jury which inquired into the cause of the recent wreck on the Pennsylvania Rallroad at Atlantic City, in which 57 persons lost their lives, have held Daniel Stewart, the bridge tender, on a charge of being criminally responsible. This is a disappointment to the officials of the company, as it may cause them to de-fend damage suits. It is their purpose in this as in all similar cases, to have the accident attributed to an "act of Providence", as they can then escape financial liability. There was much evidence tending to show that the persons really responsibile for the ware the officers and owners of road. But it is their business to take the profits and it is the business of workingmen to take the punish

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ABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month. 5 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth attest. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 230 Broadway. Telephone: 5076 or 5077 Fraukin. By Morris Hillquit LABOR No one can thoroly understand the So-cialist movement in the Faited States as it exists to-day without knowing how it arose and developed. Every member of the Socialist Farty, therefore, ought to give Hiliquit's book a careful reading. It should be in the reading room of every local or club that maintains headquarters, and the comrades abould see that it is in every public library as well.

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Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hali ecretary, W. Wolinik, 1 Hutton St.

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Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per sanum.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' US-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirry-eighth street.

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—Office and Employment
Bareau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist.
If (German)—821 K. 71st St. 8 p. m.; Dist.
III (German) 85 E. 4th St. 8 p. m.; Dist.
III —Clabhouse, 208 E. 86th St. 7:30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 423 St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. IV—342 W. 423 St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—301 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—2011 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—2011 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—300 Third Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UN-10N), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m. at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84ti sireet. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 80th street.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches is New York, Brocklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the clubbunse, 206 E. 86th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION NO. 476. meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple, 241 East 84th street. Arthur Gonne, 1902 Anthony Ave., Bronx, New York City. Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

foer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

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tary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

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The address of the Financial Secre

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PURLICATIONS

(THE FUTURE) Monthly Magazine

REAL WORK THAT COUNTS FOR THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

Every Local of the Socialist Party Should Have Its Reading Room Supplied with the Best Socialist Books.

THE WORKER SHOWS YOU HOW TO GET THEM.

This Election Is Past-But There Will Be Others-See That All Socialist Sympathizers Get a Socialist Paper-Then They Will Become Party Members, Workers and Voters-Read Below and Find Out How to Do It.

a reward for the efforts of our volunteer sub-getters (many of whom do not care to take the 20 per cent cash disagents), The Worker makes the followoffer, which has been extended, holds good until Jan. 1, 1907:

1. For \$2 in cash we will send four yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Spargo's "The Socialists," Untermann's "Scrence and Revolution" or "The World's Revolutions," Kautsky's "The Social Revolution." Simons' "The American Parmer," Andreieff's "The Red Laugh" (paper), or Moyer's "Songs of Social-

2. For \$3 in cash we will send you six yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Gor-ky's "Creatures That Once Were Men." "Three of Them," or "The Man Who Was Afraid;" Brenholtz, "The Voice of Equality," or Benham's "A History of the Paris Commune of 1871."

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is an acknowledgement rather than , "Principles of Scientific Socialism." 4. For \$6 in cash we will send twelve yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: "Studies in Socialism," Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States," Kirkup's "History of Socialism," Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society," Hunter's "Pover-

> Capitalism." or Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. All books cloth-bound uniess otherwise stated.

> ty." Hobson's "Evolution of Modern

Remember that by selling the paidsubscription cards you will get back the full amount, so that you get the books absolutely free.

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Here is a chance, comrades, to build

up a good library for your local, branch, or club, and at the same time to help The Worker and make yearpropaganda for Socialism your locality. The more books we give away as premiums, the better we shall be pleased. Send in your orders as fast as you like.

These premiums will be allowed until Jan. 1, 1907. The time is short. You will have to get busy at once.

THE WORKER,

PARTY NEWS.

IDAHO.

In a communication to the members of the National Executive Committee under date of Oct. 26 National Secre tary Barnes said:

With regard to Idaha, some contests-fraught with serious consequences to the party have been fought out during the campaign.

campaign.

Avoiding details at the present the facts are that prior to the Socialist State Cuvention, a number of comrades fearing the effect upon the trial of Comrades Moyer and Haywood, advised against placing a ticker in the field or at least leaving vacancies for the positions of Governor and Judge of the 7th Judicial District. It must be said that the lawyers for the defense were almost wholly responsible for this sentiment.

ment, a full ticket was nominated by However, a full ticket was nominated. However, a full ticket was nominated. Then a systematic campaign was waged by the same parties to have the aforementioned candidates withdraw. Every national organiser was confronted with this sentiment, and found it growing, altho the State Chmmittee never comunicated this fact to me. I should say for State Secretary Cooured, that he has first, last and sill the time stood to maintain the whole ticket, and it is posible, feeling it would come out right, that there was therefore no need to report the fact.

The situation as it unfolded induced me to send the following letter to T. J. Commod. State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Idaho, under date of Sept. 28:

"Dear Comrade:—Looking ahead in the campaign and realising the extraordinary condition confronting our movement at the present time in your state, and the mithicity of issues political, and associated with the impresentation and pending trial of Comrades Moyer. Haywood and Pettibone. I am moved to offer a few words by way of sugrestion.

"I take it that daily the campaign grown

political areas.
"Knowing that every device, scheme and fake report will be justified instruments in their hands, it is reasonable to expect that their hands, it is reasonable to expect that they will endeavor to raise some issue to divide our ranks, or put us on the defender of their control o

ards and last—day dodgers will be is-d on a number of subjects inhineal to candidates and our cause. These reports may take various forms, the we cannot begin to foresee, but two t have occurred to me in part are: That y will announce the withdrawal of some-our candidates, or our entire ticket for t matter, or possibly in the last few as of the campaign, print and circulate also the campaign of sult alleged to be

me."

ational Organizer was provided ational Organizer was provided to the above letter to State Coonred, and I said to them, "I contents abould constitute "the which you should speak," on all elating to this subject. The interposition here taken, abould therever the National Organizers

now believe all danger past, and the mrades of Idaho will march in solid ranks the poils on election day. Credit where is due impels me to say, that Comrade us and "The Socialist" have played no all part in bringing about these favora-conditions.

UTAH.

Under date of Nov. S. James Oneal National Committeeman for Indiana sent the following letter to Nationa

Commade:—I wish to call your attention is a communication appearing in "The Crisis" of Salt Lake City lissue of Nov. 2 in which a number of candidates and officials of the hectalist Party of Urah enders the candidate of one A. J. Weber for derive the candidate of one A. J. Weber for

George H. Goebel: Washington, head-quarters at Spokane. M. W. Willins: New Hampshire, under the direction of the State Committee. California.

One election follows another, and the Los Angeles Socialists have nominated the following city ticket for the coming election: For Mayor, Frank A. Marek; Clerk, C. H. Coffey; Treasurer W. H. Newerf; City Attorney, A. H. Holston; Auditor, Dr. Chas. H. Stockell; Tax Collector, L. M. Kelfogg; As-sessor, D. T. Johnson; members of School Board, Mrs. Decker, H. M. Leach, Mrs. M. E. Garbutt, Mrs. G. W. Bowman, Agnes Halpin Downing, L. T. Fisher, Mrs. D. F. Layne; mem bers of City Council, First Ward, G. Woods; Second, Henry Roeder; Third, Dr. H. H. Sheffield; Fourth, E. K. Muller; Fifth, Hugh B. Dalton; Sixth, C. M. Shaw; Seventh, L. Bern son; Eighth, Curille Bilodeau; Ninth, John Cowan.

Indiana.

State Secretary Reynolds has issued a call for nomination and election of state officers.

Local Vigo County (Terre Haute) has organized two locals in the county since the election.

Massachusetts.

Boston-The Socialists of Massachusetts are arranging for a celebration of the birthday of the great abolitionist, Wendell Phillips. It is not gener ally known that after winning the fight for the freedom of the black man, Phillips passed on to battle for the wage slaves. He was the first candidate for governor of Massachusetts on the Union Labor ticket, and his acceptance of the nomination, made by a letter, shows his recognition of the class struggle and his endorsement of the working class side of it. The celebration is to be on either Nov. 29, Phillips' birthday, or possibly, as this is Thanksgiving day this year, the meeting may be held the evening be-fore. It will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and Franklin H. Wentworth is to deliver the address on the life and character of Phillips.

The Socialists in the 4th Plymouth District are not at all discouraged over the defeat of Comrade Wentworth at the last election. Comrade Wentworth gained 109 votes over last year, and altogether had more votes than elected last year's Republican candidate. The local comrades take pride in the fact that the Republican state committee felt it necessary to send John D. Long, ex-governor and ex-Secretary of the Navy, into Comrade Wentworth's district to defeat him. The Republicans also spent a lot of money for carriages, keeping them going all day and carry ing everybody to the polls who could be induced to come out and vote. The in the history of the town was there such a procession of the lame, half and decrepit Republican faithful to the The leading Republivoting booths. responsible for Wentworth's defeat. attended Comrade Wentworth's meeting in that town, and said to Comrade Wentworth after the meeting that he would rather see a dozen Morans el ed governor than to see a man like him in the House of Representatives. Comrade Wentworth smilingly repiled, "So would any other capitalist". It is cona fight made against a local candidate. a proof that Comrade Wentworth is known and feared by the Republicans of the state outside as well as inside

The Ward 7-8 Club are holding forth to fairly good audiences in Homestead Hall levery Sunday evening. On Sunday evening. Nov. 18, Geo. E. Littlefield of Westwood will speak on "Cooperation". The comrades will please take notice.

Dorchester Club, Gibson Hall, co. of Adams and Gibson Sts., will give an entertainment Thanksgiving night. Nov. 29. The dramatic and musical corps will perform, followed by danc-

The Socialist Party of Portland, Me., is now carrying on a vigorous municipal campaign and putting out thousands of pieces of literature. Curtis A. Perry is candidate for Mayor.

Ohla

Nicholas Klein will retire as State Secretary Dec. 1, and John G. Willert of Cleveland will be the new official. Comrade Klein will be open for a few lecture engagements after Dec. 1. Write him at 525 Clinton St., Cincinnati, O.

Send in your vote on National Committee at once, so that this matter can be settled before the state office is moved to Cleveland.

The following new locals have been organized, viz.: Gillespleville, with W. H. Grothaus as the Secretary; Beloit, with E. D. Davis, Box 164, as the Secretary; New England, with L. E. Carriero of Canal Dover, R. F. D., as the

Comrade F. W. Blakeslee of Ashtabula is working to organize an Ualian local in the city of Ashtabuta.

PHILADELPHIA. Almost before knowing the result of the election, Local Philadelphia has pulled itself together and is arranging for the important mayoralty campaign for next February's election. A new campaign committee has been elected and has already mapped out a line of work for every member.

dious headquarters will be rented not far from the present location, suffi-ciently large for lecture purposes.

An educational committee has been

elected to take charge of work of special educational nature, such as speakers' class, winter lectures; etc.

Five new members were admitted Comrades Jos. E. Cohen and Ed.

Moore have been nominated for Na-

ed to \$154.47 and profits of \$100.36 were turned over to the local by the Literature Agent. Entire sales of literature, Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, amounted to \$938.15. This is about three times the

A large number of subscriptions are being taken for the Chicago "Daily So

The local comes thru this campaign entirely out of debt and with a small

A rally of comrades and sympathiz ers will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown Sts. (entrance from Randolph St.), Saturday evening, Nov. 17. Full reports will be presented by the Campaign, Organization and Free Speech Committees, and addresses will be made by prominent local speakers. This will afford an excellent opportunity for comrades to bring along the fellow who has not quite made up his mind to join the party, so that he can learn how the Socialist Party does

Later—Above meeting place changed to Logan Hall. 1305 Arch St.

All candidates for office at the electheir blanks giving their election expenses at the Labor Lyceum, Saturday evening, at the rally. A notary public will be on hand so that all affidavits can be taken at the same time.

the week ending Nov. 11 to be as fol-

treasurer of the Free Speech Defense Committee, and comrades and sympa thizers who desire to assist Local Philadelphia in its free speech fight should make contributions payable to Marcellus Wait, Room 10, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia. ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Fred L. Schwartz, organizer, makes

the following report: Under the new election laws of Pennsylvania, all candidates for office within thirty days after the election. This must be done whether they spent their own money for their candidacy or not. Those who fail to comply with the "act" are liable to fine from \$50

to \$1,000 and from one month to one year have therefore been made to have all the candidates make affidavit at once So be sure and be on hand at the organizer's office or you will have to take The attention of every party membe

application blanks carefully and in every detail when proposing person for membership. That means recinct and every other detail. Every party member admits that w need to strengthen our organization. The Organization Committee is going

to keep hammering away until we have a nearly perfect organization, but we need party members to assist us. Will you act as a precinct organizer? Send in those application blanks filled out. If you have not got one, write for one. Will you help? Only twelve applications thus far.

during the last week, one in the 13th Ward, Adlegheny, the other at Turtle

Branch Wilmerding will hold its anual banquet at the Wilmerding Auditorium on Thursday, Nov. 22, 8 p. m.

will be held at 526 Federal St., Allegheny, Sunday evening, Nov. 18, 8

thizers, attention: The latter part of this month our case in the appeal from the decision of Burgess Schrandt in fining our speakers for speaking on the streets at Sharpsburg will come up in the county courts. The County Committee has instructed the county organizer to call upon you for funds to fight this case to a finish, and we therefore appeal to you to contribute to this fund at once. Don't delay. Do it now. No matter how small the sum may be. Our right in bolding street meetings is involved. If we permit but what we will be stopped every-where? We know the Socialists of Allegheny County will not stand for that, so come, comrades, contribute liberal-ly. Contributions may be given to your branch financial secretary, who will forward it to the County Organizer, or you may send it direct to only office.

holding guess tickets, and we kindly request them to return them or the money at once, as we want to get this matter settled up.

Washington.

The State Secretary reports receipts for October of \$253.81, of which \$197.90 was from dues. The State Secretary has issued a circular letter to the comrades, of which the following

The political campaign in which we have sustained so considerates a part has now polesed. Great as has been the stress, this ampaign is a more incident in the greater and broader campaign of organization in which all Socialists are engaged thrount ill essents.

names and addresses of scores of isolated Socialist and Socialist sympathizers. Other speakers have been routed and much aided from this office. With more means much more could have been done.

The campaign and all the activities of the campaign and all the activities of the campaign and responsible to the campaign and the control of the campaign and the control of the campaign and the control of the campaign and the most source of the campaign and the most coursecous. We must achieve results. We are face to face with duties and responsibilities, and we cannot evade the performance of our duty however much we may desire to do so.

From all parts of the state has come a spontaneous cry for more perfect organization. Our experience in the campaign just closed has been a revelation to many who have hitherto regarded organization as of doubtful utility. Many of these are now calling most loudly for more perfect organization, and they are showing good appreciation of the meaning of the term.

But a declaration that we must have organization does not give results. Our decision to have organization must be translated into definite, positive acts along correct lines. All with whom I have consulted seem to be agreed that the state Organizer should be kept constantly in the field, fully equipped for such work as he must do, the Secretary should support the Organizer by keeping in close touch with isolated Socialists and Socialist sympathizers thru a system of correspondence. It

nnorganized.

To do these things and the things associated with the doing of these things, will require funds—not large funds, but some funds. Comrades, with the memories of the past in your minds, and with the furne prospects before you, will you contribute for the purposes herein indicated?

Here and There,

Spargo's "Sbeiatism" two weeks ago, was one of three books "most in demand" in the non-fiction class in the circulating department of the New York public libraries.

Ben Hanford, who has been acting as an assistant editor of The Worker. discontinues his services in that capacity with this issue. they dried and hardened. To-day they are petrified, pieces of fossil. In them

New York City. GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At meeting of the General Committeee Nov. 10, 60 applicants were admitted to membership.

Nominations for National Secretary and seven members of the National Executive Committee was made a special order for the next meeting.

The following resolution on the death of F. A. Sorge was adopted:

Whereas, with the passing away of Com rade F. A. Sorge, the Socialist movement loses one of the few survivors of the early period of the proletariats' awakening, one of the prominent members of the fair International, organized and inspired Karl Marx and Frederick Engels; and

Whereas, Comrade F. A. Sorge has always faithfully and consistently held aloft the standard of the class struggle of the world's wage-workers and has be of the historical figures of the great revo lutionary movement of modern socialism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local New York of the Socialist Party of the United States, hav-ing honored the memory of the devout and steadfast courade, F. A. Sorge, by the rising of the membership of the General Committee, now orders that this resolution be spread on the minutes of the Local New

The City Executive Committee was instructed to discuss and present some plan to reawaken interest in the "Daily Call".

Upon statements by different mem bers of the committee that party discipline had been violated by certain methods used in the campaign in the Ninth Congressional District, the City Executive Committee was instructed to submit at the next meeting of the General Committee, all news accounts of the campaign published in the Yiddish papers and copies of all campaign literature used in the Ninth, with a view to establishing the truth or falsity of the statement. The committee was also instructed to extend its investigation to the Bronx, where special literature for one of the candidates was said to have been issued.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE At a meeting of the City Executive Committee, held Monday evening, Nov. 12, the Organizer reported that the official canvass of votes would begin on Nov. 13 and that he had arranged to have representatives of the party in attendance. The campaign fund will probably total \$6,000 when all reports

The committee decided to recommend to the General Committee that a special meeting of all party members be called at an early date for the purpose of discussing the "Daily Call".

The Organizer was instructed to request the First Agitation District and the Campaign Committee of the Ninth Congressional District to place in the hands of the City Executive Committee minutes of the meetings and also a full account of all receipts and expenditures of both bodies covering the period of the campaign; also that they submit copies of all printed matter issued by them during the same period.

The Organizer was further instructed to ascertain and report to the City Executive Committee how many members of the Professional League are also members of the party.

Comrade Perelman, delegate from the First Agitation Committee, and Comrade Emil Spindler were elected a committee to wait upon the officers of the Professional League to request that they submit to the City Executive Committee a full account of their recelpts and expenditures in behalf of the campaign in the Ninth, and all data with reference to their activities in the campaign, including literature issued.

West Side Headquarters, 585 8th Ave.-Sunday, Nov. 18, 8 p. m., Alexander Rosen will lecture on "Education". Wednesday, Nov. 21. 8 p. m., James Arthur Edgerton will lecture. Subject, "Will There Be a New Party?" On Wednesday, Nov. 28, there will be an entertainment.

will give a grand entertainment and ball at the Harlem Arcade, 124th St. between 2d and 3d Aves., on Sarurday evening, Dec. 1. The dancing will be preceded by an excellent vaudeville performance given by the members of the New York Socialist Dramatic Club, J. C. Frost, director.

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th |

BRAINS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

By Harry Rogoff. They both voted a Republican ticket:

both the father and the son; in spite

of the wide difference in their age, in

their views in life, in their education,

edge. The father is an old man of al-

most seventy with antiquated ideas

and opinions-with a mind too old and

too sluggish to understand modern

problems and modern thoughts. He

belongs to the past generation, when

trusts were but infants, innocent and

charming little babes, nestling their

heads in the affectionate bosom of

their dear mother government, that

nursed them with the sweets of sub-

sidles and protective tariffs. Then

these little ones were the pride and the

hope of the entire country. Their mis-chievous pranks were smiled away as

childish playfulness. Their slight acts

of coarseness and cruelty called forth

many peals of laughter and gay ap-

plause from the loving mother enrap

tured by her offspring's "cleverness

The father belonged to the old gen-

eration when opportunities were fairly

well divided among a great number of

the inhabitants of this country; when

old conceptions of religion dominated

the minds of the successful and the

contented, when the thought of revolu

tion was shocking beresy, when the

"respectable" man was horrified at the

word Socialism. It was in those days

the father's mind and heart were

moulded, and in that form and shape

that were throbbing with life a half

century ago; but which are now shriv-

elled up and dead. You could detect

there the channels, thru which coursed

nce, warm, tender emotions, bu

which are now dried up and forsaken.

Republican ticket with a sincere heart

an honest mind. He followed his old

habit, which fifty years ago constant

practise had developed into an instinct.

And his son also voted a Republican

his father, he yet imitated him in this

All roads of death lead to the same

A young man of twenty-five; for

whom life had not yet cut out a deep

groove thru which it could run its

course stendily. In his heart there are

no impressions left by the weight of

certain emotions. His brain hasn't the

marks of certain trains of thought. His

feeling and thinking faculties are

smeeth and raw. No stormy passion

no burning thought has yet succeeded

in reaching their innermost strong-

holds and modifying their structure or

To religious ideas, he is indifferent:

he is equally unconcerned about social

problems or human ideals. He isn't at all an admirer of the old and the

respectable. "I don't give a rap for

all these things," is a favorite reply

of his to all admonitions and censur-

ings that he receives either from his

religious, conservative parents for his

behavior, or from his more cultured

friends for his indifference to the no-

He is a sport in every fibre of his

heart and in every cell of his brain.

He is the child of sensation, of novel-

ties, of excitement. Change, constant,

fleeting change, without any other rea

son for the change than being and ap-

pearing now different from before, this

is the great principle of his life, this

is the mainspring of his mental make-

this year, because he wanted a change

Last year the style was Hearst so he

year, so he turned Republican. And

besides. Hearst was no longer a craze,

no more a sensation. His clamoring

against the trusts has lost its gleam

of novelty, and the charm of his rush-

ness in defying all the parties and

So our young sport went over to Hughes-simply to change last year's

politics-not to be obliged to wear the

same political suit for another cam-

old thing. Let it take a back seat."

And he voted a Republican ticket

bler and higher things in life.

ticket. In every way different

cold grave.

shape.

This is the old father. He voted a

could trace the veins of thought

and "courage".

and in their general worldly knowl-

Thus, father and son voted the same ticket this year, and both were for Hughes. The father did so because of his mental invalidity, because of his inability to think and act to-day differently from the way he thought and acted yesterday. The son did so for just the contrary reason. His ideas were too light, his emotions were too weak to stay with him long. He tolerated last year's notions just so long as they floated on the surface of his brain, but he couldn't allow them any longer to stay, for fear they might sink deeper there and strike root in his virgin unploughed, unsowed, uncultured mind.

And these two votes are typical in this country. They represent two great elements in this nation. One is a faction of fossilized minds and petrified hearts, cast in the mould of rank conservatism, and hypocritical respectability; and the other is the horde of sporty, fitful, restless spirits that rage, and fret, and dance, and jig, now on this stage, now on that, as unsteady, as unthinking, as the weather-cock that twists and turns before every new puff of wind.

A hard, stony mind on the one hand, and an airy, windy mind on the other -these are the ruling powers of this country. And this is the secret of our degeneration, this is the cause of our frightful condition.

It is upon this dense and stony layer of petrified minds and hearts that American aristocracy has reared its ominous castles and strongholds in the form of trusts and political machines. It is from this flinty material that our new aristocracy is constructing its paiaces, its yachts, its automobiles and all other fuxuries. It is upon those fossilized hearts that the bloody, boiling tears of the unfortunate child tolling in the factory, fall and roll off without even leaving a trace. It is from these hardened hearts that sighs and groans of the poor, starving babes, and the mad cries of miserable mothers and fathers are thrown back in a mocking

And the windy souls it is, that blow

the pleasant breezes into the custles and palaces. They gambol wantonly around the noblemen and beat against their cheeks to make them flush, and appear still healthier, still stronger than they are. It is these light breezes that bring the report from the advancing whirlwinds and storms; and thus give warning to the fortined aristoc racy of the approaching dams ar. Ah: these wanton winds that are pushed ahead by the growls and groans of the underground disturbances! They not underground disturbances! They not only forewarn the oppressors, but take, away the force and energy that pro-ceed from the protesting discontented. The energy of mechanical force—the active force that could tear up and overturn the very foundation of those strong castles is allowed to be transformed into the energy of sound—the slight vibrations of the air particles. that begin and end in a meaning ineffectual whistling and squealing, such as the winds are only able to

There is, however, awakening a third kind of mind among the people a new sort of heart is coming into existence. It is the mind that is both firm and active. The mind that can hold fast to truths that are old, and that is always open to new truths and ideas; the heart that is full of the noble sentiments that the great past had implanted there and which is at the same time susceptible to new ideas, new emotions, new feelings, that spring from

the present life and present conditions. There is slowly but surely being created here a "new man", the man of the future. In the heart of this man will be concentrated those cries of misery and groans of woes. And there they will stir up a frightful storm. which will roll out in its destructive vigor upon the heads of those responsible for the tears and woes. In the minds of this man will break forth s is no longer effective. "It's an | the new light of the future life of co radeship, of bliss. And after the terri-ble storm of destruction of evil will have subsided, this light will she tender, soft radiance of love and happiness upon a new society-a society

St.-Sunday, Nov. 18, Hugh O. Pentecost will speak. Subject, "It is Up to, the Workingmen." Discussion follows

Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway-Friday, Nov. 16, 8 p. m., Geo. L. Rusby will speak on "The End of Socialism. Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 E. 15th

St.-Friday, Nov. 16, 8 p. m., Leonard D. Abbott will lecture on "The Spirit of Revolt in Modern Drama." The 17th and 19th (old 21st) A. D. will meet Friday, Nov. 16, 8 p. m

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th St. All are urged to be present. Headquarters 26th A. D., 1533 Madison Ave.-Sunday, Nov. 18, 8 p. m., Miss Anna Maley will lecture. ject, "The Woman Question."

BROOKLYN. Silver Hall, 315 Washington St., next to "Eagle" Building-Sunday, Nov. 18, S p. m., Andre Tridon will lecture on The Curse of Patriotism", giving a Frenchman's view of the subject. De-

Hart's Hall, Gates Ave. and Broadway-Sunday, Nov. 18, S p. m., Bolton Hall-will lecture on "Organized Disontent." Debate follows lecture. Day's Hall, 54th St. and 3d Ave.-

Sunday, Nov. 18, 8 p. m., Elizabeth G. Flynn will lecture on "Socialism. Flatbush-Baptist Church of the Re-

deemer, Ave. C and E. 18th St .-Wednesday, Nov. 21, 8 p. m., Hugh O. Pentecost will lecture on "The Coming Conflict.

Toback's Hall, Pitkin and Thatford parative results."

Ave.-Wednesday, Nov. 21, 8 p. m., Edward King will lecture on "The Russian Revolt, Political and Social."

COMRADE FRY'S LECTURE

The third and concluding lecture in the series on "The Influence of Capitalism on the Plastic Arts", which Comrade John H. Fry is delivering at the Rand School, will be given on Thursday evening. Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock. The following is a brief syl-

"The origin and cause of ugliness as traced by Goethe in the drama of Faust'. Mephistopheles as a type of the modern business man. Mephistopheles, symbolizing the principle of evil, overcomes the science and philosophy of Faust, enslaves Faust, and advances to the destruction of the bourgeois ideal of goodness as represented by Marguerite and her family. The completion of this destruction ends the first part of the drama.

"The ordinary ideals of science, philosophy and goodness being found futile in the conflict with evil; Goethe, in the second part of the drama, invokes a higher principle the esthetic ideal-which, including also the altraistic ideal, triumphs over the principle

"The creed and practises of Mephistopueles, being those of the typical capitalist, drive him presistility to the ideal ugliness. The two ideals of Mephistopheles and Faust, and their com-

In the Bulletin for the current week the National Secretary quotes Sec. 3 of Art. 12, which is as follows: Sec. 3. The Platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal platforms shall dendrom thereto; and no state or local organization shall under any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any other political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations, in order to Tavor the candidate of such other organizations, nor shall any candidate.

other organizations, nor shall any candi-date of the Socialist Party accept any nom-liation or endorsement from any other party or political organization. The National Secretary then quotes the following: "Rules for Proceeding Against Fusion or Compromise' which we reprint for the general in-

formation of comrades: Resolution adopted by the Nation al Committee, in session at St. Louis,

That any state or territorial organization taking any action violating the anti-Pasion resolutions adopted by this committee at St. Louis, Jan. 31, 1903, or adopting a constitution or platform in conflict with the National Constitution or National Platform, on the neglect or refusal of such state or territorial organization to conform or to enforce such conformity on the part of any local or locals or members thereof under its purisaticition, shall be proceeded against in the following manner:

8. The National Secretary shall thereup 4. On the majority vote of members of the National Committee sustaining such charges, such state shall cease to be an integral part or subdivision of the Socialist Party of America; all such decisions, how-wer, shall be submitted to a referendum of the party membership, including the itate in question.

The attention of the State Committee of Utah has been directed to the above etter and the rules governing such

matters. NOMINATIONS FOR NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL SECRETARY.

cording to the constitution, the call for nominations for members of the National Executive Committee and National Secretary shall be issued Nov. 15. Each local is entitled to nominate seven candidates for the National Executive Committee, and one for Na-tional Secretary. Nominations close at the National Office Dec. 5. Owing to the limited time allowed for no tions, the call, dated Nov. 15, has been shipped in quantities to the state secre taries, so that they may reach all locals by the date nameo. The nomi-nation blanks should be returned direct to the National Office by the local

GENERAL NOTES.

The National Secretary has sub mitted to the National Executive Committee the question of the party epresented at the Italian So Federation convention to be held at Boston, Nov. 29, Dec. 2. The National Committee vote upon

the selection of a National Plate Committee closed Nov. 5. Number of votes cast, 14; not voting, 41. The following were elected. G. F. Bentley, Dun can. I. T.; Chas. Dobbs. care the "In surance Field", Louisville, Ky.; Fred-eric Heath, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. A. LaRue, Ber George H. Strobell, 44 Hill St., New ark, N. J.

NATIONAL LECTURERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Or-ganizers for the coming week are:

J. I. Fitts: West Virginia, under the di-

tional Committeemer Literature sales for October amount

sales for the same period last year.

balance in the treasury of the cam-

paign committee. Wm. H. Tief has been expelled from the local, charged with violating the party law in belonging to a Republi-

business.

tion just passed will be on hand with

FREE SPEECH DEFENSE FUND. Treasurer Wait reports receipts for

Locals, Unions and Societies—Local Erie, Pa., \$6.50; Bakers' Union, No. 6, Phila., \$5; Coopers' Union No. 9, Phila., \$5; Eroneh Ils, W. S. & D. B. F., \$27; Branch 30, W. S. & D. B. F., Phila., \$19, Comrades and Sympathizers—J. D. Alexander and others, Blairsville, Pa., \$4.50; Comrade, &bc. By Lists—241, \$1; 185, \$5.90; \$2, \$1.60; 50, \$3.40; \$11.90. Total, \$70.50.

Comrade Wait has been re-elected

are required to file an expense account

is called to the necessity of filling out

Two branches have been organized

All party members are invited sical entertainment and lecture

o'clock. All are invited. To all party members and sympa-

There are a number of comrades

which all Socialists are engaged transfer all seasons.

The state office has carried on a vigorous campaign, distributing thousands of pieces of free literatures despite our meager income; it has carried on a large and constantly increasing correspondence.

The State Organizer, Emil Herman, has made a set speech almost daily for innety days, has sold much literature, has gathered and transmitted to this office the

The Harlem Agitation Committee

bate follows lecture.

THE HOE-MAN IN THE MAKING.

Little Slaves of the Coal Mines.

Edwin Markham in Cosmopolitan Magazine.

The conditions are hard, God knows, for the men and women of the mines; but it is upon the children that the den falls heaviest. There is little hope for many of the elders, blunted as they are by a life of drudgery, hardened by years of imposition, dulled by acceptance of hardship and privation ries accepted by them as they accept the sleets of winter and the heats of summer. But who would be-lieve that a land with memories behind it of Plymouth Rock and Penn's Oak could allow thousands of children to come into an inheritance of rayless ignorance beside which the old rigors and losses of the frontiers seem a lib-eral education?

The laws of Pennsylvania forbid hoys under sixteen in the coal mines, and boys under fourteen in the break-ers. But Pennsylvania has easy squints at the law. Her statutes ornines; and yet it is here that railroads do own and operate coal mines. The laws are trying to prevent the cornering of the people. But perchance this is not the will and wish of heaven. Who knows but the laws of Pennsylvania are obstructing the purposes of George Baer, has intrusted to him and s few other "Christian" gentlemen line property interests of the nation".

in spite of well-sounding restriction laws, there are thousands of boys in the breakers with lying certificates filed in the offices of the coal company. These lying documents, these easy in-dulgences, may be had from a complaisant notary-for a quarter. Each year, at the close of the spring school term, a grist of boys are sworn in as working-age on the fortuitous last day of the term-a remarkable conjunction of the zodiac with the needs of the "divinely appointed" coal barons! Parents bard ened by the sad carnality of the strugexistence,or forced by the long buttle for bread, stand ready to cor-reborate these false ages. Children roborate these false ages. Children echo the lie, and the honest inspector is powerless, and will be until the er of public opinion and the hammer of social righteousness hurl down the reign of misrule builded on this inhumanity, this perjury, this shame. Eighteen thousand persons, mostly

soys, are known to be picking anthrathe coaf in the breakers. It is an open secret that the boys with their dinner pails are filing toward the collieries instead of toward the school bouses. In small communities 95 per cent of the boys are swallowed up by the breakers before they leave the pri-mary grades. Up to ten years of age, the school registers of large graded schools show that about an equal numher of boys and girls. From ten to forrteen there suddenly appear in the school benches four girls to every boy. During every strike, when the mines tire "dead", the schools again flood Obviously those missing loys are in the breakers when the

In the coal mines labor is confined chiefly to the breakers. The coal, after being hoisted from the pit, is dumped into cyclopean cylinders, where it is crushed and run down long chutes into a heap for hauling. The slate and slag are picked out from the chutes by boys of eight and ten years and upward; also by old men, most of whom began as breaker boys before their teens, and who, after a life-time of work below ground, are back, penniless at their old boyhood task. Cramped like Hindu idols, aged and blackened as the gargoyles of Notre Dame, rows and rows of these bumped-up Loys and broken-down old men sit beside the cataracts of coal, watching snatching at the slate sweeping by in the black stream. If, as in many cases, the coal is cleaned dry, a dust from the over-rushing, bumping river grifting into the skin, burning into the eyes-a fog that hangs darkly above the breakers long after the day is done. The boys all wear the miner's lamp as a frontlet above the eyes. This makes a little flickering halo of light misting about each wizehed face. But in spite of the lamps, a twilight of flying dust hovers over the break-

In this dim Bastille of labor, young boys are wasting away their youth: are spilling the precious energy of the critical period of their lives. They are wasting in this brute grind the sacred strength that should go to make them agn. Boys about whose minds pitcous, never-to-be-destroyed wall of fenorance is growing, boys who are the heirs of all the ages, are mainured in these coal breakers nine or ten hours at a stretch, scullioning for the nation, all their future menaced, all their manhood murdered. And what is the recompense? A few miserable dimes a day.

The boys of a kinder fortune find it f isksome to sit even one hour in'a room, with seats carefully shaped to the curves of the body; but these breaker boys must sit long hours on a rough cross-beam, straddling the stream of coal, their feet planted in the chutes to guide the flow of the ing, flinging out the dross of the cease avalanche; must sit with their seks hunched over, their fingers torn by the sharp impact of the scudding cml. And in the winter they have added miseries—their bodies are numbed by the zero cold of the break ers, their fingers are cramped and cut by the fcy drift. All day their ears are afflicted with the ceaseless swishing chinery as it hoists and crushes and

pushes the coal; all day their eyes are strained by the continual watch in the sooty twilight; all day their lungs are grated and coated with the flying coal dust, making them ready for the ravages of asthma and miner's consump-The monotony of the boy's day is broken only by a stop of a few min-utes to fling his dinner down his throat. He champs in his grimy mouth the food taken from his grimy hands. This is his "refreshment". Then back again to the soot and smut that rank him with the forlorn chimney-sweeps of the old days. At times the monotony of the endlessly repeated process of the breakers is broken by the unexpected. Some unwary boy is suddenly caught in the web of the machinery; torn and mangled; perhaps swept down the chutes to sudden death. Then the breaker boys have a half-holiday small new grave on a quiet hill. Who can say that the living in these little sions are more fortunate than the dead?

grave on the hill, there comes for him short rest in the hospital. Then the unfingered hand, the empty sleeve, or the hobbling crutch will mark one more little soldier of fortune worsted by "the system", one young soldier a little harder hit than his follows in our gruesome game of dollars.

In this mine work, as in all work the dice are loaded against the child. The monotonous repetends of our labor staistics reveal a startling fact In coal mining, as in all trades and traffics, three times as many children as elders, in proportion, are maimed or murdered during the round of the year. Let the immensity of this impeachment of "the system" seep into your mind. Hold the thought: three times as many mangled children as men! Kaffirs and Choctaws surpass us in humanity. For in times of dan-ger they shield their young with their own bodies; while we fling ours out into perils three times greater than our own!

From the breakers a boy may be promoted to more responsible work underground, as door-tender, switch-boy, mule-driver; or he may be appointed to the more perilous hand-to-hand work with the coal, as cutter, timbeier, pumper, dumper, fire boss or plt boss. The trap-boy is a doortender, who sits alone all day in a black tunnel in the path of the rushing drafts, seeing only passing mules and scurrying rats. Often he wades in siush over his shoe-tops, his little life and energy all used up in opening or shutting the door for the passing mules, mules that never ascend to the open day, but grow blind at last in the darkness of this man-made Tartarus.

But these are not the worst disasters that overtake the boys in the coal mines. There are disasters more terrible than failing lungs or crushed bod-ies or mutilated limbs-disasters more terrible even than death. I mean the atrophy of the mind, the destruction of the soul. These boys are snatched from the schools to help out the scraping economies of the home. Ignorance settles on them like a black smoke. What is responsible for this? Is it not our selfish industrial system. which tends to keep wages down to the hunger-line-a system that makes it impossible for hundreds of thousands to live anything like a complete life, bowever hard they scrape and save, however hard they work and

But worse than the atrophy of the mind is the destruction of the soul. Men have been virtuous without learning. They have possessed the wisdom of the heart without knowing the wisdom of the books. But they have had about them fit environment, noble companionship, noble ideals, These rises in a black fog that envelops the boys of the mines, however, are lickers, clogging every air-passage, robbed of this companionship, are stripped of these ideals. While yet in the first sap of their youth, they are flung out to the society of lewd and hardened men. What wonder that they learn to enjoy only the cheapest and coarsest pleasures? What wonder that the gambling hole and the drinking toint are their freement havens? What wonder that they drift rapidly into the moral sinks and sewers? Day by day profanities and obscenities wash over them; day by day vices rot down the foundations of their manhood.

And yet, in this coal center, no one seems to take to heart this waste of precious boyhood. Certain it is that no coal baron leaves his yacht or his city mansion to look into this treason against life. These boys get less attention than the blind wheels and derricks of the breakers. No one cries protest. Even the churches are silent The will of Capital is supreme.

Five hundred thousand souls breed and burrow in this coal region. Peer into their pitiful homes; bend under the load of labor pressing so heavily on parent and child; taste of their life run empty of the nobler joys of the mind. Do this and tell me what manner of men we are shaping in this magnificent Appalachian region—here in this stupendous theater of a new drama of humanity-here, where, for Saxons are called upon to brother and blend with the men coming to us from the Seven Hills of Rome and that other host coming out of the Slavic

ROOMS FOR RENT: Nicely furnished Sitting and Bedroom, modern apartment; first floor; independent entrance; light, airy; hath adjoining; all conveniences; suit-able one or two men. 36 week. Near Sub-way. "I.", surface lines. KANELY, 230 W. 113TH STREET, near Sch avenue.

SOCIALISM OVER THE BORDER LINE.

Trade Unionists of Vancouver, B. C., Indorse Socialist Party.

The "Western Clarion" of Vancouver, B. C., reports the results of a trade union conference held in that city on Oct. 29. The conference was called to form a labor party and fifty delegates were sent by labor organizations in response to the call.

'A minority of the delegates from the first favored the organization of a labor party, which was opposed vigor-ously by others on the ground that the Socialist Party was a tried and true party of the workers and its representatives had fought for every labor measure in the provincial legislature.

The debate centered on the following resolution, which was finally adopted by a vote of 90, representing 4,200 mbers, against 12, representing 1.500 members:

Whereas, The Dominion Trades and La whereas, the Dominion Irades and la-bor Congress at its 22nd annual convention held in Victoria, B. C., September 17 to 21, 1996, took steps to organize a Labor Party in the province, and this convention has been called in compliance with that action;

Whereas, No political party can correctly express the labor movement unless stands for the abolition of capitalist explo tation, and the wage system under which It is effected; and

Whereas, A Labor Party is alreads in existence which does stand for that change, and which has received the most emphatic endorsement possible from different labor organizations thruout the province, inasmuch as, nearly every labor organization in the province has written to the representa-tives of that party in the local Legislature requesting them to take up their grievances, and endeavor to get legislation passed for the betterment of their conditions, thereby showing their confidence in the said party as a labor party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention it is unwise to organize another La-

vention it is unwise to organize another La bor Party, as it would cause confusion among the working class, thus dividing their vote, and rendering it ineffective; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to

worling class thruout the province, the careful study and investigation of the prin-ciples and platform of the Socialist Party

of Canada; and be it

Resolved. That we further recommend
the carnest study of the principles and program of Socialism, as we believe that in the
accomplishment of its alms lies the only
true and permanent solution of the labor

Rather than face a vote some defegates, who desired to form another party, withdrew. Chairman Williams also declined to put the resolution, tho requested unanimously to do so. After the withdrawal of the chairman the resolution was put, with the result stated. According to the "Clarion" unions sending delegates will act on the decision of the convention, and it predicts that some of the "bolters" will be censured for their act.

The same paper concludes a review of the situation in the following words: During the past three years the propaganda of the revolution has spread with mark ed rapidity. It has found its way into the most remote and out of the way places. An indication of the foothold the movement has in the province was well shown in the to the continuous properties of the continuous properties of a so-called "labor party" upon the continuous the so-called party. althe grounds that the Socialist Party, alin the provincial house, was the true politi-cal expression of working class interests and deserving of the confidence and support of every working man. Those delegates who stood for the launching of a "labor party", in opposition to the Socialist Party represented 1500 union men. The powers that be, in this province may well take is no uncertain indication of what they awakening proletariat of this province, at forthcoming elections. Things look good in British Columbia from the revolutionary standpoint. /

EW YORK SECOND AGITATION DISTRICT.

Comrades Made a Great Success In Selling Socialist Papers and Books in the Campaign of 1906.

We doubt if elsewhere the country over, in the campaign just closed, any group of comrades did better in the selling of Socialist papers, getting subscribers and disposing of Socialist books than did the comrades of the Second Agitation District of Local New York. The work was principally under the direction of Comrade Tilnzer. They sold 50 yearly subscription cards to The Worker, and sold 7,330 copies of this paper and 575 copies of the "Volkszeltung". In addition to this they sold 602 copies of Socialist books printed in German, and a total of 1,548 English books and pamphlets. made up in part as follows: "Communist Manifesto", 253 copies; "Merrie England", 310; "The Jungle", 12; "War of the Classes", 34: "Mass and Class" 5; "Modern Socialism", 8; "Hearst-ism", 23; "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics", 25; "Packingtown", 25; "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science", 78: "The Capitalist Class", 107: "The Proletariat", 107: "Religion of Capital", 107; "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists", 93 copies, to-gether with many others. This is great work, and will most certainly bear fruit in the campaigns to come.

CAPITALIST TRADE MARKS.

The national flags of to-day are merely commercial trade-marks. Whereever one of them floats, it merely signifies that good of a certain brand are for sale. When this era of exploitation, with its attendant trade and commerce, end, these trade-marks will no doubt be relegated to the museums of 1219 | antiquity.-Western Clarion.

MAY BE STRIKE OF ITHACA, N. Y., RAILROAD MEN.

Firemen and Engineers Demand a Raise in Wages, the First in Many Years

Conferences between railway offi-cials and representatives of the englneers and firemen of a number of rail-York for the past week, the object being to secure an increase in wages.

Among the railway men there is far from the solidarity that could be wished for, and, aside from the federation of some of the railway employees on four roads in the estatern states, it is difficult to tell where some of the men will stand in the event of trouble.

On the Erie the conditions for a strike seems probable. Their de-mands were refused and the members are now taking a vote as to whether a strike shall be ordered. Grand Chief Hanrahan states he is confident the vote will be almost unanimous favor of the original demands. this road there has not been an in crease in wages to speak of since 1877 when the wages of engineers and firemen were reduced 10 per cent- A prom ise was made by the railway officials at that time to restore the old scale but 29 years have passed away and only a few men on special runs have been thus favored. This in face of the fact that engines of a great increase in tonnage and tremendous increased steam pressure are now service and the men work generally twelve hours per day. The marine engineers and firemen on the tug boats of the Erie Company are also demanding an increase

As stated last week, the Pennsylvania anticipated demands by an nouncing an increase and a few other roads have done the same. This has called forth jubilant editorials and news dispatches in the capitalist press to the effect that the increase is due to the recent Republican victories. The facts are that the companies knew demands were to be made, and were they not made the workers would/get few concessions from the capitalist class. All that they have and all that they hope to get is due to the workers' efforts alone and not to capitalist administrations.

The coming week will determin whether there is to be a strike, who it will involve and what attitude allied organizations will take in that event,

INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

Circular of the General Secretary Outlines Plans for Work of Coming Year.

T. Bayard Collins, 112*E. 19th St., New York City, General Secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society has sent out the following circular: The Intercolegiate Socialist Society has

now entered upon its second year. For last year as its importance demanded, yet the bare announcement of the plan was sufficient to bring responses from nearly a thousand people who expressed them-selves as willing to assist in various ways. In more than a score of institutions, in

cluding Yale, Harvard, Wesleyan, Colum hia, Bryn Mawr, and Chicago and California there are group. of students who are ready to set to or students who are ready to set to work, asking only guidance and sipport. In several seats of learning beginnings have been made in the organization of Study Chapters and in some these Chapters are in a flourishing condition. We have a flat of speakers who offer their assistance without charge, and we have the names of several hundred students and teachers who are

willing to distribute our literature.

We had plauned to edit a special college students' edition of some of the Socialist papers, and to put a copy into the hands of every college student in the country. This work had to be postponed, but we hope to be able to undertake it during the coming year. We have secured lists of the college publications of the country, and of numerous other papers which are interested in our work, and we plan to send them material. We now have a General Secre-tary and Organizer who will give his entire time to the work, and will be able to an-

wer personally all communications.
We believe you are interested in this young society and in the work which it is endeavoring to do. If you wish to assis us in any way, we will be glad to hear from you. We would also be glad to have you send us the names of others who may be interested. We wish the names of students in colleges who are willing to distribute our literature, and to assist in the work nte our literature, and to assist in the work of organizing the study chapters. We wish the names of college instructors, and of any other people to whom our work appeals. We wish new members, and we need new contributions to enable us to prosecute the work with vigor. Let us hear from you.

Address all communications and make all checks, money orders, etc., payable to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, 112 E. 119th street, New York City.

The circular is signed by the General Secretary and by Jack London, presi-

Secretary and by Jack London, president: Upton Sinciair, vice-pres and J. G. Phelps Stokes, second vicepresident.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

The "Saturday Evening Post" and "La dies Home Journal", issued by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, are the product of non-union labor, and should be dealt with accordingly by trade unionists and their friends. The Curtis Company re-fused to concede the eight-hour day to its

"The Woman's Home Companion" and
"Farm and Fireside", published by the
Crowell Company, Springheld, Ohio, are
also the product of non-union labor.

All of Butterick publications are produced

And of Shand and Angelian and Market and Market and Market and Market and Market and Market and Monthly Magazine". "Men and Women". the "Housekeeper" and "Lippincott's" are also the product of non-union labor.

SOCIALISTS.

They Issue an Invitation to the "Co-Eds" of Cornell University.

The comrades of Ithaca have issued a statement of the aims of the Socialist movement and an invitation to the "Co-Eds" to join it, which is in part as follows:

Friends:-You will doubtles be surprised to receive a communication from a political organization, but please lend us your attention for a moment

We do not ask your vote, for, in truth, you have none; we merely ask your earnest consideration of the principles we advocate, as the Socialist Party recognizes the absolute equality of men and women, and advocates mens' Suffrage. You are living here in Ithaca in an environment decidedly favorable to your physical, moral and intellectual development. But, friends, what say you of a conditon of society which, however favorable it may for you, compels, as you may know from philanthropic experiences, great masses of the people in large cities to live in an environment reeking with poverty, misery, and vice; a condition which drives women, and children of tender age from the home (such as it is) into the factory-aye, worse, into the street, the saloon, the gutter! And if you are interested in philanthropic endeavors, are you not seeking to re-move the CAUSE, rather than merely the symptoms, of this social condition?

And what is the cause of this coadition of society from which arise our social evils? Does it exist because these poor creatures are lazy-they who work at a terrific pace, under the most depressing circumstances, from eight to ten hours a day, or longer? Surely not.

Wage-Slavery.

The economic condition, the econom ic evil, prevailing at the present time, from which all our social evils arise directly or indirectly, is Wage-Slavery

By "wage-slavery" we mean that prevalent economic condition which enable a few individuals, belonging to the possessing, the employing, the non producing, the master, the capitalist class, to exploit the rest of society, belonging to the non-possessing, the employed, the producing, the enslaved,

the working class. And when we say that the capitalist class exploits the working class (that is, those who produce by means of intellectual, skillful, or manual labor, or any combination of these three forms of work), we mean that the capitalist class obtains, for its own use, that which rightfully belongs to the useful element in society, the working class

(as above defined.) The capitalist, as a promoter, as an organizer-in, short, as a worker-may perform useful service to society; but, as distinctly, a capitalist, as a mere recipient of dividends, he contributes nothing to the advance of civilization is a mere drone, and, as such, should

be eliminated from society.

But why does the capitalist class oc enpy this extremely profitable place in society? Simply because the capital-ists own the means of production and distribution, and thus compel the work ers to compete with one another by selling their labor at the lowest price, on the labor market, for the stupen dous privilege of being industrially

Profits do not fall from the skies; they are produced solely by the work ing class, and to them rightfully be-long. Under equitable conditions they then are no longer "profits," but are merely just earnings

Attitude of the Socialists. And what is the attitude of the So cialists towards all this? We propo to get at the root of the social evilsthe economic evil, wage-slavery.

We propose to wrest from the capiclass, that which justly belongs to the working class; we propose to have all the land, the mines, the factories, the railroads, telegraphs, etc.-that is to say, as much means of production and distribution as are necessary to supply the wants of society-owned and operated by the people, and absolutely in the interests of the people. In short, we are seeking to attain Industrial, as well as Politcal Democracy.

Is this not a sublime and enobling cause in which to enlist? Are not you who believe in intellectual Liberty and Equality: are not you who are champions of Equal Educational Opportunity: are not you, who, by virtue being here, show that you possess the courage of your convictions; are not YOU moved to do all that you can to ensure Economic Equality to

Noblesse Oblige!

Show the spirit that is in you, that actuated you in coming here; work for the liberation of the working class from the present brutal, degrading cap-Italist regime; work for the complete mancipation of mankind; work for justice, equality of opportunity, broth-erhood; and in so doing, direct your altruistic activities not merely towards the temporary relief of some of the EFFECTS of social evils, but rather towards the complete eradication of the CAUSE of those evils; work for the Socialist Co-Operative Comm

There follows the dates of the lec tures on Socialism which are to be given in Ithaca the coming winter, and an invitation to the "Co-Eds" to visit the library, where they have books on Socialism to "sell, lend or give away."

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MASSCHUSETTS CAPITALISTS.

They Plan to Save Money by Making State Elections Biennial.

By Franklin H. Wentworth. Massachusetts capitalists have again discovered that annual state elections cost the dear taxpayers money. They were stimu-lated to this altruistic awakening by the money they had to spend to defeat the gehtleman who picked up the Democratic party organization in Massachusetts when no one was looking and has been bumping it along the ties and lambasting it against wire fences ever since,

When Josiah Quincy, last and least of his historic line, goes out with his lautern to find the Democratic party, the trail is so crossed by Prohibition and Independence League scents that he loses his courage and tells the newspapers that he is out of sclitics at present. He is a safe and same Democrat, and this has been a had year for sanity in that party-anybow, in Massa chusetts and New York. When madmen get to running for Governor it's a bad year for everybody but the madman's own kind.

Capitalists Scared a Little.

Moran's insane vote was almost as large relatively as Hearst's. It attracted all the voters who had rather see a few hig cap-italists in jail than to see all of them put to work. These candidates did things to us Socialists; but they did things to the capitalists, too-they scared them some,

and made them spend their money.

As long as the Guilds and Drapers on the one hand and the Quincys and Whitneys on the other control Massachusetts politics, annual elections are all right. Republican Guild or Democratic Douglass, it is all the same to capitalism, and not much money need be spent. But if the impossible, "unfit" Moran is to spoil good poli-tics by butting in to a gentlemae's game, tics by butting in to a gentlemae's game then it would be cheaper to buy the election once in two years only

For Moral Reasons!

The arguments for this change are, as usual, highly moral—to save the taxpayers' money, to promote purity in the legislature, to avoid unsettling business, etc. "No one," says the saintly "Boston Heraid." says the saintly will oppose the change except those who make a trade of politics." Oh, Mercy Oh, Heavens! Oh, Gee!

If one can overcome his disgust long enough to seek the principle at work un-der the shallow hypocrisy he will find it in line with that behind the proposition to extend the term of the presidency.

It is that as the menace of public dis

content becomes more threatening, the cap-italist class needs more time in which to to gather its resources for the political bat-ties with the proletariat.

Revolt Will Be Revolution.

We must begin, right now, to combat this crafty proposition. The annual elec-tions of Massachusetts are invaluable for tions of Massachusetts are invaluable for the agitation of working-class principles. Behind the Moran revolt looms the work-ing-class revolution. Moran is a bird of the gathering storm, and capitalism is quick to discern the power behind his vote should it only be phillisophically directed. Such expressions are terrifying, and worse—they open the eyes of the discon-tented by the exhibit of their collective

tented by the exhibit of their collective power. Once a year is too often to point the strength of revolt—the working class can remember that long! Two years is a safer period; and then, who knows!—in a few years, FOUR! Other states have done

THE DERELICT.

By Walter Higgins.

It was not often that he elected to he made his way to the city sanctuary. The place looked warm and comfortable, he was footsore with tramping about, and the thought of an hour's rest was most enticing.

He was a derelist, a piece of drift-wood, rising and falling with the tide in a London backwater. He was not "before the abyss", and he had never written to the "Dally News" to ask for the solution of his problem. had been born in the abyes: he had lived in it. Life had been at first a succession of passionate attempts to get out. But he h ad found the abyss cup-shaped—easy to climb for a little way, but later so terribly steep and slippery. And each time he had slipped back, at first with bitter outcry-ings, presently with silent, sullen re-

At the door of the chapel he hesita ed under the keen scrutiny of the poilce, the vergers and the respectables. His sense of humor saved him. He caught sight of a notice, "Sittings may be appropriated here", and it remind ed him of Triangle Camp. He decid-

"This way to the gallery," said a splendid gentleman, in immaculate at-

the derelict, as he followed a lady who, by her dress and walk, might have been a duchess, but who happed ed to be the wife of a Liberal M. P.

He duly "appropriated a sitting"—a comfortable one, with cushions and footrests—and settled down for the evening. But he was speedily dis-illusioned by the advent of the owner.

"Excuse me," said that gentleman, tapping him on the shoulder with a inger heavily ringed; "but this is my "Very comfortable, too," said the derelict, as he settled down once more.

"But it's my seat," repeated the gen-tleman, swelling out, and thus show-ing up his heavy gold chain. No answer.

"Are you going to get out, or must."
I fetch the police?" The derelict went, smiling as he did so, for he and the other were old friends, having met several times in the police courts—not, however, on equal terms.

The next seat was vacant, so he entered; and no one molested him.

He enjoyed the service—at least, it

amused him. It was all so desperately earnest; yet so—, They were all so devout, so humble; and yet—. And thru it all he smiled. He knew it was not the correct thing to do; but he simply couldn't help it. He smiled when they sang: "Take my sliver and my gold, not a mite would I withhold." He smiled when the gentleman of the next seat passed him with the collection plate. But most of all be smiled at the sermon. The preacher was brilliant. He poured forth vials of eloquence; and the audience gloated. He had been billed to speak on "Before the Abyss", and hundreds had been turned away from the doors. Had the derelict not been early he would have

been crowded out.

The preacher told them there was no such thing as the abyes; that it was all a mistake in terms, a creation of their own imaginations. He urged them to view life differently. He did not deny that most of them had their difficulties (at this a rapt sigh beaved thru the vast audience), but all would come right in the end. And besides, what right had they, puny mortals, to imagine there was anything wrong with the world! "Whatever is, is best", he quoted wisely. He asked them to recall their pasts and remember "the inestimable benefits they had received at His hands"—every one of them. He pade them regard even the tribulations themselves as benefits. And finally he warned them against the tendency of the present day to believe that the world could be improved by man's own efforts, ending with a wonderful denunciatory peroration against many so-called "reformers" who would substitute state for personal responstbility.

And the vast audience of stock brokers, company promoters, Soutu African financiers, rallway directors, East End factory owners, lawyers, shopkeepers, jerry builders, landlords they all upfurned their eyes in wonder and amaze.

And then they sang. On, how they sang! What, devoutness! spiration!

"I thank Thee more that all my for Is touched with pain: That shadows fall on brightest hours,

That thorns remain; So that earth's bilss may be my guide, And not my chain."

Of course they thanked God! They the dark hours; their lives were so full of the shadows, the thorns. The gentleman behind nearly sobbed with his emotion as he sang. The lady in front in the silks had to stop singing, she had such a lump in her throat.

"I thank Thee, Lord, that here our souls.
The amply blest,
Can never find, aithe they seek,
A perfect rest."
The derelict tried to remember how

he had been "amply blest". Born in a slum, he had lived there all his lifeand the owner of the slum was there in that congregation. His mother had worked sixteen hours a day seven days a week for the reward of six shillings and ninepence per week, paid to her out of the generosity of a deacon of this church. His brother had been killed in a war waged in behalf of some, and having the tacit consent of all, the men who worshipped here. He himself had been sent to prison by the man behind him for stealing. He had been tempted by sore hunger to eat without having anything to pay for what he took. By these men and their to place, thrown into prison, brutally ill-treated—and they, they prayed God that earth's bilss might not be man's chain.

The meeting closed, and the vast crowd surged out, pushing and struggling on the way. But the derelict had plenty of room. No one seemed anxous to crush against him.

"Wasn't he just beautiful?" said one woman, as the derelict passed. "I don't know how I should get thru the week if it wasn't for his sermons."

And the derelict smiled bitterly, and passed out once more into the night. Labor Leader.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution:

tributions for the Russian revolution:

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