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child loses and all the workers lose. When Socialists win, Hearst, Hughes

and all the rest of that class will lose,

but win or lose they will never vote for any other class than their own.

The Socialists were on the losing side, but they did not throw their vote

away. They added to the number cast

before and those ballots are increasing. Soon there will be enough of them to

enable you, your child and your class

to be heard. To be heard in the city

councils, legislatures and in congress.

These votes cast now by Socialists are

hastening that day. They are not thrown away because not counted for

Hearst or Murphy, Hughes or Wood-

in the future when your class is repre-

sented. They count for all that is de-

cent, true, great, and inspiring. They

voice the protest of the aged worker whose palsied hands leave him a beg-

gar; they voice the appeal of innocent childhood crushed in the sweater's

hell; they voice scourged womanhood

in the factories; they voice Homestead

and Pullman. So long as the cry of

these our brothers and sisters of the

working class is heard a Socialist bal-lot is never lost. Every passot cast for

the others is lost, is thrown away.

When you win you lose. Should you sell votes for a drink you lose.

Put them in a swill barrell you lose. Give them to Hearst or Hughes you

lose. Always will you lose till you vote for your class as they do for

It is better to vote right all the time

and lose than to vote wrong once and win. It is better to vote for your child

and your class and lose than to vote

against them and celebrate with the

victors. It is better to vote right all

the time and every time than to vote and win low wages, long hours and in-

You wanted something now. So did

the politicians. They got theirs. Did you get yours? If not, perhaps you will "get yours" when you are on

strike. Or when the rent is due or the

factory closes or sickness invades your home. You were not promised these

things, and did not think of voting for them, but they are what you will get.' Socialist. Democratic, Republican and

Independent workingmen will all get these things because you were "on the

winning side". Did you really win be-cause you were "on the winning side".

or did the Socialist lose because he was

not? In any event the working class

lost and the capitalist class won; won

everything, including "something now". And when the working class lose it is disaster and defeat. All the

more a disaster if workers are found

in the camp of the enemy. To lose in

a fight against the enemy is no dis-grace; to assist in your own defeat is

If you want long years of toll and

drudgery, if you want low wages and long hours, injunctions and bull pens-

then you won. So did the capitalist

win, for he wants these things also-

for you. He will be careful to see that:

you get them, too, for he never forgets to give you what you vote for, not what he promises.

In short, the only workingman who did not "throw his vote away"; the only workingman who did not lose his

vote; the only workingman who made it count; the only workingman who

his class, is the Socialist workingman.

You lost and miserably lost. You are

functions.

VOUITS.

ruff. They count now and will count

VOL. XVI.-NO. 34.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 24, 1906.

## SOCIALIST VOTE INCREASES.

In Spite of Great Obstacles the Socialist Party Forges Ahead in Its Work of Educating the Working Class to Vote Its Emancipation-Returns from Many States Confirm Socialist Progress.

Socialist Party candidates on Tuesday, Nov. 6. It will be impossible to give a complete report of the total Socialist vote this year until all the official returns are made, which will hardly be until nearly the New Year.

It is likely, judging by the reports thus far to hand, that the Socialist vote in the entire United States will exceed that of 1904, the decline in a number of states being more than offset by an increase in others.

offset by an increase in others.
On the whole, therefore, there is On the whole, therefore, there is nothing to be discouraged about, but, on the contrary, in view of the political conditions prevailing in several important states, the members of the Socialist Party can, in our opinion, congratulate themselves upon the showing the party has made in spite of these conditions. It is eloquest testimony to the character of our party that it could more than hold its own and make a general gain in a situation to which a weaker organization would have easily succumbed.

NEW JERSEY.

Official vote of Burlington Co.—Congress, 126; 1904, 124. Alfred Cox, Socialist Justice of the Peace, was defeated for re-election by two votes.

Two defective Socialist votes were

thrown out.

Union Co.—Official vote gives us 520 votes as against 494 in 1995.

Hudson (official)—Jersey City, 900; 1905, 892. S. L. P., 297; 1905, 288. Hoboken, 268; 1905, 296. S. L. P., 77; 1905,103. Bayonne, 125; 1905, 95. S. L. P., 24; 1905, 41. West Hoboken, 859; 1905, 842. S. L. P., 48; 1905, 71. Town of Union, 144; 1905, 155. S. L. P., 29; 1905, 47. Guttenberg, 56; 1905, 35. S. L. P., 9; 1905, 7. North Bergen, 96; 1905, 77. S. L. P., 18; 1905, 21. West New York, 38; 1905, 34. S. L. P., 10; 1905, 14. Weehawken, 31; 1905, 38. S. L. P., 8; 1905, 18. Harrison, 67; 1905, 61. S. L. P., 15; 1905, 11. Kear-1905, 61. S. L. P., 15: 1905, 11. Kearney, 112; 1905,65. S. L. P., 26; 1905, 25. Rast Newark, 28; 1905, 14. S. L. P., 2; 1905, 7. Seacueus, 9; 1905, 6. S. L. P., 1; 1905, 8. Total, Hudson Co., S. P., 1906, 2,223; 1905, 2,100. S. L. P., 1906, 560; 1905, 658.

Total vota, 2,942; 1904, 2,247. In connection with this, Secretary Bauer of Local Baltimore, says: "The 5th Congressional Bistrict was invaded by Samuel Gompers, who made several speeches in favor of the Democratic candidate. Mudd, the Republican candidate, was re-elected. The Gompers invasion had no effect on our vota."

Mongomery Co.—68 votes; 1904, 10.
2d Cong. Dis.—617 votes; 1904, 126.
3d Cong. Dis.—617 votes; 1904, 529.

3d Cong. Dis.—617 votes; 1904, 529. 4th Cong. Dist.—587 votes; 1904, 440. 5th Cong. Dis.—446 votes (incom-

ete); 1904, 318.

6th Cong. Dis.—853 votes, (incomplete); 1904, 534.

For additional judge of Supreme Court of Baltimore City, 1,768 votes;

PERMSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia.—Socialist Party vote (official) gives Maurer, for Governor, 2.529 and Cohen, for District Attorney. 2.529 and Cohen, for District Attorney, 2,514. This is about double the vote of 1905, but 700 less than 1904. Our vote is four times that of the Prohibition party and nearly nine times that of the S. L. P., who got 299. Most of this was intended for us, as the De Leonites did not even have one meeting during the campaign—in fact have no section here, nor have had for practically two years. no section in tically two years.

Harrisburg—Governor, 205; Con

8th Cong. Dis.—386; 1904, 480. 10th Cong. Dis.—170; 1904, 150. 16th Cong. Dis.—467; 1904, no candi-

Warren Co.-Governor, 69. No record

Beaver Co.—Governor, 155. S. L. P., 16. Debs, 1904, 438. Slayton, Con-

gress, 274.
Scranton—Governor, 84; Congress

In the Bleventh Congressional Dis-trict the official returns give Comrade Dettrey 5,197 votes. The Wilkes Barre "Courier-Herald", commenting on the

"Courier-Herald", commenting on the result, says."

"The official returns gave Dettrey a vote of 5,197. This is far short of the vote he actually received. However, since the workingmen themselves were parties to the frauds committed against their own interest, it were useless either to seek to redress or to complain of them. The only hope for purity of the ballot is in the awakening of the men of labor to a consciousness of the fact that the schemes, deceptions and corruptions practised at the elections result in the degradation of the workresult in the degradation of the working class and the continuation of its slavery. Dettrey carried a number of the towns and districts in the county. No man was tricked or defrauded of a rote. No man was paid for any serv-cles rendered at the polls. All work sone was done by volunteers. To these and to the election officers who fear-

The Worker has received from various sources the following additional incomplete reports of the vote cast for Socialist Party candidates on Tuesday.

Nov. 6. It will be impossible to give a complete report of the total Socialist can be sold themselves to the enemy for a few pieces of silver, or the promise of few pieces of silver, or the promise of few pieces of silver. the promise of favors to come, there can be nothing but contempt. For the world hates the Judas."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Secretary Wilkins reports calling a meeting of the State Executive Committee to consider taking action upon the vote reported from Ward 3 of Concord. One Socialist vote was re-ported, while 14 persons have made oath that they voted the Socialist ticket. The official report gives the Socialist Party 1,011 in the state. It is strange that small towns and villages where no literature or speakers were sent showed gains over two year ago, while other places where gains were naturally expected are shown to have a largely decreased vote. Efforts will be made to get a recount. The largest gain reported is in Northum-berland, from 1 vote in 1904 to 47 this

NORTH CAROLINA.

Forsythe Co.-119 votes; 1904, 98, Asheville-55 votes; 1904, 24. There were but 124 votes in the entire state

COLORADO.

State Secretary Thos. L. Buie re-

"The daily press is not giving very accurate reports of the Socialist votes, but from reports sent in by the com-rades, the Socialist vote will be about 13.000.

"As this is about four times as many as we had two years ago, we consider it a splendid showing. The most encouraging feature is that the vote is almost straight, Comrade Haywood running only a little ahead of the ticket, which shows that he has no sympathy, either for his life or for jus-tice, in the old parties."

GEORGIA. .

Comrade A. Schwartz reports from Atlanta the following situation in that home of "pure Democracy";
"In Atlanta, the capital of Georgia,

where one would suppose the figures would be accessible, the secretary of state (Dem.) asked Comrade Ehrhorn \$5 to tabulate the vote for him. I called at the capital building to look up the returns, but was not allowed the privilege, so of course, take it for granted that the books are held entirely for the benefit of the officials, and not for the public. This, of course, is Democracy with a big D. "We were given credit for 11 votes

in Atlanta, one in the Fifth Ward, but I know of three who voted the ticket in that ward. So it goes all along, and I am sure will continue so, until we can build up an aggressive fighting local, or as Mayor Woodward says: 'Have

some backing'.

"Our local is composed almost entirely of disfranchised voters, as it takes two years residence here and a payment of all taxes to be able to

"We had official ballots printed with our candidates on, but when they were presented by voters, they were told they had to vote on an official ticket, which had only the Democratic candi-dates on. So some took these ballots, scratched off these names and placed the Socialist candidates in their places. Which of these were counted I do not know, or if the election offi-cials just allowed so many for each ward."

Joseph D. Cannon of Phoenix says:
"Our latest estimates (conservative),
places our vote at 2,350; 1904, 1,300." DELAWARE.

Returns so far show 149 votes; 1904.

"The Socialist" of Caldwell of Nov. 10 says: "The result in Idaho is very vague

as yet. We will have to wait till the official count to get the Socialist returns in those districts which did not have Socialist watchers at the polls. But enough is gleaned from the dispatches following to show that a great increase has been made over the state, despite the tremendous pressure brought to bear on Socialists to support the Democratic ticket." Some unofficial returns:

Fremont County—600: 1904, 454. Idaho County—Woodland Precinct pave Socialists 40, Republicans 40,

Kootenal County-Gamblin Lake Precinct earried by Socialists polling 32. Republicans 22, Democrats 4. At Laclede, Socialists 16, Republicans 27, Democrats 28. No Socialist vote 1904. At Rathburn Socialists got 84 to 55 in

In this county Socialists are con-ceded 900 votes to 560 in 1904.

Lincoln County-Scherer Precinct gave Socialists 43, Republicans 29,

for the Socialist Party vote in Idaho, where vote was 4.954 in 1904.

INDIANA.

The official count gives the Socialist Party candidate for Governor 7.715 votes, against 12,013 for Debs in 1904 4th Cong. Dis .- 192; 1904, no candi-

7th Cong. Dis. (includes Indianapolis)-933; 1904, 907.

8th Cong. Dis.—(Estimated) 800; 1904, 1,237.

12th Cong. Dis. (includes Fort

Wayne)-742; 1904, 537.

IOWA. Blackhawk Co.—247 straight; 425 scratched Socialist ballots. "We don't count the scratch ballots. At our last state election 1903, we only had 72 in Blackhawk County."

KENTUCKY. Bracken Co.-24 votes; 1904, 39. NEVADA.

For Congressman, Lincoln County, 15; 1904, 52. Douglas Co., 3; 1904, 2. Three precincts of Goldfield, 265. Two years ago the total vote in Goldfield was 273. Diamondfield 5; Columbia. 48; total, 336. Of 2,200 registered voters only 880 voted. These returns are incomplete.

Reno.—87 votes. Washue Co., 166 votes; 1904, 245.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis-About 5,100 Socialist votes in St. Louis, 100 less than Debs re-ceived in 1904. Pettis County-152 votes; 1904, 155.

NEBASKA.

Gage Co.—61 votes; 1904, 92. Kearney Co.—71 votes; 1904, 32.

MINNESOTA.

5th Cong. Dis.-1,257 votes; 1904, no

OHIO.

1st Cong. Dis. (includes Cincinnati)-979; 1904, 2,737; (includes Toledo), 2d Cong. Dis.—1,437; 1904, 4,787; 9th Cong. Dis.—1,234 (partial returns), 1904, 2,445.

Dayton-1,536; 1904, 1,168; Beaver-dam, 6; 1905, 6; Cleveland, 1,894; 1905, 1.833; Hamilton, 527; 1905, 286; Portsmouth, 349; Fremont, 116; Springfield, 288; Fostoria, 101 straight, 100 per cent gain; Wapakoneta City. 30; 1905, 13; New Waterford, 25; Ashtabula, 185; Akron, 352; in county of Summit, 523; Columbus, 1,003 votes; 1905, 420; Martins Ferry, 135; Lorain, 250; Lake Co., 95; 1905, 79; Shreve, 8; Jain of three over last year; Toledo, 1,600 for head of ticket; Bethel, for Congress, 21 votes; last year, 14; Gillespieville, 13 votes: 1905, 4; Wadsworth, 46; Findlay, 326; Wyandotte Co., 45 votes.

TENNESSEE. Shelby Co.-For Governor, 143; 10th Cong. Dis., 478; Railroad Commissioner, from Eastern Division of Tennessee, 475; 32d Senatorial Dis., Shelby Co., 164; 33d Senatorial Dis., Shelby Co., 203; 30th Sentaorial Dis. of Shelby and Tipton Countles. 335; 27th Flote rial District of Shelby and Fayette Counties, 614; Representative, Shelby County, H. E. Bradley, 262; T. T. Evans, 263; R. H. Gowling, 250; Simon, 128; Chas. H. Stevens, 182; H. G., Terlisner, 123; R. E. Treudel, 159. Vote for Debs, 1904, 63.

USAH.

State Secretary Burt reports:

"I cannot tell anything about our vote in state. The papers will not report our vote. I do not know vote even for Salt Lake Co. I believe we gained outside of Salt Lake Co.

"In Salt Lake we had a bitter Moron church fight and the Independent Labor Party to contend with. We will have to wait for official count. Bingham we were up against the rankest kind of ballot stealing, the judges going into the booths of the new voting machines with our voters, especially women, and throwing the Republican or Democratic lever, and then hustling the voter out and telling them that they had voted the straight Socialist ticket. We may contest."

CONNECTICUT.

Reports at State Headquarters give the following returns in four Congressional Districts: First, 787; S. L. P., 133. In 1904, S. P., 1,042; S. L. P., 150; Second, 1,658; S. L. P., 114. 1904, S. P., 2,382; S. L. P., 138; Third, 94; S. L. P., 36. In 1904, S. P., 175; S. L. P., 14; Fourth, 512; S L. P., 13. In 1904, S. P., 588; S. L. P., 108.

FLORIDA.

State Secretary Davis reports: "Indications at present are that we

will about double our vote in this state. In a number of precincts our nominees ran ahead of the Democrats on account of apathy on the part of their voters. We will east about 35 per cent of the total vote tisls year. Pettigrew, National Committeeman, is elected to the Legislature from Mana-

"A new local has been chartered at white City, Fla., 13 members, organized spontaneously—no outside assistance. Another of the same kind has got together at Conlin. Bla. They carried their precinct, No. 5, Osceola Co. for the state ticket. No county ticket

A CLASSIFIED AD.

Lincoln County-Scherer Precinct gave Socialists 43, Republicans 20, Democrats 17.

Other returns show exceedingly well Boy."—Dixie Worker.

NEW YORK STATE. ELECTIONS

Further Returns Give Socialist Party Creditable Showing Under Adverse Conditions.

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. It is estimated that the vote for Chase will be about 23,000. The vote for Debs, 1904, and the votes for the S. L. P. candidates, Corregan, 1904, and Jackson, 1906, where avail-

able, are given:			_
			Corre
County. Chase.	Debs.	son.	gan.
Orange143	320	48	113
Ulster 58	92	36	2
Washington . 68	112		VI-1/00
Allegany 60	86	8	2
Essex 55	75	6	1
Clinton 51	23	16	, 1
Albany 312	334	85	13
Chautauqua ,521	598	98	13
Yates 5	11	4	
Warden 36	70	12	2
Livingston 31	70	6	1
Catteraugus181	206	24	4
Madison100	150	20	4
Jefferson339	455	41	- 5
St. Lawrence 60	72	21	3

### **NEW YORK'S VOTE.**

Official Returns So Far Reported for Manhattan Show Socialist Party. Permanent Factor.

The official canvass of the vote in Manhattan and the Bronx is progressing very slowly. The returns here given were made up to and including Tuesday, Nov. 20. Thru the redistricting which took place during the past year it is not possible to accurately compare the vote in the assembly districts with that of previous years, but it can be stated that the same number of assembly districts that gave Chase, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, 3.574 votes this year, Algernou Lee. our candidate for Mayor, received 2,004 votes in 1905. , So far the Socialist Party has gained 581 votes in the official canvass.

The Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party votes are presented.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Jackson,	
	Chase, S. P.	S. L. P.
1st A. D	45	8
2d A. D	308	16
3d A. D	140	59
4th A. D	336	57
-5th A. D	87	V 26
6th A. D	357	113
7th A. D	96 —	31
8th A. D	452	48
11th A. D	169	24
14th A. D	165.	49
15th A. D	57	20
16th A. D	247	58
17th A. D	108	30
18th A. D	315	50
19th A. D	156	27
20th A. D	536	84
		700

#### CONCERT AND BALL OF 2ND AGIT. DIST.

Now that the campaign of 1906 is tween now and the beginning of next year's campaign. The Second Agitation Committee proposes to arrange a systematic method of agitation during the winter months. In order to get the necessary funds a concert and ball has been arranged for Saturday evening, Dec. 1. at Odd Fellows' Hall and Casino, 67 and 69 St. Mark's place (Eighth street). The committee of arrangements has prepared a first-class program for this occasion, which will be announced next week, and every comrade attending this affair is assured a very pleasant evening.

Every party member should make it a point to be there and help make the occasion a success. Tickets have been sent out to all trade unions and organizations within the boundaries of the Second Agitation Committee, and the members should see to it that the tickets are disposed of. The price of the ticket is only 10 cents, so as to enable everybody to come. A hand some souvenir program will be gotten up for this affair. The music will be furnished by the Carl Sahm Club. Concert begins promptly at 8 p. m.

WHOSE SERVANT IS ROOSEVELT?

"After the rent has been paid and food has been bought, the very poor have little left for anything else, says S. E. Forman in a report to the United States government. His report was based on the figures of nineteen intelligent working-class families in the District of Columbia. This dis trict is the locality where Roosevelt's \$20,000 stable is situated. Roosevelt is the "servant of the people." Which people?-The Laborer.

Now is the time to join the Socialist Party.

# IN ENGLAND.

Total Votes Increased-More Seats Gained Tho London Suffered Raverses.

In the elections just held in England the Socialists have increased their vote, and, in fact, trebled the vote of three years ago according to "Justice". The aggregate Socialist vote is over 13,000 and the total Socialist and labor vote is 286,000. There were 560 labor and Socialist candidates in the field. Of these 126 were successful and 56 were gains. There were 200 contests in London, where the number of losses is exceptionally high, owing to coalitions between Liberals and Tories and the fierce attack of the capitalist class.

A Magnificent Result The "Labor Leader", commenting on

the results, states.

"This year Socialism was challenged by the press and the politicians to open battle at the municipal polls. The Socialist and Labor forces did not wait that challenge. They had already resolved to put their full forces in the field. The result of the conflict is now seen. And a magnificent result it is for the Socialist and Labor cause, notwithstanding that almost as many seats were lost as gained. Not only have our ranks as a whole held their own against the utmost attack of capitalism and monopoly, but they have advanced their line, and broken thru the opposing ranks in many places. That surely is a splendid reply to the challenge thrown down.

"It seems only yesterday since, at the inauguration of the Independent Labor Party, we were told by every newspaper and politician in the country that the policy of Independent Labor Representation was impossible, and that Socialism would never enlist the support of the workers of this country. To-day not only is that independent policy shown to be possible, but the united ranks of the Trade Unionists and Socialists are shown to be more than equal to the united power of all other parties in numerous constituencies, not only in the province, but in London itself."

Signal Successes.

London "Justice", the organ of the Social Democratic Federation, after reviewing the general situation, sums up the result as follows:

"For ourselves we, considering the persistent efforts of our enemies and even some of our friends to fasten upon us responsibility for the sins of Progresivism, have done remarkably well. To have trebled our aggregate vote of three years ago is pretty well for a party which is supposed to be routed. And that is what we have done. It is true we had a larger number of candidates in the field than three years ago-but this, also, is evidence of advance, not of retreat, of success not of defeat-and we have increased our aggregate vote from 4,500 to over 13,000 Here and there we have had a set-back, but that has been more than compensated for on the whole; and we have gained some signal successes. The return of Bannington, for instance, at Coventry, against the most powerful candidate and the most powerful com bination that could be arrayed against him, was a notable achievement, as was also the election of Dan Irving at Burnley, Indeed, did remarkably well in the voting. Taking it all round, we have done exceedingly well. Our enemies of either stripe may chortle or quake, we don't mind. Let the lament and the 'Mods' rejoice; it is not our funeral. We can say, as we said some weeks ago in this connection. Let the galled jade wince; our withers are unwrung."

The "Labor Leader" also announce that the Co-operative Employees' Union, numbering 13,000 members, have voted to join the Labor Representation Committee.

## STILL FIGHTING IN SEATTLE.

Wholesale Imprisonment of Socialists for Speaking on Streets Continues.

A dispatch from Seattle, Wash., to The Socialist", Caldwell, Idaho, under date Nov. 9, reports further upon the more than ordinary onslaught of the municipal authorities upon the So cialists of that city for using the streets for meetings. The dispatch "Fifteen Socialists were arrested at

four street meetings Friday night, Nov. 3. Bail was refused and they were kept in jail 18 hours. Their food consisted of a half loaf of sour bread and one cup of coffee. They were compelled to sleep on the concrete floor of the cells.

Necessities Denied Prisoners. "Blankets, newspapers, apples, ci-

cars, breakfast, all offered by comrades who were willing to pay for same were not allowed the prisoners

### THE VOTING KING WHO LOST.

By James Oneal.

To the workingmen who voted When that side wins, you lose, your wrong: You lost and the masters won. True, your votes counted, you did not throw them away". They are counted, counted against you, against your child, against your class. You voted for Hughes or voted for Hearst. You voted for everybody but yourself; everybody but your child and your class. Hearst and Hughes also voted for everybody except you, except your child and your class. Every grafter, every sweater of labor, every political crook, every beef poisoner unhung, every respectable scoundrel unifiled, every exploiter of workingmen voted with Hearst and Hughes; voted for everybody but you, your child and your class.

Only one body of men in this elec-tion, in the one before and in those to come, did not vote and will not vote the same ticket as Hearst, Hughes, the grafters, crooks, polsoners, sweaters, and scoundrels voted. Only one body of men during the campaign and at the ballot box kept in mind your interests, that of your child and those of your class. They voted for everybody but Hearst, Hughes and the others mentioned; they voted for you, your child and your class. They are Socialists. They did not win but neither did you win. Neither did your child or your class win.

But you were on the winning side. Your votes were found on the side of Hearst, Hughes, the sweaters and all the rest. They say they won and you say you were on the "winning side". Then shame on you. And pity for your child and your class.

But you did not want to "throw your vote away". It were better for you and better for all workingmen had you thrown it away instead of giving it to Hearst, Hughes, the grafters, the sweaters and all the rest. They did not cast their votes for you; why should you cast yours for them? You really do not care for the sweaters and grafters; they do not care for you-or your child or your class. Their votes are never found in your camp on election day; why are yours found in

theirs? Did you really win after all? Can you and the sweaters, the grafters and the exploiters win the same battle? If so, what do you think of the company you keep? And what must they think of you? What does the gambler think of the man who plays his game? He calls him a "sucker". You are—a "voting king".

Call to your mind all those who do not vote the Socialist ticket, that is, do not vote for your child and your class. There is the ward heeler, the Murphys, McCarrens, Woodruffs. And again the grafters, sweaters, poisoners, swindlers, boodlers, capitalists, bankers, con men, strike breakers and all respectable criminals. Every rich criminal that goes to the penitentiary and all who don't are Democrats or Republicans. Every swindler and crook there who robbed the poor votes the same. Socialists seldom go there. One was once sent there, but he broke jail. He didn't mind the institution but could not bear the company.

These won an the recent election They will win again providing you are again on the "winning side", that is. on their side. But you will lose, as you have lost and as your child and your class have lost.

of Hearst or Hughes, that is, the "winning side". They do not want to be and never will be on that side, a-"voting king".

E. Wood was twice arrested and bail

"The arrests had the effect of secur

ing four immense meetings in Arcade

refused her the second time.

were adopted without change by the council, except that the Socialistic preambles were of course cut out or cut down. But the action, not the word-

Hall and the Grand Opera House. "The vote is about 10 per cent, the largest percentage ever received in the city by the Socialists. There are 2,000 votes in King County. All this in spite of the opposition of 'union labor' tickets, industrial unionists, disruptionists and "labor mayors".

Titus Convicted.

"Comrade Burgess, State Secretary, was nearly prostrated by his night in the Seattle bull-pen".

"Comrade Titus' second jury trial resulted in conviction after 24 hours de liberation. Five more Titus trials to follow and some 20 others will keep the court busy for a time."

## MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS.

Get Municipal Ownership Resolutions Adopted by Council.

The influence of the big Socialist minority in the Milwaukee City Counsil is not only felt in scaring the graft ers and shaming the city government into honesty. It is also making Milwankee face about towards municipal ownership. At the last meeting of the Milwaukee Council Socialist resolutions were adopted calling on the legislature to give it the right to issue bonds for the establishment of a mu nicipal slaughter house; of a municipal gas plant; of a municipal street Comrade Johnson, one of those arrested, is over 70 years old. Comrade Nina dredging system. These resolutions railway system, and of a municipal

ing, is the matter of importance

The Council also adopted another measure proposed by our Social-Demo-crats. This is to forbid court commissioners from issuing injunctions against the city. This will mean that if any injunctions are issued, they must be issued by the judges. And as the judges are elected, they will think swice before they excite indignation by granting injunctions or re-straining the city from issuing bonds to establish these municipal institutions.

Says the Milwaukee Free Press (Republican): "If Diogenes exists in the spirit-and a great many persons will tell you that he does-there is a chance for him to throw away his lamp and shade (meaning the shade of the lamp, which would thus be something of a spirit lamp) because an honest man has been found. Ald. Emil Seldel, Twentieth Ward, says he will not take the expense money for attending the convention of the League of Municipalities at Chicago, as it was a farce." It is needless to add, of course, that Alderman Seidel is one of the twelve Socialists in the Milwaukee City Council.

## TENDERNESS OF THE ROMANOFFS.

to-day. 'Nineteen, your Majesty.' Tsar-"God receive them-but why didn't you make it a round number." Fischietts (Turin).

#### The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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of The worker.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 



#### SOCIALISM A POWER TO-DAY.

The general drift of editorial comment in the daily press on the recent election is suggestive of the change of view that has taken place in the past ten years. Not that the change implies any less vigorous defense of the capitalist regime, but that the economic development has made impossible the old one in its classic form. Formerly any suggestion of federal or state interference in economic relations was rejected as "paternalistic". History and Spencer was called on as witnesses to the folly of even limited interference with "business" and predictions of disaster generally concluded these sermons. Government was simply to keep the workers in "order" while the capitalist pursued his voca tion of plucking them. - The field of economic opportunity being preempted by the capitalist class it taught all others beneath it that they should depend on individual effort.

To-day, the not abandoning this advice, they have revised the creed sufficient to allow of a moderate degree of federal and state interference in economic relations. They have made the discovery that there is little danger to property interests in this so long as the owners rule. While in all his his peasant mother after he became recent public utterances, President Roosevelt has never failed to urge the necessity of "individual worth", he has danger in his becoming a Socialist. also been forced to suggest checks to "swollen fortunes", and other "re-

forms" that require state interference.

Why this revision of the creed? The reason is two-fold. Economic and political. The great economic development of the past ten years has revealed such a glaring mal-adjustment to human welfare and was so apparently in conflict with the assurances of bourgeois retainers, that some promise of rectifying the evils was necessary in order to allay discontent. How rectify such evils except thru federal and state action? "Individual worth" had been tried with the result that the capitalist class had conquered everything in sight and a career of fraud and swindle was inaugurated. Its own interests demanded that the state step in and try to restore some measure of decency, however insincere the attempt might

Then there was the increase of Socialist votes that sounded the advance of an intelligent working class that understood its histori mission. It increased till it reached nearly a half million two years ago with the prospect of a million four years later if the men could not be cajoled, compromised or traded with. But others inclined that way might be induced to maintain old political affiliations if the old creed was cap, it is now the legitimate asset of man for his pennies." "-O. Henry in every politician seeking office. Were "An Unfinished Story."

it not for the rising tide of Socialistvotes "reform" would be of little value to them.

The not having a single representative in Congress, this change in the attitude of capitalist parties, is a tribute from the enemy to the power of the Socialist Party. Just as many of the governments in Europe, in formulating their foreign, fiscal and domestic programs must consider the attitude and strength of the Socialist groups in their parliaments, so here the Socialist Party forces its enemies to shift, change and modify their position in the effort to retard the day when they must surrender to the working class.

In proportion as the Socialist vote increases will the attitude of these parties change, tho at no time, of course, will they cease to be the guardians of capitalist property. So that however much they may promise to secure support they all possess a fatal weakness: They can guarantee no improvement in the conditions of working class life, to say nothing of release from economic slavery. This can only come thru the Socialist Party that will secure common possession and ownership of the powers of wealth production for all.

Judging from the comments of the press on the custing of Stuyvesant Fish from the presidency of the Illinois Central, he seemed to be above the average of his kind holding such positions. But he made the mistake of assuming that as chairman of the Mutual Life investigation committee he was to probe to the bottom of the insurance graft. Finding that the committee was to whitewash the dishonest officials, Fish resigned. Next he was removed from the presidency of the Illinois Central by the directors. three of them also being trustees of the Mutual Life.

This is but one of a multitude of instances in which men better than their environment must pay the pen alty for it. Capitalist apologists teach the aspiring youth that honesty and truth is essential to "success", yet when those in their own ranks take this advice seriously, they are made to pay dearly for their folly. In fact, honesty in the capitalist world is regarded as superfluous ballast and to exhibit it in public life is a dangerous practise. That is, dangerous to the capitalist system whose defenders accept it in the abstract, but will have none of it in the concrete. The times demand men who are "safe and sane"

Hearst's "Journal" informs us that it will cease talking politics for a while and then writes on "How to Keep Your Feet Warm." This is not the first promise he has broken.

President Schurman of Cornell University says he respects socialism but doesn't believe it will do. Perhans he is afraid it will do him.

The Socialist candidate for Governor only spent two cents on his campaign and even that did not go for cheap

The recently arrived Russina violinist, who is reported to have neglected famous, can feel secure from ostracism by our best citizens, since there is no

That American exports are increasing is evident from the dispatch announcing the discovery of graft in the Russian famine relief fund.

The workers at Panama will find their work much easier since Roosevelt told them how he would do it if he were not President.

Croker says God beat Hearst. This is the first intimation we have had as to who succeeded Baer as divine mes-

about the President suspending that negro battallon than about his endorsing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus where workingmen are person affected.

Child slavery, strangely enough, prevails in Republican states also, tho that party is maintained exclusively for "protection to American Labor."

#### ONLY A COMMON CRIMINAL.

"I had a dream that a fly cop-an angel policeman-flew over to me and took me by the left wing. Near at ratio of increase continued. These hand was a group of prosperous-look-"Do you belong with that bunch?" the policeman asked. 'Who are they?' was my answer. 'Why,' said he, 'they are the men who hired working girls modified and made sufficiently "mod- and paid 'em five or six dollars a week ern" to hold their attention and secure to live on. Are you one of that bunch? Not on your immortality,' said I. 'I'm their support. Hence "reform" has become a popular fad. Once a hand, only the fellow who set fire to an only the fellow who set fire the fellow who set fire to an only the fellow who set fire the fellow who plan asylum and murdered a blind has reduced the family relation to a

## Current # # Literature

All books noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that post-age or expressage will be charged extra.

Comrade Kirkpatrick has published a twelve-page pamphlet to which he gives the rather startling title "Men-tal Dynamite." It consists of nine-"lessons"-On "Cussing" the Millionaires, On How to Be a Millionaire On Hunting a Job, On Owning a Job, litical Engines, On Losing Your Voteto quote a few of the titles. The pamphlet should prove useful for propaganda. It can be had from the author, George R. Kirkpatrick, West Lafayette, Coshocton Co., O., at 5 cents a copy, \$2.25 a hundred, or \$10

"The International Socialist Review" for November contains: "The causes of the Irreligion of the Proletariat". taken from the "Socialist and Philosophical Studies" of Paul Lafargue; "What British Labor Leaders Read". by R. B. Kerr; "Contest with Government Ownership", by Warren Atkinson; "Socialist Organization for the Young", a translation by A. M. Simons Maschke; "Socialism the Goal of Evolution", by Raphael Buck; "An Endless Task", by Ernest Untermann; "The Risting Star of H. Huntington Moreland", by R. W. Borough; "The Philosophy of Socialism , by A. M. Simons; "Religion, Education and Monopoly", by Hubert Whitehead; "The Cry of Freedom", by T. Everett Harvy. In addition there are the usual departments, which include editorials by A. M. Simons on "The General Strike" and "Need of Organization"; book reviews, "Socialism Abroad", publishers' department, and "The World of Labor", by Max S. Hayes, treating of the A. F. of L. convention in Minneapolis and the recent I. W. W. convention in Chicago.

#### SOCIALISM.

#### H. M. Hyndman in Johnson's Encyclopedia.

Socialism is a conscious endeavor to subtitute organized co-operation for existence in place of the present anarchical competiin place of the present anarchical competi-tion for existence, or the system of social organization calculated to bring this about. This definition, the it gives, perhaps, adequate expression to the active and practical side of Socialism, leaves out of account al-together its theoretical basis. From this point of view, Socialism is an attempt to lay the foundation of a real science of sociology, which shall emble mankind, by thoroly understanding their past and thoroly understanding their past and pres-ent, to comprehend, and thus, within limcontrol the movement and developits, to control the movement and develop-ment of their own society in the near future. Consequently Socialism in its wide sense is not, as is still commonly thought, a mere aspiration for a better state of sonitigate the evils arising from the present

social arrangements.

Modern scientific Socialism essays to give an intelligible explanation of the growth of human society, and to show that as each step in the long course of development from the institution of private property, thru chattel slavery, serfdom, and wagedom, was inevitable, so the next step from capitalism to Socialism is also inevitable

The object which Socialists have in view is that this, the final transformation, should be made consciously by an organized, edu consciously, and therefore tempestuously, by groups of discontented, embittered, and ignorant workers. Agitation against the inustice of the present system of production. therefore, is only valuable so far as it edu rates men and women to appreciate the tendency of the time, and leads them to orhas made ready. Whether the great change will be brought peaceably or forciby has no bearing upon Socialism in itself, but depends upon the stage of development which has been reached in each civilized country. and the attitude which the dominant class may adopt in relation to the demands which the economic situation impels the

producing class to make. . With the establishment of national and kind resumes the definite control over the means and instruments of production, and stead of being mastered by them. By such co-operative industry whose power over na-ture is increased by each fresh invention and discovery, a carapace of repression is lifted from the faculties of each individual, and wealth being made as plentiful as water by light, wholesome labor, all freely contribute to increase their own happiness as well as that of their fellows. Human neture assumes a new and higher character in a society in which the surroundings are such that life is not, as to-day, a constant struggle against the pressure of want and the temptations of misery. Instead of the personal, introspective, individual ethic is the social, altruistic, broad ethic in which the daty toward society necessarily in-volves the highest duty toward a man's Waman, relieved of economic and social subugation, will assume her place as the social equal of man.

No far, therefore, from individual initiative and personal freedom in the highest sense being limited and stunted, human beings will have the opportunity for attain-ing to a level of physical, moral, and mendevelopment such as the world has er seen. The golden age of society is, indeed, not in the past, but in the future

#### RULE OF THE CAPITALIST

The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hithesto honored and looked up to with reverent awe It has converted the physician, the awyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage-laborers

The bourgeoisie has torn away from the family its sentimental veil, and money relation.—Communist

## SUCCESS.

#### By Frederick T. Harris.

Most of us have read Mr. Rockefeller on success, likewise the Honorable Chauncey M. Depew, and some of us also Dick Croker, Lewis Nixon, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Schwab, and Mr. Corey and we are struck with the similarity of their views. These men have all let themselves out freely in the newspapers, and seem not to have any doubt of their qualifications to speak on the

Yet we are smitten not only with the similarity of their views, but by a certain conviction that there is s thing the matter with their standards of success, as most of these men are in their declining years very busy explaining or attempting to explain-or trying to make it appear that they have explained, or something-certain rather crooked portions of their several roads to success, about which the common people are beginning to be in-

So there seems to be something singuarly wrong about their kind of success, as well as singularly similar in their definitions, and with this fact in mind it cannot do any harm for one more humble mortal to take a fall out

Excepting, of course, "life", it is almost impossible to find a word capable of so many conceptions as the word To define it so as to suit 'success". all is out of the question. What would be success to one man would be failure to another. To one fame spells suc ess; to another power, etc.

Upon close inspection, however, w ourselves finally compelled abandon the varying opinions of individuals and consider solely the view that humanity as a whole, or or average, takes of it. We have not proceeded far in this direction before we realize that it is necessary to furnish a special definition for whatever country, epoch and people are under consideration.

To illustrate, prowess in battle was counted the greatest success to be achieved in the time of William the Conqueror-that is, so considered by the multitude. Again, at a later err it appears that a title of nobility is requisite. And in our own time, the older conceptions having been pretty much outlived, it is not even a debata ble question as to whether or not success, as generally viewed, means Dollars. It is clear that the gentlemen above mentioned would hardly be authorities if success at the present time meant anything else.

Now, there is a definite reason for the application of the varying terms to the varying times. And it is very simple indeed-to those who know it The Socialists have opened many doors key. Their solution is that the prevailing mode of making a living at any particular time in any particular place determines, among other things, the general concept of success.

So, in the light of this fundamenta Socialist principle, we are enabled to reason out a shorter definition of suc cess, one that will be found to apply to all of the periods of time since the formation of society; namely, succesconsists of becoming a member of the ruling class.

When we stop to think of the legislatures, senators, etc., Mr. Rockefeller totes around in his vest pocket, it seems a fairly accurate definition, does

There is no desire to reflect upon any worthy human achievement. To be sure, some individuals contend that success is the fulfillment of one's particular ambition, whatever it be. that such success is open to all. since the means necessary to the pur-se's of ordinary ambitions are it most cases the determining factor as whether we shall be allowed to succeed or not, to the entire exclusion of all questions of natural gifts and abilities, we are again forced back upon the criterion of success established by the economic conditions.

understood nowadays as success, truthfully separating the just kind from the -in other words, the success that is earned from the success that

The main thing about success, now as hitherto, is the fact that it is some thing to be attained by but few, that all cannot possibly be successful, even equally able and equally diligent. It is obvious that in the case of an army all cannot be generals, no matter how well versed in military tactics and gifted with suitable abili ties. The rank of general would mean absolutely nothing if they could some sort of discrimination occurs that is apart from ability and

Nor could all be titled in a kingdon or empire. In that case, also, would the titles be empty. Once more the discrimination, or whatever you may call it, holds sway, and recks little of qualifications.

Again, all cannot be successful today, for the standard is now wealth, and thru that wealth power—the power over others. Were all of equal wealth there could be power or success for none. And here again we find the discrimination worked out without refer ence to character, mental or physical capacity, or general fitness.

what is the matter with things political, commercial, educational and industrial, that all who are fit cannot attain success? Come, let us reason

Whence comes the wealth of to-day Against whom is all this discrimina tion? And of what does the discrimination consist?

Wealth to-day represents success, and all wealth is produced by labor. In all justice, therefore, the acquisition of success, or wealth, ought to be the

## reward of labor, mental or physical. Is there anything very wicked in the

theory that a fair measure of success should be assured to ALL who hard and conscientiously? That no such opportunity exists, however, is very apparent, for while we find that in the United States one-half of the people own practically nothing, we also find that that half of the population is composed entirely of workers— and mighty hard workers, too. Let us see what is the fundamental reason

Sufficient wealth to constitute even moderate success—say the securing of a modest competence—cannot now be obtained as the result of one's own labor. Therefore the only road to success is by in some way taking the fruits of the labor of a number of others. This process of "exploitation", as it is called, is the principal feature of the present capitalist system, made possible because that system is found-

ed upon the principle of private own-

for this state of things.

erhip of the means of production and distribution.

Thru this private ownership of the land, mills, mines, railroads, etc., we find society divided into two classes an owning class and a working class, whose interests are necessarily opposed. The working class receives but a portion of the value of its product, the portion unpaid-from one-third to two thirds of the total product-being retained by the owning class, and amounts to an enforced charge for the privilege of using the tools of production. The portion allowed to labor is on the average practically all used in living expenses; there is nothing left over to save or invest. The portion taken from labor enables the owning class not only to live without working, but it enables them to invest and reinvest a large proportion thereof. The workers are compelled to create selves subsist, and that very wealth created by them becomes the means of their more abject enslavement.

Thus are the members of the work ing class wage slaves in perpetuity, and so, by the constant increase and investment of the wealth they create but do not own, is the ground taken from beneath the feet of the workers, the roofs from over their heads, the food from their mouths, the clothes from their backs, and the tools from out their hands—and SUCCESS to them DENIED. The individuals composing the working class, obviously stand just about the same chance of all being successful as of all being

Justice demands that we must take the view that true success must be EARNED and not STOLEN. Therefore we must admit that the capitalist system is a failure, since it is impossible for the class that EARNS to

If success consists of becoming a member of the ruling class at the expense of a fuled or slave class, then must Socialism be called in as the only means by which to make the ruling class large enough to include ALL the people rather than a FEW.

And when the Co-operative Com-

monwealth has proved its power to remedy present economic evils by the formation of one great ruling class, then will we find that the definition of success will have happily changed yet once more, pointing out a broad path-way thru which ALL who wish may

The highest development of one's talents to the greatest usefulnesss the community is true success.

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks Nov. 10. Nov. 17. 2.103 Dealers ...... 2,780 

exchanges, etc. ..... 4,313 4,174 

tice that 190 subs have expired, or to be more definite, the number of new subscriptions and renewals have not sufficient to counterbalance the subscriptions which have expired. On mostly by their own negligence to re-These weekly reports are pub lished for the purpose of demonstrat-ing to the comrades that the publication of a Socialist paper is a task that requires the utmost vigilance on the

part of the publishers and supporters. It must be admitted that much work bundle orders many weeks before elec-tion, but the canvassing for new subscriptions has never received the at-tention it deserves. This paper does not startle its readers with glowing reports of subscriptions bordering on the million, nor with exaggerated accounts of armies of volunteers bustplain truth that our expenses are above our income. We must have either more eaders or more advertisers. Comrades,

#### AWAKET

it's up to you.

"As I look over the universities of my land to-day, I see the students asleep-asleep in the face of the awful facts of poverty I have given youasleep in the greatest revolution that has come to the world. Oh, it is sad! Not long ago revolutions began, grew, broke out in Oxford. To-day Russian universities seethe with revolution. I say to you, then: University men and women, you men and women in the full glory of life, here's a Cause that appeals to all the romance in you. Awake! Awake to its call!"-Jack London, to Students of the University

### THE RUSSIAN STRUGGLE.

#### Sowing the Revolutionary Seed—Peasants Uncertain— Revolution in Army and Navy—Possible Program . in the Coming Duma.

the course of a long article entitled, "One Year of Tsar and Duma", gives a very good summary of the relations various parties, and economic groups now struggling in the Russian Revolution. The showing that a forecast of the outcome is very difficult to make, the writer ventures a possible one that is suggestive. After contrast ing the claims of the autocracy to having established a more liberal régime with the reply of the revolutionists, the writer proceeds:

#### The Fields for Revolution

"The three great fields in which the revolutionaries have been sowing their seed are the peasants, the army and navy, and the industrial classes in the towns; and, in general, propaganda in the rural districts has been carried on by the Social Revolutionaries, while the Social Democrats have worked among the urban population. How have the first of these three classes, the peasants, responded? Effectively, as yet, not at all.

"There have been agrarian disturbances, magnified by correspondents now and then into insurrections, and there has been mutiny among peasant recruits here and there, but, on the whole, it may be said that the peasants have played an insignificant part in a revolution which, if it has ought gain to anybody, has brought to them; namely, in the form of the promise of land, of religious liberty, and a change for the better in their civil status.
"At bottom, it is the necessities of

the peasant that are driving the country further into revolution, but the peasant himself is not a pioneer in the movement. It was the factory workman of St. Petersburg who, on Jan. 22, 1905, made the Duma inevitable; and it was the industrial strike of October 1905, that wrested universal suffrage from the autocracy and assured a revo lutionary Duma. The agriculturists have heaved, stirred, but, up to the present, failed to move.

#### The Perplexing Peasant Yet at the present moment it is al-

nost the peasant alone that we hear spoken of as embodying in himself the ope of the revolution. What fustification is there for the belief, outside of the natural tendency to vest one's faith in brute numbers? The peasants constitute, it is true, an overwhe majority in the nation, which, one revolutionized, would mean a revolutionized empire. But that is just the problem; can the peasant be rendered revolutionary, or, to use a Marxian term, "class conscious", in the sense that the town population has been almost completely so rendered? On the face of things, it would seem as if the revolutionary propaganda had made tremendous headway among them, and o we believe it has—on the face of things.

"The peasants elected radical members of the Duma and furnished them with instructions formulating, in many instances, a complete program of agrarian and social reconstruction. But these local programs, replete with propositions of high theoretical economies, do not ring true, do not read like the spontaneous expression of the peasants' will. The schemes of their educated leaders, if carried out, would most probably redound to the benefit of the country, but it is doubtful if the mujiks themselves grasp anything of the wider import of their demands.

"In this connection, it will be remem-bered that when the Duma was in session peasant delegates from every part of the empire arrived in St. Petersburg to watch their deputies at work. It was a naive procedure, which are wonder and amusement abroad, but the thought suggests itself that, possibly, the mujiks, a little distrustful of tutiona their schoolmaster, clerk, and priest public."

A writer in the "Evening Post", in deputies, believed it expedient to send a course of a long article entitled, a few representatives of the true peasant in dirty sheepskin and tattered boots to see to it that in the great revo-lutionary struggle sight be not lost of the primal, the single, need-land. Give the peasant an increase of his holdings on endurable terms, as the government is beginning to take away, further, the discontent that inevitably follows an unsuccessful war with its widows and orphans and beggared cripples in every village, and there is little reason to expect a peasant revo-

> "In the army and navy, devoted labor and self-sacrifice on the part of the revolutionist agitators have borne fruit only in repeated failure for which critics have been prompt to charge the leaders with cowardice, incompetency, egotism, and every folly except treason. As a matter of fact, it is enough to have shaken the confidence of the throne in its army, to have paralyzed completely the remnant of Russia's naval strength, to have rendered possible the erection of revolutionary re-publics in Siberia and on the Volga, if only for a day, enough—because every breach in the present system must count toward the final crash. And yet so much blood and effort might have been more profitably invested else-

#### The Hope of Revolution. "There remain the industrial classes

in the cities, and with them, after a year and a half of revolution, the hope of the future may still be said to rest. Unlike the peasantry, the urban population has been revolutionized com-pletely and intelligently, and from their very situation at the great nerve centers of the empire the Russian factory workers and railway men are the logical agents to carry on the work of revolution for which the unwieldly mass of peasant protoplasm is as yet unfit. It is customary nowadays to speak of the general strike as a discredited weapon, on the basis entirely of the second great strike of 1905. which was recklessly undertaken and deservedly failed. But it is inconceivable that the failure of the second general stike should make us forget the enormous success of the first. To pass at one leap from autocracy to practically universal suffrage, to conquer at one blow a constitution and a partial bill of rights, were surely results sufficient for three days' work.

"Far from admitting that the general strike must be left out of future reckoning, it may be maintained that, carefully prepared and carried out with unanimity (and unanimity may be gained by preparation), concessions may still be wrung from the crown in times of crisis by this means if there should be any pecessity for such ex-treme measures once the second Dumn has assembled. In relation to that body there is likewise much more to be expected from the urban Social Democrats than from the peasant Revoluthe radical parties are hostile to the monarchy; but essentially it is only the Social Revolutionaries who are bound to carry the war against the existing régime à l'outrance.

."Their ideal of an immediate social reconstruction, with land nationaliza-tion and the establishment of what might be called a manhood suffrage in the soil, each man to hold only what he can till with his own hands, necessitates a complete preliminary overturnferent with the Social Democrats. A republic from their point of view is eminently desirable, but it is not essential to their plans, since the eco-nomic evolution thru capitalism to Socialism that they foresee may work itself out just as well under a constitutional monarchy as under a re-

#### LABOR.

Thou are the strong man, majestic and Thou art the nation's hope.

Thou dost control its life.

Thou dost speak weal or woe in vibrant nes, which echo to the world's remotest Thou art the bread of life. But for thes

the green fields would wither and die, the harvests remain ungathered, the sickle become red with rust and the ploughshare grow dull in the furrow. But for thee, the mill-wheels would cease to turn, the shovel and pick lie idle, the lathe stop its whire, and the anvil's ring be unbeard. Thou dost furnish the loom with its

thread, and the merchant with his fabric.

Thou hast given to mankind his home.
Thy toll has supplied his physical wants, thy brain has filled his libraries, thy delicate and artistic touch has painted his pictures. The pursuit of thee has given man

Thou dost employ his mind, his hand and Thou art the enemy of sloth, disease and

Thou dost bring beauty and joy and Thou hast all the virtues.

Thou art the arch-enemy of vice.

The world is learning its dependence up-Thy star is rising.

Thou wilt conquer.

-Kate Alexander in Melbourne Socialist.

The rotten conditions existing round the ment-packing industry of Chicago and other places are now forgotten. The American sovereign now flops his lips once more over the savory "potted ham" made from diseased cow udders, with his old time gusto.-Western Clarion.

#### CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS IN THIS FREE AMERICA.

Censorship of the press in America is a fact and not a theory. The West-ern Newspaper Union, like all bustnesses, has interests which are clos-tied up with those of banking hour It makes up more weekly papers than any other printing firm in Chicago and over all of these it exercises a censor-

ship.
This firm has printed the Chicago "Weekly Socialist". As a part of their censorship they have refused to set up at least half a dozen articles. One of these articles was a statement of the Lavin case. A second was a special edition of the "Socialist" that contain-ed Upton Sinclair's write-up of the stockyards. They turned down an article on Walsh written a month before his indictment and containing the facts published later by the "Ameri-

Yesterday they refused to print the articles on department stores that were published in the "Daily Socialist", althe the department store managers had read these articles and have denied none of the statements. Here-after the Chicago "Socialist" will be printed by another firm.—Chicago

## A reader writes us:

"Happened to see The Worker at my friend's and must say I admire its

literature which conforms with my ideas and beliefs. I subscribe for a year." Be sure that visitors to your home find The Worker there. This note will convince you of the good re-

## "DOES SOCIALISM OFFER FREEDOM?"

By Hugh O. Pentecost.

iOn Nov. 4, Hugh O. Pentecost spoke at Lyric Hall, New York, upon the subject, "Does Socialism offer Freedom?" The following is a synonals of

I have received so many letters in the last few weeks, and have had so many conversations with pronounced and confirmed (apparently) individualit plain to me that Socialism means tyranny, and is against individual free-dom, individual liberty, that I deterists, all of whom have tried to make mined to make a talk on the subject. According to my invariable custom, ire first to explain as briefly as possible what Socialism, as a philosophy, a proposed system of society, means.

It can be said in one short sentence, perfectly intelligible to any person who ishes to take that short sentence and think it out for himself. Socialism means, then, the collective ownership and democratic control of the social means for the production and distribution of goods, things, for the benefit of all, and not for the benefit of a few. means of production are raw ma terial, land, tools, machinery, etc. in order to distribute what we produce re must be some means of getting them from the producer to the con-

#### Private Ownership.

What does private ownership mean from the Socialist point of view? It means the ownership of the land, one of the means of production, by individual persons, or companies, ts. to the exclusion of individuals who would be willing to use that land if they were free to do so.

Private ownership of socialized tools means the ownership of all kinds of machinery, including locomotives, engines and cars, everything that is used in the social production of goods by private persons to the exclusion other private persons who would be willing to use those tools if they owned them, if they could get at them. Pri-vate ownership of land and other ins of production, means that the vast mass of the human race, who own no land and no machinery, are in a position of dependence for their life, liberty and happiness upon those private persons who own the land and the other means of production.

Now, how is it that poverty, including ignorance, misery and degradation. ilts from private ownership? It is because of this dependence of one class upon another of which I have spoken. The people who own the means of proand distribution are obliged to give those who do not own them anything at all. As a matter of policy—for their own interests—they do give some of them enough to keep them in fair condition and to keep them in sufficent health to raise chil-dren to take their places when they are dead. They don't give all the peo-ple enough to keep them in health, be-cause it is not necessary. There are so many more people on earth than are necessary to produce and distribute only for profit that the class which owns everything does not take pains to keep them all in good health. They let many of them die by gradual starvation, because they don't need them. There is always an army of people standing around waiting to take the places of the workers.

There is some pretense of justification for this in the arguments of those who own everything. The private ownership of land makes it possible for the land owners to extort rent. se who privately own the raw material and machinery of production are able, thru the power of their private property in those things, and because the workers are excluded from prop-erty in those things, to extort from the workers who are the only real pro-ducers of wealth a portion of the wealth produced by their labor—and we have profits.

#### Owning Class and

Working Class.

To show you how it is that in these ways the workingman is exploited, let suppose the workingmen, as a cole, talking with the owning class. The laboring man says: "I want my hare of what has been produced."

The owner of things says: "Well, let us see what your share is. First, I have to take out the wear and tear

"Quite right," says the laboring man. Then I have to take out the price of raw materials."
"All right," says the laboring man.

on there are my taxes and insur-

Very well, I don't erpect any of "Then, as we are the owners of land,

have to take out rent for the land."
"Quite right," says the idiot. "Then we have a great deal of money invested in this plant, and we have to take out interest."

"Quite right," again says the monkey boring man.

"And you don't expect me to make good unless I can make something for myself. I must have a profit." "Certainly, certainly," says the man who yulls his forelock.

owner of things cays: "Very well, you see what there is left for you, don't you?" en the capitalist or private

The laboring man says, "Thank you

I will try to get along on it," and he receives what are called his wages.

Now he has got his wages in his pocket—enormous sum—what happens when he goes to spend it? He has to pay rent for the laind he lives on and interest on the capital invested in the house he lives in. When he takes what is left and goes to get something to eat is left and goes to get something to eat and to wear, he finds that the store-

keeper is paying rent and interest which he charges up to the consumer, and must also have his profits.

That is what they call "double ing" the laboring man, or working both ends against the middle. In other words, the working people get it in both directions.

#### The Living Wage.

Now, if that were all the story, it would not be so bad. What the laborng man gets is not what is left after interest, rent and profits are taken out. But what the employing class gets as profits is what is left after living (wages) of the working class is taken out. The employer deceives and hoodwinks the laboring man, for he is not obliged to give him any more than the common standard of living expenses require. That is private ownership, as distinguished from Socialism.

Socialism is the reverse of that. It says: "Let us take all the land and make it collective property. That will abolish rent. Let us take all the implements of socialized production and make them the property of the com-And let us make goods for ourselves, and get them after we have produced them. That eliminates profits." And the Socialists and many other economists say that if you eliminate rent, interest and profits, then the people who work (and when that time comes everybody will be at work) will get all they produce, because they won't have to give up anything to people who privately own the means of production and distribution.

Is that clear? Whether it is practicable or impracticable, possible or impossible, that is what Socialism means.

#### Incentive and Competition.

Many objections have been raised to it. One is that if you do away with the system of competition, that is to say, the system of private ownership under which private individuals are competing with each other like wild animals, there will be no incentive for anybody to do anything. human beings from wild beasts into co-operative men and women, and will be no incentive for anybody to do anything! I am not going to spend much time on that objection. I am merely going to say that so far as it applies to the rent-takers and interest-takers and profit-takers, the people who spend their time down in Wall Street concocting schemes to rob the people, there will be no incentive for them, not the slightest in the world.

As to the working people, what incentive do they have to work now? Eight, ten, twelve, sixteen hours a day for a bare, miserable, what they call, a "living". They don't live. They don't know what life means at all. And they tell you that it this system should come about by which your income would be increased three times, four times, five times, that there would

#### Everybody Alike.

Another objection is that it would make everybody equal, that everybody would be alike. Of course, that is on the theory that everybody would get exactly the same income, which Socialism does not teach at all. It teaches that you will get what you produce. But does it happen to-day that everybody that gets two thousand dollars a year is exactly like everybody else that gets two thousand dollars a year? It is not Socialism, but capitalism that tends to make people all alike, because under this system people are ashamed girl tries to dress like a rich woman in order to make it appear that she is not poor, and poor men try to appear to be like those they think their betters. This is a world of imitation, because millions of people are dependent creatures; but wherever you see people who are independent, you will see a disposition to variety. It would not I think he would make a good living. tend to make tall people short or short onle tall It might tend to make me very thin half-starved people fat. is going to make everybody different by putting them in a position where they can develop themselves in the direction in which they please to

#### A Strong Government.

The principal objection which comes from individualists (like myself-I am an individualist) who, as I think, neglected, as I did for many years to make a careful study of Socialism is this: That Socialism would establish strong government, which would be the most tyrannical government that the world ever saw, and that under it individual freedom would be crushed

The answer to that objection is this Every Socialist writer that I have ever read says that Socialism does not propose a government at all, so far as human beings are concerned. What they are fighting to-day is the government of man by man, the government of the multitude by the few. What the Socialists intend to do (and you must take people by what they say they intend to do, and not by what their enemies say they intend to do) is to establish a government that will be solely for the purpose of adminisof goods-things-a government of locootives, of cotton spinning machines and of blast furnaces. It is a govern-ment of machines for the benefit of human beings, instead of a government of human beings for the benefit of machines!

#### The Crimianis.

If there are any criminals left under Socialism, burglars, and pickpockets, any defectives and insane people, I bave no doubt some rational provision would be made for them, something

which would be for their benefit as well as of the whole community. So m is trying to reduce the of labor, let us say to four, so that a man would only have to work four hours a day in order to give him a fine income, and after he has finished his work, the government would have absolutely nothing to do with him. He would be permitted to believe in the Virgin Mary, or in Buddha, or in no body; he would be permitted to go wherever he pleased and do whatever he pleased, and there is no question that under such a government very few people would want to do anything which would injure themselves or any body else. Socialists say that under the form of government they propose human beings would be as free as it is possible for human beings to be.

"Ah, but," the objector to Socialism says, "everybody would be obliged to work!" Socialists say that is not so. Socialism would not disturb anybody who was not engaged in socialized labor. It would not disturb the shoemaker making shoes at his bench. He is not a socialized worker, and he is getting what he makes, which is all that Socialism wants to do for any-The same with the watch repairer in his little shop, or the woman making lace in her home or the man writing books. (Under the present system, of course, the landlord comes in for a share of what they make.) Take the umbrella mender, going from vil-lage to village getting what he can for his work. He is now being exploited by a whole system, but personally he has no boss. Do you suppose Socialism would take him by the back of the neck and run him into an umbrella factory? No. Socialism would leave him to come into the socialized industry if he wanted to. But, seriously, it reasonable to believe that the shoemaker in his little shop, making \$2 a day, would be more than willing to leave it to work in a collectively owned factory and make \$10 a day.

would be no coercion. Socialism simply says that where an industry is socialized, it shall belong to the people who socialized it. and that is all it says. Do you mean to tell me that would compel anybody to go to work in those industries if they did not want to, any more than they do to-day? Think that out for vourself.

#### The Dangerous Work.

"Who," you say, "would do the dan-gerous and disagreeable work?" Uncialism such work, instead of being the poorest paid, would be the best paid, or nobody would do it. Most would be done by machinery. which it does not pay the capitalist to invent or use now, when men are cheaper than machines. The really dangerous work would be done by such men as Commodore Peary, the Arctic explorer, or by Dr. Thomas, the

A friend of mine said to me the othe day. "I am a maniae on the subject of human freedom. What would Socialists do with a man who didn't want to work at all?" It is a sufficient answer. perhaps, to ask whether a man could expect to be given a living who delib-erately said, "I am too lazy to work." Now they put him in jail as a vagrant. The society we live in has not much patience with people who won't work,

except the rich. Under Socialism the man would be in no danger at all. I think the Socialists would enjoy him. I think they would sympathize with him more than they now sympathize with a blind man. They would say: "Poor, foor man, he don't want to work," and they would put their hands in their pockets and give him ten cents or a quarter or a labor ticket, or whatever it was. They wouldn't put him in a m, but they would like to. They would just let him walk around thru the streets, and when they saw him. they would say: "There is a man that don't want to work!" He would atas, much attention as Don Quixote would going down Wall Street! He would be so amasing that

Socialism is the doctrine of evolu-tion. Socialists do not say that when it comes the world will stop progressing. They say that whatever there is in it that does not meet the requirements of the human family will be eliminated. Now, this is what impresses me: They say, and I do not believe it can be denied, that Socialism will abolish poverty, that it will take children out of the factories and educate them, and it will abolish the ruling class. It would be a pure democ racy. It is the party of hope, the party of the future, the party that must win, as sure as the sun is shining.

#### GOING THE WAY OF REFORM.

A very extraordinary event in the history of missions is recorded from Tonkin. According to the "Courier de Haiphong" twelve thousand Catholic Christians in September last signified to the resident or administrator of their province their "dechristianization" and their return to their former religion. This is the more remarkable with missions of the orders are able, as the missions of the orders are supported by the French military and civil authority, so that it cannot have been easy for these twelve thousand Christians to go thro civil formulas necessary to accomplish their official reversion to paganism. We gather that their trouble was not with the exactions put upon them .- Independent.

#### THE PREACHER OF THRIFT.

There is a touching tract by that extinct uthoress. Hannah More, which describes an exemplary parish clergyman who lives on a shilling a day, never complains of hunger, and rejoices that only three of his children are under five years of age. Miss More, an affluent old lady, with eight servants to walt upon her daily needs, held up high standards to the deserving poor and be lieved in thrift.—Agnes Repplier.

If you are really a Socialist, join the Socialist Party.

## "CHANTS COMNUNAL."

By Horace Traubel.

after all if the masters pay all bills be-

fore they pay your bills it is because

you have allowed yourselves to be su-perceded. Why should you have mas-

ters anyhow? Why should you stand aside and allow the masters to take

the center of the road? Why should

you get off the sea for his yacht? Why

should you get off the road to let his

carriage pass? Why should you take

your children out of school in order to

cated? Look at your watch. It is get-

ting pretty late. It is time for you to

be doing something. When your mas-

ters want rent you pay. When they want interest on their money you

shake in your boots. When they want

profit on their goods you hand over

your last cent. Why do you do it?

The rent, the interest, the profit, are

rou going to be fooled forever? You

have got so in the habit of standing

aside that now you stand aside for

everything. The masters collect their

claims so easily that they have no idea

of moderating them. Your humility is

their income. The master cries: Slave!

and you answer: Here! The master

asks you to abase yourselves. You get

on your marrows. He does not need

to do you any injustice. You do your-

selves injustice enough to save him

that trouble. He asks you to whip

yourselves for him. And you whip yourselves. He hands you every

weapon of oppression. And you oppress

yourselves. You will yet learn to use

those weapons on the right back. But

you are slow to learn. The school is

bitter. Your experience has but one

I have a word to say to you, you who

are the masters and gentlemen. Our

to-day's yes is not an eternal yes. Our

to-day's yes is for to-day. To-morrow will demand its own yes. We struck.

We asked for more wages and less time. You said no. And so we had to

fight you for it. We fought. We won

You had to give us ten per cent. You

were forced to acquiesce in eight

hours. Now we are at work again.

Now we are described as being at

peace. Do not deceive yourselves. This

is not peace. This is truce. Any per

cent under one hundred per cent is

peace. We have started out on a long

journey. Some of us, some of you, call

it a campaign. Anyway, it is a long

journey. We have got to stop now

truce. Five per cent is truce. The five

per cent grub is not as good as the

ten per cent grub. But it is good

enough to keep body and soul together.

We take what we can get. We com-

promise. We concede. We admit. We

while our bellies are fixed on the truce

our souls are fixed on the peace. Peace

is far ahead. We see it but dimly. But

we see it. When the eyes of the flesh

lose it the eyes of the spirit take it up.

It shines brighter than any sun. It

seems more like miracle than any

flicted. We crawl home tired at night.

But we see the beacon. It is way off.

shore before the goal is reached. But

what of that? The sacrifice is worth

while. Nobody will go because he is

afraid to go. Nobody will go because

he is anxious to go. Men will go be-cause the light is there. They will go

to the light as they go to their meals.

Yes, as they go to their sleep. Yes, as

again. That is why they will arrive.

If the struggle could be lost because

men were timid or even because they

were heroic it would not be lost or

not retreat. We may occasionally go

back. But going back is not retreat.

Policy may persuade us back. We are

often most dangerous when we go

back Back there is fresh resolution.

Back there we counsel together out of

your sight and hearing and prepare for

a greater advance. We are not led

astray by false signs. Ten per cent

does not dissuade. It does not deceive.

We have eyes to see thru every ten

per cent to another ten. And then we

see thru all the tens to the hundred.

The hundred is the goal. We go hun-

gry and thirsty for the hundred. We

along your highways starved and left

fident that rot is defeat? You left the

deserted corpses on the road. But the

idea is going on. Do you think my

physical eyes are feasted on the stat

of the ideal in eras far ahead? If left

to my physical eyes I should have lost

my way long ago. It is the idea that

sees. It is the idea that is seen. It is the idea that gives truce for truce but It is the idea that is seen. It is

insists on the final gage. The final gage

is peace. Peace is one hundred per

for the hundred. You find us all

Do you go to bed at night con-

Once off on the road we will

they resume life when morning con

won.

Lots of us will go wrecked up

But it is there. We are af-

keep ourselves in good humor.

and then for rest. These stops

One hundred per cent alone is

petual snow.

Winter. The altitude of per-

yours. Yet you pay it to them.

the children of the castes edu

[The following lines are excerpts from | do you thrust yourselves aside? For Horace Tranbel's "Chants Communal" (pub-lished by Small, Maynard & Co.), an ex-tended edition of which has recently been translated and published in the German.

The soldier kills. You pension his wounds. You pension his death. The more he kills, the more ornamental the incidents of his rapine, the greater his pension, the greater his renown. The aborer saves. You condemn wounds. You ignore his death. His family are made pensioners. They are paupers. If the event of death is sufficiently dramatic you put him vaguely in the category of men killed" in the display head of the daily papers. Then finls. The soldier's family reports at the treasury. The laborer's family reports at the poorhouse. That is as far along as justice has got. But justice has not got far along Justice is first of all. It starts man

with man on the square. It keeps the

race on loyal terms with itself. It

gives life general not special sanctions.

What is best your own is more than

not separate my personal gifts from

I can

best the inheritance of the race.

the impersonal treasure. From justice For justice is forever first of all. I know what the professional logicians say. Justice is not logic. What the preacher says when he faces the money in his parish. Justice is not religion. What the statesmen say fa their cabinets. Justice is not politics And when the doctor is filling me with drugs he says justice is not medicine. And that justice is not art. And when the poet has dedicated his verses to a patron he says that fustice is not song And when the lawyer lies in his brief he says that justice is not law. And when the tradesmen hogs his excesse he says that justice is not trade. And when the landlord evicts a tenant he says that justice is not rent. And even when the workingman gathers in his wages he says that justice is not hire And so we have reduced life to bargain and sale. All are not giving life for life. Each man giving his all for every other man's all. But each man is mak ing the sharpest dicker he can for life Getting the most he can of life for the least he must give of life. And this adjustment is the current adjustment of religion, of art, and of law. This is what the world calls logic. This is what the world calls righteonsness And when I come along crying for justice. Weeping for justice. My heart seeing the lack of justice. Filled with elation seeing the inevitability of justice. They are all at my heels decrying my logic. The priest is at my heels. The statesman is at my heels. The poet is at my heels. The artist is at my heels. All the sellers and buyers are at my heels Even the wagemen, the innocents transgressed, are at my heels. And I barely escape with my life. And ye

Reputation is the veil. Character is the fact behind the vell. All is lost if reputation is lost. No matter what be comes of character. Be a damned scoundrel but carry the flag of a saint

justice is forever first of all.

What is your own you will fight for Yes. Long you went not knowing what was your own. You thought property was your own. That power your own. But that was because you slept. You woke up. Then you passed from your individual nightmare into the glory of the average day. Then you knew what was your own. only one thing was your own. love was your own. And now I hear no longer say that what is your own you will fight for. You have lived long nough to revise yourself. You say that what is your own you will love for. Think of it. Revised yourself What is your own you will love for.

What men might be if they were allowed to be men no arithmetician could figure and no moralist guess. The prospect would baffle all prophecy. It would outfigure all figures. We do not encourage manhood in men. We put the whole of civilization in the way. Look where the man may the path is blocked. Men are permitted. The man is forbidden, You speak of men who are weak. What do you know of weak men and strong The thing has not yet been put to a fair test. We have had half tests. False tests. Show tests. Plous tests of churchmen. Political tests of heelers. Economic tests of tariff mongers Tests of plutocracy. Tests of trades. Rob-Tests of all kinds in the dark. But the honest man test yet remains to be tried. The test in the open. The test out in the sun

I have asked you this question: Why do you let yourselves be thrust aside? Now I ask you another question: Why

ART AND CLASS RULE.

lation will ever remain intellectually

way you can ascertain which of your opin ions are unpopular and repudiate them."-

"Why do you avoid making speeches

Impotent.-Dr. Emil Reich.

Washington Star.

of a limited but governing class,

### TWO CHILDREN.

To-day one of your sons is born. He Art, when it becomes the monopoly lies in his cradle as the child of a man without means, with little education. stead of being the aim and object of with less leisure. national ambition, is doomed to early child of the capitalist is borne up by sterility. Art will never consent to every circumstance, as on the eagle's become the luxury of those who can The problem of to-day is how afford to pay. The combined fortunes to make the chances of the two as of a dozen industrial millionaires will equal as possible; and before this do nothing towards inspiring a mastermovement stops, every child born in piece. A faction whose immunity from the cares of everyday life is due to America must have an equal chance in life.-Wendell Phillips. the "sweating" of a subservient popu-

#### JOHN CORNERING HEAVEN

That great and good man; honest old John D., says that by gifts and charity in various directions he is now laying up-treasures for himself in heaven. If this is so it will be pretty hard on some of us who way to you avoid making speeches yourself? asked the friend. "it's better to have some one cise attend to the ora-tory", answered Senator Serghum. "In that way you can ascertain which of your opinthat would be free from Standard Oil in shack "Playing it hard work" exclaimed fluences and the presence of the pious old one of the coolles, "You try to lift it!"—plunderer at its head.—Machinists' Journal. | London Opinion.

### AN IRISHMAN'S LETTERS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Thrift and proodence and self-deny all have formed a committee to take charge of Mrs. Sage's too generous disposishins, perhaps, of her late hus band's hard earned billion. It is her's to cover the moral new ditty of her lamented iceberg; and, by degrees, of adding a few thrimmings to it until he grows, in the regulation way, to be an American saint and hairroh!

The Reign of Ice and Fire.

The forchewn which flowed into his coughers thru a good sized canal may, undher the discreet charity of those she laves the kays wid, flow out thro nothing bigger or more exhorting than a sthraw chube. A system of indijewall disthribution based on the good char acthur of the applicants, as charac thur may be undherstood by his shadowly old relict, is likely to lave the forchewn untouched and raging, like a forest fire for years to come. The owl gentleman himself defled the micrascope; at the greatest he was no bigger than a back coat button on his own billion drhess sult; just as impotently small to throoly make it, as any old wife, without the aid of the clergy. could be to spend it. Dhrunken chance, me dear Editor, and nuthin' else, makes such fortunes possible in our time of thribulation.

For many years before he died Mr Sage lost both the courage and ability to stop making money, and as he had already in early life got the frozen heart, av coorse he lost the power to spend it; so another great American forchewn must go on raging over our country and the world, like a forest fire, devouring all the small fortune and the small fry that owned thim, and licking up the life of all us poor laborers, whether we be lirsh, Frinch or American.

#### Thru a Pipe of Straw.

According to one of the rules laid down for the disthribution of that forchewn, Mr. Editor, I have some hopes meself that I may be one whose modest temperament has appointed me to a place and number among the benefisheries. Lady Russell Sage declares that she will only give to those who are too proud to make their wants known. Why, bless you, I went that money awfully. wouldn't think of mentioning it. If you only knew how proud I ami. I wouldn't for two worlds, with a moon thrown in, tell you, frinstance, that I had no breakfast to-day. So you may just tell that man downstairs in the business office not to stop my Worker until the final disthribution of that property, for I feel myself to be one of

If Lady Russell does not increas the riches, nor add to the number of our colleges, it only proves that she is defishint in the instinktive foresight av her class. It is there, me good woman, that the men are being licked into that sort of property class conshisness which alone, in the eyes of this generayshin, can fit them to take America: afther the too owl parties have become suffishintly sthrong and yewnited to turn, warlike, once for all, on the common people. But the she has sent them no money, she sends them a subject for discushion.

#### Do Endowments

Make Us Lazy ?

Ontil that is fully discussed and a conclewshin arrived at vewnanymous sly it would be premachewer for the eggsekitricks to make any sayrious inroads upon that forchewn. Here she has sumwhat of a glimmerin' of ther class intherest. Workin' people cerness into being lazy. My heyvins, where would all the intherest and profit come from? Nothin' can keep peo ple from being lazy only to keep them workin', and the only way to keep them workin' is to howld the price of their next meal in yer fist until the job is finished. But what I say is you needn't be afraid of burting the college people by laziness. It was laziness brought most av tnem there, and that is one raysin why I wondher I never enthered college. But Mrs. Sage can change her whole forchewn into silver dollars and throw them over the college walls without any danger of lazin the inmates.

It is we that are not to be lazy. Your logic is class-leally right, but not properly chopped. The people you want to get that run on are the working people outside, who would have got none of your money, anyway, and they must not be induced to be lazy; in ordher to give that blessed opporchewnity those within the walls they must be kept working. Mrs. Boney Castlelane and Mrs. Blen

heim Castle, the two impayrial dawthurs av the two royal families which conthrol the rall estate of America. have left their privacy and come under the blaze of light that bates upon divorce cases.

#### A Real Sport. Poor Mrs. Cass married a royal sport

of a fireman with lots of ginger. Count Boney, in fact, has performed such prodigies of extbravagance as makes Americans proud of him, and would make the aches of Sardanapulus turn green with envy if he knew it. It isn't alsy to put out a railroad: if | craft are in per!

#### ASTONISHING THE PIANIST.

Once when he was watching moving his instrument, Mr. treasures for himself in heaven. If this is hourg casually remarked to them that play so it will be pretty hard on some of us who ing the plane was pretty hard work. The have been looking forward to a by and by reply he met with decidedly took him

it could be done, Count Boney would have done it; but after making Vitelius and Heliogobalous and Hazen Hyde look like nine cents for riotous living that forshewn still stands at the doore only doubled. Just as if a cow afther having been milked to death and then murdhered from hoof to horns, were to keep standing there at the door next morning, smilling, ready to be done all over again from the milking pall to the knife and fork. Shure its awl like the resurreckshin, only beforehand.

Well, anyway, the feelings of Miss Vanderblit are not going to be hurt while she is divorcing. The shoepairfor and delicate Constockery of American coorts will spare her. Our judges, as it were, with their own hands, take In the solled linen of our aristockracy and do it un away from the vulcur gaze. Our coorts are more obsayquious to the crimes of the class than the coorts of France or England.

#### New Political Counters.

Never tell me the world isn't getting betther sense. The Republican party av the state of New York is willin' to have the ballots counted over again. ever mind of it is only to detect fraud on the other side. Just think of the risks they are taking of being found out, and ask if there isn't a new faith coming into them. Yes, they are willing to face a count if the jew doesn't appear too thick on the grass to give them a cowld before the counting is comminced.

I solumnly here put it on record that

I believe there are some Republicans and Democrats who still believe themselves capable of honestly counting the results of elections. This is a study in self-delushin which I hand over to the advanced class of psychology at Harvard. With a party fanaticism greater than any of his idayals of equity or honor, and a class intherest greater than any religion or paythriotism; no man can tell you how much he is going to make of two and two at a crisis. A man who believes that the Republican party alone can save the untry will nacherally save all the defective ballots for the Republican party, and the others of he can. Let us throw away the haystacks of sentimental words we are carrying on our heads, and admit the fact that we are every day living in war times. If its very late, and the other watcher is thinking, an' the hight is dark, an' you have a job to get or to lose, or a friend to oblige or an enemy to lick, and the river is near, and the count is close, don't you forgit, my beloved brethren, what's goin' to happen, for it is.

#### The Descent of Moses.

Misther Moses Hughes, afther his recupurrayshin on the craggy mountain steeps of a saysonable and preliminary advertisement, has kum home to fight the giant windmill thrusts on his good owl Republicking elephant Rozinante, accumpanied by Sancho Ranzo Travers Jerome. "They are billed soon to appear before a New York awejince in their now roll for the first time sense it grew stale. The skales of justice have been skowered with rebaited thrust sapolio; the edge of the sword of Justice has been mercifully laid hard up against a thrust grindstone from the kwarries of Maine; the handage for her eyes has been newly landhered by the Sooprame Coort of clear starches and a slit is opened near the corner of the lift eye, just big enough to let a ray assuring come out of it to the pore diffindints, who are gettin' ready to thremble all over again before the stern gaze of the administhration. We shall therefore behold the greatest blockade running of the appale coorts that ever was since our laygal system began to sail

#### How Not to Go Forward Anywhere.

round the money bags of capitalism.

Join the artistockratey of thrie and do as ecks Gov. Odell bids you Never run a Republican campaign of promises or engagements, but just fall back upon the rekord of the party, which in Roosha is the coort party, in England the torey, in France the rawoll or legitimists, an' in Germany it is the emproarer.

The Republicken managers have failed in the late campaign, sez Odell. bekase they departed from the safe owl roole of falling back on the well prepared record of themselves, for it is written: "The past shall live by faith and not by works." Platt, last chapter and 13th verse. Odell manes as follows: 1. Have no confidence in to-day, its needs, its life, its ability or its demockracy; 2. It's betther on hind: 3. The longer the reckord the less muck the other fellow can rake out wid a shorthanded rake and the more you can get out of it, which no one is ready to conthradict; while the new fellow has nothing atail, at all: 4. When God first proposed to sthrike a match he couldn't have been a Reputlickan or he would have stuck to his reckord of keeping in the dark and doing nothing; 5. An aristockratic pessimist expects nothing but evil and prefers Republicanism only because he's used to it and he's it; 6. A demoeratick pessimist accepts all improvements in the art of stealing, excepting cases where his own graft and his own

THINK OF THE EXPENSE.

A New York paper decires that work men are sided thru touching the third rall of the city's elevated railrand. The capitalists's current cant is that these acci-dents are "regrettable, but unavoidable." Porceign insulators and wood shouthing would render them sisk imposible. But think of the expense'- Westralian Worker.

## NEED OF ORGANIZATION BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The Socialist Party organization is the

engine that puts the sentimental steam

at work and compels it to perform the

The ineffectiveness of this organiza-

tion has been seen during the past

campaign not only in the various freak

movements that have exploited forces

that belonged of right to Socialism,

but also, to a certain extent by the in-

effective application of what forces

were at the disposal of the party. The

improvement in the management of the

campaign has presented a great ad-

vance over previous years. Yet it left much to be desired. It was impossible

to focus efforts where they were needed in any such thoroly effective way

as a better organization would have

made possible. Literature and speak-

ers were constantly handicapped by a

lack of the organized machinery which would have multiplied their effect

One of the handleans under which

the Socialists of this country labor,

which is not suffered by the Socialists

of other, countries, is that the trade

union mevement is still largely domi-nated by capitalism. In Belgium, Ger-

many, Denmark, and indeed a major

ity of the other countries of the world

to say trade unionist is to say Social-

ist, and it goes without saying that

wherever the economic organization

can be used to further the interest of

the political movement it can and will

will continue here, and when the mem

bers of the organizations of laborers

will insist that the machinery of theff

organization shall not be used to in-

ture the political interests of those

members, cannot be foretold with any

certainty at the present moment. There

are signs of change that promise much

for the future, but the future like the

deal with what we have-the present.

These facts render the burdens, re-

sponsibilities and duties of the political

organization of even greater import-

ance in the United States than in coun-

tries where a portion of the work

which the party must do here is per-

formed by the economic organiza-

The next two years will make pecul-

larly pressing demands upon the ma-chinery of the Socialist Party. The

way in which it meets those demands

will decide its entire future. It may

decide much of the whole course of

future evolution in the next decade of

side-track the revolutionary energy of

the nation only in case the Socialist Party proves to be incapable of meet-

ing the emergency of the next twelve

months. At present Hearst possesses no national organization. He is little

more than a howl. It is difficult for

him to crystallize that howl into an

organization outside of the few weeks

of a campaign, because he must de-

pend upon workers who expect a re-

ward in solid currency or in the im-

mediate prospect of the spoils of office.

that it keeps up a continuous cam-

paign. If it makes good on that boast

during the next year the Hearst ghost

of possibility that the Socialist Party

line of political parties struggling for

strenuous efforts. Organization is a

business proposition and not sentimen-

tal enthusiasm. A definite plan of cam-

paign for organizing work must be elaborated by national, state and local

organizations. Special funds must be

suited for the work of agitation.

raised for this one purpose. Special

Men must be secured who are not

must not be sent on one night somp-box

stands thru the country, but must pro-

ceed steadily from definite centers, and

remain in each locality until they have

To accomplish this will require

move up to second place in the

will be laid, and it is within the bounds

It is the boast of the Socialist Party

A confused Hearst movement can

United States history.

tions.

many fold.

task of freeing the workers.

(From the International Socialist Review.)

The one lesson which has been most | the whole works up with an explosion emphatically preached by the campaign which has just ended was the need of better organization of the Socialist forces.

The work of education, or at least of agitation has run far ahead of the nization of the Socialist Party. The whole country has been "going to ool to Socialism" during the past Socialism has become st" topic for lecturers, writers and all those who are seeking to attract public attention. We have been longing for this stage for many years. Now it is here, it is for us to use it. reason for this condition is

found largely in the fact that the of agitation, and to some extent those of education, are to a great degree inherent in the progress of capitalism. Socialists have always recognized this since Marx first observed that the capitalists are their own grave diggers.' So it is that the propaganda of Socialism has become an almost automatic reaction from capitalism. The process of concentration and exploitatation carries with it a course of elementary lessons in Socialist philosophy which he who lives within the scope of that process must read.

As every other avenue of reaction is closed the literature of revolt is forced to rest more and more upon the basis of Socialist philosophy. So it has come about that great masses of the crude way with the premises of Socialsm as a party of their psychology.

Newspaper and magazine writers speak glibly of a "government by interests", all unconscious in a majority of cases that they are using the very language of the classics of Socialism. The presses of the world have poured forth hundreds of volumes during the last few years based upon a crude conception of the materialistic interpretation of history. Yet many of their writers never heard the name of the philosophy which they unconsciously use and often abuse. Fewer still have risen to a recognition of the fact that a logical consequence of the accept-ance of that philosophy is the recognition of the class struggle, the domina-tion of the proletariat, and consequentle Socialist program.

With many of these persons this failure to proceed to the logical conclusions is 'due to their own ignorance For that ignorance the Socialists of this country are partially to blame. It indicates some loop hole in their work of education and agitation that these who are seeking for light have not per

Wherever there is ignorance there are always those who seek to fatten upon it. Nowhere is this more true than in the field of political action. With such a tremendous stake to be played for as the surplus value produced by a world of wage slaves it is certain that every advantage will be sought for and played to the utmost. It is, of course, upon this blind unconscious revolt, and partial understanding of Socialism that Hearst and his like are trading. Another outgrowth of the same forces is Gompersonian political tactics, Millions of inborers have proceeded to the point where they understand the ssity of working-class political on. They have not yet learned that to be effective, working-class politics must be based upon working-class principles. Hence they can still be forced to turn the political mills of their oppressors if they are only blinded with a triffingly different bandage.

While all this growth of sentiment untic reflex from capitalism the Socialist Party grows only thru conscious intelligent effort. It does not come of literature must be prepared of a disitself. Yet by just so far as that organization falls behind the growth of Socialist sentiment will that sentiment express itself, as undirected sentiment | agitators but organizers, and who can be used to grind the grist of capital-Unorganized Socialist sentiment is like steam while it is still in the boiler-liable to either escape usclessly into the atmosphere, or even to blow accomplished the work assigned them.

THE LATEST TERROR.

graph that can be heard a mile off!

selves to all the good things which the mor workers have produced by their toll.— Labor Leader.

HORSESHOERS RAISE DUES.

At its recent convention the Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union raised the

per capita tax from 20 cents to 25 cents a

month and adopted the stamp system for payment of dues. The question of paying sick and death benefits will be submitted to a referendum vote, as will the question

of electing offers by popular vote instead

WOULD'NT THIS JAR YOU?

The Worker, issued on the 27th of Octo

### PEASANT AND MASTER.

Mankind would really seem to be madly A small Island in the ocean was inhabited latent on the creation of instruments for by two men; the first, a lord, who pretend-fis own destruction. Bifles with a five-mile ed ownership of the island, and the other ed ownership of the island, and the a peasant, who was earnestly working this tract of land. "It is I who am supporting you", uttered the proud lord to the peasant. The latter, a narrow-minded man, range, and motor cars with a speed of a hundred miles an hour, have already paled. into insignificance. By means of the speak-ing flames of a Bunsen Burner, the latest homicidal manines have devised a phonowas working as hard as a buffak from dawn to twilight, eating only had corn, flour and raw onlons, and cultivating vegetables, whese and fruits, and providing chickens and ment for the lord, gratefully answered, while taking off his hat and wipvent a telescope that will enable us to see what is asppening a hundred miles away. After that there should be no fear that any ing the perspiration from his brow, "You are right, my ford; how could I live if you were not here?" country would do anything so common-pince as to feed, clothe, and shelter its own people. With the eyes and cars of the people fixed on the ends of the earth, the capitalists should be able to diligently pursue their merry task of helping them-

But it occurred that the lord died. What happened to the peasant then? This coun-try worker, alone on the small island, soon began to understand, not without great sur-prise, that he could eat bread and meat and drink wine that were previously consuped by his lord. He worked less and ate better. Then he became convinced that it was he who was supporting and feeding his lord, while he had always thought that It was his master who was supporting him, and striking his hand against his forehead,

and striking his hand against his forehead, in exclaimed, "How foolish I was!"

We wage-carners, who are giving the best of our work to our masters, when we understand that we are giving all me produce to a class of parasites, that we are supporting our masters instead of they supporting us, we will do just like that peasant on the small island—we will work less and live better.—Emancipation.

was a campaign number. The Worker excelled itself. There is no doubt that New York publication is the best So-The fetish dies hard. Fifty barrels of Jordan water have been shipped to this country, for what reason we cannot con-ceive, unless it be to sell it for baptismal cialist paper in this country. But the issue of the 27th of October is the best we ever sew.—Buffalo Herald. purposes. Utterly silly, but not improbable. -- Independent.

#### I.W.W. CONVENTION

By Max S. Hayes

If there were any working people who looked with hope to the Industrial Workers of the World to escape from the reactionary and conservative tactics that are enervating the American Federation of La bor they were surely doomed to disampoint-ment. After an experiment of a little over a year the L. W. W. appears to have gone the same route as the late lamented S. T. and L. A. The meager reports sent out from the Chicago convention Indicate that that prince of disrupters, Dan DeLeon, again disported himself in his natural element. Dan is never happier than when he can "clarify" something. He is always looking about for new Augean stables to clean, "fakirs" to chew up with his "buzz-saw", and new worlds to conquer. "To read in DeLeon's funny old "People"

that "the housecleaning began in Chicago by the clear cut revolutionary delegates", etc., etc., indicates that, having only erc., erc., indicates ind. inving only organ," the job will continue until all but DeLeon have fled. Nowadays Dan's People reads practically word for word as it did in the good old days of "riot and revolution" in the Knights of Labor, also when the Socialist Trade and Labor Altiance was at the heighth of its power a decade ago, and when the "kangaroo revolt" occurred in the Socialist Labor Party. Dan having "clarified" the K. of L., the S. T. and L. A. and the S. L. P. out of business, he saw at once that the Industrial Workers of the World needed his valuable services and, as a class-conscious, clear-cut, revolutionary, blown-in-the-bottle, all-wool-and-a-yard-wide scientific expert on surgery from Timbuctoo, what could be do but earry his trusty buzz-saw to Chicago and amputate, the fakir Sherman-McCabe-Kirkpatrick-Mahoney-Cronin crew?" Having thrown the constitution of the I. W. W. in the air (and what's a constitution among friends, anwhow?, and divorced the fakirs from their graft. Dan is once more contented as he sits in his den, in New Reade street, New York, and observes how the "revolu-tionists" and the "reactionists" are "nobly waging the class struggle." Just why Gilbert and Sullivan or Charles Hort passed from the scenes of their theatrical triumphs before having the opportunity of building a screening farce comedy or busiesque, with a guarantee of a laugh every minute, "From Dan to Beer-Sheba", with is one of the mysteries of fate. Of course, during the next few months we shall hear a great deal thru the "People" how the fakirs are being routed all along the line, until the purifying and clarifying is complete

Just now the Western Pederation of Mis ers appear to be receiving DeLeon's kindly ganization at long range how to conduct itself and "kick out" the traitors. The miners haven't got enough troubles fighting the combined capitalists of the country to combat a few dancing dervishes in the own ranks who have become inoculated with DeLeon dope, to the great joy of the plutocrats. Why the American labor movement has ever been cursed by becoming the prey of the meddling old fool in New York, who seems never more pleased than when he is ripping some organization up the back, is past finding out. The marvel of it is that enough idiots can be found outside low the freak. Either he has been driven mad by his own egotism or he is a scheming mad by his own egons of he is a scheming corruptionist, for certainly no person in the United States has done more to cause in-ternal strife and disruption in the labor movement, political and industrial, than the humbug professor and all-around adventurer, Delson. That the I. W. W. received its death-blow at Chicago, and will gradually disinfegrate no careful observer of labor affairs will attempt to dispute. But watch and see, after that organization has disappeared, whether DeLeon doesn't crouch in wait for some new victim.

It is to be deplored that a good many earnest, honest, conscientious Socialists and trade unionists sacrificed their energies in a movement that was stamped with lets were countenanced, and that some of the former even sought to defend or opologize for the unreasonable and repudiated tactics that are commonly known as deleon-ism. The modern economic development, the evolution of capitalism, will and is educating the working class, and it doesn't make a particle of difference whether abor organizations are inheled A. F. of L., or I. W. W., or X. Y. Z., final and complete enancipation will not come until the time is ripe, until the workers have learned their lessons, and they will not be taught with a club and by any one group proclaiming

If half as much effort were made by some of the swell-headed leaders, so-called, to unify and harmonize the labor forces as there is to boss, divide and disrupt them, the American movement would be further advanced. The rank and file ought to place less relance in all things that come from their alleged spokesmen, make a more care-ful study of every phase of the situation, adopt some such slogan as, "To hell with the leaders!" declare their independence and their opposition to be regarded as chilaren and become their own leaders.—Inter-national Socialist Review.

#### WAGE SLAVES IN OLD MEXICO.

The following excerpts, from a letter written by ex-Board Member Moor, shows the manner in which the workers of Mexico and the United States are treated when they attempt to assert their independence and improve their condition on the eco-

"The Texas and Arisona government offi-cials are now doing the most contemptible, murderous act ever heard of in this coun-try of debauchery and murder. Any Mex-ican that by his actions shows any manhood and protests against the economic conditions, the corporation spics will trump up evidence against him as a revolutionist, plotting against the government of Mexico and turn him over to the Mexican authorities to be jailed or shot, as they see fit. Also quite a number of white Americans have been arrested on both sides of the national border, and have been jailed, deported and subjected to all sorts of per-secution."- Miners' Magazine.

#### TWO NEW CONSTITUENCIES.

All those of the square deal will rejoice at the certain prospect of seeing those hitherto unrepresented constituencies—the Rubber Trust and the Smelter Trust—rep-resented in the United States Senate.— Evening Post.

You are a Socialist? Join the Socialist Party. NOW is the time.

#### PODSNAPPERY.

Part of Chapter XI from Charles Diokens' "Our Mutual Friend"

Mr. Podsnap was well to do, and cood very high in Mr. Podsnap's opinion. Beginning with a good inherit-ance, he had married a good inheritsuce, and had thriven exceedingly in the Marine Insurance way, and was quite satisfied. He never could make out why everybody was not quite sata brilliant social example in being parlicularly well satisfied with most things, and, above all other things,

Thus happily acquainted with his own merit and importance, Mr. Pod-snap settled that whatever he put behind him he put out of existence. There was a dignified conclusivenessnot to add a grand convenience—in this way of getting rid of disagreeables which had done much towards establishing Mr. Podsnap in his lofty place in Mr. Podsnap's satisfaction. "I don't in Mr. Podsnap's satisfaction. want to know about it; I don't choose to discuss it; I don't admit it!" Mr. Podsnap had even acquired a peculiar flourish of his right arm in often clearing the world of its most difficult prob lems, by sweeping them behind him (and consequently sheer away) with those words and a flushed face. For

they affronted him. Mr. Podsnap's world was not a very large world, morally; no, nor even geo-graphically; seeing that filtho his busiiess was sustained upon commerc with other countries, he considered other countries with that important reservation, a mistake, and of their manners and customs would conclusively observe, "Not English!" when, Presto! with a flourish of the arm, and a finsh of the face, they were swept away. Elsewise, the world got up at eight, shaved close at a quarter past, breakfasting at nine, went to the city at ten, came home at half-past five, and dined at seven. Mr. Podsnap's notions of the arts in their integrity might have been stated thus. Literature; large print, respectfully descriptive of getting up at eight, shaving close at a quarter-past, breakfasting at nine, going to the city at ten, comin home at half-past five, and dining at seven. Painting and sculpture; models and portraits representing professors getting up at eight, shaving close at a quarter-past, breakfasting at nine, going to the city at ten, coming home at half-past five, and dining at seven. Music; a respectable performance (without variations) on stringed and wind instruments, sedately expressive of getting up at eight, shaving close at a quarter-past, breakfasting at nine, going to the city at ten, coming home

And so eminently respectable man, Mr. Podsnap was sensible of its being required of him to take Providence under his protection. Consequently he always knew exactly what Provid meant. Inferior and less respectable men might fall short of that mark, but Mr. Podsnap was always up to it. And it was very remarkable (and must have been very comfortable) that what Providence meant was invariably what Mr. Podsnap meant.

at half-past five, and dining at seven

Nothing else to be permitted to those

some vagrants the Arts, on pain of ex-communication. Nothing else To Be-

These may be said to have been the articles of a faith of a school which the present chapter takes the liberty of calling after its representative man Podsnappery. They were confined within close bounds, as Mr. Podsnap's own head was confined by his shirt-collar; and they were enunciated with a sounding pomp that smacked of the creaking of Mr. Podsnap's own boots,

#### SOURCE OF CONSUMPTION.

Deputy Meslier, the famous physician says consumption can only be eradicated by a social revolution.

"We Frenchmen", he asserts in a stir-ring paper, "bury 300,000 young men and women annually to allow a few hundred industrial barons to accumulate fortunes that benefit no one, not even the accumulators. Just so long as the rich can retain power, just so long the Minotaurus of con sumption will devour the poor and weak Against these breeders of consumption and death there is but one remedy—Revolution. The fabric of society must be destroyed

and renewed, lest consumption kill 350,000 people next year, and 400,000 the year after. "Ninety per cent of all consumptives die of organic weakness; they must die; there is no help nor medicine for them. If seciety wants to stamp out consumption it must stamp out poor quarters; it must rase all tenements; it must lay low 75 per cent of houses for rent. It's the environment that kills people now-a days—the rich and the powerful brew the deadly potions and

the powerful brew the deadly potions and wield the knives.

"When I was a student, the favorite seat of consumption was at the top of the left lung. In consequence of the emigration of the provincial poor to the big cities, in consequence of insufficient nourishment and too much care, in consequence, particularly, of poisonous wines and liquors, the seat of consumption has shifted in late years and its progress is the more rapid. It begins now-a-days in the right side of the body and works like a sledge hammer to undermine the constitution of the afflicted.

"As the principal criminals, I accuse the industrial barons that poison families by who esale by alcohol, and by unhygienic food. They do it all countries."—Solidar-itat.

#### THE "GRAND SWEET SONG" OF CHILD SLAVERY

A certain Miss A. B. Beeks has been up in the anthracite region and as a result is teiling the world what a fine position and princely salary the "breaker-boy" enjoys. She is the same Miss Beeks who pictured the life of the child cotton mill operative as that of one "grand sweet song." It is strange that it remained for Miss Beeks to discover what thousands of high-minded men and women failed to discover, that the lives of the child slaves are melodies and anthems in the chord of humanity. There is too much adverse testimony for any humanitarian to be deceived by Miss Beeks' purchased vaporings.—United Mine Workers Journal.

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#### "THE ARMED NATION" AND STRIKERS

Socialist defenders of the armed nation would do well to study the record of Switzerland in the matter of strikes. It was declared at a recent extraordinary meeting of Socialists in the Canton of Zurich, at which 200 delegates were present, that in no country in Europe, not even in Russia, were troops so constantly sent to put down strikes and suppress picketing. "Military outrages against unarmed peaceful strikers are becoming almost a daily occurrence." Resolutions of strong protest were passed unanimously.—Labof protest were passed unanimously.—Labor Leader, London.

### TO KEEP OUT COMPETITION

"Pa, what is the 'dead line?" "An invisible cordon formed by the police to keep crooks out of places where they might ply their trade."
"Well, then, why do the police put a

dead line around Wall street?"
"That, my son, is to keep out competition."—Life. 15 Spruce St., . . New York.

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THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. First chapter from Principles of Scientific Socialism. By Rev. Chas. H. Vall. Price, 5c.; one Jozen, 45c.; 100 copies, 83.

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CLERICAL CAPITAL. By Rev. Father
McGrady. 10c.; 10 copies for 60c.; 190, \$5.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. By Karl
Kautsky, 5c.; 25 copies for 75c.; 100, \$2.

THE PROLETARIAT By Karl
Kautsky, 5c.; 25 copies for 75c.; 100, \$2.

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Sky, 5c.; 25 copies for 75c.; 100, \$2.

DEVELOTMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM
UTOPIA TO SCIENCE. By F. Engels.
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LAROR POLITICS AND SOCIALIST
POLITICS. Ry Algermon Lee. \$c.; 50 copies for 75c.; 100, \$1.25.

WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE
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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

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

LABOR SECRETARIAT — Doleman's meeting the last Saturday of the readed, 5 p. m., at 248 E. Eighty-tearing street. Beard of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 350 Froadway, R. 703. Annual correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 230 Broadway. Telephone: 5078 or 5077 Franklin.

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets and eth Wednesdays in Germania Hall, ecretary, W. Wollalk, 1 Hutton St.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links' Assembly Rooms, 281-242 East Thirty-eighth afreet.

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday Dist. 3
(Bohemian)—521 K. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
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m.; Dist. IV—842 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. IV—842 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—2011 Third Are, 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2011 Third Ave, 8 p. m.; The Board of
Supervision meeth every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1561 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UN-10N), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 245-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 89th street. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches In

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 clobbouse, 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., Bronz, New York City, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Vcr. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

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reward for the efforts of our volunteer sub-getters (many of whom do not care to take the 20 per cent cash discount which we offer to regular agents), The Worker makes the follow ing offer, which has been extended, and holds good until Jan. 1, 1907:

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 "Science and Revolution" or "The World's Revolutions," Kautsky's "The Social Revolution," Simons' "The American Farmer," 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: 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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as an acknowledgement rather than "Principles of Scientific Socialism," 4. For \$6 in cash we will send

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order in remitting money. 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 yearround propaganda for Socialism in 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.

James Oneal, National Committeeman of Indiana, makes the following motion to be submitted to the National Committee Nov. 27:

That the rules of the National Committee amended by insertion of the following A motion or referendum that has go

to a vote of the National Committee shall be declared lost if the total number voting on safe motion or referendum does not con-stitute a majority of the National Committeemen entitled to vote. Provided this rule shall not apply to a third ballot in referendums es provided in Rule 10.

The necessity for some rule of this kind fourteen members out of a total of fifty seven members of the National Committee voted in the referendum—a ridiculous minarity of less than one-fourth of its members. A motion or referendum that cannot call forth a vote of at least a majority of the committee, ought not be adopted. This motion provides for a voting quorum the same as most bodies do that et in convention. The exception clause ovides against the necessity of more than see ballots in referendums as now provided for in rule 10. Its adoption will prohibit minority rule in referendums of the National Committee.

There are on file in the National Office a number of applications for Comrade Chas. Beranek, Bohemian Socialist lecturer and organizer of Cleveland, O. As soon as a sufficient number are received to warrant the undertaking, a tour will be arranged for Comrade Berahek. Comrades desiring ervices, or who know of points where ould be placed to good advantage, will be inform the National Secretary.

State Secretary Ringler of Pennsylas follows: "Local Philadelphia instructs me to inform you that Wm. H. Tief has been expelled from the local for violating the party law in holding membership in a Republican club. Piease publish in party bulletin ord with their request."

NATIONAL LECTURERS.

J. L. Fitte: West Virginia, under direc-on of State Committee. George H. Gosbel:Headquarters at Spo-ane, Wash. ne, Wash. M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under

direction of State Committee. Massachusetts. SPRINGFIELD.

Candidates to be voted on at the city ections have been nominated, Charles in whome being placed at the head of e ticket for Mayor. One of the planks in the city platform is as follows:

The active interest of the city government in labor troubles, to the extent that such troubles be investigated publicly, and for the maintenance of decent wages and humans conditions of labor, the city government shall sld the strikers in every cossible way, even to appropriating public among for their assistance. BOSTON.

ebration of the birthday of Wendell Phillips, which was planned for, Oct. 29, has been arranged for Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, at Fancuil Hall. The committee in charge have issued attractive posters containing a cut of Comrade Wentworth, who is to the address. Five hundred invitations have also been sent printed invitations have also been sent thru the mail. George Willis Cooke has been invited to preside. Marion Craig Wentworth has consented to read Phillips' favorite poem, "The Present Crisis", by James Russell Lowell. Music is to be furnished by Quincy comrades and the affair is excted to be one of the most attractive receipts were \$7.70; the the outside public as well as the \$30.78; cash on hand, \$40.11.

cialism and Modern Science," or Vail's 15 Spruce St., . . New York comrades themselves which has ever

been given by the Boston Socialists. The Economic Club of Boston has so far recognized the local Socialists as to invite Franklin H. Wentworth as a guest to the dinner of the organizaion, which occurs Saturday evening, Nov. 24, at the American House, Bos ton. The speakers on the list for the evening are: Henry Clews, the New York banker; William J. Gavnor, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; R. F. Pettigrew, formerly Sena-tor from South Dakota, and Charles Francis Adams of Boston, president of the Union Pacific Railroad. Comrade Wearworth's Invitation contains no request to speak, but he may get a chance to say something in the general discussion. The subject the general discussion. The subject for discussion is "Is Great Individual or Corporate Wealth a Menace to Republican Institutions?"

The Young Socialists' Club of Bo ton, which takes the place of the Socialist Sunday School, will meet at 3 p. m., Saturday, Nov. 24, in Room 25. this meeting the Socialist Women's Club will hold a short session, to arrange for the Socialist New Year's Tree

At the regular Sunday meeting of the Ward 7-9 Club, Geo. E. Littlefield spoke to a splendid audience on "Co-The club made the following nominations for National Executive Committee: Comrades Slobodin. N. Y.; Wentworth, Mass.; Hayes, Ohio; Hillquit, N. Y.; Patterson, Chicago; Floaten, Colo.; Burgess, Wash. For National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes. On Sunday, Nov. 25, Henry Abrahams, Secretary of the Central Labor Union. will speak on "The Policy of the Trade

The Dorchester Socialist Club held its weekly meeting on Sunday, Nov. 18, ner of Adams and Gibson Sts. In addition to the regular business Comrade Sunderland of Cambridge Mass aded the club, and gave an interesting talk on the relations of the trade unions and Socialism in politics, pointing out how the tendencies to action were in general following the same America as in other countries within the last ten years. Comrade Sunderland made this so clear that no one could doubt the international character of Socialism. Speakers address the club every Sunday, 8 p. m. All are invited to attend. A dramatic tertainment and dance will be given Thanksgiving eve., Nov. 28.

New Jersey. UNION COUNTY. The County Committee met Nov. 10 at the headquarters in Elizabeth. Comrade Breisford was in the chair. Nine applicants were admitted. A charter was granted a new branch with eight members in Mountainside. The re-ports of branches show 170 good standing members and 15 in arrears. Bills to the amout of \$36.79 ordered paid. The secretary was instructed to get from the county clerk the official count. The secretary was instructed to call a special general meeting of the local for Sunday, Nov. 24, in Siegel's Hall, 655 Elizabeth avenue, and notify all branch secretaries to that effect The meeting will make nominations tive Committee, National Secretary, all officers of the State Committee, and the time and place of the next state convention; thereafter a discussion on the result of this year's campaign will take place. Comrade Breisford was elected substitute for Geo. Buickerood to the State Committee meeting. The receipts were \$7.70; the expenses,

ESSEX COUNTY.

Essex County local at a meeting held last Sunday made the following nominations: For State Officers-Cor responding Secretary, W. B. Killingeck; Recording Secretary, James M Reilly; Financial Secretary, Walter L. Oswald; Treasurer, William Morton; time and place for holding state convention, Newark, May 30, 1907. For National Executive Committee-Victor Berger, Jos. Wanhope, Joseph Medill Patterson, Eugene V. Debs, John Spargo, A. M. Simons and Morris Hill-For National Secretary, J. Mahion Barnes. For National Committeemen from New Jersey, George H. Strobel and Edward C. Wind.

A Speakers' Class was organized and John Frost of New York engaged as instructor. The class will meet every Saturday evening in headquarters at 8. Dues, 10 cents per week. A dramatic club was also organized with 18 members, and will produce "The Walking Delegate" under the direction of Comrade Frost.

Progress Dramatic Club has been organized at the Socialist Party Headquarters in Newark. The members propose to present working class plays for purposes of entertainment and in-

PHILADELPHIA.

Eighty-eight new members were admitted during the week. This is the largest number of new members ever admitted in one week in Philadelphia Thirty Polish comrades presented apications and joined Local Philadelphia in a body as the Polish Branch.

following the decision of the recent national convention of the Polish Socialist Alliance. A ward branch was organized in the 26th and 36th Wards and two new ward branches are being formed.

Simon Libros has been nominated for National Committeeman in addition to Jos. E. Cohen and Ed. Moore. Comrade Libros has been secretary of the Campaign Committee for the past two campaigns, and is responsible more than any one else, probably, for the executive work of the campaign. He was re-elected secretary of the present campaign committee.

The election rally of Socialists and sympathizers held at Logan Hall last Saturday night was a splendid success. The hall was packed to its fullest ca pacity, and judging by the reception eccorded the reports of the work done during the last campaign, there is even more enthusiasm for Socialism after election than before. Humorous, able and earnest addresses were delivered by the speakers, candidates, officers and others of the local and all present left the rally with renewed enthusiasm for the spring campaign.

Full reports of the Campaign Committee and Literature Agent will be published later.

The Campaign Committee has ar ranged for entering the primaries in all wards where we are an official party, and to issue nomination papers where necessary. .

Arrangements are being made to hold monthly lectures with prominent speakers between now and election Weekly lectures will also be delivered, beginning with Dec. 1.

George R. Kirkpatrick will lecture on Monday, Nov. 26, 8:15 p. m., at Odd Fellows' Hall, 71st St. and Woodland Ave. Admission free.

The Educational Committee is arranging classes in the history, economics and philosophy of Socialism. It is also proposed to issue leaflets especially adapted to various occupa tions and weekly lesson sheets on So cialism, to be offered free to prospective members of the party. This plan wil! be fully explained later.

Comrade Wait aunounces receipts of the Free Speech Fund for the week to be as follows: Locals Unions and Societies-Br. 95, W. S. & D. F. Fund, \$5; Br. 72, W. S. & D. F. Fund, \$5; Bro. Railroad Trainmen Phila., \$5; Brewery Drivers, No. 136. \$10. By lists and comrades: Nicholas Servais, 50d.; Emil C. Kind, \$2.50; Wm. Webb, \$1.50; Isaac Springthorpe and others, 45c.: List 230, \$2: List 394. \$2.50; total, \$34.45.

Comrades and sympathizers who desire to assist Local Philadelphia in the fight for its free speech rights should make donations payable to Marcellus Wait, Room 10, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. The life of our Open-Air Propagan-

da Meetings is threatened by the socalled "police authorities" of Allegheny County. Each year we are having more trouble from these people in carrying on this work. The cause is not because any particular police man (workingman) has any dislike for the Socialists, but because orders have evidently come from "above" to discourage, intimidate, in a word, find an excuse to stop the Socialist meetings. Our speakers were arrested at Sharps burg last August. They were fined \$10 and costs, and an appeal has been taken, which will come up in court next week. The vote in Sharpsburg has increased from eight last fall to twenty-two this year. The rank and file must decide whether we shall quit holding street meetings, in season, or go ahead as before. The decision to continue these meetings must be answered with a contribution to the Speech Fund". We must have money to fight this case, and we have got to have it at once. Branches should also contribute. If we fail to fight this case thru everyone of our meetings we attempt to hold them. It is the intention to carry this case to the highest court. Comrades must act and act quickly on this matter. If your branch treasury cannot stand it, take up a collection at each meeting of your branch and send the money to the County Organizer. Contributions thus far received are as follows: J. L. Park, day, Nov. 24, at 8 p. m. sharp, at the

50c.; Dr. H. M. Wilson, \$1; Affred Leach, \$1; total, \$2.50.

The Socialists of Allegheny will hold their third annual ball at Teutonia Hall, Pike near Chestnut Sts., legheny, on Thanksgiving evening, Wednesday, Nov. 28. All are invited.

A special meeting of Local Allegheny

County will be held on Wednesday

evening. Nov. 21, 8 o'clock, for the

purpose of nominating a county chair-

man, secretary, financial secretary

delegates to the state convention, can-

didates for the various ward officers

that are to be nominated at the "winter

primaries" and elected at the spring

Washington.

The State Executive Committee met

Nov. 11 with John Downie in the chair

and Comrades Johnson, Morris and

Charters were granted to Tiger, Lar-

son and Bismark. Emil Herman sub-

mitted report for October, which was

filed. The secretary was instructed to inform the National Secretary of the

Propaganda Club and its methods, also

to point out the mission of the "Voice

of Labor", and ask that Goebel be re-

A special plea for funds was decided

vited to correspond with the State Sec-

retary. Emil Herman's report on the

Secretary was instructed to correspond with Comrade Clonk relative to

the rumor that Comrade Titus had

been employed by the masters in Seat-

tle to fight the Municipal Ownership

Party and to address a letter to Com-

rade Titus, asking him for a statement

of his side of the case. The secretary

is to correspond with Mrs. Irene Smith

Next meeting will be on Nov. 25 at

From all parts come requests for or

ganizing work, but this requires funds. We have raised \$135 for the Literature

Fund. Can we not do as well for the

The state owes members of the Ex

ecutive Committee about \$40. They

will donate this debt to the state, if the

membership will raise the sum of \$100

for the Organization Fund by Jan. 1.

all would do as well it would not take

Comrade Hulda Anderson has do

nated \$20 to the general fund, and she

masters. If just a few were as de-

voted we should have no trouble to

raise such funds. Never in the history

cannot meet it unless supplied with

the sinews of war. We must have sup-

plies, and it take cash to get these. In

order to meet the need it is suggested

thta every local take up a collection

Connecticut.

The State Committee met at New

Haven Nov. 11 with Comrade Moss in

the chair and Wm. Applegate record-

ing secretary. Those present were

Eugene Toomey, Louis Moss, M. Dell-

fant, New Haven: Frank Vogt, Hart-

ford; Wm. Schieldge, Manchester. The

secretary reported receipts since Oct.

28, \$93.55. Treasurer's report, balance

\$93.55; total, \$178.73; expenditures to

date, \$92.74; balance Nov. 11, \$85.99.

Decided that the application of Jewish

comrades in Ansonia for a charter be

brought before the committee in prop

er form. The call for nominations for

National Executive Committee was or-

dered mailed to all locals with special

emphasis on the "time limit" of the

same. The State Secretary was in-

structed to prepare a form of pledge

for the proposed Organizer's Fund, and

to explain the modus operandi. Com

rade Louis Mass was elected State

Secretary Dellfant. Next meeting

Secretary pro tem, in the absence of

The Organizer's Fund of \$1,200 is

aking shape. Each local is requested

to pledge for one year a round sum

of money for that fund. The individ-

ual members who have expressed a desire to contribute to this fund may

tary irrespective of the amount which

the local may contribute. The State

Committeemen hope, and request, that

all locals devise some ways and means

respective townships, for the special

purpose of maintaining an up-to-date

organizer (not an agitator) in Connec

ticut, and that each local within the

next 30 days specify the amount of

money for which they will hold them-selves responsible. A blank form will

be sent to all locals and individuals

Here and There.

It was by the distribution of Social-

ist literature that the Socialists of Mil-

wankee put the Democratic party out

of business in this city. By the distri

bution of Socialist literature they now

propose to put the Republican party

also out of business. At the last meet-

a new leaflet every month and distrib

ute it from house to house in every

ward of the city. Thus Milwaukee will be systematically covered with lit-

erature every month, and not one house skipped. That is the way Mil-

Texas comrades report the death of

J. M. Ellis of Local El Paso, Texas.

Seven years ago Comrade Ellis refused

a third term as Justice of the Peace

conversion to Socialism as the reason

active the @ years of age. He was

New York City.

Committee will take place on Satur-

wankee comrades work.

Congressional District.

who can pledge sums for this fund.

send their pledges to the State Se

28, \$85,18; received Nov. 11.

for this special fund.

of the movement has there been so

urgent a demand for organization.

long to raise the amount needed.

everal comrades will give \$1 each. If

to get her to fill a few dates.

Organization Fund?

1 p. m.

Ballard affair was approved.

Locals desiring speakers are in-

elections.

Mudgett present.

called from this state.

New York Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth St. Important business will-be transacted at this meeting and the delegates are requested to be there

Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, Nov. 23, 8 p. m., Adolph Benevy will speak on "Eclecticism or the Philosophy of Tolerance".

The Ninth Congressional District Campaign Committee acknowledges thru The Worker, by request, \$5 donated by "M. B." to the campaign fund.

West Side Headquarters, 858 8th Ave.-Sunday, Nov. 25, 8 p. m., James Oneal will lecture on "The Rise and Fall of Capitalism".

West Side Headquarters, 585 8th Ave.-Thanksgiving evening the comrades will give an entertainment. Any of the comrades who have talent are requested to communicate with Comrade Reifel

ITALIAN MEETING.

West Side Headquarters 585 8th Ave.-Sunday, Nov. 25, 4:30 p. m., Nicola Barbato, ex-member of the Italian Parliament, will speak in Italian under the auspices of the Workingmen's Co-operative Association. His subject will be "Co-operation and Its

BROOKLYN.

Hugh O. Pentecost dill address a ublic meeting at Silver Hall, 316 Washington St., Sunday evening, Nov. 25, on "The Right of Liberty". next Sunday evening, Moses Oppenheimer will lecture at the same place on the question, "Has Evolution Ceased?"

Lectures in Brooklyn for Sunday Nov. 25, are as follows:

Labor Lyceum Association, 3:30 m. Illustrated lecture by Prof. Wm. Elsing, subject, "The Great Ice Age" Hart's Hall lectures, Gates Ave., near Broadway, 8 p. m. W. B. Killingbeck on "Hard Times, Their Cause and Cure". Silver Hall, 315 Washington St., S p. m. Hugh O. Pentecost, sub-"The Right to Liberty". Day's Hall, 54th St. and Third Ave., 8:15 p. m. J. G. Dobsevage, subject, "The Ten Commandments of Socialism".

New York State. The returns of the vote in the state

are yet incomplete, and it is impossi-ble to state at this writing what the total vote will be. It will show a falling off from the vote of 1904. It is probable that the results of the election will be disappointing to some comrades, but when everything is considered in connection with the campaign, we should all realize that there are no valid grounds for discouragement, but many reasons to feel encouraged. In the Mayoralty election in New York City last year, with the Municipal Ownership Party, headed by Hearst to contend against, the Socialist Party lost about one-half its vote. It was to be expected that, when this movement was extended to the state under a more pleasing guise, that our suffer correspondingly. This was not the case, however, for while the vote dropped off in some degree'in the state at large, the vote in New York City was increased over the vote of last year. It should be borne in mind that, at this stage in the development of the Socialist movement, in the absence of any reform or radical movement, our party gathers up all the discontented and dissatisfied elements and that when a movement like the one headed by Hearst comes along comising great things immediately, that the ungrounded are very likely to be led away by it. Thousands of peo ple all over the state who were about ready to support the Socialist Party. saw hopes of immediate relief from conditions they are dissatisfied with in the election of Hearst. In spite of all this, however, Hearst was defeated, and once again are we given an example of how little the working class gains by voting for "something now" There are many lessons to be drawn from the recent election. These lessons should be carefully learned and remembered.

ourselves on the fact that we have an organization of clear-headed, intelligent Socialists, strong enough to withstand such an onslaught as Hearstism without the slightest demoralization Our party organization comes out of the contest stronger than ever, and in a position to go on with the work of education and organization, encouriged by the knowledge that all those who voted for Hearst thru an honest desire to get a part of the benefits of Socialism immediately, must mevitably come to the Socialist Party. Again, we must realize that, while many men voted for Hearst, who would ordinarily have voted for the Socialist Party, that there were thousands of others who were broken away from old-party affiliations for the first time, most of whom will never go back, but will continue to progress until they find out that they belong with the Socialist Party. Once a desire is created in the minds of men for relief from the oppression of capitalism, and a glimmerng of knowledge comes to them that they can obtain relief by political ac-tion, the first step is taken which will land them in the uncompromising So-cialist movement. In spite of all the many reform movements scattered all over the country; in spite of all the glib-tongued, self-constituted leaders of the people heading these movements, our party continues to steadily and consistently grow.

The success of Socialism lies, not so

for the Democrats, announcing his much in the election of a few men to He was a charter member, and recentoffice here and there, but rather in the ly county organizer, and exceedingly up-building of a wide-reaching, welldrilled, courageous and intelligent our candidate for Congress in the 16th party organization to carry on the of education of the working class to a proper and intemgent under-A regular meeting of the General standing of the great conflict in which

Continued on page 6.

#### REPORT OF NINTH DISTRICT CAMPAIGN.

The Ninth Congressional District N. Y.) Campaign Committee has submitted the following report of its activity thru its campaign manager, Willlam Mailly, to the First Agitation District of Local New York, to which the campaign committee is primarily responsible. The report is published in The Worker by direct request of the campaign committee:

Itemized financial statements accompany ing the report show that the treasurer re-ceived in contributions and as proceeds from benefits, collections, etc., the total of \$4056,46, of which amount \$4011.77 was turned over to the campaign manager who received in addition from other source \$61.86, a total of \$4073.63. The total expense of the campaign from September 12 to November 18 is shown to be \$4,276.36, with disbursements of \$4077.56, and liabilities of \$198.80.

The expense was distributed as follows: Maintaining headquarters, \$187.44; four sub-headquarters, \$133.67; printing, \$826.85; literature, \$470.34; trucks and platforms for open air meetings, \$67.90; hall meetings, \$673.25, speakers, \$152.75; buttons and ondges, \$125.40; signs and banners, \$197.25; labor (manager, assistants and canvassers) \$695.15; parade. \$190.50; telegrams, \$3.08; postage, \$10.11; bills for sundries, \$64.06;

At the various headquarters and as canrassers there were employed thruout the campaign a total of twenty-three persons, of whom all were party members, excepting a stenographer and five girl clerks. The printing, literature, and button ac-

count includes the following: Index cards ings, English, 104,000; Jewish, 20,000; stn tionery, 7,000; Advice to register cards, 50,000; Hillquit's letter of acceptance, English, 22:500; Jewish 25:000; folder you should vote for Hillquit", English, 30,-360, Jewish, 35,000: Stokes' Letter of Besigder the Arm and Torch", 10.000; "The Right to Life", 5,000; Platform German, 1,000, Italian, 1,000; cards, Hearst thinks of Goldfogle", Jewish, 30,-"The Voice of Our Murdered". Jewish, 36,000; Push Cart Peddlers leaflet, Jewish, 10,000; "For Congress", (leaflet from National Office), 5,000; Hillquit lithe graphs, 5,000; Rosenfield lithographs, 1,500; Worker, 33,700; Vorwarts, 30,000; Zelt Geist 10,000: Hillouit buttons 15.816 Party buttons 600; total number of pieces, 563,116, of which 288,700 were English 272,416 Jewish, 1,000 German and 1,000

Copies of all literature issued and used of the hall meetings, thirty-four were rallies and the remainder busine etings; 250 open-air meetings were held inder direction of the district committee.

In presenting this report your co anct of the campaign, the methods empl ed and the results achieved, at length, for your present information and future

We believe it no exaggeration to say that the campaign of 1906 in the Ninth Congressional District was, from every stand-point, the most successful ever conducted on the Lower East Side, of which the dispoint, the most succession on the Lower East Side, of which the untrict is the most important part. In the character of the propaganda, in its far reaching effect upon the whole population, in its rousing of revolutionary Socialist sentiment, in the prominence and standing which it brought to the Socialist Party, and in the attention and consideration and in the attention and consideration ponents and the capitalist press, and, best of all, in its unity of the Socialist workers themselves, this campaign accomplished more than any one previous. And this quite apart from and above the material gain in votes which the Socialist Party has now to its credit in the district.

The campaign was opened under circum stances which were not the most favorable to its success. But one assembly district. the Eighth, had any party organization, the reorganizing after the campaign opened. Other conditions then existing but u sary to enumerate here aggravated the situation. Most of all, we had to crowd into less than two months an amount of work for which at least a year was required. On the other hand there was a favorable litical situation in the district ready for our advantage.

From the beginning it was intended to make the campaign as aggressive and pow-erful as our resources would admit. Our purpose in this was two-fold: To strengthen the party organization on the Lower East Side, and gain a political victors for the Socialist Party. If we could not gain the second immediately, then we felt sure of getting the first. For years the party has suffered thru the lack of organization in this Agifation District, which nominally comprises the most Socialistic centre in the entire United States. It appeared to us that the opportunity was presented this year to inaugurate a new era and get the foundation laid for a strong and perman-ent party organization, and that we have succeeded in this, the campaign and its resuits will both testify. Recetofore the lack of organization made

the campaign work in this district chaotic and unsystematized, with a resulting waste of energy and money. This year's attempt comrades what better results can be gained thru this method, and, what is more, given themselves confidence in what they can ac complish thru organized and systemized methods. Hereafter, still better work will this experience has taught them.

Had it not been for this aggressive campaign, the Ninth Congressional District would not now hold the honorable position of polling the largest rete for a Socialist andidate of any district in the state, and which shows both a numerical and propornonneed show the straight Socialist vote in the Ninth District to be the larg at in proportion to the total rote of that in any other district. In 1904 the Socialist Party Congressions

candidate in the Ninth polied 3,167 votes in a total of 15,015, or 21 per cent, when Debs was the Presidential candidate under most favorable conditions and polling 2.500 votes in the same district. This year the great sentiment for Hearst militated against our emparing and detracted from the party strength everywhere, as compared with 1904. Nowhere in the state was the Hearst sentiment so strong as an the Lower East Side, as the election returns have shown. Nevertheless, the modificial vote for Comrade Hilliquit is 3,616 or about 27 per cent of the total. Thatethe party in

the district, therefore, should emerge from the campaign with such a good showing of straight Socialist votes, and an incressed vote, numerically and proportionately. for our congressional candidate has justified the character of our campaign and will justify similar and even stronger efforts in the future. It must be considered also that the op-

position presented by our opponents was more direct and emphatic than ever be-fore. When the campaign opened there was every prospect of there being at least four Congressional candidates in the field, viz. Republican, Democratic, Independence League and Socialist. Under these conditions there was every assurance Socialist party candidate would be elected. This assurance was strengthened as the campaign progressed until the capitalist party politicians awoke to the danger that confronted them. Then it was that the deal took place by which the Independence League candidate withdrew and allowed Goldfogle, the Democratic candidate, to take his place on the Hearst ticket, a deal which the Court of Appeals approved five days before election. This left but three candidates to be voted for, one of whom and the added advantage of appearing under two emblems, the Democratic and In-dependence League, Thus Goldfogle, by a shrewd trick, managed to secure for him self the straight vote cast for Hearst under the Independence League emblem, and this is undoubtedly what elected him.

It is well to note here that Goldfogle was

inpposed to be the very antithesis of what Hearst was supposed to be and had been denounced by the latter a number of times. But the same capitalist daily papers (The "Times", The "World", Etc.), that were rigorously opposing Hearst could find it convenient during the last week of the campaign to endorse Goldfogle when the latter was upon the Hearst ticket. Again, it became evident, as the cam-nign drew to a close that the Republicans

and abandoned any attempt to elect their

denly stopped campaigning) and they begon to work and speak for Goldfogle. At the papers, +both Republican, began victous attacks upon Comrade Hilliquit and openly supported Goldfogie, it may also be remarked here that, by a coincidence, a rumor also became current about the same time, that President Roosevelt had sent word to the Ninth District Republicans that inder no circumstances should a Sc be elected to Congress from the Lower East Side. Whether this rumor was frue or not, the actions of the Republicans themselves certainly leat substantiation to it.
With this combination against us, we maintain that it all the more to our credit that , for the first time in New York, a So-cialist Congressional candidate galacd second place and ran ahead of the Republican candidate nearly 1000 votes. The party has therefore gained in political standing as

political factor, in the number of votes and as an organized, aggressive political force on the Lower East Side... And to have accomplished; this with only the resources of our own district at our disposal, we con sider something worth while to the Social-The methods used by the party in this campaign deserve some consideration. Instead of relying a'most entirely upon open-air meetings and an indiscriminate scattering of

literature, as heretofore, more attention was concentrated upon a house to house canconcentrated upon vass of the voters, indoor meetings, and new to the district, succeeded, you all ed thru a special card system; which included every registered voter in the dis-trict. Upon these cards were designated

the name, address, political affiliation or sentiment, if known, languages spoken and read, Socialist papers taken, if any, occupation, nationality, and assembly and elec-tion districts. The canvassure used these cards, seeing the voters personally, and re-porting results to headquarters. Action was then taken according to the report, literature in given languages being delivered to voters as needs indicated. While at no time were there nearly as many conveneers as the occasion demanded, yet this work was perhaps the most effective of the campaign, as the unofficial vote shows, With a full corps of efficient canvassers, the re-sults would have been much greater. Thru the canvassers also, a large amount of lit-

The distribution of literature de ed that the East Side comrades are as capable of doing systematic work as any others anywhere. In this case, also, care was taken to reach only voters, and each distributer was given a certain block to cover with the names of the voters on that block. Perhaps nothing awakened such eral interest in the Socialist as this work. At the last distribution the entire district was covered in less than four hours. The distribution of lithographs showed the same thoroness and efficiency.

The indoor meetings were notable for the of people never seen at a Socialist meeting better effect for ultimate good. The speakers, besides the local comrades, were among the best known in the country and the speeches were of true Socialist texture and ung with true Socialist spirit.

The open-air meetings were admitted to have been never so successful, and did their full share towards a successful party cam-

The different headquarters were kept open from morning to night, with comrades in charge, and literature and information were given in abundance to all desiring the

On election day, a complete force of watchers were at the booths and thus ensured the party a fair deal.

Montion must also be made of and cred-it given to the organizations not directly additional with the party, but which did valuable work in the compaign. These were the Socialist Club of the Rund, the Professional League, the Trade Palon League, The Sprights Women's League, The Parade Conference. The Juvenile Workers League, The Young Men's Socialist League, and the at Landon Chile-the last three being orgenizations of boys, who helped distribute and fold literature and bold street meetings of their own nightir. There were also or-ganized in the Fight Assembly District the Ramandian Socialist League, which did aspecially good work in canvessing a num-

The Socialist Compaign Club of the Bundwas the first lustance in which members of the Bund ever took part in a political cam-poign, and it was to its efforts as much as to anything else that the house to house

Continued on page 6.

## WORK FOR THE TRADE IN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

By Mary S. Oppenheimer.

supervision over the industries in char-itable institutions in New York state is the State Board of Charities and this is the case merely in so far as these industries form a part of the general conditions under which the inmates live. Other public officers who might from their position exert influin this direction have not done In New York City, for instance, the Comptroller's office maintains a Bureau of Charitable Institutions. This Bureau has shown activity along some lines and has sought considerable publicity in the press, but it cautiously avoids meddling with the question of the institution industries. Thru the Board of Estimate and Apportionment it lays down certain rules governing the payments of public money, but it has not thus far seen fit to raise points in these regulations covering the various forms of employment carried on in the reformatories for women and girls and in the homes for chil-

The State Board of Charities is, like other governmental agencies, conserva-tive and timid. The question of its powers and duties has several times figured in the courts. At least one dewent heavily against it, the practical effect being to release from supervis on institutions within the state which are not in receipt of public money.

ides, the main interest and duty of the Board relate to the humane treatment and general well being of those who are living within instituwalls. A case of inadequate care, neglect or harsh treatment would be taken up by the Commisioners, but the sible effect which the institution industries may exert upon the wages and general conditions in life of those women and girls who are struggling to earn a living and keep out of insti-tutions does not fall within the scope

For over eight years the writer was an inspector of the Board. The policy of the Commissioners asigned a woman inspector to visit the institutions in which the population was made up of women and girls. It so happened that the writers' term of service considerably longer than that of any other woman inspector in the office. and the larger institutions of the kind at his end of the state were placed upon her list by degrees. Hence her opportunities for observation were unnaunly good.

To the end of March, 1906, no de tailed inquiry was ever ordered for the purpose of obtaining statistics as to the various kinds of employment and the number of workers. The imperfect inquiries made into the subject made largely on her own intiative, the information being obtained under the general heads of humane

treatment or industrial training. As an illustration of the difficulties confronting public officials in taking up the question of these industries the following opinions, rendered by the ffice of the State Atorney General, are

The first was given by Attorney General Cunneen in the fall of 1904. It relates to the powers of visitation and inspection of the Board over certain institutions in the state which were in receipt of public money, but which ere apparently private business enterprises rather than charitable institutions. He said:

"I am of the opinion that whenever a public agent employs a private individual or corporation to care for, support or maintain one or more persons at public expense. the service must be rendered pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities not inconsistent with legislative regulation, and that the State Board has all the powers of visitation and inspection necessary to enable it to know whether its rules are complied with. When such private individual or corporation agrees to an obligation upon it or him to submit to this scrutiny by the State Board of Char-ities. The State Board has the right to knew that the provisions made for the care of those who are a public charge are suitable and that obligations assumed are fulfilled. This is the limit of its powers and duties concerning these institutions. It has nothing to do with the business or general affairs of an individual or corporation because he or it may incidentally render a public service."

The second opinion is dated Pebruary, 1906. In one of the reformatories juvenile delinquents a few girls under fourteen years of age were found who were employed in a workroom during the day the same as the older inmates. The inspector raised the point that the compulsory education law forbade the employment of these children at work for the trade and required that they should have regular schooling each day for as many hours as they would have did they attend the public schools; further that a school register of the prescribed form should be kept to show their at-

The State Board of Charities referred the point to the Attorney General. His reply read:

"Referring to your first inquiry I would say that in my judgment the compulsory sducation law has no reference to reforma-logies for juvenile delinquents.

"The statute applies to children who tave not been committed to public institu-lions by legal authority, but when a child becomes so incorrigible that they are con-mitted by legal authority to reformatory intentral and management of such institution is the State Board of Charities shall imis the State Board of Charities shall impose. The law imposes upon this Board the duly of seeing that the lumates of said institutions are adequately provided for, and that everything which will conduce to their well being shall be furnished and

The only body which exercises any upervision over the industries in chartable institutions in New York state at the State Board of Charities and his is the case merely in so far as these industries form a part of the loss of the case with reference to compulsory education. With reference to compulsory education. With reference to compulsory education. cation. With reference to your second in quiry, as to whether section 6 of the com pulsory education law applies to orphan asylums and schools mentioned in connection with reformatories for juvenile delin-quents, I would say that this statute ap-piles without question to all private orphan asytums, and the record of attendance which the teachers therein are required to keep must be kept in such schools, but has no application however to reforma-tories for juvenile delinquents, and the inmates thereof are in no sense subject to the provisions of the statute, neither are the officers or teachers therein."

To avoid possible confusion it should be stated that the reformatory in question was St. Joseph's Home, a branch of the Manhattan House of Good Shep-herd. The children thus employed, who were under fourteen, numbered less than twenty.

The principal branches of industry by which inmates of institutions earn money for these corporations are two machine work and laundry work. Most of the laundries are in places where the population is composed of adult women. Some of them are reformatories like the Houses of the Good Shepherd in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs and in Troy and Albany, or like the Magdalen Asylum of the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society. New York. Others are homes temporary for women like the Ozanam Home in Brooklyn, or St. Zita's Home, Manhattan.

The latter class labors under aj disadvantage in trying to carry on indus-tries of any kind. The majority of the inmates remain but a few days. Even if they stay for a few weeks the most are untrained workers, and it is not practicable to teach them much in so short a time. There is but a small body of fairly permanent inmates on whom the officers can depend to do washing and ironing well enough for the homes to earn money by ft.

In the reformatories large steam laundries are maintained. In these institutions the average term of stay is far longer than in the homes temporary.

In the Manhttan and the Brooklyn Houses of Good Shepherd It was a common thing for a worker in the washing or the ironing room to reply to the question, "How long have you been here?" by the answer, "Ten years,' or fifteen years, or twenty years, as the case might be. These women were seen on repeated inspec tions. Many of them are gray haired. Some remain till they die in the house at a ripe old age. They are voluntary inmates, and stay on because they prefer life here to what life in the world outside has to offer them. In some degree this statement would hold good of all the private reformatories. Many of these women become expert work-ers. They are reliable and industrious under supervision, and they form an important element in carrying on this particular industry.

The largest of these laundries have elaborate steam plants. The equipment in several bas been materialy enlarged and improved within the last few The amount of work done must be considerable. At a guess, without pretensions to acuracy, the number of workers in the laundries visited was about five hundred

Unless by a careful study of the subject it would be difficult to say how far such laundries enter into competition with those outside. To a great extent laundry work remains a domes-tic industry. Besides in some of the large institutions only a certain amount of work will be called for, five or six dozen being the least accepted. Others make a specialty of fine handwork. Beautiful underwear and house linen

The machine work is carried on in reformatories and in homes for children. A list would include the Houses of the Good Shepherd, the New York Catholic Protectory, which has a mixed population of destitute and delinquent children, the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Brooklyn, and a few others, such as the House of the Holy Family of the Association for Refriending Children and Young Girls.

THE PROGRESS OF MACHINERY

In 183) one weaver ran twenty-five splu-dies and in 1890 he ran sixty-five. When an English silk throwster was told that in American nulls the speed of machinery has been increased 5000 to 7500 revolutions per been increased 5000 to 7500 revolutions per minute, he said: "If our machinery were minute, he said: "If our mischinery were made to po so fast all our girls would ren away." To-day there are mills in this coun-try running at the rate of 15,000 revolutions a minute. In Germany a biacksmith makes twenty beam langers a day, while in Amer-lea a machine makes 700 a day. In Adam Smith's day one pinmaker make 4800 pins a day; to-day one pinmaker makes 1,500,ooc pins a day. The cost of printing cotton in England is a half a cent a yard, and only one-twentieth of a cent here. The Massachusetts factory workers get 27 per cent of what he produces, while the unonganized South Carolina worker only gets
D per cent; but the Massachusetts man for his employer. The above figures show us that all progress in industry consists only in profit for the capitalists, and that increase of wages is not a direct improve-ment in the present conditions of the work-ing class. Only a decrease in the working

### TENEMENT HOUSE REPORT.

Workers Suffocate and Die-Poodles Must Have Fresh Air.

The report of the tenement house ommittee of the Charity Organization Society for the year ending Sept. 30, has been made public.

A tabulation of data taken from the Tenement House Department's published reports and other records shows that of the 9,000 illegal school sinks recorded in the department's first report, up to April 1, 1908, only about 2,000 had been removed and replaced by proper accommodations; and of the nearly 362,000 dark, interior rooms, only about 6,000 had been provided with windows.

At the rate of progress of the first quarter of 1906, the last and the best yet recorded, the committee says it will take the department eighty-six years to complete the compusory light-ing and ventilating of the interior rooms. This state of affairs is one which calls for action, says the report, which draws attention to the nec an increase in the force of the Tene ment House Department and greater activity on the part of the Law De-

"Lung Block" Conditions.

apart, were made by the committee to ascertain the present state of the houses in the "lung block", bounded by Cherry, Hamilton, Catherine, and Mar-ket streets, in Manhattan. This block was selected for study because it was the first in the city on which orders for the structural changes required by law were issued by the department. Yet now, nearly three years after the orders were sent out, on the first investigation 36 per cent of the tenement houses in the block were found to have serious violations of the law in the exstence of school sinks, dark halls, or unlighted and unventilated interior rooms, and on the second investigation 32 per cent were still in this condition. The findings of the committee's inspections have been submitted to the tenement house commissioner.

Wholesale Evictions.

With a view to learning the results of wholesale evictions in the tenement districts, a study was made of the 479 families on West Thirty-second street between Ninth and Tenth avenues. who were dispossessed in the spring by the Pennylvania Railroad in clearing the way for its new terminal.

In making these evictions the Godfearing and profit-loving owners of the railroad seemed to forget the "widows and orphans" who become an object of solicitude for them when legislation is suggested that would affect dividends.

The tendency to remain in the same rie tentiency to remain in the same neighborhood was shown by the fact that out of 171 families giving infor-mation on this point, 67 per cent had engaged rooms within a half mile of the houses they were leaving. Twentythree per cent were remaining in Manhattan, but had rooms more than half a mile away! Only 4 per cent were moving to other boros, and 6 per cent going outside of the city limits.

Why Tenants Stay.

Necessity of being near the place of work, political and church connections. friendship and unfamiliarity with other sections were the reasons given for staying in the vicinity, and this in spite of the increase of rents tion to the high rents, outgoing tenants reported that they were also bearing the burden of exorbitant charges from moving-van companies, who took advantage of the situation.

The economic tendency for the poorest of the working population to congest in certain centers is portrayed in these figures.

The temporarily disturbed by the building of the new terminal these unfortunates cluster in the vicinity and the tenement districts.

A Dog's \$650,000 Playground.

As the to purposely present the conweek the tenement house report appeared, the "World" devoted almost a column to a news item regarding the playground of a rich woman's dog. A 50-foot enclosure of ground, facing Fifth Avenue and valued at \$650,000 is owned and held by a Miss Wendel as a playground for her pup. She de clines to sell. Good woman that she is she would not like Trixle to stay in the house. "Trixle likes the open air -and she doesn't need the money. So the pup gets a \$650,000 playground, while human beings at the other side of the city crowd and suffocate-they are not rich people's dogs. Kind Miss Wendel; fortunate pup; damn rabble

But the workers, whose habitat is the tenement, have one consolation. If six years and rich women have no \$650,000 playgrounds and no pups that must have fresh air and no laws are violated—in short, if capitalism does not exist they may hope to acquire a standing now enjoyed by the aristocratic Fifth Avenue pup. In a pinch Trixle MIGHT get along with a decent dog kennel-if necessary.

#### LABOR PROBLEM SOLVED

A local syndicate has been formed for the manufacture and sale of motor wagons of all descriptions. Great is now have a machine that will produce machine is invented that will supply inbor-power without wages we will have a solution for the labor problem and the two-legged mule can go to the same place his four-legged brother is going—to the boneyard.—The Voice.

#### FINANCE AND RELIGION.

metimes Socialists are charged with exaggeration in their attack on capitalist society, yet there are occa-sions when those making this objec-tion unwittingly make a more sweeping indictment than the Socialist cares to father. Strange, too, that these in-dictments are sometimes made by the most conservative capitalist journals, who charge a Socialist's milder statement as exaggeration.

For example, the "Evening Post" of the 15th inst., in a cynical editorial, virtually charges that the Episcopal Church is controlled by big financial and property interests and pokes fun at "the green country delegate", who, at a recent convention of the diocese of New York, failed to recognize it. It even goes further and proclaims the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount as "abstract moral propositions" that unsophisticated country churchmen must Searn are merely gaudy assets for the advancement of property interests and not to be taken seriously.

The "Post" is a respectable organ of the large financial interests and circulates almost exclusively in those circles. The editorial follows:

"Bishop Chauncey Bunce Brewster of Connecticut showed a singular lack of tact in choosing the subject for his sermon before the convention of the Two investigations, three months Episcopal diocese of New York. It was only last year that a green country delegate from Newburgh offered resolutions denouncing the criminal mismanagement of Jarge corporations. Naturally, Bishop Peter frowned upon any such attempt to provoke coolness between the church and some of its most loyal supporters; and promptly quelched the countryman. Brewster, whose residence in Connec ticut has also fostered the unsophis ticated rural virtues, came down here yesterday and took Bishop Potter at a disadvantage; for being an invited preacher, and not a delegate, Bishop Brewster could say what he liked. Accordingly he declared that the clergy ought to take good care not even to eem to be retained in the interest of any particular privileged class"; and that the church should "bring, as it were, an X-ray to penetrate the tissue of soulless corporations, and, finding men's consciences, to reveal personal responsibility for dishonest dealing and exaction and lawlesness, for wrongs like child labor and the unscrupulous crushing of opponents" Against these sentiments as abstract meral propositions, we have nothing to urge. They are, indeed, quite in line with the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. But for that very reason they cannot be cordially endorsed by those stock-jobbers and managers of oppressive monopolies who are the pillars of the church. Bishop Potter grew eloquent yesterday in denouncing the heresy of a clergyman who disbelieves in the Virgin birth, who has surrendered his faith in the fundamental verities". That is the kind of talk we want in the Dlocese of New York-no anarchistic and-So cialistic nonsense about the criminal

#### PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 5.)

the toilers must triumph over its masters if it would be free.

The immediate future offers a prolific time for a propaganda of Socialcaused by the large demand for vacant ism and Socialist organization. This rooms in the neighborhood. In additional work of education belongs to the organized Socialists of the must be carried on without delay and with enthusiasm. Every local of the party in the state must prepare for an active winter campaign of education. In every city in the state there are hundreds of men who can be reached by our propaganda and people who are more susceptible than ever before to the tanchings of Socialism. The State Committee has not as yet outlined complete plans for the winter's coalesce again into hunger groups of the tenement districts.

work, but will soon do so and the locals will be early informed of the plans adopted. In the meantime, let every comrade make up his mind that now is the time to strike a great blow in the cause of Socialism and the time to get ready to do it.

W. W. Arland addressed the "Suc-cess Club" of Corning, Tuesday even-ing on the "Fundamental Principles of

LOCAL QUEENS.

committee of twelve has been appointed by Local Queens to device ways and means of conducting on aggressive campaign for Socialism in the county during the coming year. The ommittee is composed of Hopfer and Hahn of Branch Glendale. Lehman and Hass of Branch Evergreen, Runge and Mächler of Branch Long Island City, and Burkil Heiler, Henessy Froelich, Peyser Burgher of Branch Wyckoff Heights. This committee met in Schaible's Hall. Sunday.
Nov. 18. Mark Peyser was chairman
and John A. Burgher secretary. After
discussion the following measures
were recommended to the boro meeting to be held Jan. 21, 1907: That each branch composing Local Queens hold a lecture, followed by an entertalnment, and that a committee be appointed from the boro meeting to work in conjunction with the respective branches in the preliminary work of starting such lecture-entertainments, Local Queens paying the bills; that appropriate propaganda leaflets and liting the year to all registered voters be appointed to carry out this plant that Local Queens send lecturers to all organizations in Queens County that will grant us the privilege of addressing them; that a contract should be made with local papers in Queens County to have them print Socialist articles, if such contract for a specified

space on first page can be made at a revise the constitution and by-laws of Local Queens, S. P.; that the boro meeting install a permanent campaign committee composed of two comrades from each branch-to conduct a campaign during elections; that platforms for speakers be procured by every branch composing Local Queens; that the boro meeting procure 20 "City Records", when published in order to get the addresses of Socialist voters for the approces of corrections. for the purpose of organizing them into a branch in their respective towns. The next meeting of the committee will be held in Schalble's Hall, corner of Harman St. and Fairview Ave., the second Sunday in December, 3 p. m.

#### NINTH DISTRICT.

Continued from page 5. distribution of literature was such a suc-

The Professional League, as its name implies, was composed of physicians, law-yers, teachers, druggists, dentists, journal-lats and members of other professions. A few extra words about the Professional was organized for no other purpose than to further Comrades Hillquit's election to not support or endorse any other candidate of any other party and never considered or proposed doing so. Its members were either avowed Socialists, or men who had formerly been Socialist workers, but had eased such activity, while others favored Hillquit's election because of the Russian situation, and still others because they were in general sympathy with the Socialist

The banquet to Comrade Hillquit, given by the Professional League and the two meetings at the Kalich and the Grand Theaters October 18 and 19, were among the most vital incidents of the entire campaign. Upon each of these occasions large numbers of non-Socialists were present. and Socialists of recognized standing and ability delivered straight Socialist speeches. The League maintained for several weeks Its own headquarters, distributed much lit erature of its own, paid all its own exhelped man the polls on election day. There is no gainsaying that its members were thoroly in earnest, that they worked with unselfish motives, and that they assisted naterially in stirring up and crystallzing a sentiment against the old parties and for Socialism which is bound to bear fruit in the near future. -

The Trade Union League was composed o Socialist trade unionists, and a number of meetings for our speakers was arranged thru its influence. It also helped to make the Parade Conference a success.

The Socialist Womens League did good work, providing canvassers from among its members, holding meetings, and giving a successful concert for the benefit of the

ampaign fund. The Parade Conference was attended by delegates from nearly seventy unions, so-cieties, benefit associations, and other pro-gressive organizations, and as a result, the parade was the best in every respect even held on the East Side.

The Ninth District Campaign was con siderably strengthened by the work done for it by the Jewish Dally "Vorwarta", The "Zeit-Geist", Glewish weekly). The Worker and the "Volks-Zeitung". The "Vorwarts" was the only Jewish daily that supported the Socialist Party this year and for its influence and work too much credit cannot be given. It was the only medium by which the Jewish working people could be reached daily in our fight for Socialism, and by which we could meet and counteract the attacks of those who openly and covertly opposed the party. For this reason we consider the "Vorwarts" entitled to special mention and the consid-fration of our comrades.

To all those who assisted in the cam-paign, either by speaking, convassing, writ-ing, or by any other of the numerous ac-tivities which were called into play, but well known to you for us to give in de-tail, your committee expresses its appreci-ation. This campaign has been an experience to be remembered for the good work it has enabled us to do for Socialism, and the good it has done those who participated. At no time did your committee de-part from the straight line of duty mark-ed out by the Socialist Party platform, principles and tactics, and we congratulate

The one lesson to be learned from our experience is organization, there, systematic and well grounded, for thru that means ies the attainment of our ideal, and the emancipation of our class.

#### GARRISON TO THE COLORED PATRIOTS.

William Lloyd Garrison must have urprised his hearers when at a meet ing of colored citizens held last week in Fanuell Hall, Boston, to protes missal of negro troops, he said:

"I hold no brief for soldiers, white butchery execrable. On any ground it lend themselves to military service un-der a flag that refuses them shelter of national law, and stands for foreig conquest and massacre. They can be in the present instance concerns ens of differently colored skins

#### COMPENSATION.

"But how can you be so happy if you say you are in hell?" we ask of the shade which has been conjured up by which has been conjured up by the spiritualist from out the nether re

was a captain of industry while on earth, and three of the committee which investigated me are now keep-ing me company."—Chicago Socialist.

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#### A CHANCE FOR "REFORMERS" THE EXTRAVAGANCE

The announcement from Boston that a fish trust has been formed there with Nothing could be more nauseous than a capitalization of \$5,000,000 has an the homilies on thrift preached by the important bearing on the claim of economic parasite to the poor on whom he preys. Here is a choice, up-to-date some reformers that monopoly is impossible in a given industry if the "natural storehouse of nature" is open trates the irony of the whole thing.

A bandit used to rob the peasantry, to all on equal terms. so that when they began to starve, they used to appeal to him for charity. Said the Bandit: "I will give you

The contention of these reformers is that land being the source of all forms of wealth, its ownership by any number less than all the people, enables the owners to take tribute from the rest. That to establish "equal rights to all" will require only equal access to land for all desiring to produce, and "free competition" among them will apportion income to each according to his labor. As land is the fundamental source in which all forms of wealth lie in a crude state, it follows that to make it free to all without payment of rent will establish "equal freedom" and abolish monopoly. So reasons the reformer.

To the superficial observer the reasoning seems logical, but it is shatter ed when it comes in contact with the ed when it comes in contact with the world of fact. The dispatch from Boston shows monopoly being formed in a business whose source is rooted in a vast domain of free water with "equal access to all" guaranteed. And this develops out of "free competition", which the reformers assure us is an efficient guarantee against it! Some of those who have been teaching us this 'natural' remedy should go to Cape
'natural' remedy should go to Cape
Cod and experiment with their theory.
There is no landlord to charge for use
of the "storehouse of nature"; there is "equal access to all"; "free competi-tion" with her blessing of the full pro-duct of labor awaits them and, finally, there is the glory of proving to an ad-miring world that "monopoly and world that "monopoly and "cannot defy "natural laws" and-Henry George!

### "But, sir," replied the Peasants, "you yourself throw away even the legs, and eat nothing but the tender under-

fable (from "The Game of Life", by

Bolton Hall), which admirably illus-

nothing; you are poor because you are thriftless. If you were industrious and

honest," said be (as he lifted a sheep).

"the country would be richer (and I

could make more). You waste your

goods (so that there is nothing to steal). My Associated Charities in-

form me that you, waste even the

bones of your meat; and then we all

"I can afford it," said the Bandit, "because I do not have to work for my living; you Lower Classes would better pray to heaven for prosperity, instead of troubling me with your pre-posterous discontent."



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