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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XVI.-NO. 38.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 22, 1906

SCHENECTADY.

Thousands of Workmen Go

Out to Defend Per-

secuted Brothers.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 17.—Nearly 5,000 employees in the big works of

the General Electric Company-one of

the most powerful and rapacious capi-

talist concerns in the world-are out

on Strike here. In spite of statements

to the contrary published in the subsi-

dized daily press, the men are stand-

ing firmly together, few or none yield

ing either to tempting promises or to

threats of persecution. It is impossi-

ble to get the local press to give a fair

statement of the strikers' side of the

case, as the proprietors of these papers

stand in great awe of the corporation

Only from the labor press, and espe-

cially the Socialist press, can any just

the local capitalist papers may be men-tioned their pathetic account of the

destitute condition of a certain striker

As an illustration of the attitude of

treatment be expected.

STRIKE IN

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICIANS.

Their Crafty Handling of the Overtime Bill-Fooling Returns from a Number of ing the Working Class.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

stomach, first supplicating and then

blustering for petty reforms, he might

possibly get upon his feet and go after

"howling," and "going into fits over" harmless "toys," actually go after the

"bigger and more dangerous propo-

sitions" first. If one will study very carefully the utterances of the poli-ticians and their capitalist masters in

the public prints to-day he will dis-cern that the flippent and haughty

contempt visited upon the trades

unions does not extend to a certain

iabor organization of class-conscious workers called the Socialist party.

If anywhere you can find a working-

man who is not a member of the So-

cialist party you will find one who is

not yet awake; or you will find one who is passing along to his children a

fight he should have manhood enough

GUILTY BUT DISCHARGED

Philadelphia Jury Convicts and Judge

Discharges Socialists in Fight for

Free Speech-Letter Sent

to Judge.

The case of Comrades Bloor, Cassile

and Levitsky, arrested on the charge of obstructing the highway while ad-

dressing an open-air meeting, came up for trial Wednesday, Dec. 12. The prosecution attempted to prove that

the street was completely obstructed and the speakers were guilty of main-

taining a nuisance. As usual, a few

petty business men testified in addition

to the police. The jury brought in a

verdict of guilty. The judge thereupon

decided that the conviction was suffi-cient and discharged the defendants.

Other cases are on the docket to

come up every few days. From the

decision it seems that no speaker is in danger of going to jail, and the party

will not be bothered in the future. The

fight has been a costly one, but contri-butions by friends have enabled us to

conduct a good fight, with indications that we will win in the end. The following letter was sent to

Judge Bregy, who handed down the de-

To the Honorable F. Amedée Bregy, Esq

Judge of Common Pleas Court, No. 1 Philadelphia.

We are addressing this open letter to you, in view of your eminently fair and legally correct attitude in discharging the defendants in the case of the Common-wealth vs. Wesley R. Cassile, Bila Reeve

Bloor and Israel Levitaky, the all of the defendants were found guilty, by a jury, of obstructing a city street during the

Among other things you said we had a right to speak on the street so long as we did not obstruct the highway. You also said we ought to hold our meetings in halls. You said further that it was

a grave reflection on the executive branch of the government that the Socialist Party

had its street meetings broken up by the police, during a campaign, while other parties were allowed to hold as large

Under your decision and the finding of the jury, we, as a legitimate political party, are seriously handicapped in the race with other political parties for votes and for spreading of ideas. We prefer to speak in helis wither than in the

for obvious reasons. But the time does not happen to be propitious. More important than that, we cannot see that the exercising of a political right should be contingent upon the whim and caprice of a private individual, the hall owner.

that no citizen be put to inconvenience in his coming and going?

the government, and are we not without a remedy?

Respectfully yours, **
Campaign Committee Socialist Party,

MERRY CHRISTMAS?

Now that prosperity prevails thruout the land and an easy job at big wages

is awaiting every one who wants to

Secretary

if not larger street meetings.

ree of a political open-air meeting. mong other things you said we had a

to get into himself.

omething real; he might, instead of

Misfortune always follows the holfmethod of crawling along on his days in Massachusetts;-the legislature nbles in January. This year's session is to bring the passage of the overtime bill. You cannot find hide nor hair of a politician who does not believe in his soul that this worthy measure should pass, and that poor women and children should not be allowed to work—after hours. Also you cannot find a politician who thinks that the bill

mounts to a two-penny d-n.

I have suspected for the past two years that the opposition to the overtime bill itself was not real;-not like the oposition to the picketing bill; but I have not been able to catch any of the sly ones in an unguarded utterance until this week. This week the Boston "Evening Record" did it.

The Bourgeois Record.

"The Record" is bourgeois with the hair on. Most Boston papers affect refinement. They are all a sickly straw-color but they prefer to gasp at anything yellow. "The Becord" gasps at nothing. It is editorially so dense as to be entertaining. It puts at the top of its editorial column, "This Country, with its Institutions, belongs to the People who inhabit it,"—which proves that "The Record" has no sense of humor. The only institutions that are left for the people to inhabit are the almshouses and insane asylums. But a bourgeois newspaper that accepts itself in a reverential spirit is disqualified for seeing how funny it is. I always read "The Record" as I would "Puck" or "Judge." It's funnier, and it doesn't know it; and you can't get anything funnier than that.

"The Record" has a column or two every night written by an amicable idiot called "the Looker On," It contains short paragraphs about automo-biles and other things seen in the street; and occasionally an idea in relation to men's wardrobes and some-times hints on more serious subjectsentific nursing. The thing which I refer to got into this column; where one never looks for anything but where one never looks for anything but imbecility. That is why it except the editorial eye and the blue pencil skipped it; for no capitalist paper is fool enough to print such stuff—now.

"The Looker On" was up at the State house fraternizing with the purchasers of legislative goods. Thru December these employees of special

December these employees of special privilege make up their slates, checking off the patriots who were bought last year and estimating the cost of purchasing the new ones. Looker On' got enough from his visit on Beacon Hill to go back to his desk and pen the following interesting para-

A Sop to Labor.

The overtime bill will undoubtedly yo thru both houses of the legislature without a ripple this year," said one of the best known lobbyists at the State house. "And everybody knows it doesn't amount to a snap, it affects

'Why is it, then, that we've been oposing it so many years so strenu-ously, even though opposition cost the republican party a governor? The answer is very simple. Because we've been afraid of a short-hour bill.

harmless, like this toy of an overtime bill, to howl over, and throw them-selves into fits over, and they'll get so

near-sighted as to lose sight of bigger and more dangerous propositions."

It is not very often that even a professional lobbyist can be got to talk as plainly as that!

But the working class did not see this: the working class does not read "The Boston Evening Record." The working class reads the "Boston Ameri-can" and looks at the pictures of the "Down and Out Club" and smiles and thinks its exploiters are being undone;
-because capitalism is casting aside a few of its wornout lackeys. or more keenly alert, than it is to-

The overtime bill did not "cost the republican party a governor" at all. The Republicans wanted to get rid of Bates and they dropped him that way, after they had made satisfactory arrangements with Douglas. It flattered the working class to be allowed to think it had defeated Bates in electing Douglas; and it soothed Bates' incerated feelings to have it philely stated that he was downed by the workers when he was really kicked out by his own party, the workers, as

isual, being used as the boot. Governor Gulid is almost as unpopu his own party as Bates was, and had Moran been a little more "reason-able" this year, the working-class would have been allowed to "defeat"

Something Real.

If it were possible for the words of the politician above quoted to be read by every working man in the country; and if, having rend them, he could understand the futility of the Gompers | - Western Clarion-

SOCIALIST VOTE.

States-Florida First in Percentage of Votes.

The Rand School furnishes the fol-lowing tabulation of the vote (official and semi-official) of 1906, so far reported, with comparisons of the vote of Percentages are based on the figures for the head of the ticket in all cases where state officers were

The party's showing in the recent election necessarily suffers by the use of this basis, since Debs in every case ran ahead of his ticket, whereas this year the head of the ticket in most cases ran behind. The sixth column shows the highest vote cast for any Socialist candidate-in two instances, the total for Congressional candidates. Florida, with a percentage of 11.02,

now displaces California as the head of the Socialist column.

Further corrections and additions will be made as the official vote is re-

	Vote - Per cent			Per cent of		Highest		
	Head of ticket.		gain	State vote.		vote.	S. L. P.	
States.	1904.	1906.	or loss.	1904.	1906.	1906.	1904	. 1906
Colorado	4,304	16,192	276	1.76	8.18	16,192	325	
Florida*	2,337	2,580	8	5.94	11.02	2,530	١	
Indiana	12,013	7.824	* - 35	1.76	1.33	7.824		1.586
Louisiana +	995	603	-39	0.88	1.62	603	-,	
Maine	2.106	1.184	-46	2.19	0.90	*1.230		
Mass	18,604	7,938	- 42	3.05	1.85	*20,699		2.182
Missouri	13,009	11,527	-11	2.02	1.93	11.527	2,000	
N. H	1.000	1,011	- 7	1.21	1.24	1.011		
Ohlo	36,260	18,432	- 52	8.61	2.33	18,432	2,633	2.211
Oregon	7.651	4,468	-42	8.48	4.62	17.033		
Vermont	844	512	- 39	1 1.62	0.72		••••	
Virginia ++ .	218			0.17	0.12	512		
West Va	1.572	2,611	66				56	
Wisconsin	28,220	24,487		0.65	1.43	2,611		
	\$5568 8356668 \$\$\$6	2월대대 도급대를 건설하다		6.37	7.65	24,916	223	
Wyoming Territories:	1,077	1,310	22	8.51	4.79	1,827	••••	
Arizona	1,804	1,995	58	6.08	8.86	1,995	86	
Totals to			7					-
date	126,604	102,524	- 19			128,942		

* Congressional ticket. † Candidates in only three Congressional Districts.

†† No candidates in 1906.

In Face of Hearst Wave, Our Party Held 59 per Cent of Its Straight Yote and S. L. P. Held 41 per Cent Socialist Party Keeps Third Place.

The New York State Board of Canassers has at last completed its record of the vote cast in November and

ven out the results. John C. Chase, candidate of the Socialist Party for the office of Governor, polled 21,751 votes, as against 36,833 for Eugene V. Debs, our candidate for the presidency in 1904. The S. L. P. cast 4,624 votes for its gubernatorial candidate, as against 11,418 in the presidential election.

In the case of both parties the head of the ticket ran somewhat behind his colleagues. The remaining candidates on the ticket of the Socialist Party ran as follows: Gustav A. Strebel, for Lieutenant-Governor, 23,645; William W. Arland, for Secretary of State, 24,114; John O'Rourke, for Comptroller, 24,050; William W. Passage, for Treasurer, 24,083 ;Henry L. Slobodin, for Attorney-General, 24,122; Russell W. Hunt, for Engineer and Surveyor, 24.121. The S. L. P. vote for the minor offices on the state ticket ranged from

Comparing the votes cast for the heads of the ticket in 1904 and in 1906. it appears that, in face of the Hearst wave the Socialist Party held 59 per cent and the S. L. P. 41 per cent of the votes they respectively polled under the more favorable circumstances of the presidential year.

According to present indications the Socialist Party holds its place in the third column of the ballot, the Independence League (in case that curious rganization is called into play again) takes fourth place, the Prohibition party falls back to fifth place, and the S. L. P. to sixth.

FREEING THE LABORER.

of a private individual, the hall owner.

It is admitted that the attitude of the police towards open-air meetings varies with the party holding the meeting. Now, what if our meetings are broken up by the police when we are not blocking the highway? Are we to be under the obligation of spending money to defend ourselves every films we attempt to speak on the street? Furthermore, other things heing equal, when it is a question of the right of free speech as against the blocking of the highway, is it not more vital to our republican form of government that our political liberties be maintained than that no citizen be put to inconvenience in The immediate producer, the laborer If we stop holding street meetings alto-gether, for fear an otherwise lawful meeting should suddenly become unlawful by reason of one additional citizen join-ing the audience, do we not as a matter could only dispose of his own person after he had ceased to be attached to the soil and ceased to be the slave, serf or bondman of another. To be come à free seller of labor power, who of fact, lose an important branch of our right of free speech, whether it he due to the judicial or the executive branch of carries his commodity wherever he finds a market, he must further have escaped from the regime of the guilds, their rules for apprentices and jourremedy?

What would you advise us as law-abid-ing citizens to do?

Sincerely hoping you will answer this communication, we are, Sir, neymen, and the impediments of their Hence the his regulations. torical movement which changes the producers into wage-workers, appears on the one hand, as their emancipation from serfdom and from the fetlers of the guilds, and this side alone exists for our bourgeois historians. But, on the other hand, these new freedmen become sellers of themselves only after they had been robbed of all their own means of production, and of all the guarantees of work, lan't it rather presumptious upon the part of the Salvation Army to con-tinue bumming nickels and dimes in the name of charity for Christ's sake? existence afforded by the old feudal arrangements. And the history of this, their expropriation, is written in the annals of mankind in letters of blood and fire.-Marx-

NEW YORK STATE VOTE. named Galli, which, they pretend, is due to the strike. As a matter of fact, he was paid but \$9 a week when at work, for long hours of hard labor, and he is now receiving as much in strike benefits as he did in wages when at work. The exposure of his sufferings and he is but one among many-is an indictment, not of the strikers' organization, but of the capitalists who, while living in luxury on their dividends, take advantage of working-men's necessities to give them the alternative of working hard for wages that will just keep them on the verge of starvation or of having no chance to work and earn their living at all.

The strike is under the direction of the local organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. Its object is to compel the reinstatement of three workingmen who have been vic-timized by the bosses because they exercised their right and performed their duty of helping to organize the workers in these shops for the improvement of their conditions.

The trouble began in November. Hans Schwartz, I. Weingreen, and Louis Basky were discovered to be promoting organization at the mercy of fore men and superintendents. On Nov. 22 Basky received a note from the head of the department informing him that 'his services would not be required" after Nov. 24 and that the company would "arrange for his travelling ex penses," and assigning as a reison for his discharge the alleged fact work in his line had fallen off so-that the company did not need a man in the place he then filled. The faisity of the pretext was shown by the fact that only four days later another man was put on his job. Another man, H. Schwartz, who had also been active In promoting organization, was at the same time transferred from his old place to another at lower wages. made some complaint and was forthwith informed by letter that his "resignation" was "accepted". The third man, Basky, was summarily dis-

charged. The organization made every effort to effect a settlement of these difficulties without a strike which they well knew, would involve great hardships for many of the workers. But every effort was in vain. Altho the standing agreement provided for thirty days notice of discharge, the company stood for its "sacred right" to discharge "agitators" on two days' notice or no hotice at all, at its own arbitrary will, The company's representative, Upp. expressed himself as willing. however, to find places for the discharged men if they would promise to give up the union-an offer which they scornfully refused.

The strike was decided on by a meeting of 3,500 employees. The sentiment in favor of defending the attacked brothers was unanimous at this meet-Ing and some 1,500 men who were not there show by their action that they

TO DEFEND OUR COMRADES.

Moyer-Haywood Conference of New York Resumes Activity.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference of New York City was called together last Saturday, after a recess of some months, and was unexpectedly well attended. New delegates were seated as follows: W. Billingham and W. Bingham, from the 5th-7th A. D.; Reinhard Meyer, from the 14th A. D., and John J. Coyle and N. Rothman, from the 24th A. D., Socialist Party: Hugo Hawlitscheck and Peter Rothman, from the Brotherhood of Painters, No. 499; Wm. Rose from Typographia No. 7: T. Kotzaureck and P. Segedzer, from Bakers' Union No. 164; Paul Jacob and Wil. Reber, from the Independent Machinists' Union; P. Solomon and Zynda, from Carpenters' Union No. 309; Ernst Kapps and Wm. Dusch, from the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Br. 91, and Joseph Polivka, from Br. 160.

Financial Secretary Solomon reported for the Executive Committee, stating the causes which led to the calling of this special meeting-the adverse decision of the Supreme Court and the consequent prospect that the trial of the imprisoned officers of the Western Federation of Miners would soon begin. He made also a finanical report showing that \$1,686.90 had been received for the Defense Fund, of which \$1,600 had been sent to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party to be forwarded: and that \$1,417,27 had been received for the Agitation Fund, of which \$1,368.95 had been expended under the direction of the Conference in providing for meetings and the distribution of literature, leaving a balance of \$48.32 on hand.

A general discussion took place on the steps to be taken by the Conference in order to arouse the workers of New York and vicinity and interest labor organizations in the work of the Conference. Several suggestions were made, including one aiming at the calling of a national conference of delegates from national and international labor organizations. The Conference thought it better not to take the initiative in attempting to call such a conference, in view of the shortness of the time and the large expense involved, and also as being outside of the functions of its local body, and decided to continue to confine its activity in New York, but gladly co-operate if such a national conference is brought about. The Executive Committee was instructed to issue a call and if necessary, send speakers to all labor organizations in the city, asking for funds to the Defense Fund and the Agitation Fund and for representation at the meetings of the Conference, each organization being entitled to two delegates. It was also instructed to make arrangements for a big mass meeting about the middle of January.

The membership of the Executive Committee was increased from five to eight and Thomas Crimmins, Moses Oppenheimer, and Peter Solomon were elected as additional members. A press committee composed of Mrs. Oppenheimer, Ludwig Lore, L. B. Swartz, and M. Oppenhelmer was among the employees in the drafting elected for the purpose of supplying department, who had formerly been the papers with news and articles elected for the purpose of supplying

> It was decided that the next two meetings of the Conference shall take place Dec. 29 and Jan. 5, at the Labor

fair.

Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth Street. The Executive Committee will at once issue the call for funds and delegates. Unions and other labor organizations which meet before this call is received, are requested to take the matter up and make liberal donations to the Defense Fund of the Conference, so that no opportunity may be lost to assure a fair trial for our imprisoned comrades.

The General Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party, it was re ported, has donated \$25 to start a fund for the purpose of engaging a competent correspondent so that accurate reports of the trial may be sent daily to all the papers that will print them This proposition was heartily endorsed by the Conference and steps will be taken to further the plan.

The Executive Committee of the Conference needs the services of a number of comrades to visit labor organizations and lay the facts before tq secure justice for our imprisoned comrades. Volunteers with the dress U. Solomon, Secretary, 66 E. Fourth street. To him, also, all contributions to the Defense Fund and the statement for which fund they are intended-the one going to the W. F. of M, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the legal proceedings, the agitation to inform the public and the workingmen as to the facts in the case.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS' APPEAL

Socialists United-Duma Election Pending-Reaction Fighting for Its Life Struggles Ahead-Assistance Needed.

The Central Committee of the Rus-sian Social Democracy of Lithuania and sian Social Democratic Labo: Partyhas sent an appeal to the proletariat thruout the world for funds to assist them in the coming struggle for control of the Duma. Capitalist governments have given assistance to the autocraey and the working class should be equally as generous in contributing funds to assist our itussian comrades. The following is the appeal they make to the proletarians in all

"Workingmen! Comrades!

"The Russian government, to fight the revolution, has appealed to the bourgeoisie of the entire world, and up to this time the appears have not been in vain. The means to carry on the fight have ever been forthcoming; and with the help of the bourgeoiste. with their money, the government has bought the implements of destruction. the deadly weapons, to be used against the rebellious nation.

"But we, the Russian Social Democ racy, turn to the international proletariat to help us in our struggle against our Asiatic-barbaric government. We appeal to the feeling of solidarity in our European and American comrades. And it gives us the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to say that the latter were by no means backward in coming to our aid; and that they reached their hand across the waters to us, the Russian prole-tariat, and thru the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party have rendered assistance to our cause.

"Comrades! You know that the fight of the Russian people has not been fought to the end. The classconscious Russian proletariat still has a long series of conflicts ahead, difficult, bloody conflicts, involving the greatest sacrifices. The Russian proletariat is well aware of this; and is ready to pay the price. And because it is aware of the struggles to come, it formed a closer union than ever. The Jewish Social Democratic Workingmen's Federation ("The Bund"), the

cratic Party have all united with the anssians Social Democratic Labor Party, and now constitute one great and powerful party-the party of the proletariat. Thus consolidated and strengthened, the revolutionary proletariat is about to enter upon a new stage of the struggle-the impending election for the Duma-which it has determined to use as a vehicle for furthering the cause of political and inaustrial liberation of the Russian peo-

"The election campaigns have already begun, the government initiating the contest by still further restricting. with the aid of its servile bureaucratic Senate, the scanty voting rights of a large part of the working class and the pensantry.

"The government thus hopes to insure at the polls a victory of the reachands and delay the overthrow of the autocracy. Such a victory must be prevented at all costs! The party of the proletariat is therefore energetically preparing for the elections and will strain every nerve to frustrate this perfidious scheme and to prevent the next parliament from becoming a pliant tool in the hands of the ruling clique.

"But it will be a hard and bitter fight, and we will need your moral and financial aid. We, therefore, turn to you with the plea to help us, your brothers in this critical hour of our

"Long live the proletariat! "Long live the international Social Democracy!

"The Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. St. Petersburg, November, 1906."

All contributions should be sent and becks and drafts made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, 306 E. Fifteeenth street. New York City, the official representative in America of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party and treasurer of its New York branch.

GERSHUNI SPEAKS.

Revolutionist's Russian Appeal-European Capitalists Aid Tsar-Working Class Aid the Revolution.

Gregory Gershuni, the Russian revolutionist who recently escaped from Siberia, delivered an address at Carnegie Hall Friday evening, Dec. 14, to an audience that packed the building. It is estimated that 3,500 people listened to the speaker, who spoke in Yid-

After speaking a few minutes the audience rose at the request of Com-rade Gershuni and stood with bowed heads while the orchestra played a Russian funeral march in memory of those that have died for Russian freedom. At the conclusion of the address collection was taken up which, with the door receipts, made a total of nearly \$4,000 for the Russian revolution. Following is a summary of Comrade Gershuni's address:

"Friends:-I have come from a land where they labor much, but eat little; where liberty is out little enjoyed, but where many die for its sake.

"Ritter is the cup that has fallen to the lot of the Russians. Last year under the pressure of the indignation and opposition of the whole land, in fear of the terrible advance of the laboring masses and revolutionists absolutism receded and surrendered. But the revolting laboring class would not be satisfied with the worthless crumbs which the Tsar's government and the upper bourgeoisie were ready to throw to the famished and exhausted people. The laboring class said: 'We shall not yield the country's interest in return for a farthing sop. All freedom to the whole nation; all the land to all who labor!" Such was the watchword,

"The Tsar's government rushed to their foreign confereres. Save us for the sake of your own interests, it said. The victory of the Russian working class over us will give wing and fire to the hearts of workingmen in Western Europe and America. The fragments of our throne will reach you in their flight and may shatter yours as The bourgeoisle of European crocodiles-held out the hand of help to their Russian col-

" 'Liberty loving Europe' gave Russin the gold, and with it were bought rifles to shoot down the insurgent laboring class. "Friends! The Russian people, torn

by the heak and talons of the two headed eagle, is struggling to solve the greatest social problems. This struggle is waged to the whizzing of the Tsar's bullets, the thundering of can-Tillman has a lofty optnion of the white race, atthe he himself belongs to it vour villages burned by Cossacks, the lon

groaning of assaulted women, the screaming of tortured children. And however awful this hell, the struggle will be given up by the Russian people only when on the ruins of lawle and exploitation will be set up the banner of liberty and labor. Or else-the Tsar's government will turn the land

into a barren desert. "The struggle is carried on by means which often disconcert staid Europeans and Americans. But were those Europeans and especially you Americans to live under the unbearable press of Russian despotism, were they to keep up the struggle against the Russian imperial régime, they would say: Alas, this Russian people! How patient, how criminally patient and criminally soft hearted with this monstrous band of murderers calling themselves a government. The inventive American would get means a hundred times more powerful, with which to sweep off the earth this shame upon mankind-the Russian Imperial

"Friends! The cause of the Russian revolution is the cause of democracy in all lands. I ask of you in the name of my brethren fighting in Russia: 'Is it possible that we stand alone in our revolutionary struggle? Is it possible that the American people will not lend us a helping hand?

régime!

"To-day you will answer me: Friends! No, you are not single handed; here is our brotherly hand." And with your gold we shall buy guns and bullets and shall storm the stronghold of Russian despotism. Else your great ancestors, the Jeffersons, the Washingtons, the Franklins and the Lincolns, will say to you: 'You have betrayed liberty-you are not the children of free America!"

Eight or ten other speakers representing various labor organizations and revolutionary societies, also spoke, Another meeting was held Sunday night at the Academy of Music. Hundreds were turned away and about

\$2,000 realized for the Russian cause. CANADIAN "LABOR FAMINE."

The labor famine in British Columbia is to be broken. The prayer for cheap servants that has ascended to high heaven from the throats of the small fry labor skinning fraternity has not been in vain. Coombs, head of the Salvation Army Europe understood the danger and the in Canada, is now upon the ground for the purpose of looking the situation over preliminary to the shipping in of the much needed supplies. As the Salvation Army is one of the heaviest importers of, and dealers in "domestic servants, farm hands, and classes of labor most urgently needed", it is confidently expected to cope with the situation handsomely. During the past three years the company has supplied 20,000 head of this sort of stock to the famine-stricken districts of the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and the Northwest territories.-- Western Clar-

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 4414 Beekman

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably to Advance.

Weekly Bundles:

Address all business communications, and ake money orders, checks and drafts payble to The Worker. Communications coresing the editorial department of the
per should be addressed to the Editor
The Worker. Communications for the
folkszeitung. should be separately ad-

dressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should been the writer's name and address; and audrer should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clear nees. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Here this are terresed to locate the located and some contents.

met h teturned noless stamps are enclosed.

Hec.inis are never sent to individual subserliers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of mones.

As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday, wrespondents sending news should mail sheri recommunications in time to reach this, the by Monday, whenever possible.

Compalights about the business confliction.

Complaints about the business or editorial anagement of the paner should be ad-eas. It the Board of Directors. Socialist opperative Publishing Association, 15 ruce street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

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

1800 (Presidential) 96,981

1802 (State and Congressional) 229,782

1804 (Presidential) 408,230



THE SENATE AND CONSTITU-TION.

An instance of the cheap kind of

statesmanship that graces the United States Senate was exhibited on the floor of that body last week. Senator Raynor of Maryland grew eloquent with indignation because of the attitude of the President towards California and the Japanese question, holding that the threat of armed invasion of the state meant the overthrow of the constitution. In defense of that "sacred document" the Senator offered his

The day following, Senator Dubois of Idaho rose to attack the President for sending Taft into the state during the campaign. He grew eloquent, too. Because the President aided Gooding as a representative-of kidnappers? No, but as a representative of the Mormon church.

These two men have hours to consume in defense of the constitution in matters of this kind, but among all those present there is not one to raise his voice against the most infamous decision yet handed down by a court and which makes of the constitution a toy in the hands of rich criminals. We refer to the decision in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone,

We are well aware that the courts

and other departments of government are agencies thru which class rule is d and for that reason are not | 6,173 person surprised when laws are enacted and decisions made against the working East Side uptown-had passed the class. But, waile this is true, we be- highest mark set in 1900. lieved it no inconsistency to expect a favorable decision in the case mentionhave none, but because there are certhat a ruling class must, and generally become that it is considered a matter of ordinary decency and fairness that the meanest criminal be entitled to its observance and protection.

individuals has crystalized into a popular belief and is held as an ideal of personal liberty, it is dangerous to

press. And it was this view that years, from 132,881 to 177,988, was no prompted us to hope that the Supreme Court would give a decision not only in accord with this traditional view of a legal right, but which was so plainly in accord with the constitution itself

'In this we confess we were mistaken. That is, we thought there was still a survival of this respect for liberty of the person among members of the Supreme Court. But forcible seizure of citizens has been legalized and part of the constitution bas been repealed, or rather, has become a dead letter-for the working class. The capitallst class feels secure enough to destroy this elementary right, buttressed the if was by a plainly understood constitutional "guarantee".

In the face of this decision with its momentous import for all who prize personal freedom, how trivial, how disgusting is the hollow performance of the two senators mentioned. There was a time when congress at least possessed a few men tike Thaddeus Stevens, who was ever ready to rise in vehement protest against proposals that endangered popular liberdes, but since the Civil War this type of legislator has gradually disappeared. They have been replaced by another that represent definite property interests that have grown to such power that only those of confirmed capitalist breeding or instinct find seats there. Hence Raynor and Dubols thrill with indignation over lesser matters while a popular liberty, stricken by the Supreme Court, makes no appeal to thetr feelings. Even that sentiment of fairness and common decency which sometimes make a capitalist legislator superior to his environment, is lacking in Congress, else some voice would have been heard in protest against this decision. The stupid twaddle of Raynor and Dubols is the only answer that body gives. The Supreme Court and Congress can shake hands. The latter will never be a forum in which the liberty of citizens will be defended nor the former a body that will guarantee it, till the working class send their representatives there instead of the creatures of property.

OVERCROWDING, TENEMENT RE-FORM AND TAXATION.

Harold M. Finley, writing in the 'Federation", the organ of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations of New York City, gives some striking and appalling results of his study of the question of overcrowding. He makes it abundantly clear, from comparison of the state census of 1905 with the national census of 1900, that, notwithstanding the new tenement law and other measures over which the bourgeois reformers do a good deal of boasting, the problem of overcrowding, so far from being solved or even partially solved, is becoming ever more serious.

There were last year no less than fifty-one city blocks each of which had a population of 3,000 or more; thirtyseven of these are on the East Side below Fourteenth street. In 1900 these fifty-one blocks had a total population of 132,881-an average of 2,605; in 1905 the total was 177,988 and the average 3.493. In 1900 the most crowded block was one on the lower East Side, with 4,105 inhabitants; in 1905 this block had 5,036 and yet was surpassed by one in the middle West Side, housing in the lower East Side and one on the

To represent the facts a little more vividly and perhaps more accurately. ed. We expected a favorable decision | too since city blocks are not all of not because of faith in the good inten- just the same size), it may be said that tions of the Supreme Court, for we the total area of these fifty-one blocks is a triffe less than 200 acres. That tain traditions, legal and otherwise, means a city as large as Providence or Indianapolis set on a fair-sized the observance of legal forms in se- of these blocks averaged 642 to the curing the persons of even confirmed acre; in 1905 it averaged 680. The criminals. Cases are on record where twelve worst ranged from 1.100 to notorious law breakers have given 1,500 to the acre. But keeping to the much trouble to officers because of the average for the whole 25 acres and latter's desire to observe legal forms | the whole 177,000 people, it means an in making arrests in neighboring average of hardly fifty-one square feet states. So firm has this legal tradition of ground for each person, or a little more than 250 square feet for each family of five. And each of these families is paying from \$12 to \$15 a month-to put it moderately-to the When an elementary right of this owners of the ground and of the miskind involving the personal freedom of erable dwellings upon it. What is the nature of those dwellings may be judged from the report made by Commissioner DeForest on his retirement small group like the Supreme Court, certainly is not less now that there Such sudden reversal of a popular tra- were in the tenements of this city dition may have consequences which 350,000 "dark rooms"-rooms absolutethe ruling class have every reason to ly without windows, depending for avoid. Examples could be cited where light and air on a door opening into such action has only invoked con- another room, which other room has tempt for the court rendering the a window opening into an air-shaft.

less than 34 per cent. The total population of the boro of Manhattan during the same time increased only 14 per cent. That is to say, not only does the evil still exist; not only is it grow ing, but it is growing more than twice as fast as the whole population of Manuattan Island grows. Not only is the worst type of tenement life swallowing up ever larger numbers of the people; it is engulfing ever a larger proportion of them.

has so far been so gingerly experimented with offers no solution of the problem. Even if the law promoted by Messrs. De Forest, Veiller, and others had not been so shamefully mutilated before it was enacted, and even if it were rigidly enforced, it would not solve the problem; even then, it would but make a feeble beginning toward solving a part of the problem. The new tenements erected under the new law are, it may be admitted, a little better in some respects than the old ones; they have no dark rooms, and they have slightly larger air-shafts and a few more windows. If the law were enforced, all the dark rooms in the old houses would be done away with and some other improvements made; but neither the Citizens' Union administration nor the Tammany administration tried to enforce the law with regard to the old houses; and no capitalist administration will try, unless under pressure of immediate fear of defeat at the hands of Socialists at the next election; and if the law is not enforced, it will take fifty years for the old type of houses to disappear and be replaced.

But even if the law were enforced to the letter, tho the character of the houses would be a little improved, the evil of overcrowding would not be touched. Hand in hand with the slight improvement in the houses. hand in hand too with the tearing down of old blocks to make way for small parks, has gone an increase of crowding. The Twelfth Assembly District illustrated this. Altho several blocks of tenements, containing thousands of persons, were demolished to make way for the new bridge approach, thus considerably reducing the occupied area, and atho many old houses had given place to new ones, the population of the district was larger by 1,542 in 1905 than it had been in 1900-which meant, of course, a double increase of crowding in the remaining houses. This does not prove that parks and improved houses are injurious; it does not even prove that they are not beneficial, which they are; it does prove that, while slightly relieving one phase of the evil, they do not prevent the evil from becoming worse in other phases.

While the tenements built in the last five years are perceptibly better than the old ones and while a few blocks of old rookeries have been demolished and sorely needed breathingplaces left in their place, the fact remains that overcrowding, in old tenements and new, is growing worse, Families are living in three rooms that formerly had four, families in four that formerly had five; and poor families, living in small apartments, are taking in lodgers to a greater extent than ever before.

Why are they doing this? Because rents and food prices are going up faster than wages. In a word, because of their increasing poverty.

It is a mistake to suppose that the continued increase of rents is due to increased taxes; and the argument founded on that assumption that the making of parks and other public improvements involving heavier taxes causes an increase of rents, is utterly fallacious. As a matter of fact, durdoes, observe. One of these has been Western farm. In 1900 the population ing Mayor Low's administration taxes were materially reduced; yet rents went steadily and rapidly upward during those two years-rents of old houses and of new ones alike. When we see that the reduction of taxes does not check the rise of rents, it is obvious that rise of rents is not caused by the increase of taxes. The fact is that the time is long past when there was any effective competition among landlords in Manhattan (or even in large parts of Brooklyn and the Bronx) unless it be competition to see which could evict delinquent tenants most summarily. The competition is all on the side of the tenants. A condition of virtual monopoly exists. The landtamper with it, and, especially, by any from office in 1903 (and the number lords follow the example of charging "all the traffic will bear"-all that the tenants can pay. The landlord already charges as much as he can collect; he would not charge less if taxes were reduced, but would keep the balance in his pocket; the increase of taxes. other things remaining equal, would not enable him to collect more, but

revenues. Regardless of taxes, between the upper and the nether millstones of their own poverty and the landlord's power, the working people's standard of living in the matter of housing is being gradually lowered; large and ever larger numbers of them are being forced to think themselves comfortable in quarters that only s few of them would have thought endurable some years ago.

Indeed, so far from the working people as tenants having reason to fear the effect of increased taxation, the only measures by which they can hope for any improvement that will not be balanced by corresponding evils-measures that will give immediate partial relief and at the same time strengthen the defensive and aggressive power of the working class-are measures that would necessitate the levying of taxes such as have never been levied before. The burden of the taxes falls on the landlords and not on the tenants-or, to put it the other way, the benefits of light taxation accrue to the landlords and not to the tenants-and the landlords know it, else they would not protest so vigorously against every policy that threatens a higher tax rate without direct advantage to themselves-against appropriations for small parks, for schools, for free hospitals, for anything beaeficial to the working class in particular and the public at large. The tax payers and tax dodgers know their business, and their wise talk about "the ultimate incidence of taxation" and their feigned concern for the poor, dear, defenseless tenant are a clever ruse to guard their advantage. The burden of taxation falls on the property owners. The power of imposing taxes is in the hands of all the voters. The power of using the money raised by taxation for the common good is in the hands of the voting body. And the majority of the voters are workingmen and tenants. All that they need is to realize that they are not employers and landlords and that they have this power and to resolve to use it for their

own benefit.

REFORM AND GRAFT. Interesting developments have mark ed the crusade of District Attorney Jerome against the poolrooms and gambling houses. It has been known for years that an intimate connection exists between the grafters in and out of the police department and the keepers of gambling houses. Since the days c. Tweed this has been reduced to a science so that he who pays blackmall cannot say to whom it goes. This has become so apparent that even such a "tried and true" defender of capitalism as the "Sun" cries out in protest against the reign of loot and plun-

But the crusade of zerome has its chief interest in the fact that several anti-vice societies organized for the enforcement of criminal laws have themselves been levying brackmail on gambling houses. Correspondence seized at The" Allen's home was responsible for this disclosure.

The affectation of surprise by the capitalist press at this latest revelation is not shared by Socialists. It merely confirms the soundness of their re fusal to endorse or have any connection with these various reform movements that spring from capitalist sources. That any elements of the rotcurative for its own fils is absurd and that anti-vice societies should share in the crimes they profess to oppose is not surprising.

Perhaps political life in this country has sunk to deeper depths of infamy than in any other country. The reports from Chicago and other large cities of public officials forming alliances with gambling houses and rich and poor criminals together with the graft that comes from it, only confirms the degradation to which the capitalist class has reduced political adminstration in this country. Crimes are committed by respectable thieves that in many other countries would land them behind the bars. Here it provides them with credentials for entrance into "select" parlors and clubs, where their infamy forms the substance of vulgar jests and jokes. All the more reason why the working class should possess itself of political power and put an end to their orgies and the economic exploitation which it reflects.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

F. J. S .- Charles B. Spahr's "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States" costs \$1.50. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company. The written ten years ago, it is nomic conditions and tendencies.

The S. L. P. had over 6,000 signa tures to get the names of its candidecision and assisted the cause which the ruling was made to check or sup-these fifty one blocks during the five would deduct something from his voices. How about the class conscious-

'People" published such pathetic editorials a few months ago? Also, if the S. L. P. "stood like a rock this year.' what did the Socialist Party

JOHN CONWAY .- We do not know what one person has done most for Socialism in this city ,this country, or any other country. We know that ome thousands of men and women are doing what they can. We are quite sure that all of them make mistakes and most of them can profit by criticism. We think we have done something for Socialism ourselves; yet we know we have made mistakes; and we are sure that we should have made nore mistakes if we had not been subject to free and open censure for those we did make. The only thing, we think, that could be really "deadly" in its effect on Socialist progress would that it is wrong to criticize men who have done the cause great service, that we must endorse all their words and acts indiscriminately by praising them when we think they are right and keeping silence when we think they are wrong. Fortunately, there is no eat danger that Socialists will adopt that dangerous principle.

F. L. S .- The important point in the question recently considered in the General Committee of Local New York about the campaign in the Ninth Consional District was the issuance by the Professional Men's League, the week before election, of a card showing how those who wished to "split" for Hillquit could do so. This league was a campaign organization, some of whose members were also party members while others were not, formed for the avowed purpose of acting as an auxiliary in the congressional cam-paign in that district. It issued several cards and leaflets and distributed them in large numbers. The one card in question was objected to on the ground that it was an appeal for split votes and that its tendency was to sacrifice Socialist principles and the straight ticket in the hope of electing one candidate. It was defended on the ground that it was not an appeal for votes at all, but an answer to a question which was being very generally asked: it being known that large numbers of citizens who would vote one or the other old-party ticket were intending to split for the Socialist candidate for Congress-because of the generally supposed possibility of his election and because of the encouraging effect which that event would have on the Russian revolutionary movement, which deeply interests the large majority of the people of the East Sidethis fact being known from canvassers' reports, it was argued, it was right to instruct voters in the method of marking their ballots, so that the latter would not be invalidated by improper markings as many splits are every year. The League which issued the card in question was a volunteer organization, not under the jurisdiction of the Campaign Committee.

The discussion and the resolution adopted showed, we believe, that the General Committee while not questioning the innocence of intention, disapproved of the action and considered it as a dangerous precedent. We may add that we hold the same view. tainly, if any voter asked us to show him how to mark his ballot to vote a split ticket we would show him; indeed, we would do that even if asked how to vote a straight Republican or Democratic ticket; we would not wish any other to lose his vote by putting his cross in the wrong place, our party lost or gained by it, just as we would not wish the vote to be unfairly counted, whether to the advantage or the detriment of our party Granting that, as citizens, we answer the question "How can I vote the Democratic ticket and split for one Socialist candidate?" or "How can I vote the Socialist ticket and split for one Democratic candidate?" we still think that the issuance and general distribution of a card tions of the sort is a mistake. To issue such a card is, in the eyes of the pubanswer a question; it is likely to be interpreted as indicating that our primary desire is to elect a certain candidate, regardless of the fate of the rest of our ticket; if so interpreted, the injurious effect is much the same as if it had been so intended.

The resolution adopted indicates that the General Committee considered, on general principles and especially in view of this incident, that it is dangerous to give any sanction to camare not entirely committed to Socialism and under party authority. We-cannot, of course prevent such organizations from being formed. But it was held that by for bidding party members to belong to them we could show that the party is not responsible for taetr actions, and that we should do so. The charge that "the Campaign

Committee of the Ninth District, without consulting the organization at large, arbitrarily selected the Ninth as the principal battle-ground of the campaign" is, of course, very ridiculous. The Campaign Committee of the Ninth could not very well "select" the dis-trict in which it was to work. If it made its district the principal battleground of the campaign that could only be by carrying on the battle more vigorously than other districts did. This is just what every district ought

In the article in the "Social Demo-cratic Herald", signed by Comrade Berger, on the subject discussed in the foregoing paragraphs we do not find more than a round dozen of positive misstatements of fact—surely a moderate allowance. We may gumerate

did not "allow himself to be persuaded into making a certain William Mailly h.s 'special' campaign manager", but persuaded Comrade Mailly to accept the task of Campaign Secretary in the Ninth: Mailly did not say that "the election of Hillquit would have a 'deciding influence upon the outcome of the Russian revolution"; the Professional Men's League and other cam paign organizations of the sort were not "controlled by William Mailly" these leagues did not "do most of the work in the district"; the business men were not "told that Hillquit was the man to represent them, because he was vorth \$100,000; the Republican candi date did not receive about the usual vote; Hillquit's vote was not "smaller than the vote of Baronuess", but larger; Tammany speakers did not "urge their audiences to vote Hearst and Hillquit"; it is false that 'no one but William Mailly knew what the leagues were doing"; finally, it is false that "Mailly religiously kept away from the City Committee' se are the false direct statements There are three or four false insinuations besides—as, that the campaign in the Ninth was a purely personal campaign and not a Socialist campaign; that the influence of Hearst was thrown for Hillquit; that the methods used in the Ninth were kept secret or any attempts made to keep them secret; that information on the subject was refused to the local organizationthe fact on this last point being that the District Campaign Committee, of which Mailly was Campaign Secretary, nsisted on bringing the matter up before the General Committee, compos of delegates from all branches, instead of having it settled by the smaller Executive Committee which had brought ine charges. Berger also quotes Comrade Oppenheimer as saying that "every kind of meeting except Socialist meetings" were held in the district. Party appeared with its banner and state candidates"—which is totally and outrageously false, whoever originated the statement. Finally, we may remark that Berger devotes thirty lines to reporting Oppenhelmer's charges (in ad...tion to three times that space oc-

Current Literature

misstatements), and gives just one line

much for our Milwaukee friend and

A. L.

and a quarter to Mailly's reply.

his ideas of fairness.

All books noticed in this department can the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. The word "net" is age or expressage will be charged extra.

THE REBEL AT LARGE, By May Beals, pp. 194. Price, 50 cents.

In a preparatory note Miss Beals quotes the criticism of a young woman who, having read some of her stories declared them "perfectly horrid". The themes of these seventeen little tales and sketches are various, but all con cerned with social institutions or be liefs. There is the loving soul driven to desperation by belief in an omnipo tent creator and ruler who hates most of the beings he has created and rules there is the honest man corrupted by eing trained to usefulness for anything but preaching and so confronte with the alternative of giving up his livelihood or preaching what he has ceased to believe; there is the young couple forced by poverty to choose be tween stiffing their love or perverting it by suppressing its natural fruits talent is just a commodity in a competitive market, subject to all the market's practical rules, and who pros titutes it to the writing of stuff he de because he does not do it for his own sake alone; there is the stenographer eves fail and who quietly go out of a world that has no place for self-respecting poor people who cannot, according to Hetty Green's maxim, "do more work than they are paid for doing"; there are the menand, what is even a little worse, the women-who believe that it is as right for a woman to sell herself for life as it is wrong to sell herself for a few nours, that the balancing of sexual re lations against house rent and grocery bills is highly moral provided it is done under a license from the civil and ec clesiastical authorities; there is the of want has so hardened that she has no longer any tenderness even for the entidren for whom she labors early and late. All these things are, as the author freely admits, quite "horrid". Her defense is that they exist, that they are not rare exceptions due to accident or individual wickedness, but very fre quent and normal phenomena of capitalist system; that they ought to be removed; and that to affect to ignore their existence is the surest way to perpetuate them. Wherein she is

altogether right.

Dark as are the subjects, the impression left by the stories is not, in general, a gloomy one Somehow, Socialists can't be gloomy That is what thoughtful people who are not Socialists don't un-derstand. We do. The various theo logical, philosophical, or sentimental oplates by means of which those others succeed in partially numbing their sense of the Weitschmerz are poor things compared with the tonic of So-cialist faith—"the substance of things hoped for, the assurance of things not [yet] seen"—founded as it is, not on the acceptance of authority, but on study of facts and action in the real world. Socialists smile while they

and deny them; - Comrade Hillquit fight: the others sigh and endure. Now Miss Beals is a Socialist; therefore she cheerful with her eyes open.

As for the style and manner of her writing, it is sometimes a little crude; but it has the merit of not straining to the magazine sense of the word. We find in "The Rebel at Large" some very good work and the promise of

Under the title of "A Great In-

iquity". The Public Publishing Co. of Chicago has issued as a 10-cent pamphlet a translation of the letter to the London "Times", written in July, 1905, in which Tolstoy discussed the right of property in land and declared his aderence to the Single Tax program as, in his view, the best plan available under the existing state organization and compusory taxation". To our way of thinking, Tolstoy is at his weakest in such writings as this and we find the argument far inferior to that of Henry George himself. (We do not count George a sound economist, to be sure; but he was at least a man of, as well as in the modern civilized world; while Tolstoy, great as he is in lestructive criticism, is always reactionary in his positive tendencies. The extent to which his idealism distorts his view of objective reality is illustrated by the fact that, while he condemns the Social Democrats and Revonumerary Socialists who are carrying on the war against autocracy and bureaucracy, landlordism and capital-ism in Russia to-day, both for their use of violent methods and for their adoption of "foreign" ideas, he praises were ready to suffer and did themselves suffer (without making anyone eise suffer) in the name of loyalty to that which they recognized as the truth". In fact, the Decembrists were much more exclusively dominated by the influence of the French Revolution than are the modern revolutionists by German Marxism; and so far from depending on moral sussion to induce the ruling classes to "free themselves from the sin" of oppressing the people, they planned a mutiny in the army, hoping by its success to compel Nicholas to accede to the demand for a constitution. We have a great deal of re spect for the memory of the Decembrists, and we object to the falsification of history involved in picturing them as saintly non-resistants. Presumably the falsification is not wilful. Men of Tolstoy's type are perhaps as incapable of saying what they know to be false as they are of seeing the facts of the real world as they exist. None the less, if a Tolstoy is worthy of consideration as a moralist, he is untrustworthy as a historian or an We have just received from Brus-

sels the "Almanach de Co-opérateurs Belges" for 1907, the sixteenth annual issue of that publication, It is a pamphlet of 64 pages containing, besides the calendar and similar matter, a number of articles devoted to co-operation and kindred subjects. Louis Bertrand reviews the progress of co-operation during the year now expiring and finds it marked by great iccess. Eugène Fournière writes of "Les Co-opératives du Travail" and Co-operative en Russie". Among the other articles are "Le Premier Distillateur", by Leo Tolstoy; "L'Art de Lire", by X.: "L'Enuemi de la Noveauté", by Agathon DePotter; and "Réveillon Populaire", by Lucien Descamp.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Dealers 1,775

Corresponding totals last year, 14,000 and 13,500.

Not a single copy of Dec. 8 containing Wentworth's oration on Wendell Phillips is left. We will have it out in book form at 10 cents a copy within a few weeks. We are gaining subscribers every week. Santa Claus called upon us recently and asked us what we wanted. We told him that we wish every one of our readers A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR, and that THE WORKER WOULD BE BOTH MERRY AND HAPPY IF IT GETS 15,000 SUB-SCRIBERS BEFORE THE YEAR CLOSES.

ART AND HUMANITY.

It is after all humanity that interests man. Not that I place meaning above execution and form. No: both are entitled to the same degree of concern and care. I assume that the artist who lacks technique is a mere tyro, an aspirant, one who can lay no claim to the name artist; but it is equally true that the artist who lacks pregnant ideas is like a bouquet without fragrance, like fruit without more educated and broad-minded the artist is, the more valuable and profitfrom his enlightened mind. Take those who teach the doctrine of art for art's sake, the decadents, and examine their works. Truly, tools without fruit. They suggest the work of literary decadents—phrases, blank forms, without content.—Vasili Ver-

The victims of industrial accidents in Canada during the month October last numbered 93 killed and from the "Labor Gazette" for November. The list of capitalists killed and injured has been omitted, probaply thru an oversight.—Western Clarion.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

By A Russian of To-Da .

It is in the language of the figures that I am going to speak to you this time. Plain figures, figures pure and simple, are very dry and tedious stuff. I admit, but there are a kind of figures that speak volumes for all their ghastly nakedness; figures that make the very paper shrivel, the hair stand on end, and the heart bleed. It is to the English worker, to the honest wage-earner, that I imploringly appeal thereby, and if these cold, impassible ligures won't make him clench his fists and mutter something or other under his breath-well, then I am laboring under a strong delusion. They are ne cessary, as a key to the clear and unbiased understanding of the "jacquerie," which is sure to burst out throughout Russia next spring; and, by the way, as a prelude to a wonderful tale of "metamorphosis," which I, in a position not altogether unlike Ovidius',

Now, then. There are a hundred million peasants in Russia. Hold hard! Turn this over in your mind, digest it slowly. A solid body of one hundred million toilers, with an odd something to pack a London or two with, tied together by the bonds of one common pursuit, one common nationality, and one common, all-absorbing interest in life-mother land; 1,591,000,000 dessat ins (dessatin equals 2.70 acres. Don Province excluded) of that land constitute the Russian Empire, of which they are the backbone and nourishes -a bee-hive to match that tremendous swarm and plenty of room to spare But, of course, you do not expect the peasant to own all that boundless area. A trifle goes down in government property, in cabinet lands, in crown appan ages, in church patrimonies and lords' estates. Let us at once dispense with these, so that we may concentrate our attention on the lot of our peasants.

Sharing out the Spoil.

Out of the above-mentioned area 1,300,400,000 dessatins are the property of the government. I deem it super confounded with national ownership of land-ob, dear, no! It is owned by various departments of the government simply on the lines of saleable, rentproducing, private property; it is an item of the assets of the budget schednic, going a little way to meet the ex-leuditure on the colossal army, the keep of over one million of red-tape parasites, big and small, of legions of i-olice and gendarmerie, of prisons and other instruments for maintaining order. This property contains practically all the forests in the land, which are not in the hands of the crown or private landowners.

42.500,000 dessatins. Now, don't be bamboozled by fig-leaf labels. There are millions of innocents, at home and abroad, who are under the impress that the cabinet lands . . . cab-inet fiddlesticks, gentlemen! These 114,750,000 acres of land are the private property of the person of our Tsar, with a great many mines and works, factories and beautiful estates. Among those the most notable are the Altai gold and silver mines, the Imperial china and glass works, the Ekater inburg lapidary works, the Imperial Orel studs, the Crimean estates, Livadia, Orianda, etc., etc. The actual amount of the income of the Czar is "an unknown quantity."

The cabinet lands cover an area of

The crown appanages rake out 7,400,000 dessatins. They were instituted by the Emperor Paul I. in 1797 (law of 18 Apr.). These appanages, that law intimates, have nothing to do with the so-called "private" estates and other revenues of the members of the Imperial family; the distinction being confined to the labels, for these appanages are nothing but private prop-erty, inasmuch as they can be disposed solute will of their owners. They comprise an elaborately-picked col-lection of all the beauties of the Russian country. They also contain (1896) as many as a hundred mines, over one bundred works and factories, fifteen salred mills, and the greatest in the world vineyards. (The net revenue for 1897 was estimated at twenty mil-

"The Holy Church."

The humble servants of the church have helped themselves to 8,500,000 dessatins. You do not expect the ecclesiastic dignitaries to live on the Holy Ghost and fresh air, do you? Here is a geni which I fished out from a Russian newspaper - "Oko" - last week. It is an extract from an epistic of the Archbishop of the Volinsk diocese to all the parochial fathers:

ity all means, my brothers in Christ, stick to the land which the devont forefathers have endowed the church with for the sake of their salvation. If the first Duma falled, the second will attempt to deprive

or of your emoluments, but they without your consent. Read ye what co and bear it in mind that the rebels yearn to carry on the same in y tempting promises and stick to

way of putting it. Not the wishyests nor the cuming hypocrisy and terfuces of the French prelates, but a point-blank, business talk!

lendowners' possessions aggre-92.021.437 lessatins, of which area or 405,845 dessatins in European Rus-ela and the rest in Siberia, according

[From a series of articles appearing | to the figures of the Central Statistical "The Clarion" of London, Eng.] | Committee of the Ministry of the Inerior. Here are some interesting data as to be distribution:

> Laml-Total Haldings, owners. was than 50 dess (fartuers) 378,000 4.130,00 dess

From 50 to 5,000 1048 101,290 50.368,076 From 5,000 to 10,000 & over 2,068 37,107,769 "

A few private companies...

Grand total98,405,845 dess. The figures relate to 1897. As we explained previously, since the last two ears the small holdings show an epidetale tendency to decrease in number and amalgamate with the larger estates, which are better protected.

All the residue goes to the hundred million peasants.

Prospects of Agriculture. I always was a duffer at arithmetic, so I leave it to others to work out the results. But this much I know from the obliging "Memorial of the Presidents of the Provincial Assemblies." that the average portion of a male peasant in 1800 was 4.8 dessatins, and in 1900 2.6 dessatins. In the overwhelming majority of cases, however, the share in Central Russia does not exceed 1.5 dessatins, and in some prov inces (Simbrisk, Saratoff)-one-third of a dessatin-less than one acre, per male bead.

However appalling the proportion between the private estate and the land of the peasant communities appears in dumb, absolute figures, it loses every significance when the quality and productiveness are taken into con sideration. The peasant's field mostly consists of a miserable narrow strip, two furrows wide, the ploughing of which, with his wretched horse and antediluvian implements, consumes ometimes a whole day. The lack of land induces him to till the whole of his field, leaving no earth fallow; and, secondly, to cultivate but the soil-exhausting corn. A Russian peasant neither grows linseed, nor keeps nor spins flax, nor weaves He cannot spare an inch of his slip of land for pastures and meadows. Cattle is growing alarmingly scarce. To say nothing of the U. S., the average quantity of cattle per 100 dessatins of land in Germany equals 132 head, in France equals 102; in our country, according to the calculation of an agrarian investigator (Simkhovitch "Communal Ownership of Land in Russia." p. 292) only 8.9 per cent of the peasants can afford to keep any cattle at all. In Russia, of all the countries in the world, the land of oundless grassy plains, of sumptuous

flower-carpetted steppes!

The immediate consequence of the scarcity of cattle is the impossibility to properly manure the fields What with this and giving no rest to the soil, and perpetually exhausting it by corn seed, the following parallels are not to be wondered at. In England the average yield of a dessatin is 129 poods (one pood equals 86.11 lb.); in Russia the average is 39 poods. The average output of potatoes from one ditto, in Russia, 279 poods. In Russia, of all the countries in the world, the and of immense stretches of rich, black mould and fat loam! Here is a scope for the Manchester philosopher! 'Give everybody the chance to develop his capacities in the struggle for existence" cry the individualists, "or else there will be no progress, no civilization." Ergo, catch-as-catch-can, and damn the weakest! Chance, indeed! A puny fly, struggling for dear life in the toils of a shaggy spinner, can reck on on more "chance" than our artless honest "moulik," reeking with bloody sweat from dewy dawn till evening red, could in the gloved hands of his benefactors the individualists. But, supposing the "moujik" gives up the "mind your own business" method and makes up his mind to start a company But "this is a tune from quite another opera," as we say. Let us drink the cup of bitterness to the dregs first.

The Milch Cow of the Tsardom.

According to the statistics of the "Rates and Taxes Department of the Ministry of the Interior" for 1997 (later data not available) 101,721,100 dessatins of the landlords' property have paid in taxes to the Exchequer the sum of twenty millions, three thou sand roubles; for the same period of time 18,250,000 dessatins of the peasant communities have contributed one hundred and seventy-three million, four hundred thousand roubles. S. Nikolai ("Political Economy in Russia") declares that the peasants of as many as 87 provinces not only retain nothing from the proceeds of the harvest, but have to pay 198.25 per cent of the net profit in taxes to the state. No sooner is the crop harvested than the "mou-jik" is besieged by greedy sharks in tax collectors. He reaps even less than cattle, but he has to sell this, regardless of market prices for corn, in orhas never occurred to him whether this order of things is really preordained taxes! And when he requires bread for himself later on he has to go out and buy it at treble the price he sold it

One German newspaper said boast ingly: "However small the harvest in Russia may be, the markets of the derstood that he is world will always take from thence as plunge into it again.

much corn as they require, because wealthy Europe always easily outbids the poor home purchaser." (E. vonder-Brilggen.) For the same reason the peasant's children know no such luxury as milk. All the milk, what there is of it, goes to the cheese and churn factories.

What the World S es and

What He Does Not.

Export flourishes, spurred and whipped by the government. Trade oming; and the most devoted report of the Minister of Finance is brimming over with buoyant optimism. Remember the impression these annual reports invariably created in the world's exchanges, the awe and admiration they used to inspire. Money was to be had for the asking. Not lately though. Several bad scalds have considerably damped the greedy optimism of Messrs. Money-bags. A la onne heure! Rehind the tinsel-and-snangled

scenes, the dirty peasant dragged on wearly, round and round and round, under his voke: blindfolded, bent to the ground, in a state of constant semistarvation. Let us first agree, what this state implies, for such terms as wealth, want, etc., have a very extendible range. What would be considered a disastrous famine for a German peasant is bliss and happiness for a Russian "moujik." The minimum of bread required to keep a peasant out of starvation is supposed to be 19 poods. (A soldier receives 20 poods.) Well, according to Simkhovitch 70.7 per cent of the entire peasant population live on less than that minimum. The Russian "monjik" got used to this chronic semi-starvation. He lives virtually from hand to mouth. If there is brend for to-day he does not grumble at his lot. It is true that the death rate among our peasantry exceeds 40 in the 1,000, whereas it is laid down at 16.8 in England: true that infants and children succumb, like grass, to the scythe of Death. In spite of all this, this modern Autaeus, who draws his invincible power of resistance through the communion with mother earth, is growing from day to day. The same memorial of the presidents which informs us of the decrease of the average share of land during the period 1865-1900 from 4.8 to 2.6 dessatins per male head, tells us that for the same period of time the peasant population of fifty provinces of European Russia increased from 50 to 86 millions!

CAPITALIST FALLACY.

Sme people say that because labor eeds railroads, mills, mines and machines, therefore the laborer and the capitalist are equally necessary.

There are several big slips in this reasoning.

The laborer owns labor power and

the capitalist owns capital. The laborer is atached to his labor power, and when he sells he must go along with it and endure whatever discomforts are attached to its use; but the capitalists may live in Newport or in Europe, while his capital is being used to produce wealth in the coal mines of Pennsylvania or the slaughter houses of Chicago. The laborer s need capital-or rather he needs the things which are now called capi-.al-but he does not need the capital-

the production of wealth he has still less use for him in the distribution.

When the laborer has used mills, mines, machinery and manufacturing plants for the production of wealth, the capitalist-who has no share in the wealth production-turns up and demands the lion's share in the distribution of the product.

Here the trouble begins. The laborer wants higher wages, the capitalist wants bigger profits, altho these must come out of the same product. What one gets, the other cannot have. Hence strikes, boycotts, blacklists, rlots, closed shops, open shops, injunctions, and all the other phases of industrial war-

This warfare can only end in one or two ways. Either the capitalist can own the laborer, or the laborer own capital.

The first is chattel slavery, the secand is Socialism.-Brauer Zeitung.

GERSHUNI IN JAPAN.

"The Hikari," (The Light) of Tokyo, Japan. in its issue of Nov. 25 has the following regarding Comrade Gershuni:

Revolutionaries. He was one sen-tenced to death, when war broke out between Japan and Russia, and the Russian people began to be agitated. The Rusian Government saw that to put those who favor the revolution to death would turn to no acount at such a time; consequently he was resentenced to penal service for life, and transported to Siberia. Escape was planned while in Siberia, and at length he succeeded. He came to Japan and sojourned in Tokyo for some days. 11 a. m. train for Yokohama where he took a steamship bound for America on the same day. Some members of the Japanese Socialist Party and the Revo-Station. Just as the train was about to start, Mr. Gershuni put his head out Japan by chance, I was received by you very kindly. I should very much like to welcome you sometime. Among the revolutionaries no difference of race and nation exists. They are all brothers.

"Mr. Gershuni will return to his coun try by way of America. He escaped the lion's den narrowly, but it is un-derstood that he is determined to

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Workers Robbed Everywhere-"Peace and Good Will" Yet to Come.

Twenty centuries hae passed away since the coming of the prophet of "peace on earth and good will to all men" and the a large portion of the human race profess faith in his views, the world is still cursed with the same bitter class antagonism as of old, Everywhere, society is divided into classes and there is little difference be tween those countries that have accepted this call to peace and those that have not.

One class does the work of the world. Whether it be the Egyptian Feliah, Chinese Coolie, Indian Pariah. Mexican Peon or American Wage Slave, the working class tolis and suffers and ends life where they began; producing wealth that goes to the class that owns the sources of wealth production. The different religions lack of religion makes no change in the economic position of the workers in any country. Whether promised "surcease of sorrow" in the next world or damned in this one, it has been the same with the working class. The high caste Brahmin curses and robs the Indian Parish; the Catholic capitalist and Catholic laborer of Italy cannot agree; the atheistic employer and wage worker of France are at war and the Protestant industrial kings and wage slaves of America are farther apart than all the rest. Yet all of them. theistic and atheistic alike, profess that "peace" is the ideal of all.

And everywhere and in all countries the ruling Brahmins, Egyptian Princes, or Catholic, Protestant and Atheistic capitalists, the apparently divided on their view of the future, unite on the claim that wealth and the means to produce it, belongs to them. They agree that the workers shall remain workers, with no power to acquire the fruits of their labor. This is the status of the world twenty centuries after the birth of one who urged peace among

This economic class division must separate mankind into groups formed for industrial war. The working class means of life are possessed by capitalist class and the "Merry Christmas" may bring truce for a day, it is an armeu truce and for a day only The remainder of the year will be devoted to the class war that must ever rage so long as the food supply, or opportunities to produce it, is the property of a class. "Peace and good will" must be absent where a ruling class can withold from the workers the opportunities for employment or the means of life.

The world has been conquered by the capitalist class who came into it as Marx has well said, "dripping with blood and dirt at every pore". class having reached almost the zenith of its power, has polluted art, culture life and ideals and made all institutions minister to its god of gain. If in its infancy it "dripped with blood and dirt", what figure of speech will to-day adequately describe its rule? Can peace be realized with one class at war with all the rest or profits be trans ated into terms of "good will?" Were this possible bayonets and cannon would long ago have ceased to be.

"Peace and good will' will come but it will be the fruitage of the conquest of the working class that has no class eneath them to enslave and only one above to overthrow.

GERMANY.

The German Socialist parliamentary group have just celebrated their 25th niversary. Comrades Dietz, Singer, Frohme and Stolle are the only mem ers who have sat all that time. Bebe. and Liebknecht were out of the Reichstag for three years, while in

The German Party has opened a school for the education of propagandists and officials of the party in the principles of Socialism. Among others, Heineman will give a course of lectures on criminal law: Hilferding on political economy: Katzenstein on trade unions, co-operation, and municipal policy; Mehring, the history of political parties; Pannekoek on his toric materialism; Rosenfeld on civil law; Schutz on journalism; Stadthagen on labor law.-London Justice.

A GAME OF FREEZE OUT.

What is described by the newspapers as "a call' 'has come to the Rev. C. F. Aked, minister of Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool. He has been invited to accept the pastorate of Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York. The salary offered is £5,000 a year. Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the world's richest exploiter, belongs to the church, or per haps we might rather say the church belongs to him. Dr. Aked fought a brave fight as a pro-Boer. Many of his addresses have been seemingly un-equivocal Socialist utterances. We shall await his decision with interest and should be accept the £5,000 "call" we shall be disapointed, though not perhaps surprised, if he does not preach Mr. Rockefeller out of church or Mr. Rockefeller does , not "freeze" him out of his pulpit and £5,000 stipend.—London Labor Leader.

SPANISH TRADE UNIONS.

The Spanish trade unions have shown a much greater steadiness in their membership this year than in previous years, according to "Le So-The membership now amounts to 34.537. There were last year 141 strikes, with 19,526 taking part; 47 were lost; 87 closed by an agreement. The builders alone had 28 strikes. London Justice.

SOME SCCIALIST FANCIES.

By Peter E. Bur.owes.

social with our physical resources, the vitality and the fancy of every man is a surplus, which to administer be comes the embarrassment and problem of our lives. Nature has given us superabundance, our fellow men have given us famine, yet as we know the time of social justice and sufficiency to be at hand let us administer the sur plus of our lives and fancies preparing the highways of Socialism. It is out of the surplus of life that

With that surplus millions daily ac complish their own death Heaven and hell have been created by it and most of our bonds. How seldom it has been called into the service of man's true life. Poets, arise! The saving wisdom of man is that which teaches the thought and nurses

man's enemies have built his tomb.

the habit of looking at life in its broadest togetherness as a mass of movements struggling, not for overcoming nor for rest, but for harmony. tower and the property wall are but its sepulchre.

That which keeps the human world moving, the push which seems to be within us, is man's thought-life of many ages; it never wanes, it never wearies, it is never broken, it never dies, and it is an interduent action If it could be individually retained, that is, individualized, it would be like water in stagnation, offensive and deadly, but it never really is retained, it lives only as it moves and is outside of each, whereby it is the vigorous inside social soul of all. Pastless and futureless it is always our NOW. It is immortality. The the thought-force of the human world is so necessarily evanescent from man to man, and so necessarily outside of and superior to each one, it is nevertheless from superhuman; it has orginated with man only from billions of single hearts; it is the product and the prison of all human smiles and tears together: it is the light-drops fallen out of all human darkness modified into beauty and color by the darkdrops fallen out of all human light. This mind-force is the weakness and the power of mankind wrestling, mutually causing and effecting each other as they go.

There may be a mind stuff in the rans human universe; it may be that it passes thru human social experiences as thru a new media and becomes our mind; it may be that the mind motions and mind life of the human race are but the finer harmonies of the mighty movements of the universe. But the mind as we can think or speak of it, is peculiarly human: conceived of human experience and brought to birth only by human words. Dismiss the fallacy from thy will that thou canst say to any moving thought. Thus far shalt thou go. hat any articulated thought was ever horn of thee, or any other one person on this earth. Dismiss the delusion that thou canst be the father or the digger of any articulate thought, or that any articulate thought known to thee is completed. You make its acavaintance for a moment. It is the pollen of man's social soul fallen on our lips to be fertilized by further articulation-pass it on.

Man's current broken thought, as it urges itself upon each one of us makes in appeal. "Brother,' it whispers, "do not take me by myself, but relate armonize me with the others that have touched thee within thy range I memory or thy sense of relation. I am only one, but thy reason is the colective energy which may give me my place in the grand cavalcade of life-Come hither, good ocialize me. thought. Whence hast thou come to me; whither, when you leave me, wilt thou e'er thy whence or whither, be the freer, the sweeter, the brighter, the broader for the kiss of the lips that give thee this day's expression. Come hither, cruel thought, whence comest thou? Is it out of the laborer's sorrows in black Assyria or Egyptia, or out of the red hypocrisies of Russia's priests and noblemen? What ought I to do with thee. Should I try to strangle thee?

Thou sayest well, oh cruelty. I must otter thee fearlessly and pass thee on for men to hate thee more and thereby mold thee into mercy. Sin of the world's conflicting classes, I will thus baptize thee with a curse and send thee forward to be made a blessing.

If I be true to thy hideousness and seek to harness thee to social purposes. either for the warning or the force of thee, I shall turn thee to a benediction, Go, Assyrian, Egyptian tartar! Tomorrow we may meet in Socialism. Above all things let us freely say what to suppress thought or to hide it away it may do, is but the will of imperial the sway of the mind shall be aven darkness against the light of democracy reappearing in our times out of dominican dens or other dark caverns of the past. Under no circumstances shrink from your own thought nor dare to hide, distort or forbid, the thoughts of others.

The laws of a healthy body is the free currency of its blood; so is the law of a people the free currency of its thought, not as some would say the free currency of healthy thought and the congestion or suppression of the unhealthy. For in this case free cur-

Until we have learned to match our sickness. This law of the body is also the law of social life; humanity is healthy when the mind is free and when men are having full and open intercourse with each other, when they are without fear or slaves or masters The contending forces of which we are conscious in our own lives and those about us, and which has led to the delusions of dualism in our teachings, is not a double mind, but a contention between the wills of many and the mind of all. The wills of many are the product of their various and obcurate self-interests as determined by their economic environments; whe the mind of all is but one mind, always reasoning one way and coming evermore to one conclusion, viz., the true refuge of each one is the life of all. This is the eternal conclusion of reason. It is automatic and uniform and works no other way.

> place can alter the mind function, because the mind represents the experience of the . e. It is the life of the collective man. It does not change anywhere, but enlarges everywhere, It takes in and unifies the irreconcilables of yesterday. It is larger than the circle of any or of all wills; larger than poverty; larger than riches; larger than all class interests; larger than capitalism. The final hiding place of the individualist contendor is in the will, because the individualist is an economic conqueror, or his shadow. Whether they were Spartans, stoles. ascetics or modern soldiers, this was their lesson-endure to acquire a will, acquire a will to conquer and conquer to buy strength, beauty, glory, salvation or slaves for yourselves.

> From infancy to manhood is a story of private reclamation from childhood to mindhood. The child grows intelligent as its will weakens, and that which is the order of the child's progress to manhod is also the order of human progress from individualism to reason and from anarchy to Socialism. Let those who are content to live for a day on the conquest of others cultivate the will. Let those who desire to live forever in the Socialism of the world cultivate the mind. It accords with the humor of the individualist, the aristocrat, to imagine himself standing aloof on the hill of self-conceit contemplating the universe; but it accords with the psychology of a Socialist to deny the possibility and the instructional value of such a point of observation. Come down, my friend and close those cold eyes of yours until we learn that our scientific classifications are but so many devices of the mind for its own convenience of expression. I wonder if the stars have not some way of laughing at our astronomy.

Three hours closed for one hour open would seem a productive point of balance between contemplation and observation. Is the train going back-

or forwards? Am I moving or the landscape? I ask with anxious fear about the validity of the world. of the train or of myself. Just get back into that three hours, my little The world knows nothing of your backwards and forwards, nor does the train; the world nor the train knows nothing of your time tables. The mind of man is in a world of its own creation. You will have learned much when you learn to notd your Things so startlingly separate own. and different from all other things as to be new creations have appeared often in the history of this hoary universe. A new life appears out of pro-toplasm. But to what, to whom is it new? The pebble it touches, the rock It flips with its new fin are not surprised, they ask it no questions; for to them there is nothing new under the sun. But to life everything under the sun is and ought to be new; therefore, my dear scientist, do not find out nomed tribes are perishing with huneverything at once, do not reduce all creation to your mind's laws and of starvation and are being killed by cram them into me in the college term; for the days are at hand when I shall have too much of you to unlearn when a monopsychic philosophy will be expounded, and even the schemes of their respective industrial barons modern science will fall down like while the Russian government con-

When the creature man by alertness and poverty began to combine and babble, a new thing called mind arose out of dumb creation, double-sexed, the daughter and son at once of motion. How much like, how much unlike, at what point they blend are questions which the mature men of other times may answer. But this appears now that motion life and mind are cousins always reproducing one another, and wherever one is there are the three in some proportion. When manking by the use of his reason has overcome the internecine warfare of his own has overcome his evils; and reason we think within the proper limits of and experience shall have given birth world-equipped and omnimentally wise, the God of the future man; then new matter shall be raised out of the cosmic unit moving out of and to itself, breathing out of and to itself.

Ilving out of and to itself: every atom of mutualism, of extending helpfulness instinct with affinity and eternally and interdependence of an infinite. moving without moving away one universal occanism, one grand motograph of the whole.

But these are only Socialist fancies act are they sacred fancles; for they are the fancles of the harmonist, they rency is health and unfreedom is alone | are the fancies of Democratic equality, new ideal.

SII4 A MINUTE.

This Is Rockefeller's Income This Year-Meanwhile Children Starve.

From authority that should be absolute, John D. Rockefeller's annual income was told yesterday, for the first time, authentically. It will be \$60,000,-000 when the year 1906 closes.

Henry H. Rogers and John D. Archbold were talking with a prominent financier when the subject came up of now fast the oil king's millions were piling on one another. Said Mr. Rozers:

"I know for a fact that Mr. Rockefeller's income this year will be sixty millions." Mr. Archbold assented These two men are closer to John D. Rockefeller's finances than any other two in the world.

Mr. Rockefeller's income every day of the year is therefore \$164,383.52. Every hour of twenty-four, waking or sleeping, playing golf or skating, sit-No economic determinism in one ting in church or superintending the new house at Pocantico. John D. Rockefeller is sure that \$6,840.98 is accumulating for him. This is \$114 a minute. His fortune accumulates at the rate of \$1.90 every time the clock ticks.-New York World, Dec. 11.

NOW READ THIS.

With a bundle of old clothes for a bed, and nothing to eat for twentyfour hours, thinly clad and miserable; four pretty girls, the daughters of Philip Cobb, an engineer for the Interboro Rahway Company, were taken in charge last evening by Edgar C. Farrington of the Children's Society.

An anonymous letter sent by one of the neighbors to the Children's Society brought out the story of the starving little family. A week ago, the father moved his family with the sorry looking bits of rurniture to the top floor of the tenement house at No. 3810 Third avenue. According to the children, their mother died nine months ago, and since that time they have eared for themselves as best they

The neighbors, many of whom are almost as poor as themselves, have given them food from time to time. The youngest child is two years old; eldest tweive; the others are eight and six.

When father comes home sometimes, if he has any money, then we get something to eat; if he has no money we go hungry," the oldest explained to Agent Farrington.

When given warm food last night, the children ate ravenously, and told Agent Farrington that that was the first bit of food that had passed their lips for twenty-four hours. They will be taken before the Children's Court to-day.-New fork World, Dec. 11.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Princes G. E. Lvoff and Orbeliana, representatives of the Moscow Zemstvo famine relief organization, after returning from the stricken districts report the crops in seven provinces to be total failures. In twenty-one provinces the crops are very poor and that twenty million people will need assistance for from four to ten months if they are to be saved from famine. Contrasted with other years the present famine is the largest since 1891, that of 1905, the affecting 18,000,000 people, being far less intense, In some regions the Inhabitants have been suffering from sprivation for nearly ten years. It is estimated that nothing short of \$75,000,000 will afford efficient relief, but "Holy Russia" is more concerned with appropriations for massacre than for its starving peasants.

To aggravate the situation petty officials," for political reasons, are interfering with the establishment of soup kitchens to alleviate the distress. The Princes confirm the report of the sale of girls in Kazan province to Mohamedan harems. In the Turgai Steppes our Horses and cattle are

their owners for food.

Meantime "Christian Governments" and "statesmen," including our own, are carefully nursing the interests of while the Russian government con-tinues unmolested with its criminal

CIVILIZING SOUTH AFRICA.

The Herero were a peaceful people, raising cattle and renowned for their simplicty and probity. German occupation brought commercial schemers of unparalleled rascality into the country with some good settlers sprinkled Government protected the expropriating, cheating rascals against the black Christians as well as heathers. The final result was an uprising which cost the lives of 50 settlers. German soldiers with machine guns arrived on the scene to accomplish the task of expropriation against the 00,000 Hereos, driving them from the Waterberg into the Omaheke desert where in iron secluson from all water the nation of the Herero has died from thirst. At least 40,000 human beings, men, women, children and all the cat-tle have perished upon the altar of Thus "Civilization" marching on with its three capital B's: Bible Brandy, Bullets" .-- Vorborte,

and interdependence of an infinite commission in labor life and love. For or fancles are in their kind as ments. The world's life has long been frozen and eclipsed by egoist fancies. but the orrinatime of Socialist fancy already opens a new literature and a

The first treats of the Socialist exianation of Darwin's fundamental propositions of the natural inequality of individuals, the struggle for life and the survival of the fittest.

The second, of Socialism as a conse

puence of Darwinism.

The third, of social evolution and in dividual liberty, evolution, revolution,

rebellion, violence. Fourth, sociology and Socialism.

There is also an appendix containing polemic with Spencer on the subject THE PEOPLE'S MARX. A popular ome of Karl Marx' "Capital". By Gabriel Deville. An elegant volume

of 295 pp. Cloth, regular price, \$1.50. Book sale price, 80 cents; by mail 95 cents. To understand clearly the reasons

which lie at bottom of the claims of the working class to "the full product of their labor", one must study Marx "Capital". But "Capital" seems hard to master for those who have no preliminary training in economy, and it is for those that Deville's book lifebeen written. The book follows "Capital" very closely, but it is written in a more accessible style, and is considerably condensed.

THE SILVER CROSS; OR THE CAR-PE' TER OF NAZARETH, By Eugene Sue, 16mo, 151 pp. Third Edition. Cloth, regular cents. Book sale price, 85 cents; by mail, 40 cents.

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TIQUE OF POLITICAL ECON-OMY. By Karl Marx. 313 pp. Cloth, regular price, \$1,50. Book sale price, 75 cents; by mail, 90 cents. This well known treatise on money is one of the most prominent of Marx' writings. It constitutes the basis upon shich Marx first hald down his funda-

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figures being too near zero, so that

they are brought into indicating posi-

tion before there is enough weight on

the scale, thereby resulting in the sys-

tematic short-weighting of the buying

public. The struggle for profits not

only result in adulteration of goods but

in the systematic reduction of their

minus the fimmy and dark lantern.

But why should the Toledo firm send

out bulletins and wax indignant over

this new form of capitalist theft? 'Is it

conscience smitten at the mean out-

rage or has it rejected faith in mir-

ncles? Neither, IT HAS SCALES FOR SALE, "Think of it!" The

Dayton company by its large sale of

scales diverts to its own pockets a

large volume of profits the Toledo com

pany would like to have for itself. It wants profits. So does the Dayton

The Toledo firm does not reject mir

acles. On the contrary it proposes to perform one that will surpass the feat

ing the patrons and beneficiaries of

purchase others that-will reduce their

will subscribe to none that will reduce

the amount of his fleecings. If the

Toledo firm can show them how hon-

how profit is always translated into

terms of morality in business swindles.

part of that systematic dishonesty that the rule of the capitalist class has

brought into the world. It will dis-

However much faith the

The motive is identical with

This is petty burglary

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A MODERN MIRACLE.

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both.

G. t Scm. thing for Nothing—Capitalist Firm Discovers How-"Think of It."

the Worker is in receipt of a cir- | placed on the chart of the scale, the cular sent out by the Toledo Computing Scale Co., of Toledo, O., which contains an expose of a fraudulent scale that is sold by a Dayton, O., firm. The circular is the fourth of its kind and es that "the newspapers thruout the country are now awakening to the alarming extent to which the buying public is being defrauded by the use of dishonest scales. With their support and with the assistance of the honest retail merchants of this country, the sale and use of dishonest scales will be suppressed."

Pollowing this are facsimile reproductions of news items and editorials from various journals thruout the are exposed as dishonest and the following circular of the Dayton company to the trade is, aside from testing the scales, emoted as evidence:

two pounds of pork loins at time cents per pound, retail them to your trade at the same price, and get your money back? We can on our gale and rake you a per cont profit besides. If your business amounts to \$10 a day in ories, we can earn you 30 assistance of the honest retail mercents in fractions you don't get now, schunts" to drive out the dishonest There cents a day means to buy this scale scales and buy their own. They pro-every 183 days. How long have you been pose to perform the miracle of induc-In Lasiness? How many have you bought in that the? Think of it—one scale lost every six months. Let our man prove this. every six months. Let our man prove this. It gives the butcher the odd fractions to which he is just y satisfied. This feature alone, in the average meat and produce market, will not only save the cost of scale in a short time, but in a large flucket will save elected three, which saving on the old pound-and-ounce scales, is entirely lost."

Perk loins bought at nine cents and sold at nine cents and make money! Yet there are some who doubt that God made everything out of nothing when "Christian gentlemen," as evi-dence of their faith, perform the mirthe circular advises, "think of it!"

his form of swindle is practised on | This contemptible pilfering is merely a large scale (no pun here) throug the country as the Dayton product has a large sale everywhere, and it is the small merchants and capitalists, the appear when the class who brought it "backbone of society" that are the and who profit by it is displaced by greatest customers. The scale referred the working class and wealth produced to is the Money Weight scale. The for the common good instead of for money value figures are wrongly private profit. Think of it!

MR. DOOLEY ON JAY GOULD.

who had succeeded be his own industhree an' th' carelessness.iv others in accumplatin' a modest fortune whin thim times. He was a popular man. His picture was printed often in th' pa-apers an' he was sometimes chased from his office to his name be his fellow citizens. He was a gr-reat rallthing about a railroad thrain from the authors-Erie, Wabash, un' wud say, th' conthrollin' spirit iv wan were very laughable.

ly thim gr-reat agents ly clvylization in this country a gr-reat cappytalist an' West so tight that they can't even squeat an' gives employment to thousands ly men like engineers, firemen, lobbyists switchmen, joodleyery, legisth' tax collector came ar-round. It lactures, lab'rers, an' mimbers iv was almost, ye might say, bloshin' at Coroners' joorles. He arly see th' Power ly th' Press, an' instead larnin' to tle a piston rod he studied printin' and became so good at it that he bad a press in his back office where he end be seen anny day or night in road man. Not that he knew nany- his shirt sleeves, runnin' off his favorfirin' an engine to sellin' peanuts, but, soury Passyfic. They were th' first Hinning, he was as me frind Jim Hill selered comic supplements, an' they

SOME CLERICAL TWADDLE.

Nowhere in modern life is self-sacrifice, and devotion to be seen as it is in the labor movement; for the labor movement is the only great movement of our time. And this devotion is not only, nor chiefly, among the leaders. among the fellows whose names and pictures are printed. As a general thing, however, the average labor leader is no fool. At least, he is not such a fool as to be taken in by the unctnous and transparent flattery in the last letter sent out by Mr. Charles Stelzle, labor lieutenant of the Presbyterian Church. This Mr. Stelzle sends communication every week to every labor paper in the country, and frequently this communication is printed, The aim is, of course, to try to tack the fortunes of a modern church-ianity on to the labor movement-in other wards, to get you to go to church.

This is the way Mr. Stelzle slobbers over the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention:

"They look like or campaigners these representatives of organized laber at the Minneapolis convention of ne American Federation of Labor. Quick and alert to the true inwardness of every matter presented to the convention in speech and resolution; the man who can fool them has not yet appeared. And what a safety-valve is that Executive Council! And what treupon it! When it seems impossible to settle a question on the floor of the convention, it is respectfully 'referred short weight scales to forego them and to the Executive Council, with power to act.' That the Council manages to keep from incurring the enmity of profit-taker may have in miracles he pretty nearly everybody, is a testimony to their state manship and their wisdom. It is more than that; it is an indication of the profound respect and loyalty to the rank and file of that est scales will "pny" they will see that it is better "morals" to use them. group of eleven men who are entrusted with such momentous interests. For-Then, perhaps, in purchasing the "bonest scales" they may find that they have been made of metal adulinfallible; for in this they give hope to the rest of us who sometimes make mistakes."--The Laborer, Dallas, Tex. terated with base alloy and thus learn

THE KAISER IS SCARED.

The Kaiser has again shown how chagrined he feels at the electoral successes already won by the Socialists. In the course of a rescript published on the working of the Labor laws of the empire, the War Lord takes the op-portunity to unburden his soul. "The pursuit of Labor Legislation", says be, is unfortunately, thwarted and hindered by a constant opposition coming from the very people who allege that they specially represent the interests of the working classes." However, the Socialists are not likely to be frightened by the Imperial balderdash. Speaking in the Reichstag, after the recent speech of Prince Von Bulow, Von Vollman asserted that Germany never stood in a worse position in home than in foreign affairs. One thing, however, is now certain, and that is that the Kalser won't venture to intervene in Russian affairs. He has already had sufficient sense to see that this would only set the Socialists aflame!

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GILLETTE'S OVATION.

Why Murderer of Working Girl is Re garded as a Hero.

The removal of Chester Gillette, the convicted slayer of Grace Brown, to Auburn prison last week, was characterized by scenes that throw light on the class bias that prevails regarding criminals. The crime for which Giliette was convicted was peculiarly atrocious because of the heartless indifference he displayed towards the appeals of his sweetheart made in let-ters to him. These were so pathetic and exhibited such a depth of feeling, and devotion that they were telegraph ed to and appeared in many of the great journals of Europe and few read them without tears. But they made no impression on Gillette, unle make him more determined to kill the

His trip en route to Auburn was a continuous evation. While at Syracuse thousands of people crowded the depot and vicinity. In the car a group of women jested and joked with the prisoner and thousands attempted to shake nis hand.

Why should this man, who showed bimself devoid of a single human attribute, be lionized and accorded a reception that is usually given only those who have won distinction in public were confined in the main to what is called the "better classes"-the profit mongers and "respectance" people in general. Grace Brown was a factory girl, the daughter of a proletarian. Gil iette was "sowing his wild oats" and that is considered "clever" waen interpreted in terms of the delicate capitalist morality that rules to-day. Grace Brown was his prey, a proletarian daughter who trusted him to her own undoing and her death. There were no thousands at Grace Brown's grave, this girl whose letters of lofty sentiment and endearment moved to tears and pity. The demonstrations were reserved for her slayer.

Had Gillette been one of those who had, by economic conditions, become an outcast and a tramp, and become brutalized by his nomad life, instead of seeking his hand these thousands would, no doubt, be bent on a lynching bee. Yet to outcast could have betrayed less human feeling or had less claims to leniency than the slayer of "Billy" Brown. Gillette had one claim and that alone was sufficient to atone in some degree for his crime and win for him an ovation. -hat was the bourgeois halo that hedges every libertine who sees in proletarian girls their legitimate prey.

Gillette will pay the penalty for his crime, but there is less resentment for him than if the act had been committed by one economically inferior. Seldom has the class character of the ruling code of morality been more glaringly exhibited than in the partiality shown the slayer of this Cortlandt factory girl.

"The only possible way to make people good is to create the requisite materialistic conditions," — Thomas Paine.

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ART AND DEMOCRACY.

There can never be diffused beauty -great art-in the world, until the people share it. You must have work ing people who can make beautiful things. Many people cannot be made to believe that during the so-called "dark ages", nearly everything that the people touched was made beautiful, even the kitchen things, which we now collect and hang in our houses as decorative objects. We cannot have the most beautiful things, unless the people have a share in it. Mr. Sargent has put into the Boston public library what he can never put on the wall of any private house, in The Apotheosis of Religion, for the benefit of the common people. When we content ourselves with the crumbs that we gather in the galleries, we are giving ourselves a stone in place of bread.— Prof. Charles Zeublin.

THE RISE OF CAPITAL

The bourgeoisle, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more collosal productive forces than have all preceding generations together. Subjection of nature's forces to man, machinery, application of chemistry to industry and agriculture, steam navigation, railways, electric telegraphs, clearing of whole continents for cultivation, canalization of rivers, whole populations conjuted out of the ground-what earlier century had even a presentiment that such productive forces slumbered in the lap of social labor? -- Communist Manifesto.

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Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall. Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Muttou St.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231 253
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II (German) 85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III—Cinbonse, 256 E. 86th St., 7:20 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 424 St., 8 p. m.;
Iiist. V—320 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—2011 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2011 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—2011 Third Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hail, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches to New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee merts second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the clubhouse, 206 E. 86th street, New York Cire. in the clue. York City.

UNITED EROTHERHOOD 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 S4th street. Arthur Gonne, 1992 Anthony Ave., Bronx, New York Citx, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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W.rkmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secre-

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

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PARTY NEWS.

Edwin J. Rohrer of Nevada, In., has been elected State Secretary.

The Socialist candidate for Mayor of Brockton, Mass., was first reported defeated by 146 votes. On claim of fraud by the Socialists, a recount of the bal-lot was taken on December 10th, which showed the Socialist candidate to have been defeated by 30 votes.

In Precinct No. 4, Minersville, Va., six votes were credited to the Socialist Party. Upon a recount being demanded, 27 were discovered.

Upon the initiative of Local Hagers town, a referendum has been submitted to the locals of Maryland on the question of holding a state convention for the purpose of forming a state or ganization.

A call for a special meeting of th National Executive Committee to assemble 10 a. m., Saturday, December 5, was issued by the National Secretary, under date of December 10. The purpose of the meeting is:

First.—The consideration of action t be taken in connection with the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone case. Second.— Methods of Organization for 1907. Third. -To advise with Frederic Heath repre-senting the National Plate Matter Com-mittee on questions relating to the work of said Committee. with Frederic Heath repre

The recommendations of the Finnish Socialists National Convention regarding the establishment of a National Finnish Translator's Office, and arrangements for the sale of national dues, direct to the translator on certerms provided the same is acceptable to the respective state committees, have been endorsed by National Executive Committee and the proposition has been referred for acto the state committees.

National Committeeman Schwartz of Pennsylvania has made the following motion, which will be submitted Dec.

I move that Jan. 22, 1907, be made the day, by the National Committee, on which the Socialist Party Locals of the United States be requested to commemorate th magsacre of our Russian comrades, and that the same day be used to make a united protest against the kidnapping of our Comrades Mover. Haywood and Petti-

Resolutions by the General Commit-

"That Local New York, Socialist Party, calls upon the National Secretary, to have a special representative on the ground for the purpose of supplying daily to the Socialist press the details of the trial and that Local New York piedge the sum of \$25 for the purpose of assisting in de-fraying this expense. Our delegates to the Moyer-Haywood Conference were also in-structed to bring this matter up at the meeting of the Conference so that additional funds for this purpose may be

The following comrades have de clined the nomination for the National Executive Committee since last report:

Thos. L. Buie, Denver, Colo.; O. F. Branstetter, Norman, Okia.; D. Burgess, Tacoma, Wash; W. J. Bell, Tyler, Tex.; Chaa A. Brannan, Goodland, Kana.; M. A. Brattland, Ada, Minn; J. Mahlon Barnes Chicago, Ill.; Geo. G. Cutting, Boston, Mass.: A. J. Dennis, Allentown, Pa.; Her-Stass. A. S. Dennis, Alentowa, Fr., Her-bert C. Davis, Gary, Fla.; D. L. Dunham, St. Adgustine, Fla.; J. Edward Dwyer, Lime, N. Y.: Maurice E. Eldridge, Chicago, Ill.: Sol. Fieldman, New York, Geo. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Conn.; Robert Gatherun, Gatewood, W. Va.: Wm. Glanz, Paterson, N. J.; Joseph Gallagher, Goshen, Ind.; W. L. Garver, Chillicothe, Mo.; Gertrude Breslau Hunt, Norwood Park, Iil.; John Hagel, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Cameron H. King, Jr., San Fran-cisco, Cal.; J. A. LaRue, Bessemer, Ala.; cisco, Cal.; J. A. LaRue, Bessemer, Ala.; Wm. Bross Lloyd, Chicago, Ill.; R. Maschke, Kingfisher, Okia.; J. G. Maat-tale, Virginia, Minn.; Chaa. H. Moyer, Ada Co. Jall, Boise, Idaho; Frank J. Mable, Chico, Mont.; A. D. Marble, Okiahoma City, Okla: Fred H. Merrick, Park. B. Osborne, Oakland, Cal.: James One re Haute, Ind.; Kate Richard O'Hare, les. L. T.: Frank P. O'Mare, Miles, I. T.: W. L. O'Neill, Laramie, Wyo; A. J. Pettigrew, Manatee, Fia.; Thos. J. Peach, Grand Rapids, Minn; C. C. Rolfe, Eric. Kana.; James M. Reilly, Jersey City, N. J.: Ed. Ruthven, Grand Rapids, Minn.; N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino, Cal.; E. L. Rieg. Heyburn, Idaho: John Sr. delphia, Pa.; Geo. H. Strobell, Newark, N. J.; Jesse D. Sciby, Helena, Mont.; E. L. Stevens, Gracemont, Okia.; Henry Lis-Ber, Memphis, Tenn.; Wm. A. Toole, Baitimore, Md.; Ferdinand Ufert, West Ho-boken, N. J.; Chas. Ufert, West Hoboken, N. J.; John G. Wanhope, Alleghany, Pn.

The following comrades have acceptecutive Committee since last report:

Oscar Ameringer, Columbus, Ohio; Iarion Banks, Winterset, Ia.; B. Berlyn, Oscar Ameringer, Columbus, Ohio; Marion Banks, Winterset, Ia.; B. Berlyn, Chicago, Ill.; May Beals, Maryville, Tenn.; O. H. Blase, Wichita, Kans.; Wm. Brown, Sheridan, Wyo.; Haldor E. Boen, Fergus Falls, Minn.; C. A. Berry, Joplin, Mo.; John Collins, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Chenoweth, Shelbyville, Md.; Jos. M. Coldwell, Brockton, Mass.; Joseph H. Dunbar, Neith Hartland, Vt.; Chas. Eacher, Chicago, Ill.; B. Feigenbaum, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis Gonziou, Charlerof, Pa.; A. F. Germer, Mt. Olive, Ill.; Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; Ben Hanford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. B. Hollenbaugh, Fostoria, Ohio; W. B. Hilton, Wheeling, W. Va.; Walter V. Holloway, Berkeley, Cal.; Ernest D. Hull, Naugatuck, Conn.; Geo. G. Hall, Dorchester, Mass.; Wm. H. Henry, Indianapolis, Ind.; Cloudsley Johns, Los Angeles, Cal.; Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, New York, N. Y.; S. A. Knopfinagel, Chicago, Ill.; John Kerrigan, Delins, Tex.; Dr. M. J. Konlikow, Roxhury, Mass.; L. W. Lowry, Little Rock, Ark.; Robert Lawrence, Clinton, Mass.; W. H. ins, Tex.
Masa: L. W. Lowry, Little Rock, Ark.;
Robert Lawrence, Clinton, Masa: W. H.
Robert Lawrence, Clinton, Masa: W. H.
McFall, Concord, N. H.; John Mackt,
Hibbing, Minn.; Word H. Mills, Dallas.

Flat River, Mo.; Hibbing, Minn.; Word R. Mills, Dallas, Tex.; G. W. O'Dam, Flat River, Mo.; Joseph M. Patterson, Chicago, Hi.; L. G. Pope, St. Louis, Mo.; T. E. Palmer, Kau-sas City, Mo.; Robert B. Ringler, Read-ing, Pa.; R. F. Ramp, Salem, Ore.; John M. Ray, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Tompkins Smith, Omaha, Neb.; Thomas A. Sladden, Portland, Ore.; John A. Snook, Elkhart,

int: Cans. M. Thomas Swinburn, Charleston, A. L. Smith, New Orleans, La. Va.; South Haven, Mich.; Hermon Titus, Seattle, Wash.; Joseph E. Voss, ckson. Tenn.; John H. Walker, Dan-Jackson, Tenn.; John H. Walker, Dan-ville, Ind.: John F. Willfams, West Plains, Mo.; G. W. Woodbey, San Diego, Cal.; G. W. Woodbey, San Diego, Cal.; Wiser, Mtshawaka, Ind.; Louis F. Weiss, Worcester, Mass.; D. Kissam Young, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. H. Zerbe, Harrisburg, Pa.

The following comrades have declined the nomination for National Secretary since last report:

Victor L. Berger, Milwankee Thomas L. Buic, Denver, Colo.; Geo. G. Cutting, Cutting, Boston, Mass.; James Graham, Helena, Mont.; John H Oklahoma City, Okla.; Morris Hilquit, New York, N. Y.; Wm. Mallly, New York, N. Y.; James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind.; Otto Pauls, St. Louis, Mo.; L. G. Pope, St. Louis, Mo.; James S. Smith, Chicago, Iil.; John Spargo, Yonkers, N. Y.; Wm.

Wilen, Negaunee, Mich. The following have accepted the nomination for National Secretary since last report:

W. Covington Hall, New Orleans, La.; Ida Crouch Hazlett, Helena, Mont.; H. M.

NATIONAL LECTURERS.

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of the State Committee. George H. Goebel: Washington, under the direction of the State Committee. M. W. Wilkins New Hampshire, under the direction of the State Con

The National Executive Committee was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Saturday, Dec. 15. Members present: Floaten, Kerr, Mailly, Simons, Towner, and Work. Absent: Bandlow. First subject under discussion: The Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone case.

Massachusetts.

At the regular meeting of Ward 7-9 Club, Joel Ranney spoke on "Socialism, from the Educators Viewpoint". The speaker is a breezy and interesting talker and an exceptionally original thinker. Sunday evening, Dec. 23, Robert A. Woods of the South End House will address the meeting, his subject, "Education, the Most Radical of all Reforms".

The Young Socialist's Club meets at 2 p. m. every Sunday at 88 Charles St. There was a large attendance last Sunday. Joseph Spero delivered the address and Miss Cole's singing was enjoyed by all. Comrades who can take part in the Socialist New Year's Tree Jan. 5, 3 p. m., are requested to write Agnes Wakefield, 91 Waltham St. Wreaths or evergreens will also be appreciated.

Thomas J. Lally, elected Socialist member of the Common Council of Salem, writes the "News" of that city denying the statement of that paper that he ran as an independent candi-He points out that both himself and Harry G. Wright ran as Socialists and the ballots so stated.

The Dorchester Socialist Club held its regular meeting Sunday evening, Dec. 9, at beadquarters in Gibson Hall, corner of Gibson and Adams Sts. Mr. J. Ferguson addressed the meeting on the failure of governments to cope with economic ills, and asserted that this defect was fundamental, His remedy was perfectly free competition. His opinions were met with sharp opposition from the audience. Socialists and non-Socialists corretzing him on practically the same lines.

Connecticut.

State Committee met Dec. 9 at New Haven, Comrade Voight Chairman and Applegate Secretary. A. W. Smith of New Haven and Alb. Newmaker, Rockville seated. Chairman refused motion to seat them, holding it unnecessary. Toomey protested. Voight resigned the chair and Hull elected in place. Previous motion to seat Smith and Newmaker carried. Bill of McKinney of \$1 for printing, Miss A. M. Hayden \$7.15 for typewriting and balance of Bussman bill for printing ballots ordered paid. Secretary's report: Received since last meeting, \$78.25; trict the city. Except in the case of Treasurer's report: Balance on hand, nationality branches, members will be Nov. 25, \$87.79; received Dec. 9, \$73.25; total, \$161.04; expenditures since Nov. covering their district. The districts \$79.72; balance on hand, Dec. 9, \$81.32. Report was accepted and re- 6, 7 and 8 east of Broad, 9 and 10; 7 ferred to auditors. A committee of and 8 west of Broad and 30; 11, 12, 13, two was appointed to canvas nomina- 14 and 16; 15 and 29; 17, 19 and 20; 18 tions for ney and Smith elected. Comrade Kirkpatrick ordered supplied with list 34 and 44; 25 and 45; 26 and 36; 27 and of local secretaries as requested. D. Social Democratic Society, was also granted a list. Decided that secretary of new Jewish branch in Hartford secure due stamps of the secretary of-Branch 8 until a local has been organ-Secretary was instructed to request Branch 8 to take immediate steps to organize a local. Application by Branches 32 and 37 of Ansonia for a charter for a local was granted. Proposition of a new typewriter machine was tabled. Committee to canvas nominations for National Committeeman reported as follows: S. E. Beardsby Shelton, Ansonia and Hartford; D. Hull, by Naugatuck; Win. Schieldge, by Mystic. Secretary was instructed to notify candidates and within five days send out ballots, the ferendum to close Jan. 13, 1907. Voted that term of office of National Committeeman shall begin as soon as

Ella Reeve Bloor urged members to consider the necessity of systematic organization. An organizer should nd a week or more in each place, or livide the work in districts, making a visit regularly at intervals. Members must feel the responsibility that rests them to co-operate with the organizer, to build up a strong organization. Lack of knowledge of the funda-mental principles of Socialism, ignoruncompromising Socialist the failure to realize the increasing intensity of the class struggle, are all responsible for the falling off of the a

the vote has been canvassed.

comes after election. Comrade Bloor also urged the development of solfamong Socialists themselves. abolishing language branches, dividing into branches only in territorial divi-

Replying to a Jewish comrade who said we could not "Americanize" or "Germanize" a Jew, she said that might be true, but we COULD and MUST socialize him and abolish the narrow national spirit. Next meeting

Pennsylvania

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. County Committee will meet Sunday, Dec. 23, 2:30 p. m. Quarterly dues stamps to be sold to party members at 10 cents each have been mailed to branch secretaries according to for the six months ending Dec. 31. Branches should remit to A. E. Wochele, county financial secretary. 21 Alpine Ave., Allegheny, before Jan. 31, The funds are used to defray railroad fare of delegates to the state convention. Branches are now voting on the men: postponing state convention until June, 1907 (in compliance with the primary laws), and the proposition of the "Appeal to Renson" to publish a special Pennsylvania edition. Returns should be made to the County Organizer on or before Dec. 24. The Organizer recommends that branches arrange meetings for the special purpose of explaining the necessity of organization. To carry on this work branches should communicate, by circular letter, with sympathizers, whose addresses can be secured from the secretary. Circulars can be printed at secretary's office free of cost. A "Delinquent Notice" is being prepared for members who are three months in arrears. Financial secretaries can procure them from the Organizer. A list of registered voters in Pitrsburg and legheny, residing in the vicinity of the branches, are being mailed to secretaries. They should be used to the advantage of the party.

PHILADELPHIA.

Twenty-three new memoers were admitted at the last meeting of the City Central Committee. Preparations are completed for the lecture of Hugh O. Pentecost of New York on the subject "Does Socialism Offer Freedom?" at Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown Sts., Friday, Dec. 21, at 8 p. m. Ten thousand copies of a leaflet entitled "Whose Business Is It?" nave been ordered and will be on hand at the Pentecost lecture or thereafter at headquarters. The leaflets deal with the street railway and filtration scandals.

The Study Class in Socialism under the able direction of Comrade Beaumont Sykes is bound to result in rais ing the intellectual plane of the movement. Comrades and friends are invited to join the class, which meets every Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at Logan Hall, 1305 Arch St.

At Logan Hall. Ella Reeve Bloor will lecture Sunday evening, Dec. 23. Subject: "Child Labor". Lucien Sanial has been engaged for two lectures Dec. 29 at Labor Lyceum and Dec. 30 at Logan Hall. Comrade Sanial is strongly fortified with statistics and will speak from a purely educational point of view. Information is desired to complete data as to trade unions. Comrades should inform headquarters what union they belong to, when and where it meets, name and address of secretary. Comrade Wait acknowledges the following donations to the Free Speech Defense Fund: Wood Carvers' Union, \$3: German Orchestra Union, \$2: List 218, \$1.15; List 51: \$1: total, \$7.15. Donations should be sent to Marcellus Wait, Room 10, 1305 Arch St. In the canvas of the Organization Committee to have members back in dues pay up, the general complaint was negligence. The canvas was productive of good results. The Organization Committee is preparing to redisexpected to affiliate with the branch National Committeeman, and 31; 21 and Falls of Schuylkill; 22 and 42 north of Olney; 23 and 41; 24. -0; 28, 32 and 37 south of Lehigh; 33, 37 north of Lehigh and 43 south of Luzerne; 38 except Falls of Schuylkill, 42 south of Olney and 43 north of Lu-

> The following resolutions were adopted by the local:

Resolved, by Local Philadelphia, that we condemn the plan of campaign con-ducted in the congressional district in which William H. Dettery was the candidate as contrary to Socialist tactics, some of the literature disseminated advertising the man and totally ignoring the Party;

Resolved, further, that the action of the State Committee in selecting Joseph J. O'Brien for organizing purposes, without consulting the locals which had previously employed him, was ill-advised, and the ding of money to him to conduct the campaign was contrary to Socialist as there is an organization in Luzerne County and the organization is entitled to control all propoganda in its

Resolved, further, that we call upon the State Committee to exercise greater dis-cretion in spending the Party's money so that the fundi-raised for a Socialist cam-paign will not be squandered in oid party campaign methods, resulting in a split vote of over 4,000 in a total vote of 5,000 and discrediting the uncompromising tac-tics of the Socialist Party.

Comrade Bloor was to be tried Tuesday, but the District Attorney submitted a bill-that is, declared he would not prosecute further. The case falls, and it is likely that all further cases will take a similar course.

Washington.

State Secretary Burgess has sent out circular containing statement of It was decided that the Organizer

vote and for the relaxation that John Cloak that officials of the street should write the Russian branch of the railway company of Beilingham had | 2d A. D. that unless it settles its finaninformed him Comrade Titus was doing good work for the company in opposing municipal ownership and offering him (Cloak) work of the same kind statement and asks Comrade Cloak to name the witnesses and requests the State Committee to select a comrade to accompany Titus and Cloak to the railway office to ascertain the truth The State Committee has selected Comrade Burns of Tacoma.

Charter was granted to Lopez and John and Jacob Anderson were admitted as members at large. State Organizer Herman's monthly report for November shows he held twelve meetings in November; had large and tentive audiences; collected \$25.30; sold literature and buttons to amount of \$3.45; total income, \$28.75; total expenses, \$16.16; balance on hand Dec.

Here and There,

Socialists thruout the country will sympathize with Comrades Eugene and Theodore Debs in the loss of their father, Jean Daniel Debs, at Terre Haute last week. Seven months ago the motner died. Comrade Debs had been very feeble for a number of years, being 76 years old at the time of his death. He was buried at Terre Haute, the service closing with the rendition of the "Marsellaise", his favorite hymn.

Jack London started on his seven years' trip around the world on Dec.

New York State.

Tuesday, Dec. 11. Members present were: Slobodin, Phillips, Chase, Fur-Paulitsch, Guntz, Solomon, and Schaefer. Slobodin was elected chairman. Several communications dealing organization matters were read and acted upon. The constitution adopted at the state convention was ratified and the State Secretary instructed to issue a call for the election of State Committeemen from the variour organized counties under the provisions of the new constitution. Agitation and organization work was considered at length. State Secretary Chase stated the conditions in the state as he had found them, and made recommendations regarding the future work of the committee. Chas. Vander Porten and Sol Fieldman were present and gave their opinions what was necessary to put the state in a better organized condition. It was decided that during the winter months, organizers should be sent thru the state to devote as much time in each place as necessary to place the organizations in good shape. It was decided to send State Secretary Chase thru the state for three months, meeting locals and speaking on organizainstructing members in organization matters and gathering such information as will be valuable to organizers and speakers who are later sent out thru the state. He was given 50 copies of The Worker each week to certain individuals and follow up by visiting them and securing their subscription. It was decided that a leaf-Issued for general distribution thru the state, dealing with matters of interest to workingmen and that the state constitution be printed booklet form. Comrade Lee was invited to attend the next meeting of the committee to discuss with the committee the needs of Tne Worker. The next meeting of the State Committee will be held on Friday, Dec. 28 Local secretaries should bear in mind that all nominations for National Committeemen should be in the hands of the State Secretary on or before Jan. 1.

ROCHESTER. Mrs. W. W. Armstrong will lecture

at the Labor Lyceum, City Hall, Sunday, Dec. 23, at 3 p. m. Subject. "Probation Work Among the Adult Women

New York City.

The next meeting of the General Committee of Local New York will of Socialism by readings, lectures, and talist state and he justly condemned take place on Saturday. Dec. 22, 8 discussion, and efforts will be made to it as "The Coming Slavery." In so p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth St. This will be the last meeting of the present General Committee, and as matters of importance will be discussed at this meeting every delegate is requested to attend.

At the Executive Committee meet-

ing on Monday, Dec. 17, 23 applications were accepted and referred to the General Committee. E. P. Robinson was seated as delegate from the Bronx Agitation Committee in place of W. C. Burgwald, resigned. Delegate from the First Agitation Committee was absent, Yorkville and Bronx delegates reported that they are making arrangements for a series of lectures to be delivered in the district. Yorkville will hold tures on Sunday afternoons at the La-bor Temple, and the Bronx in the evenings at Metropolis Hall. In the Bronx in addition to the lecture course of the Agitation Committee, the Assembly Districts are also planning for ctures. The Organizer reported the Moyer-Haywood Conference and the arrangements made for collecting funds and holding meetings in behalf of the imprisoned officials of the W. F. of M. Letters were sent to all sub divisions of the local requesting them to consider advisability of monthly leaflets for distribution every month also to state number of "cauvassers cards" and "letters to the enrolled voters" they need. Jos. Wanhope and Alexander Jonas will speak at the Commune Celebration of the local. Comrade Pick reported that he had visited the Russian branch of the 2d A. D. and found an attendance of about 50 and that most of them did not pay dues. He beseved the branch will soon straighten out its financial entanglements and advised the committee to give them reasonable times, cial affairs with the local within 30 days the General Committee will be asked to revoke the charter. The Organizer's selection of H. L. Slobodin and John C. Chase to represent the local at the Gershuni reception was endorsed. The Organizer was instructed to order from the National Secretary 1,000 pamphlets by J. M. Patterson. Thos. Crimmins, in benair of the Printers' Socialist Club, asked for financial assistance. The club makes propaganda in the printing trades in Greater New York. It was decided to donate the sum of \$20. The following resolu tion was adopted and referred for approval to the General Committee:

That Local New fork will not accredit any representative to any gathering unless upon official invitation. except in cases of emergency when the Organizer may act in behalf of the party.

"No subdivision shall have the right to send any delegate to any affair as

representative of the party."

The Comrades of the West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth Ave., will give, an entertainment and house party New Year's Eve. A program has been outlined and a pleasant evening assured to those that attend.

Leonard D. Abbott will lecture at West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth Ave., Sunday, Dec. 23. Subject: worky and the Proletarian Spirit in Literature."

The Sunday evening lecture at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 West 125th St., on Dec. 23, will be by Miss Frances Gill. Subject: "The Word of the The State Committee held a meeting Believer."

The members of Comrade Sempers' class in composition and rhetoric at the Rang School expect to have a social gathering with their friends on Saturday evening, December 29. Some of the work written during the term will be read and attractive music is promised. A more complete announcement will be made in The Worker next week. An additional hour will be given next term to the study of English authors.

Leonard D. Abbott will lecture at the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, Dec. 21, 8 p. m. Subject; "The Spirit of Revolt in Modern Drama".

At the special meeting of the 17th-19th (old 21st) A. D. held Friday, Dec. 14, a motion to form two separate organizations was carried. The next regular meeting will be held on Friday, Dec. 21, at Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th St., when officers and delegates for the separate districts will

Thaddeus B. Wakeman will lecture for the Manhattan Liberal Caub Friday, Dec. 21, 8 p. m. Subject: "What Would Thomas Paine Now Say to the

The 13th-15th A .D. will hold their last meeting of this year Friday, Dec. 21, 8 p. m., at West Side Headquarters. 588 Eighth Ave. New officers will be elected and members in arrears are requested to pay up, as financial secretaries must report good and bad standing members to the Organizer. Dues have been increased to 25 cents begin-

Albert Mordel will lecture for the Socialist Literary Society at 237 E. Brondway, Sunday, Dec. 23, 8 p. m. Subject: "Paganism and Modern Lit-Subject: erature."

A regular meeting of the 6th A. D. will be held at 255 E. Fourth St., Friday, Dec. 21, 8 p. m. Election of officers and delegates will be held.

During the last campaign a number of women of the Ninth Congressionas District temporarily organized for the supporting the Socialist purpose of candidate, Morris Hillquit, That organization, known as the "Socialist Women's Campaign League", has reorganized under the name "Women's Socialist League", and already counts n membership of thirty. A constitution has been adopted with a preamble indorsing the Socialist Party and its platform. The tendency of this organization is to propagate the theories reach women on the East Side to doing he believed he was making an whom the truth of our doctrines is alive. The Women's Socialist League appeals to the women readers of The Worker to co-operate with us. Those interested should address Florence Margolies, care Howell Printing Co., 55 W. Third St.

BROOKLYN.

Adolph Benevy will speak at Silver Hail, 315 Washington St., Sunday evening, Dec. 23, on "MCM::CMC, The Problem of the Age."

Prof. D. E. Tobias will lecture at Dav's Hall, 54th St., corner Third Ave., Sunday, Dec. 23, 8 p. m. ject: "The Mission of Socialism". Readers of The Worker in Bay Ridge, West End and South Brooklyn are invited to attend. Rev. A. L. Wilson will lecture at

Hart's Hall, Sunday, Dec. 23, 8 p. m. Subject: "Socialism Essential to Furmer Practical Progress of Christian-Comrade Wilson was compelled to resign his former pastorate and estab..sh a separate one because of his opinions. Comrades will regret to learn that

Mrs. Leah Boudin, wife of Comrade L. B. Boudin, died Tuesday afternoon at Liberty, N. Y. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon from the residence at 347 Bradford St., Brook

RECEPTION FOR COM-RADE GERSHUNI.

in honor of Gregory Gershunl at Grand Central Palace, Friday evening Dec. 21. Tickets can be had at the the "Forward." 177 East East Broadway.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power the maintain and profit by an industrial system, which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such libertles as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the same of free in They have been selzed upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have beene the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign tious and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to pay. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or a vote in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the state of the suffrage as to the property of the common good.

self or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By maxing these economically dependent upon tiself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into service submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual Our political institutions are also being used as the destrovers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each than was one of the fairhs upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life. to become possessors in the means of life.

In the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is thru the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds seciety in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny spevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the

and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

ing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist Party, we piedge our fidelly to the principles of internstional Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are aeparated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most remote places of the earth, increase projected and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, increasing the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition industry and finance are no longer national but interintional, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the socialed particultisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the straggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a

the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of literest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working and producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses ishor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty and physical and intellectual misery for its portion. The fact that these world classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

be clearly drawn, does not change the fact
of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private
ownership of the means of employment, or
the tools of production. Wherever and
whenever man owned his own hand and
tools, and by them produced only the
things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the
making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even
thousands, enters into almost every article

can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon seciety for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is siready struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appulled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trade unlong, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes is the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The

chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all mations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the mation for the common good of all its citizons. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depending and in the common depending on the common depending the c

sation of society.

Sociatism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the

open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may selze every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Farty piedges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated trantion of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop, for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage of men and women, municipal home meles, and these

from the workshop: for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice: for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage of men and women, municipal home role, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capital ist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We inv upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one created of the Co-operative Commonity and the context of the context o

ON YOUR KNEES, DOG.

Herbert Spencer's conception of Socialism was the increasin, control and management of industry by the capiindictment against Socialism when Socialists everywhere concede and never understood the purpose of modern Socialism, that is the transformation of government from autocratic capitalist control to popular control and administration of industry by the working class in the interests of

That capitalist control of public powers is slavery for the workers is again amply demonstrated in an incident that has stirred the workers in England and which may form the basis of an inquiry by the Socialists in Parliament. We quote as follows from "London Justice": "It may be, perhaps, too much to

hope that the brutal sentence passed upon Stoker Edward Allen Moody by the Portsmouth court-martial will be revised or reduced, but certainly that sentence calls for the strongest possible protest, and is not at all likely to increase the popularity of a service which is, by no means too popular even now. We hear a great deal about our glorious British Navy, and the fighting qualities of those monstrous engines of destruction, our modern battleships. Little thought, however, is given to the unfortunate but for whose labor the mightiest battleship would be but an inert mass of useless machinery.

A man of war is too often made a floating hell for her crew by some A reception and ball will be given overhearing despot of deck; but the stoke-hold of a man-ofwar is a hell all the time, even under the best conditions. these conditions sometimes become Broadway, or at the "Wahrheit," 153 that men are driven to suc de as the only means of escaping from them. Party.

It is monstrous that men subject to such conditions should be the victims of the petty class tyranny of upstart officers, who hardly know their own duties, vet are given absolute control insolence to which the men are subjected by their officers was exemplified by the insulting order which was the cause of the disturbance for which poor Moody has been so brutally punished.

"Down on your knees, you dog,' is a nice sort of order for an 'officer and a gentleman,' to give to one of the 'hearts of oak' that man the ships of the British Navy. We forebore to comment on the case when the circumstances were first published, because, in spite of a somewhat extensive knowledge of the offensive arrogance of the class from which naval officers are drawn, we could scarcely think one of them would have gone quite so far. It is now on record, however, that it is customary for British officers to order their men to their knees, as dogs, and that any one resenting such treatment is liable to five years' penal servitude. There should be a great rush of recruits after this. Three cheers for the Re-White and Blue!" !"

WENTWORTH TO DEBATE.

The Portland, Me., Economic Club, an organization similar to the Boston Economic Club, composed of several hundred middle class business and professional men of Portland, has invited Franklin H. Wentworth to attend its first monthly dinner, which is to be given Saturday evening, Dec. 22, and to discuss "the memore of organized wealth to republican institutions". Opposed to Comrade Wentworth will be Prof. John Graha a Brooks of Harvard and Edward J. Rich, a prominent New England attorney.

Now is the time to join the Socialist

CHRISTMAS BELLS AND PRISON CELLS.

By Hebe.

will recall that particularly dramatic prison for having beaten the man who oused his wife. It is Christmas eve, but the prisoner is not aware of it is lying on the floor of his cell thinking of his loved ones with whom he cannot communicate, thinking of dr wretched poverty and of their great misfortune. Suddenly he is roused from his sad meditations by pealing of bells that ring out loud and clear upon the cold winter's night. At first he cannot grasp the meaning those bells; but then all at once it dawns upon him that it is Christmas eve, and with the recognition the flood-gates of memory are opened and ne breaks down in passionate grief. He recalls the Christmas eves of his happy, distant childhood. He recalls more recent Christmas eves spent in midst of his family, when in spite of the bitter struggle for their daily bread, they still were contented and happy in each other's love; and then he compares it all to the awful tragedy of this Christmas and is overhelmed by the weight of his sorrow. But at the same time a feeling of hatred awakens with him against a brutally unjust society, against the capitalistic society which has driven him, the enrnest, honest worker, deeper and deeper into misfortune, which holds him a prisoner now while his loved ones may starve and, moreover, as if to mock his grief, peals its Christmas bells above him.

Perhaps similar thoughts will come this Christmas eve to our three brave comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. They too will be confined in prison cells while above them Christmas bells are pealing. They too are victims of capitalistic society that has driven them deeper and deeped into misfortune. Their lot is even more tragic than the lot of Jurgis Rudkus, for they are absolutely innocent and free from guilt. They have not even made use of the force of a powerful fist to avenge themselves upon an enemy and persecutor. Their only crime consists of having been loyal to the cause of labor, in having dared to act as leaders of their exploited class in the unequal struggle of right against might. But in the state of Idaho where a most embittered war was being waged between capital and labor, some one committed a horrible, useless murder. The murdered man was one from the capitalists' camp. Who the murderer was no one knew and no one knows to this day. In th camp of the laboring class everyone knew then as well as they know it now that the three men who have been accused of complicity in the crime were innocent beyond the of doubt. The leaders of organized labor are no murderers. Men trained in the lofty and ennobling principles of Socialism, detest and condemn anarchy and brutal force in all its forms, Organized labor possesses other, better, more 'effective weapons than bombs. It does not attempt to destroy individuals, but to alter conditions. So how could Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have any share in a mad, unreasoning crime? They were battling against the capitalists of the whole country. What difference could the life or death of one man make to them? But a victim had to be found, and the Aparchists of capitalism, they who have no conscience, no regard for justice, no respect for truth, could find no more suitable victims than those three men who have been leaders of their class

The blow struck against them, was a blow aimed at the heart of the organized working class. Therefore the were seized by those in power, con trary to legal enstoms and traditions. and foreibly dragged at night from their own state into the state in which the crime has been committed. Therefore they have been confined in prison for almost a year. Therefore they have appealed in vain for instice to highest judiciary power of the land, for the United States Supreme Court also personities and represents the autocraey of capitalism. Now they are awaiting their trial. They know that their lives are at stake, They know that the same capitalistic society that has imprisoned them without proof is going to hang them without proof, unless the organized workers of the whole country rise as man in an irresistible storm of protest, and fight, fight, fight till the last breath, for the lives of their com-

will occupy the minds of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in their lonery prison cells, on Christmas eve, while Christmas bells thruout the country will ring in the holiday of Christian love, while in all the churches of the land the ministers of God will speak; 'Peace on earth; good will to men' There can be no "peace on earth" while power tramples upon justice. There can be no "good will to men" as long as there is a class of oppressed and a class of oppressors. It was the blind, mad hatred of the ruling classes that crucified Jesus. It is the same blind, mad hatred of the ruling classes that would make martyrs of Moyer, Haywood, and Petithons

There will be no merry Christmas elther among those who are near and

Those who have read Upton Sin-clair's dramatic novel, "The Jungle," be among their bereaved families, in their forsaken homes! Picture the chapter which shows us the hero. grief of those who have so long been Jurgis Rudkus, confined in a Chicago | waiting and hoping for their release. and who must now consider the awful possibility of never again beholding them in their midst. O ye working men and women from the shores of Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific, we implore you, think of them when you are happy among your dear ones this Christmas! Think that you must never, not for one minute, be come oblivious of their fate, that you must remember your suffering comrades in your fleeting hours of happiness as well as in your long days of tell and sorrow! For their cause is yours. The same fate may befall any of us at any time. There is not a man among us who may not have to go to prison for his convictions, as the class struggle in this country is becoming more and more embittered. There is not a woman among us who may not have to give up her father or her brother, her husband or her son, as a

martyr to the common cause. We are about to face the long awaited, dreaded decision. In January the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will probably take place. Therefore let us gather all our forces, Therefore let us concentrate all our energy upon the great task that is be fore us. All the joys and sorrows of our personal lives must be of secondary importance now. For the present we have only one aim, one object, one duty-to fight, fight, fight for the lives of our three brave comrades until the victory is ours.

FLEECING THE FARMER.

A great deal of fuss is being stirred un lately because of the inquiry of a commission into the relations of the Grain Exchange to the elevator companies and of the latter to the farmers or wheat producers. It has been sought to prove that the Grain Exchange, being an organization consisting of all or nearly all the controlling factors in the different elevator companies, to the exclusion of anybody else, was a combination in restraint of trade and existed contrary to the statute law of Canada. However, the Grain Exchange was able to make out a good case that they were not a monopoly, although the buying price of wheat given out from the central quarters was adhered to by the agents of the various elevator companies thruout the whole wheat district; in fact its nature was claimed by some to be almost philanthropic in that it was a beneficient institution that "filled the gap" between producer and consumer. The farmers need not sell to the elevator companies as they can demand cars in which to ship their wheat which will then command the prices paid at Fort William and Port Arthur, less the freight. But beyond this point they must inevitably loose control of their wheat, unless they happen to own a fleet of steamers and other facilities to carry it to the eastern markets-which none known to

the writer do. However, the farmers are more in clined to kick about being robbed by the particular practices in the actual dealing in or sale of wheat than because of the real and fundamental weakness of the farmers' positionthat of the possessor of private or in-dividual property, which is tributary to and overshadowed by those mighty capitalist properties, the railways, devators and grain-carrying facilities which stand between the farmer and his market and who because of this are in a position to take the cream of the results of the farmers' industry

and labor. Often a farmer will hear that the price of wheat is up and will bring n a hundred bushel or so to the elerators, only to find that the price has suddenly dropped. Sometimes the own account until the price of wheat goes up, when he will transfer it at an advance to the company for whom howl that he has been robbed of difference. This is on a par with the contention of the wage laborer that he is being robbed because he doesn't get more wages.

which are pulpebly nobody's fault but their own, yet a great many farmers are beginning to get a grasp of the intent and meaning of capitalist property and the program and object of the Socialist movement which aims at its overthrow. It takes no abnormal amount of mental acumen to grasp the fact that the "fat man" trenched behind the ownership and shipping facilities is in a fundamentally stronger strategic position than the lean farner who is "entrenched" behind the ownership of a plow, a plot of land and some grain which is rom 2,000 to 5,000 miles away from its market.-Proletary, in Winnipeg Voice.

Secretary Bonaparte of the pays department has been making so many speeches about prosperity that many of the employees in the department have come to believe him serious and are petitioning for increases of wages per cent or thereabouts.-Cleveland Citizen.

You are a Socialist? Join the Social. dear to the imprisoned men. How ist Party, Help Socialism grow.

YOU WILL FEEL BAD BUT YOU WON'T GIVE UP

By Horace Traubel.

That's what I say to you to prepare you for delays and disasters Love has its ups and downs. But the total of love is an ascent. When the elections go to the other man you will not envy him his victory. You will see that defect may be one form of success. I don't have any sorrows to waste on the great cause. I have only joy in the great cause. Joy m its advances. In its retreats. Joy even in its eclipses and treacherles. I know what our work is coming to. I am hot fooled by adversity. The world is not going to stay where it is. It is going to move on. It is moving on. It is moving the way of the commune. Whether it goes a little slower or a little faster does not in the long run matter. Only one thing matters. Your loyalty matters. My loyalty matters. Our progress is bound to be slow. We will not compromise our case. We will not shift our ground. If we wanted office more than we wanted truth we could get immediate returns. If we cut off a little here and put on a little there we could sneak our way into We don't want to fool the Nor do we want the people to fool us. We don't want the people to vote with us until they are convinced. We don't want them to vote us simply to hit somebody else. We don't want the vote of a club but the vote of an idea. An idea is club enough for us. I am not as auxious to go fast as to go right. We have ammunition and food for a long march. I am willing to let the hurryers go ahead. They generally go wrong or get tired. I take my time and keep on. When I arrive somewhere I arrive there for good. I don't want to move about and around. I want to move on. I know we get into the shadows. And the shadows may be chill. But the shadows, too, are part of the process. So are your tears, So are disease and sacrifice and starva-I recognize their rights and their potent good and ill. But I do not let them stand in my way. Opposition never hurts the man who knows what to do with it. Never hurts the man who can make it a help towards his own end. I enjoy my falls, They give me a firmer foot for the I know just where to place Journey. I know just where to place giing towards you in their weakhtess. Rockefeller. I don't feel sore about You will feel bad but you won't give him. He can be made use of. Are up.

You will feel had but you won't give | you inclined to throw him down or away? Don't do so. Make him affirmative. He is not dead vice. We car make him live virtue. I am so impressed with our own inevitability that I want to recognize his. I say to Rockefeller and his like wherever and whoever they are. You don't know it but you are the evangels of the commune. I go about crying the loudest cry of hospitality. There are to be no outcasts in my world. Wrong will be outeast. Injustice will be outeast, Starvation and too much will be outcast. But all the souls of all the men and women and children and animais of the earth will remain. I am getting indifferent concerning the system we are about to shed. I am so absorbed in the new that is just to come that I am almost oblivious to the old that is just about to pass. The world

is to change its skin. I do see forces that try to hold it back. But I see other forces. I see forces that are bound to take it forward. The reac tion will not pull too far. The acvance will not come too soon. elements of the revolution are gathering themselves together. They come slow but they come strong. They are elements of passion sobered by ete-ments of philosophy. They are not blind protest. They are illuminated rebellion. They are not going, they don't know where. They have their eyes wide open. They see way ahead. They are as clear about the end as about the beginning. It is natural that such a crusade should allow many ephemeral pilgrimages to pass it. But long after the momentary uprisings have been dissolved this perpetuated gospel will fly its immortal standards. I never feel either envious or sore when I see the mob. For I can see the mob become the people. And the people are invincible. Many griefs must be suffered meanwhile. But the people will emerge. Be patient with the postponements. The ideal may be put off. It will never be destroyed. We must go far down in humiliation before w can go far up, in pride. The child will grow into the adult. The mob will grow into the people. I am sure of you, you my brothers, who are already matured. I am sure you can wait in your strength for those who are strug-

"WHO WILL DO THE DIRTY WORK?"

By James Oneal.

Socialism," is the question asked by those who have managed to shift their share of labor on to others who cannot avoid the double task. The question, impudent of itself coming from those who do no useful work at all, might be rightly answered by suggesting that | tons! they would find it congenial and necessary for their health to do thier own dirty work when there is no slave class to force doing it for them. think it the heighth of impudence for any of these to urge the workers tomaintain capitalism on the ground that it will relieve parasites of the task of looking after their own dirt. And impudence becomes an insult when they insist-that others do it for them.

But even here the industrial and mechanical progress made in other fields, the slower, has demonstrated that the distasteful work can be mostly done by electricity and machinery once an incentive is given the inventor to solve the problem. The only incentive under capitalism for improved methods in doing the world's work is whether the change will be cheaper to the capitalists than the employment of work-

ers at a given task If it is cheaper to exploit buman befail. It is not necessary that a given rooms with works of artinvention shall lighten toil or make it more pleasant for the worker. The chief consideration is will it render more service at a cheaper cost than hired labor? The workers are not considered at all. In fact many machines have come into use that fill this capitalist requirement and yet have multiplied the dangers to life for those who must tend them.

That cheapness is the sole consideration is well illustrated by the absence of mechanical development in the sweating trades and the domestic work of women. The sweading trades are pointed to as a case or parrested devel-The development here has been checked, or "arrested", because no cheaper mechanical substitute has been found for the exploitation of women. If human welfare was the controlling motive in society, these callings would not be "arrested" at & stage of development where human

There is on exhibition at one of the large department steres in this city an eléctrical display which is suggestive of what can be done in the way of substituting mechanical appliances to do the "dirty work" when human welfare is the chief motive in industry.

Here a model kitchen has been fitted up with electrical appliances to perform most of the drudgery that make woman's work in the "home" a life of There is the electric fan that dis singles the stifling heat and odors of the kitchen; the electric oven abolishing the dirt and care of the stove; selfheating and adjustable from and tubs for laundry work with the water heated to any temperature desired by an electric coil; the automatic ice box and refrigerating machine with the capacity adjusted to the requirements

"Who will do the dirty work under | to a minimum; portable electric candles that dispense with the dangerous and smutty oil lamps of the home and many other devices that transform the kitchen from a place of drudgrey into a studio of art and all set in motion by merely pressing the necessary but-

From the kitchen one passes to another room to find the bed heated with electric bags to any temperature desired; heat radiators for the room; electric massage and shaving devices, foot warmers and other useful appliances that abolish dirt and save human effort. Here is the answer to the snobs and shirkers that want others to be their scavengers and who support capitalism that makes employ ment dirty and repulsive.

But even this model kitchen cannot be realized in the homes of the workers or even those of moderate means, because of its expense. Nor can it come in general use in the homes of the capitalist class, for it is cheaper to exploit hired help than to incur the expense of an électric kitchen. Som few of this class may, and, no doubt will, take advantage of it. Not for the purpose of making the task of ings, an invention, however good, will the same reason that they store their tions display.

> Here is a boon for working women that with further improvements would make the tasks in the home a work of joy, but which will se witheld from them so long as the capitalist system It, like the sweating trades, must remain a case of "arrested development", arrested because human welfare must be supordinated to the profit motive of a ruling class. Inven ive genius would, no donbt, long ago have solved the problems implied in the doing of "dirty work" (as it has in most all other industrial vocations), were it not that capitalist interests in

> If in spite of a hostile economic incentive such progress can be made in practically abolishing "dirty work" in the home, what may not mankind do in similar callings when society is released from the economic hlight of capitalist rule? There is no reason whatever why invention should not transform every repulsive vocation into one in which human beings will take pleasure in their work, when wealth is produced with the view of promoting the health and happiness of all. There is no beauy, no art, no life for the workers at the joyless tasks in mine, mill and factory to-day.

A society that will give control of industry to those that perform the useful work of the world will provide the strongest spur for them to reduce un pleasant tasks to a minimum and make the factory, workshop and home thing of beauty and joy forever". What the capitalist class cannot do th working class will do when it makes industry common property and thru popular control administers it for the welfare of all. This consummation of a given household; automatic electric sweeper reducing dust and work ariumph of the Socialist movement.

THE "MUCK RAKER"

Invades the President's Office-Roosevelt's Honesty vs. Roosevelt's Acts -"Safe and Sane" Cabinet Change.

The "muck rakers" that have been uncovering some of the graft and rottenness that is inseparable from capitalist politics, have, with a single exception, restrained themselves from implying that these conditions could in any way implicate President Roosevelt. In prosecuting their work they have traced some of these practises dangerously close to the executive office and then gave up the scent. One writer in a series of articles devoted to the Senate and "denouncing" some senators for their position on certain bitis, found that they were in accord with the president. Respect for the august person of that functionary made necessary some apologetic ex-planation of this anomaly. The president's one time endorsement of Addicks is a case in point. The promotion of Cortelyou to the treasury in face of the fact that the latter received stolen funds from the insurance swindlers, is another. However much Roosevelt might fracture his professions with his acts, his high position has left him immune to the attack of the "muck rakers".

But his action in discharging the negro troops in Texas, his request for absolute power of discharge in the navy, his intriguing with an ecclesi astical power, all this has produced a reaction against him, and the "muck rakers" may now take courage and tell the truth. The truth, tho timid, hesitating, partial, and still apologetic as when they invented explanations of shady transactions and peculiar deals in the past. This is a poor substitute for the frank and open truth of the Socialist press, but it is at least more honest and sincere.

That recent events have inspired some of these writers with more courage is evident from an article in "Ridgway's" of last week by Charles E. Russell on "The Retirement of Mr. Hitchcock." We quote from it as follows:

Continually Theodore Roosevelt says the good word: continually he does the thing that makes his word seem a feeble

and foolish thing.

No man could speak with more eloquence of the need to restrain predatory wealth; again and again he does the thing that delights and comforts pre-To have Ellhu Root in datory wealth. the Cabinet, to have Mr. Morgan's part-ner for Assistant Secretary of State, to have a reactionary for Attorney General and George B. Cortelyou for Secretary of the Treasury-what more could be asked of the best friend of the Rockefellers and

Nothing except to be rid of Ethan Allan Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior and tireless prosecutor of the land thieves. So now that is to be done. On March 4 Mr. Hitchcock will retire from the Cabi-

Mr. Hitchcock seemed to be a sur vival of a type occasionally found years ago who believed that the honesty Roosevelt talks of should be an actuality. Accordingly he secured the indictment of nearly 500 persons for land frauds and so far has secured the conviction of eighty-nine. Some of the respectable thieves belonged to the Standard Oil crowd and Governor Higgins wrote Roosevelt in their behalf. He in turn sent the lester to Hitchcock and to the surprise of the strenuous one, the Secretary made the Higgins' appeal public. Hitchcock seemed to take his job too seriously and now he is to retire and, fitting enough, James H. Garfield, who whitewashed the beef trust, is to take his place. "An' there ye a-are," as Mr. Dooley said.

BROOKLYN MOYER-HAYWOOD CONFERENCE.

The Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Brooklyn is again active have Brooklyn do its share in this campaign for justice. Every labor or-ganization regardless of its purpose and all Socialist Assembly District Branches are urgently requested to ference and also to see that they attend. Money must be donated in order to purchase and distribute literature, send out weekly press notices and for the Defense Fund of our imprisoned brothers.

Thursday evening, Dec. 27, the Conference will meet at the Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby Aves. A number of speakers will address the meeting and important business will

An urgent need is a corps of speakers to visit the unions in order to secure a strong delegation from the labor organizations. For assignments for such work comrades should apply inunediately to the secretary, William Mackenzle, 677 Degraw St., Brook-lyn, because of the short notice of the trial in order that the agitation be

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A WOMAN'S "PROSPERITY".

By Frances M. Gill.

She was not far from forty and might be curtailed, left no doubt of plain, the refined and evidently capable. Her clothing was good, with the merest concession to fashion, just enough to avoid singularity. But the blue eyes were a trifle faded and expressed habitual anxlety. Hesitatingly she made known the object of her call. Did I know of a position for a competent stenographer? Not at present. I regretted to say, but wouldn't she sit down for a minute? I might be able to suggest something.

A Woman's Experience. A few minutes conversation brought

out her story-the experience of a woman forced into the ranks of the breadwinners from the clerkly strata of the middle-class. It came out piece-meal. Her father had formerly held a good position in a bank, but Ill health came, and when he could no longer perform his duties he was reduced in position and salary. A sister was obliged to give up teaching in a private school because of nervous breakdown. This forced my caller into the army of wage workers in the genteel capacity of stenographer and typewriter. She herself was obliged to leave a position where she had been required to work for long hours entirely by electric light, because her sight and health had beeen affected, since which time she has been a floater on the industrial stream—she had been "substituting"-which is very much the same as being a bit of human driftwood, thrown here and there for a brief period, to be presently caught by an eddy and tossed out again on the bread-getting waters.

The immediate eddy which was the cause of her present search was the being superseded by another stenographer in what she had supposed to be a permanent position. Yes, she had given entire satisfaction, and there was no reason for her dismissal except to give the place to another. Reading between the lines of the tale it was easy to understand that this little, washed-out creature, tho undoubtedly competent, had been the vic-tim of a condition which often confronts a woman who earns her living in this way-the going down before a younger and more agreeable personality, particularly when backed up by a fluffy pompadour.

The Awakening.

She had thought herself safely anthe manager was probably human, and, other things being reasonably equal, the advantage was on the side of the younger and pompadoured one. ful enough, this point of view evidently not presented itself, for she only harped on the bitter injustice of being dismissed at an hour's notice.

Prior to the time of the lost position she had worked as a "substitute" for some large legal corporations, averaging about seven weeks out of seven teen. But the work was very hardyou were expected to work continuously, never to look ground, but to keep your eyes constantly on the mato work, but just to show how they treated you.

The suggested classification of "wage was new, and evidently agreeable, tho her experience abunantly Illustrated its appositeness. Her middle class perceptions were too obtuse to take any viewpoint except that, for some inscrutable reason, she a victim, and it was as a victim that ing injustice of it all her mind was a blank; it was as the rising of the sun and the going down of the same, an unexplainable phenomena which might bring inconveniences but which could not be changed. Nevertheless it was impossible to withhold sympathy when she said: "Isn't it hard to be out of work at this season of the year, especially when one is boarding?

"One Must Eat."

The bit of moisture that added dimquent testimony to what a few weeks of enforced idleness would mean, and the conclusive statement that one "must ent", the clothing expenses the haunting fear of means being exhausted before the coming of looked-for position. As she explhined: One could not save enough to last very long, because board was so high in New York, and a stenographer could not be dressed shabbily without endangering her position. No. her board had not been raised in consequence of increased prices, but the food HAD decreased in quantity, the coffee was terribly thin, and it was easy to tell that the butter was of a cheaper

quality. Further discussion of ways and means disclosed that sete had been to the employment bureau of a large typewriter establishment, but there were so many there looking for work -certainly not less than 300 every day. . To her mind they were 300 additional reasons for her failure to get employment, and constituted a definite crievance. She had no apperception of the fact that they, equally with erself, were the victims of economic pressure, but perhaps it is hard to be impersonal when necessities are in-

Era of Prosperity.

But did she not know that we were supposed to be enjoying an era of most extraordinary prosperity, what the called "literally unprecedented", and how could she reconcile that with her inability to get work, not to speak of the plight of the 300 daily obstacles? This was too much for her mental grasp, the her attitude toward the situation was plainly this paraphrase of an old couplet: "If there be not prosperity for me. what/care I how much prosperity there be."

The task was not promising, but a self-constituted anostleship to those in the dark places of social understanding led to a further effort to clear. away some inherited middle class cobwebs; to show her how she had been forced by economic circumstances definitely into the working class, that she ought to try to comprehend its position and ally herself with its aims; that whether one received salary or wages, worked as a hod carrier or clerk made no difference, all were equally under the disability of the present UNsocial profit system and that the way to deliverance was by the path of uncompromising recognition of working class relationship.

She listened, but it was a strange gospel to her ears, and I found myself speculating, as she edged toward the door, on her opinion of a woman who had beguiled with sympathy in order to preach a sermon.

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