AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions withoutramittances must state distinctly how long they are

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NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 29, 1906

PRICE 2 CENTS.

senting member of the United States

Supreme Court, denounced in unmea-

sured terms the violation of constitu-

tional rights which the states of Idaho

and Colorado had committed and

pointed out that the officials of these

states had been able to successfully

commit the crime of kidnapping be-

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?

Philadelphia Socialist Party Asks Pertinent Ouestions on Private and Public Property.

has begun an aggressive municipal campaign with these candidates: For Mayor, Charles Sehl: for Beceiver of Taxes. Wesley R. Cassile; for Magistrates, Samuel Sadler, Edward J. Biggins, John J. McKelvey, Charles P. Hall. The party has issued the following leaflet which presents in a terse and clear manner its position on cer-

You say it would be yours, because the house is YOUR PROPERTY. And you certainly would object if anyone interfered with the way you ran your

way the street railway magnates, con-tractors and capitalists in general run

THEIR property:
You say there is a difference.
The house you USE PRIVATELY.
But the filtration plants and street railways are not for private use; they are for PUBLIC USE. And you say that gives the public a right to inter-

How far has the public a right to nining that? You will admit there is lam.

The matter cannot be estited in . Vote the straight Socialist ticket.

DENIES SUPPORT TO Y. M. C. A.

Supporting Institution Which Inculcates Com-

Instead of sending his annual contri-bution to the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York, J. G. Phelps Stokes last Monday sent a letter withholding his subscription on the ground that the association had established classes in real estate and stock investments. The letter, which attracted consider

"I thank you for your reminder in the matter of the West Side Young Men's Christion Association, I feel that I must use the few dollars for other purposes this year, owing to the great pressure of opportunities presented to me. I am sorry to learn of the establishment at the West Side Branch of classes in real estate and stock investments. Such encourage-ment to young men who seek support very distinctly contrary to the teach-

The Cause of Profits.

In an interview Mr. Stokes is quoted as saying:

"For individuals who call themselves Christians or who advertise themselves as Christians, to encourage young men to seek support wholly or in part from wealth taken from those who must pay it as a price for the right to live seems scarcely consistent with their professions of allegiance to Him who said: 'A new commandment I give unto thee that ye love one another even as I have loved you, that we also so love one another.'

"I think it must be admitted that the West Side Young Men's Christian Association in advertising 'classes in Wall Street investing' and charging a price for admission to them is confessing its favorable interest in those who are engaged in Wall Street investing. and that this interest is not primarily with a view to discouraging the practise of seeking unearned income every attempt is made to enable those who attend the classes to derive as large unearned profits from such sources as possible. The West Side Young Men's Association has afforded ample justification for the belief that it has a sympathetic interest in the commercial spirit of those who seek to secure profits thru adding to the burdens of others."

Of course, it was not to be expected that Mr. Stokes' action would be passed by in silence by the Association and W. M. Kingsley, chairman of the managing board of the West Side Y. M. C. A. issued a statement in

estate as essentially wrong. In that case, the Y. M. C. A. alone is not attacked, but every savings bank, every church, each board of trustees which invests funds for the hospitals and the colleges, must bear their share of cen-sure. If the Y. M. C. A. did wrong. then the entire business fabric i

For Business Reasons.

ests of the capitalist class.

Y. M. C. A., his activity is undoubtedopic as by business motives. They believe in and profit by commercialism and they support and encourage the in-stitutions which safeguard their inerests by endorsing commercialism.

PENTECOST'S LECTURES

Illness has compelled Comrade Pentecost to suspend his Sunday morning lectures in Lyric Hall. 'They will be resumed on the first Sunday in February. The notice of suspension was not received at this office till after the page containing the advertisement of these meetings had been stereotyped, so that announcement still appears this

LABOR RALLIES "PROSPERITY A MOCKERY."

Even Commander Booth of of the Salvation Army **Endorses Socialist Con**tention on this Point.

Socialists have frequently pointed out that the prevailing prosperity means prosperity for a few rather than for the many, but their statement are questioned as coming from prejudiced sources. Now, however, a new authority has spoken, and this one no less a person than Miss Evangeline Booth. Commander of the Salvation Army.

On Christmas Day the Army gave out thirty thousand dinners to six thousand families in New York alone. That this should be necessary at all would seem to be evidence enough to convince any one that the boasted prosperity does not exist at all. But the demands upon the Army were so great this year Miss Booth at the afternoon exercises was moved to say:

"This is the biggest distribution the Aimy has ever made on a Christmas. The contributions from the street corner kettles were unprecedented; but to our amazement we had more calls than ever before. It is true that we are in an era of prosperity, but the prosperity does not extend to our poor. find that the landlords are getting a larger percentage of the earnings of the poor at this time than ever before The rent money constitutes the chief problem of the poverty-stricken. The price of food has gone up, and rents have increased. The pay of the laborer has not been increased, but in many instances reduced. The city's poor nave reason to consider the boasts of prosperity as mockery."

The saddest part of the whole matter s that all this collecting of funds and distributing of dinners affords hardly temporary relief to the sufferers from existing industrial conditions, and the work of the Salvation Army and simi lar institutions is practically wasted It has no effect in stemming the tide of poverty which keeps rising with every year, and will keep on rising while capifalism lasts.

If the energy and money poured into the channels of charity were turned to the service of abolishing the cause of poverty, not many more Christmase would pass with a child unfed or a human being forced to accept alms to relieve his or her distress.

THE RECOUNT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Adds Materially to the Recorded Socialist Vote-Gemrades Give Notice That They Will Not Stand for False

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 21.-The reount of the entire vote east in New Hampehire for Governor on Nov. 6 has been taken thru the protest of the Socialist Party and resulted in showing an increase of 125 votes for the Socialist candidate. The city of Mancheste gave 34 more than tormerly credited, 19 of these coming from one ward. In Ward 3, Concord, the returns from which formed the basis of the Socialist protest, the recount gives us 14 votes, as the party had claimed, instead of 1,

The Socialists have given the state officials to understand that hereafter the utmost vigilance will be exercised to get the party full credit for its vote even if a recount is to be had every

CITY ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

One Alderman was elected on the Socialist bloket in Chicopee, Mass., in the recent city elections held there. Comrade Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill was also reelected Assistant As sessor for the sixth consecutive term. In Chicopee Comrade Kelly, our candidate for Mayor, received 1,040 votes; Taylor, Republican, 1,281; O'Connor, Democrat, 212.

"THE FRIENDS OF LABOR".

The Socialist Stage Society, an o ganization founded for the purpose of romoting the cause of Socialism thru dramatic art, will present on Sunday ifternoon, Dec. 80, at 2:30, at the Berkeley Lyceum Theater, a four-ac drams written by Julius Hopp, enti-tled "The Friends of Labor". This drams aims at exposing the fraud of American politics and the consequent chaos within the political and labor movements. The characters are all drawn from present day American life as it takes place in any American city. the bosses of both political parties senators of prominence, corpo lawyers, Democratic aldermen, labor leaders, Democrats, Republicans and Socialist, strikers, strike-breakers, etc.

-In every organism the parts ex sake of the whole, not the whole for the sake of the parts. parts have no meaning except in their relation to the whole.—Aristotle.

TO DEFENSE.

New York Central Body Takes Action on Behalf of Western Federation Officers-Unions Making Liberal Donations - Big Mass Meeting In Near Future.

At last Sunday's meeting of the New York Central Federated Union, a delegation from the Mover-Haywood Conference was given the floor. Luella Twining, of Denver, made an ardent plea for the financial and moral assistance of the trade unions. She impressed upon the delegates that only a mighty demand on the part of the workers would get the imprisoned anything like a fair trial. Thomas Crimmins also spoke on similar lines.

come and credentials were voted to them to solicit aid from the affiliated unions

visited by a committee and gave assurance of earnest moral and financial support.

During the past week Local Union 309 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Local Union No. 1, United Brewery Workers, each voted \$500 to the Moyer-Haywood fund to be used for defense and agitation pur-

layers' Union No. 11 have undertaken to enlist all locals of their respective several local unions of bricklayers and urge them to send delegates to the Conference and contribute to funds.

should have two delegates, and they should be men who will attend and

Plans are being considered for an errangement with the Socialistic Cois on foot. Further announcement will be made when these plans are per-

The following contributions have

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND. Central Federated Union, \$15; International Association of Machinists, Bushwick Lodge, No. 516, \$10; No. 402, \$5; Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local No. 300, \$400; Cap Block-Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Br. 59, Ridgewood, \$50; Br. 99, \$10; Socialist Party, old 34th A. D., \$4.80; S. D. Frauen Verein, Br. 25, Syracuse, \$10; Astoria, \$3.50; J. B. S., \$1; Chr. Grosse Elipoint, \$1.50; A.W. X., \$2; F. Gramp. F. Schlesinger, F. O. Southampton, F. Feuerbach, 50c. each; F. O. Southampton, \$1; previously acknowledged, \$1, 586.85; total to date, \$2,114.70.

Fund or the Agitation Fund from organizations in Mannattan and the Bronx should be sent to the Financial Secretary of the Conference, U. Solomon, at 66 E. Fourth street, New

COSTS MORE THAN ROYALTY. A plain American citizen, one J. J.

Hill has just sold to the Steel Trust his mineral rights over a large trace stead of creating them only to London Labor Leader.

WHAT DOES THE "GLOBE'S" INDIGNATION PROVE?

Because the Central Federated Union of New York last Sunday listened respectfully and sympathetically to an appeal for ald for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone made by Miss Luella Twining of Denver, the New York "Globe" editorially declares that "the representatives of organized labor did themselves no credit by not instantly shutting off such a speaker."

This is an evidence of the "Christmas spirit" which the "Globe" and similar papers write so much about at this senson of the year. It is also proof that the capitalist papers are watching closely the attitude of the workers in regard to the Idaho outrage, and are quick to observe any sign of protest made against the actions of the Colorado and Idaho authorities toward Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

"The "Globe" says:

"A certain Colorado mænad (frenzied voman) appeared on the union's rosrum and said in effect that in Idaho with the active support of the governor, the judges, and the grand furies, a deliberate conspiracy is afoot to send men to the gallows who are innocent of crime and known to be innocent by the conspirators. assertions were put forward without a shred of fact or even a plausible misstatement to support them."

The "Globe" knows better. Every assertion made by Miss Twining was true and every fact in connection with the case, from the moment Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were arrest ed until this hour, supports and substantiates her assertions.

Even the United States Supreme Court, in reaching its decision denying the writ of habens corpus, did not attempt to justify or defend the actions of Governors Gooding and McDonald and their subordinates. The court knew it could not openly defend that which was indefensible. The court merely refused to order the release of the prisoners, since they were now in Idaho, thus endorsing the unconstitutional means employed to attain a despicable end.

But Justice McKenna, the one dis-

cause they had used the law's machinery to violate the law. If the prosecutors of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were sure of their guilt, if they were sure of con-

victing them of that guilt by evidence satisfactory to an nuprejudiced jury, If they wished to give them a fair trial. Then there would have been no need of official secresy, of official anarchy, of official persecution. It is because the state officials of Idaho and Colorado declared publicly that these labor men were guilty, before they were tried and given a chance to defend themselves, and because these officials have since used every means in their power to have their public expressions crystallized into a verdict of guiltybecause of this the charge is made, and justly made, that a conspiracy to convict and execute innocent men is in

It is to defeat that conspiracy, to save innocent men from an unjust and ignominious fate, and, most of all, to save the whole labor movement from the recurrence of such dastardly outrages and thus to strengthen the working class movement for better conditions and industrial emancipation-it is for this that the organized workers of the United States are giving ear and extending aid to those who plend for the cause of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

The "Globe's" pretended indignation will avail it nothing, for every time le has the impudence to set down what the organized workers shall or shall not do, it but drives home the necessity of closer unity in thought and action on the part of the workers in this particular case, and in all others where working class interests and working class progress are at stake.

AUSTRIA'S SUFFRAGE LAW.

The Austrian House of Representatives has passed the second and third readings of the suffrage bill, forced upon the Government by the widespread, long continued, and vigorous agitation of the Social Democrats. The pew law will give a vote to every man 24 years of age (with the usual exceptions of paupers, criminals, idiots, etc.); no one will have more than one vote; the ballot will be secret. Besides greatly increasing the number of voters, the law sweeps away the old system of the four curie or categories of electors -landed proprietors, towns, rural communities, and chambers of commerce with the indirect election, by means of which a minority of the voters elected a majority of the representatives. It time that this bloody work was going stains another provision, occasioned by the peculiar conditions in Austria, whose population is composed of several distinct nationalities, heretofore divided by strong racial prejudices Under the new law separate repre sentation of the various nationalities is provided for, in a certain proportion to this number and their taxpaying capacity. Thus the German voters in a given district will elect a German representative, the Czech voters Czech representative, and so forth. As a result, it is expected, the nationalities will cease to constitute separate parties, and the voters of each nationality will divide into parties on othe ines, as Conservative, Liberal, Socialist, etc. While such an arrangement would seem objectionable in any other country, it may be very beneficial in Austria; especially is the Social Democracy likely to gain by it, as well as by the extended equal and secret suffrage, as partles will now tend to represent economic classes, instead of being organized on lines of national acial antipathy.

AUSTRIAN POSTAL WORKERS STRIKE

VIENNA, Dec. 20.-The postoffice employees of Austria. numbering 25, 000 men and women, have voted to go on strike to-morrow as a protest against the conditions under which they are forced to labor by the government. The government has empted to avert trouble by offering some concessions, but the offer has een declined. This strike comes at a particularly inconvenient time, on account of the heavy Christmas mail.

Some people are afflicted with what the doctors call "imaginitis". Public ownership with the capitalist class in control is a case in point-Commor

A GHASTLY RECORD.

Martyrs of Russian Revolution Number Many Thousands-Yet the Fight Goas Bravely On.

In an address recently delivered in Brussels, M. Aladine, the leader of the Labor Party in the late Duma, gave some startling statistics about condi-tions in Russia. Out of the Socialist deputies who were members of the Duma, ten pre now in prison, four are in foreign lands, two are in exile, one is "shadowed" by the police, and one has become fasane. In one fear the revolutionaries have had 16,982 killed or grievously wounded, 315 were hanged, and 221 were shot on the orders of a Council of War. And all the on famine was darkening the land with corpses, and the people were cry-

ing out for bread. M. Aladine also stated there were 130 trade unions in Moscow: in St. Petersburg 35,000 workers are orcanized at Odessa there are 42 unions. with a total membership of 30,000. The labor organizations are combining for the elections to the new Duma. representatives of the Social Revolutionary party and of the Pan-Russian Union of Peasants say they will fight separately, but wherever it is possible they will favor a Labor candidate and fight for the Labor program. This decision has been endorsed by the other Labor groups.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer

Romm of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution: tributions for the Russian revolution:

Geo. P., Washington State Committee,
St. P. Steinmann, St. Louis, Mo., \$1;
Prewers: Local Union 114. Providence,
R. I., \$5; do., 3, Detroit, Mich., \$5; do.,
100. Murphyboro, Ill., \$2; Beer Drivers'
and Stablemen's Union 38, Detroit, Mich.,
\$5; Beer Bottiers' Union 268, Newark,
N. J., \$5; State Committee of New Jersey,
P. \$0, M. P. Kaspin, Arlington, N. J., S. P., \$50; H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N. J., \$1; W. S. & D. B., Br. 4, Brooklyn, \$25; Socialist Party, Dover, N. J., per J. F. Christman, \$5; do., Br. Bayonne, per S. E. Rapport, \$5: Simferopol & Sewastopol Russian Social Democratic Society, \$55: previously acknowledged, \$11,890.65; total, \$11,007.65.

Contributions should be sent and checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street. New York City.

The Worker, 50c. a year. Subscribe.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. rill be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless

How To Settle It.

difficulty. All the people have to use the street railways and water works.

All the people desire to have those things run for the common welfare.

Then what's the matter with the peo-

ple's owning these things and running them for the common welfare?

To-day, under capitalism, thes

things are owned by a few individual

capitalists as their private property.

and the capitalists manage their prop-

erty for their PRIVATE PROFIT re-

gardless of how it affects the people

at large.
When the people own these things,

they can do away with private profit and manage them for the common wel-

That will be SOCIALISM.

Socialism appeals to the useful mem-bers of society, to those who produce the world's wealth, to the working

class. Because Socialism, by abolish

ing profit, will secure to those who do the work the full value of their labor.

Vote as You Believe.

If you believe that the rallways,

water works, the mills and mines and other things necessary to the life of

the whole people should be owned by a few individual capitalists, then do

not vote the Socialist ticket. But do

not complain if you are served with

dirty water, cold and overcrowded

cars, and if you have to work long hours for poor pay while the capitalist owners get their profits without work-

On the other hand, if you believe

and exploitation of the worker.

Vote for the common welfare, the
making of things for use, the full
varies for labor performed and Social-

cent higher than they averaged ter

"But the cost of living has most cer

workingman has only \$1.20 with which

to purchase what he sells for \$1.40.

"As there are about 30,000,000 work-

ers in this country, receiving an aver-

age of about \$600 each per year, the

total wage bill amounts to about \$18.

000,000,000. If this is 120 per cent of what the same earners would have re-ceived in 1890, they would then have

what they could then have bought with \$15,000,000,000 wage enrners to-

amount represents, approximately, the "rake-off" that must go to somebody.

It is the price our workers and con

sumers are paying for the kind of pros-parity that we can see on all sides. As

parity that we can see on all sides. As to who gets it we have some suspic-ions. The main fact is that this vast amount, thru a price-and-wage juggle for which nobody in particular is to blame, is yearly extracted from the pockets of our workers and spenders."

bania, is \$3,000,000,000 a year.

eived \$15,000,000,000. But to buy

risen only half as fast and half as

party of the working class.

cialist Party is therefore the

But there is a way of settling the

The Socialist Party of Philadelphia | that way. It means endless wrang-

thin municipal questions:
Whose business is it that capitalists
and politicians are quarreling over fltration contracts and street railway franchises while the people drink dirty water and ride cold. overcrowded

Is it the business of the people, or is it the business of the capitalists and politicians?

The filtration plant contractors and street rallway magnates say it is THEIR PRIVATE business, and nobody else's business.

What do you say?

You think it is YOUR business; don't

Well, let us see.

Suppose you owned a house—you don't, but suppose you did. And you wanted to have a picture of yourself in every room. Whose business would that be?

Then why do you interfere with the

WHO GETS IT? Financial Magazine Discusses Wages,

tainly gone up forty per cent since July, 1896. This means that wages Profits and Prosperity. In a recent issue "Moody's Magamuch as have prices. It means that whereas \$1.40 is now required to buy what \$1 bought in 1896, the average sine." a financial authority of standing, discusses the question of wages and prosperity in a way that ought to make some people think. The editors It means that there is a tremendous "rake-off" left for somebody. present certain facts and allow their eaders to draw the conclusions. And these are easy to draw, if one stops to consider what these facts mean. To

quote:
"Wage increases in this country have become epidemic. Farm wages have risen in all parts of the country, so that they will probably average ten per cent more than a year ago. The wages of domestic help, in both city and country have risen materially and will probably average ten per cent more than a year ago and twenty or twenty-five per cent more than six or eight than a year ago and twenty or twentyfive per cent more than six or eight
years ago. The wages of common labor have also risen materially during
what they should get, on the 1896 the past few years. There are, how-over, no statistics of consequence as to these classes of labor. Reliable or half-reliable wage statistics do exist wage statistics do exist some kinds of skilled labor. for employes on railroads and other public-service corporations, and for many employes of large manufacturing and producing corporations.

"Probably the best test of the general rise in the money wage level in
this country is furnished by the statistics of railroads, made yearly to the
Interstate Commerce Commission. Unfortunately these are usually more
than a year old before they are tabulated and published. These, in 1904,
showed an increase in wages ever 1896
or 1897 of less than ten per cent. Since
then, until November of this year,
average railroad wages have scarcely
risen more than four or five per cent. Apparently nearly all of the
roads have either recently raised, or
will soon raise, the wages of all getting
\$200 a month or less. The standard \$200 a month or less. The standard rise appears to be tun per cent, the many instances of from five to eight per cent are reported. Assuming that, by next spring, the average rise will by next spring, the average rise will be seven per cent for all employes, it is likely that the general rise will then amount to about twenty per cent during the last eight or ten years.

"As about half of the employes of railroads consist of skilled and half of unskilled laber, and also about half of organized and half of unorganized isbor, it is asfe to assume that the average rise of money wages of railroad employes is a fair average for the whole country. This being true, it would appear that money wages will not now average bore than twenty per

DICTATORSHIP IN COLORADO How much we are actually governed

by our judges is shown by a recent federal court decision in Colorado. In the course of the mining troubles, when outrages and lawleseness were about evenly divided between the mine about evenly divided between the mine owners and the mine laborers, the president of the Western Federation of Miners was imprisoned by Governor Feabody on the ground of "military necessity." After some months of con-finement, although accused of no crime, he was released. He then sued the he was released. He then sued the governor for false imprisonment. The case was carried to the United States court, where Judge Lewis enunciated the strong doctrine that the governor of a State is supreme in time of insurrection and that in him lies the power rection and that in him lies the power bf determining when insurrection ex-ists. Thus a governor, by an arbitrary decirration of insurrection, may at any time make himself dictator and despot of a state. He can arrest and imprison whomsoever he pleases. He can impose upon the entire community such regulations as he chooses. This may be sound law, but, in the event of literal enforcement, it is hard to see how an American would be better off under a supposedly free government than a Russian under the tyranny of the Tsar.—Ridgway's. of a state. He can arrest and in

J. G. Phelps Stokes Stops mercialism.

able attention, was in part, as follows:

"It seems to be overlooked that individuals who take such unearned profits are taking them only at the ex-pense of adding needless burdens to their fellows. Uncarned profits do not grow like buds from planted seeds without the intervention of human labor, tho there seems to be a widespread notion that they do. Anyone who takes wealth that he has not carned by service is depriving some other of wealth which that other has

that the things which the people USE and NEED together should be OWN-BD and MANAGED by all the people together, then vete the Socialist ticket.

Vote to end capitalism, profit taking

Teaching How to Skin.

"Apparently Mr. Stokes regards all investments and all holding of real

That is just the point. The whole business fabric is wrong because it is founded on a wrong system, and every institution which supports that wrong system must in itself be wrong. Dur-ing the past few years the Y. M. C. A. has become more and more an agency for sustaining the present economic system thru the promulgation of educational ideas favorable to the inter

Mr. Kingsley hipself is vice-president of the United States Trust Company, and like others of his class who

TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

The delegation received a hearty wel-

The United Hebrew Trades was also

Unions Going to Work.

Carpenters' Union No. 309 and Brick-

trades in this city in the work of defense and agitation, having elected committees whose duty will be to visit, in the one case the Carpenters' District Council and in the other the

Grand Central Palace has been en gaged for Jan. 20 for a meeting on the Moyer-Haywood case and to commemorate Bloody Sunday, the day of the St. Petersburg massacre in 1905. Full abnouncements will be made later. The Moyer-Haywood conference meets again on this Saturday, Dec. 29, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. All delegates should be present. Every trade union or other bons fide labor organization which has not already elected delegates is invited to do so. Each body

operative Publishing Association by which, it is hoped, The Worker and the "Volkszeitung" will be able to give increased service in the defense of our imprisoned comrades while the trial

Growth of the Funds.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 90, coll. \$12.05; Carpenters No. 309, \$100; S. P., 20th A. D., Br. 1, \$5; milaire Dulat, 50c.; previously acknowledged, \$1,-

404.72; total, \$1,522.27: All contributions to the Defense

of country containing irou deposits for eighty million pounds sterling. The representatives of the American nation at Washington had previously allowed this property to pass out of their hands for a few hundred dolllars. At four per cent interest this sum means over three million pounds a year in-come. This means that Hill and his family will draw each year 320 times as much as the salary of the United States President, or five times as much as we pay for the upkeep of our whole Royal Family. When will the people wake to the wisdom of nationalizing royalties, mineral or not mineral, incrushed down with their weight?-

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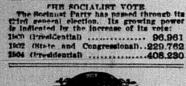
All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abhrevinted; every letter should hear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few ands as possible; consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are suclosed. Rec. ipits are herer sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the most following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness.

anging the number on the wrapper, see following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness of the Worker goes to press on Wedness of the Worker goes to press on the first seeming the property of the first seeming the first seeming

Entered is second-class matter at the



ANOTHER IMPERIAL EDICT.

Mr. Oscar Straus, the new Minister of Commerce and Labor has already shown that he is a man after President Roosevelt's own heart. Hardly was his seat warm when he handed down an official decision which promises to render entirely ineffective the immigration laws which were enacted to prevent "persons, companies, partnerships and corporations" from importing contract labor into the United

Mr. Straus' decision was in the case of a steamer which brought 475 alien passengers to Charlestown, S. C., to become farm laborers and factory employees, and whose passage was paid by the state of South Carolina itself. It seems that the state, thru special legislation, has undertaken to go into the immigration business and furnish wage-slaves to the planters and factory owners who couldn't get skilled laws forbid private individuals or companies from importing alien labor the state was used for that purpose and now, thru an edict of a Cabinet what the law forbids individuals or companies from doing.

This opens up a new way to evade the immigration laws, which were never too effective anyway. Corporations in other states can now follow the example set by South Carolina. It is also, like other acts of the Roosevelt administration, another step toward a strong centralized government. If a cabinet official can set aside by special edict the immigration laws, then no other law is immune from the same treatment

while Secretary Root is busy engaging public attention with speeches on the daugers of centralization, Mr. Roosevelt and his other colleagues are rapidly making those dangers a stern

A special dispatch from Washington informs an eagerly waiting world of the momentous fact that last Thursday Speaker Cannon went into a cheap restaurant and ordered a plate of bean soup and a piece of apple pie. Now we may breathe easy, assured of the future of American institutions. When the most powerful official in the whole governmental machine still condescends to eat in a beanery once in a while democracy is surely safe. Let us all rejoice that "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives".

WOMEN AND NIGHT WORK.

or of older children at night. The court held that to legalize the law we must find that, owing to some physical or nervous difference, it is more harmful for a woman to work at night than for a man to do so. We are not aware of any such difference, and in all discussions that have taken place none such have been pointed out." The ignorance of these honorable judges regarding physiology is remarkable. Even the capitalist press has noted their poverty in this

The women will be mothers of children and the strain of night work is probably more injurious to the latter than if the child entered the factory at the age of ten or tweive. Two dissenting judges seem to have some knowledge of this, but the deciding three are wofully in the dark.

respect.

Aside from this the decision is faulty, as they all are for that matter, in that the court implies that if physiological reasons can be presented to prove night work for women is injurious, the law would be upheld. If this be true it simply means that the law itself is not necessarily in conflict with the constitution, the so declared, but that if the physiological grounds stated were proven the judges would be kind enough to give the law a constitutional endorsement. Wise, humanitarian judges. The only thing lacking in your humanity is that you failed to cultivate a little knowledge of physiology which others less conspicuous in public life possess. Perhaps the court would also require proof that two and two make four, for the knowledge they profess ignorance of is on a par with the answer to this "problem" in addition.

But however ignorant these judges may be of the simplest laws of hygiene and physiology, their decision suggests a wide sweep of knowledge in another branch of "learning" for which the judicial fraternity seem very proficient. Their range of knowledge regarding the best possible conditions for an exploiting class to acquire the fruits of other's toll, seem unlimited and, strange enough, no humanitarian or physiological plea relaxes their fidelity to the interests of that class. That practically all decisions from the bench are in accord with the interests of that class is sufficient proof of this fidelity. This seems to be an indispensable "judicial poise" which distinguishes all of our prominent jurists.

The one thing that stands out in this decision is not that the law is unconstitutional for the judges admit they would give it their sanction if night work was proven harmful. But the one thing the judges ignore and about which the press is silent, but which made the decision necessary, is that the decision is in the interests labor at home. As the immigration of the employers of women who desire to work them overtime. It was this fact that prompted the test of the law in the first place, and it was this fact that made necessary the excuse official, the state is empowered to do that the judges were ignorant of the effects of night work on women when the first man they met in the street could have told them. The playing no written or oral part in the proceedings it is the power that guides them and that writes the decisions that nullifies any legislation opposed to capimust give way to these interests for the judicial and executive agents of capitalist have "reputations" to sustain and jobs to preserve. This will be apparent should an attempt be made, as suggested by a few papers. to procure the knewledge of physiology which the judges lack. In that event a more careful scrutiny will reveal to the judges a constitutional defect after all, or, what is the same thing, give it its sanction with the entrusted to some equally faithful servant of capital. In the hands of one or more of these agents many laws are just as effectually suspended as the wiped out by a court decision itself. Laws passed to quiet the protests of the workers and openly vio-Inted, bear witness to this truth.

> No, gentlemen. It was not your ignorance of hygiene and physiology that made necessary this decision, but your knowledge of the power that. silent and unseen, sits in every court and writes such decisions as this.

The Justices of the City Courts of this great metropolis will, after New Years, wear black silk gowns when on By a vote of three to two the Appel- the bench, and the court officers will late Court of the state of New York be arranged in double-breasted frock has declared the law prohibiting costs of blue cloth. By this means, it women to work in factories between is declared, the dignity of the court nine o'clock at night and six o'clock will be greatly enchanced and respect in the morning, unconstitutional. inspired for the majesty of the law. It is presumed that the law was en- It is a great comfort-to those who are acted for the same physiological rea- given to worrying about the majesty sons that are urged against employ- of the law-to know that the presiding higher ones.

ment of children below a certain age | judges of all courts of record in the state will henceforth be appropriately clothed. Does any Bumble still suspect that the law may sometimes beor be administered by-"a hass"? Out upon him! Let him but look at the black slik gowns and the blue frock coats. Let him look, and repent, and harbor contempt no more.

> NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER. H. S., Campbell, Mass.—See this department in last week's paper.

F. B .- The debate between Morris Hillquit of the Socialist Party and President Schurman of Cornell University will be held in New Rochelle on Jan. 20. We shall give it ample publicity in due time.

B. R.-Except in a few counties in the state, Hearst's candidacy on the Independence League ticket was treated by the election authorities as being identical with his candidacy on the Democratic ticket and only his total vote was reported. The number of votes recorded as cast for him in the than that cast for Chase in the Socialist column; consequently, the Socialist Party holds third place and the Independence League takes fourth. Opinion may be divided as to the strict legality of the action of the election authorities in this matter; it remains to be seen whether the men in control of the Independence League will challenge it in the courts. As to the equity of the condition, we need feel no com-pensation about profiting by it. The Independence League was not a genu-ine party at all, but merely an annex to the Democracy; even as matters stand, it gets more than it deserves.

The Worker, for obvious reasons, has made it a rule to refrain from editorially discussing, or opening its columns for the discussion of, the fitness of this or that comrade for any party office for which he may be nomi-We shall not make any exception to this rule in the case of the election of a National Secretary and National Executive Committee. would, however, call attention to the great importance of the election. Hitherto, the Secretary and the members of the Executive have been electwhich we think the better one, since it is to that body that they are directly responsible. The party has seen fit however, by a general vote amending constitution, to provide that thes officers shall be elected by vote of the membership. Let us hope, then, that of the matter and that a large vote will be cast and cast carefully. The work of the National Secretary and the National Executive, it must be remembered, is distinctly executive or administrative work. They are not to make speeches or edit papers or write books; fhey are not to investigate theoretical questions; they are not even to legislate for the party; that function is reserved to the National Committee, the conventions, and the general vote. They ought to be chosen with especial reference to their ability for their peculiar duties of building up the party organization, conducting its rou-tine affairs in an energetic and orderly mandates promptly and efficiently. It is not, as some comrades sometimes seem to think, contradictory to our democratic spirit to insist on this bers ought to have equal rights and that all are equally worthy of honor if equally devoted to the cause, be their service illustrious or obscure; and we strongly object to personal leader ship and the spirit of hero-worship. But it does not follow that all are equally fit for all kinds of service. that were so, the best way would be to choose our party officers by lot. It not so; and because it is not, we it is not a question of conferring honors on those who we think most deserve them, but of choosing as servants of the party the men most capable of doing the particular work desired. It goes without saying that the men chosen to the offices now about to be filled-or to any other party offices -must be good Socialists; but a very good Socialist may yet be a very poor National Secretary or Executive Committeeman. Besides fidelity to the cause and at least a fair degree of knows thing, give it its sanction with the edge of Socialist theory—which, cer-knowledge that its enforcement will be tainly, many hundreds of party members possess—we must look for special qualities. We should choose men, not because they are good speakers or good writers or well instructed in political economy and social science, but because we have some reason to believe that they know the party organisibilites, appreciate its importance, and are capable of maintaining and improving its practical efficiency. In this respect we can judge the candidates, in general, only by their records in party work as secretaries or organizers. local, state, or national, or as members of various working committees or conventions. When we have to fill offices so important as those now in question, we cannot well afford to of executive or administrative offices

in the state and local organizations and branches we have a chance to try new men and, if they have ability, to develop it, and, just as we choose the speakers for important mass meetings tried and proven capable on the street

party offices to guide us in filling the

ITS COST WAS TOO FEARFUL.

By Grace Potter.

She has stopped trembling. The fingers holding her needle are as rigid as

if they were frozen. When at length

she starts to sew she pricks her finger,

and a drop of blood falls on the soft

rosy cloth in her lap. That brings her to herself. A spot on the gown! How

her position—she hasn't a cent saved-

of work too long himself. It might

well happen that she couldn't find

winter and cold-she would get sick-

then she would be unfit for work when

she did find it. Ten dollars a week-it

is a small price to sell one's young

How dare you ask why I didn't say

soul instead of body? Perhaps, Lady

of a Million Dollars, you sell your soul,

when you marry a title you covet, but

the sewing girl who gives her body to

a man who may discharge her other-

round and sweet with youthful beauty

he would kill that man if he knew.

riedly prepare to leave. But one moves

with weak, unwilling feet. Her eyes

almost colorless. She puts on her lit-

tie black coat. Then her hat. O, if I

needn't follow her down stairs! I

don't want to. But my Imagination is

Once as she gropes down the stair-

way she reels a little, but she catches

herself and slowly moves along nearer and nearer to the dreadful problem

of the stairs stands the man. He is smiling-O, this smile! When he

speaks to the girl, she reels, just as she did on the stairs. Only this time

catches her in his arms or she would have fallen. He carries her to a cab

waiting at the curb. From the Klondike gold fields came

clasps for my lady's throat and girdle.

It was dug by a man who braved

teath to reach the Klondike. The cry

of gold had sounded in his ears, listen

which should promise a home and comforts to his loved ones. He had

cissed his wife and babies good-bye

And because he had a very stout heart,

he had at last reached the Klondike,

staked out a claim and found gold. O.

how he slaved! A home and comfort

gold at all, he was digging joy, pure

ue didn't rest often. He died one day.

He had had pneumonia some time

Working all the while, fust the same

His wife never knew what happened

o him. Only that he didn't come back

and bring the gold that would buy the

home and comforts he had longed to

No, it was not beautiful any more. It was red with the red of human

blood. It was wrought of the lives of

the women of the loom, of the strength and energy of their unborn

babes. A young girl's flesh made its

texture soft, and the lost beauty of

sinuous folds. The clasps were bought with the hope snatched from a strong

man's heart, the light that died out

of a woman's eyes ,and the joy crush

ed out of children's lives. No, there

was no beauty left in the gown for me. Its cost was too fearful.

cold and he got very tired, but

joy, out of the ground. It was

the gold that was fashioned

are not bright now, and her lips

wise, sells but the flesh.

John couldn't belp her-he's been out

hem, where it will not show!

anything to do for a long time-

The woman wore a beautiful gown. | at her work, but she makes no move It hung in long soft folds. At the throat was a clasp of beaten gold. Another clasp fastened a girdle just under the breast. The gown was so beautifully designed that there was nothing to remember about it except its long graceful lines, its roseate color, and the clasps of beaten gold. eyes followed the woman looked with delight at the beautiful gown.

Then my Imagination took me by the hand. "Come," it said, "Into the past and into other countries." And went as I always must at the bidding of my Imagination.

First a room filled with looms for weaving cloth. Tending the looms were women hollow-eyed, with sunk-en breasts. Some stooped in despair. Some standing dully erect. They were all of them working fast, so fast. You could scarcely see the moves they made, they were so quick. And this they did all day long, day after day, week after week, yes, year after year, for just enough money to keep them in a half-starved state of existence. O, their gray wan faces. Gray faces One woman I see whose face is flushed as if in sickness. She is working as hard as any of the others. And as fast.

I draw near to hear and see that she is soon to become a mother. Perhaps that very night. Or even before night comes. But she will not stop her work pefore six o'clock unless she knows surely she must. And she is so used to pain how can she tell what pain to stop for? She is young, too, she has never had a baby before. She must not be docked a half day's pay if she can help it. She needs the money so much now! If it would only happen in the night, she thinks, as she tends the loom.

It has happened that women have hoped that way before and been disappointed. It has happened that they have become mothers as they fell in a heap by the looms they tended-God! looms making cloth for gowns which other women will wear and nevel dream the cost was so fearful!

Then my Imagination takes me to a shop on Fifth avenue, a dressmaker's In a room I see numbers of girls and women working. Some at nachines, some doing handwork, all intent on rich and beautiful stuffs that they are sewing. At the far end of the room I see one girl with a heap of soft, rosy cloth in her lap. Ah. my lady's gown! The girl is young and very good to look at Long hours and seemed to harm her beauty yet. She has curving red lips and bright black eyes. As she sews I see her smile. A tender smile that tells, you she is thinking of someone she loves. If they could only be together-but they are so poor-he has been out of work a long time—she hopes he will get a job soon.

Then there comes a look of dread in her face and the fear of some danger She works faster-faster. Suddenly she starts. A man has walked leisurely to her side. He is the owner of the shop. He looks down at her a minute without speaking. Then he lays one big hand on her shoulder. "Will you come with me to-night?" he says in a low tone. The girl does not answer, but her hands are trembling so that she has to stop her sewing. "It's the last time I shall ask you," says the man casually. "I've told you," falters the girl, trying to be composed, and making a pitiful effort not to give offense, "there is someone who cares for me. I—couldn't—go." The man ignores her reply. "I'll be waiting outside tolight for you." He turns away.

The girl sits very still looking down

The following shows the circulation Dec. 15. Dec. 22. Dealers 1,796 1.801 Bundles, etc. 4,186

Corresponding totals last year, 13,500

WHAT'S THE MATTER, COM-RADES? Look at the large number of subscriptions which have expired last week. You wonder why our vote is not what you expected. Stop wondering, stop dreaming, and HUSTLE FOR 15,000 SUBSCRIBERS TO BE-GIN THE NEW YEAR.

GO TO AMERICAL

The head of one of the largest and most unscrupulous capitalist combinations-Sir Thomas Lipton-has written an article in the "Weekly Dispatch" on the glorious conditions America offers to the workman. According to him it is a land overflowing with wealth and prosperity-where there is no unemployment-"where there is not man, woman, or child who is willing to work but can find plenty of em ployment at good wages." doubtable Sir Thomas had better by far spend his time yatching—on the money wrung out of his miserable employees-than in uttering such brazen and wicked falsehoods. There is not a town in America-whether it be Nev York, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco-that has not a seething undercurrent of population-skilled and unskilled workers-who are unemployed and living in a state of semi-starva tion. To talk of the prosperity of America is like talking of the prosperity of England—it is the one-sided prosperity of the capitalist class.—London Justice. should depend chiefly on the record of practical efficiency proven in the minor

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. | TRUTH; BUT NOT THE WHOLE TRUTH. Press Dispatch dated Chicago, Dec.

> "During an exposition of the labor question Professor J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago told the members of the Citizens' Indusguest he was at a banquest last night, that Socialism is the philosophy of failure. He declared further that in allying themselves with it men ad mitted themselves failures, and asked society to do for them what they had been unable to accomplish for them-

What the Professor says is literally true. The only thing is some do not know when they have failed. All fail, under a capitalist system, even college professors who prostitute their minds to save their stomachs. The machine, only, wins-humanity fails.

The man who is married to a poodle dog and supports a woman for the pleasure of other men coubtless thinks he is a howling success

The man who owns millions of dollars and almost as many wretched human slaves yet is hated and abhorred and cannot assimilate a decent himself among the successful.

thereby permitted to shine in livery attire along with the horses or the automobile is dead sure he is a winner. The big merchant whose executive

force has builded and controlled the modern slave hive called a department store usually imagines he is among the successful if there are any such.

And the wage worker, no matter how humble his position and income sees in himself a tin model for all

And so it goes all along the line. It is the Socialist only who sees and admits that he is a rellure. He realizes that all fail and that success can ished a chapter yearrday in which come to any only when all can win he killed 100,000 people. It seems the in the Co-operative Commonwealth. | Iron Heel' of oppression is to be

THE RAND SCHOOL

First Term Closes — Second Term Begins Jan. 7— 207 Students Enrolled.

The Rand School began its classes | can be made up by extra application. Oct. 1 with an enrollment of 90 sta- | But even if the student has no time dents. This number has increased to 207, averaging to the end of November, 434 attendances a week in the ten classes. The first term closes on Sun-

The second term begins on Monday, Jan. 7, and closes on Sunday, April 28. Mr. Hillquit's course on The History of Socialism, Mr. Lee's course on Economics, Mr. Sempers' two classes in Rhetoric and Composition, and Mr. Adelman's class in Elecution and Public Speaking will be continued to the end of the second term. A new course by Mr. Saniel, beginning Mar. 1, will continue his present course. Mr. Ghent will repeat, for new students, his course on the Introduction to Social-

A Lecture-Conference Course of 10 lectures on Social History, being a treatment of the Economic Interpretation of History, will be given by Mr. Lee, beginning Tuesday, Jan. 8, at the second hour.

So small a price to sell one's young body for! O if she only had a skin less fair and a form that was not so A Systematic Course of 10 lectures on The Theory and Use of Statistics, by Mr. C. Aronovici, will begin on Tues--why John tells her she is the prettiday, Jan. 8, at the first hour. est girl in New York—John, dear John,

A Lecture-Conference Course of 10 lectures on Ethics, by Mrs. Charlotte P. Gilman, will begin on Thursday, an. 10, at the first hour.

Mr. Sempers' class in Rhetoric and Composition has been divided into an elementary and an advanced section. To these has been added a course on Literature, to which members of both classes are eligible.

Beginning Sunday morning at 11 clock Jan. 13, a course of popular lecures will be given. Among the lecturers will be Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Mrs. Charlotte P. Gilman, Dr. Emily Green Balch, Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Mrs. Marion Craig Wentnouncement will be made later.

No person desiring to attend the should be deterred from joining any of the continued classes by reason

for this extra work, he will find the concluding parts of the courses profitable. Mr. Hillquit's course, for instance, divides itself into two epochs. The utopian stage of the movement has been covered, and the new term will begin with the Marxian period. Mr. Lee's course has finished with the feudalistic and early capitalistic stage of industry, and will now take up the modern capitalistic régime and the general economic theories of Socialism. Mr. Sempers' and Mr. Adelman's courses are devoted to practical work, under the criticism of the instructors. and this can be taken up at any time.

Tuition prices for the new term will be found to be more moderate even those for the first term. For the 16lesson courses, the charge is \$3, for the 10-lesson courses \$2. Half rates are given to members of the Socialist Party, their wives and minor children.

The library of the School now numbers about 1,050 books and pamphlets. The periodicals number about 40. The rooms are increasingly used by read-

Morris Hillquit, as chairman of the meeting held at the School on Dec. 9. has appointed the following committee to take in hand the organization of the Rand School Society, the auxiliary body projected by the Board of Directors sometime ago: Mrs. C. A. Beard. Mrs. C. P. Gilman, Miss Judith Bernays, Mrs. Morris Hillquit, Mr. F. E. Breithut, Mr. P. J. Kornder, Mr. F. Karelson.

The opportunity to-take the practical work in English which is given by the School is one which ought to be eagerly seized by all those who are deficient in this most necessary study. Too many of the party members speak and write a slovenly or an incorrect anglish, thus making their efforts ineffective and sometimes positively ludicrous. A practical mastery of cialist agitators. Mr. Sempers' two courses are especially adapted to supply this need

JACK LONDON'S NOVEL Readings from the "Iron Heel" Draws

Forth Approving Comment. The "Socialist Voice" of Oakland, Cal., gives a summary of a reading given by Comrade London from his novel, "The Iron Heel", in San Fran-cisco before his departure for his reading was given in Oakland also, and both meetings were crowded to the doors. The "Voice" has the forlowing to say of the reading:

not to convince anyone that Socialism is right, but to get at the truth. Pres ent conditions are carried logically forward to 1912, when in the college devise ways and means of smashing the trust. It is the trading class that is aroused, and its wealthy, aristocratic safe and sane members sagely go over the whole gamut of things possible to do to the trust that have been fully considered and discarded by Socialists. Ernest, an able young Socialist, is in the meeting and suc ceeds in taking the wind out of the sails of everything proposed.
"The last resort of these merchants

ins indeed it is of all revolting classes was armed force. Here Lonion made Ernest, his Socialist acter, quote liberally from the Dick military law, which as Socialists know, was quietly passed some years ago and makes a soldler instantly of every able-bodied man the moment the ruling class cares to declare such a military emergency. Few realize how helpless the people would be with every citizen legally a soldier and all modern warfare equipment in the hands of those legally qualified to govern.

"This portion came early in London's address and was a revelation to a very large part of the audience. This is perhaps the most vital point in all things revolutionary, and London's treatment of it in his new book will serve to open the eyes of million

"There is no doubt at all that the trading class will have become revolutionary by 1912, just as London pre dicts. Here is a quotation, as we re member it, addressed by Ernest to his audience: 'In the day that you rise in your struggle, toothless and clawless, you will be as harmless as doves'. And another: 'Instead of habeas corpus you will get post mor-

"In another portion of the reading the futility of trying to turn evolution backward is shown. 'God has forgotten you small gapitalists,' says Ernest, in referring to the Bible story of how Joshua made the sun stand still. "The unseemly scramble for mar-

tets was finely illustrated. It was admitted by the spokesman for the trust busters that after all countries had been developed there would be but one place for surplus goods—the sea if the trading class was to be save

"As a parting shot. Ernest told his thoroly aroused and troubled audi-I only wish you fellows knew something of evolution and Socialism It would save us so much trouble if

"By way of assurance that all the chapters of 'The Iron Heel' were not so heavily charged with Socialist phil-osophy as the two he was reading, London declared that he had just fin-

successful as long as the middle class asts, but afterward the proletariat wins over all. "It may be that London has suc-

eeded in writing the great Socialist novel all feel sure someone must write. He seems to have been able to select the most vital coming issues and if his powers of narrative and imaginreader sufficiently, there seems good reason to believe he has turned the Anyhow, such of the public as has been fortunate enough to get a foretaste of what is coming will await with intense interest the issuing of his new book."

"TOILERS OF BABYLON."

By Arthur Goodenough

Toilers of Babylon, before A master harsh who crouch and cringe; Who bring him bread, and on his

The hope of your ambition hinge;

Who hear his voice with keenest dread: Who do his task and dare not

Who eat in sweat and tears your Condemned to est thereof or starve:

Who shiver that he may be clad In purple and in linen fine, And sorrow that he may be glad, And spread his feast and spill his

When will you see that in your hands You hold an ax of keenest edge, And only by your favor stands The temple of his privilege?

A NEW YORK "LADY."

There is a lady in New York named Miss Guilo P. Morosini who spends annually \$200,000 to keep herself dressed. This lady indulges in gowns shoes cost \$50 per pair and she pur-chases fifty pairs annually to match her magnificent style of dressing. Her handkerchifs cost from \$25 to \$100 each, and her stockings range from \$7 to \$25 per pair.

Her furs cost \$10,000 per annum, and

her gloves cost \$4 a pair and are never worn but once.

If the working class never years for diamonds silk and satin, for automobiles and mansions, for costly gowns and beautiful paintings, it is safe to assume that the class who have th now, will never surrender the legalized heritage which parasites now enjoy to the Lazarus family whose labor makes it possible for a few to live in an Eden vhile the many exist in a limbo of ceaseless misery and destitution. The Morosinis will reign until the working class, conscious of the justice that is due labor, shall rise and thunder a deprofit system and bequeath to all humanity the priceless crown of eco-nomic liberty.—Zanesville Labor Jour-

All men are bound, by natural obliga-tion, if they can, to feed the hungry. But it may be said that granting the obligation in the giver does not prove a right in the receiver. To which I answer that the obligation to feed the hungry springs from the natural right Necessity has no law, and a starting man has a natural right to his neigh-bor's bread.—Cardinal Manning.

THE SOMNAMBULISTS.

By Jack London.

(In "The Independent", Dec. 20.) "Tis only fools speak evil of the day-The very stars are made of clay like mine."

walker on the planet! Chained in the circle of his own imaginings, man is only too keen to forget his origin and to shame that flesh of his that bleeds like all flesh and that is good to eat. Civilization (which is part of the circle of his imaginings) has spread a veneer over the surface of the soft-shelled animal known as man. It is a very thin veneer; but so wonderfully is man constituted that he squirms on his bit of achievement and believes he is garbed in armor-plats.

Yet mun to-day is the same man that drank from his enemy's skull in the dark German forests, that sacked cities and stole his women from neighboring clans like any howling abor-igine. The flesh-ada-plood body of man has not changed in the last sev eral thousand years. Nor has his mind changed. There is no faculty of the mind of man to-day that did not exist in the minds of the men of long ago. Man has to-day no concept that is too wide and deep and abstract for the mind of Plato or Aristotle to grasp. Give to Plato or Aristotle the same, fund of knowledge that man to-day has access to, and Plato and Aristotle would reason as profoundly as the man of to-day, and would achieve very

similar conclusions.

It is the same old animal man, smeared over it is true, with a veneer, thin and magical, that makes him dream drunken dreams of self-exaltation and to sneer at the flesh and the blood of him beneath the smear. The animal crouching within him is like the earthquake monster pent in the crust of the earth. As he perstades himself against the latter till it arouses and shakes down a city, so does he persuade himself against the former until it shakes him out of his dreaming and he stands undisguised, a brute like any other brute.

Starve him, let him miss six meals, and see gape thru the veneer the hungry maw of the animal beneath. Get etween him and the female of his kind upon whom his mating instinct is bent, and see his eyes blaze like an angry cat's, hear in his throat the scream of wild stallions, and watch fists clench like an orang-outan's Mnybe he will even neat his chest. Touch his silly vanity, which he exalts into high-sounding pride-call him a liar, and behold the red animal in him that makes a hand-clutching that is quick like the tensing of a tiger's claw, or an eagle's talon, incarnate

It is not necessary to call him a liam to touen his vanity. Tell a plains Indian that he has falled to steal horses from his neighboring tribe, or tell a man living in bourgeois society that he has failed to pay his bills at the neighboring grocer's, and the re sults are the same. Each, plains Indian and bourgeois, is smeared with a slightly different veneer, that is all. It requires a slightly different stick to scrape it off. The neath are identical. The raw animals be

But intrude not violently upon man, leave him alone in his somnambulism, and he kicks out from under his feet ladder of life up which he has climbed, constitutes himself the centhe universe, dreams sordidly about his own particular god, and maunders metaphysically about his own blessed immortality.

True, he lives in a real world, breathes real air, eass real food, and sleeps under real blankets, in order to keep real cold away. And there's the rub. He has to effect adjustments with the real world and at the same The result of this admixture of the real and the unreal is confusion confounded. The man that walks the real world in his sleep be-comes a tangled mess of contradic-tions, paradoxes, and of lies that he as to lie to himself in order to stay

In passing, it may be noted that some men are remarkably constituted in this matter of self-deception. They excel at decelving themselves. They believe, and they help others to be-lieve. It becomes their function in so-clety, and some of them are paid large salaries for helping their fellow-men not as other animals; for helping the believe, and his parasites and drudges as well, that he is God's own manager over so many square miles of earth-crust; for helping the mer-chant and banking classes to believe that society rests on their shoulders. that civilization would go to smash if they got out from under and ceased from their exploitations and petty pifferings, from their cent per

Prize-fighting is terrible. This is the of the man who walks in his sleep. He prates about it, and writes papers about it, and worries the legislators about it. There is noth sublimated soul that trends the heights and breathes refined ether—in selfcomparison with the prize ngnter. The man who walks in his sleep ignores the flesh and all its wonderful play of muscle, joint and nerve. He feels that there is something god-like in the myseps of his being, denies his relationship with the brute, and prodeeds that something godexpress by deed like within him.

He sits at a desk and chases dollars thru the weeks and months and years of his life. To him the life god-like resolves itself into a problem something like this: Since the great mass of men toll at producing wealth, how

The mightiest and absurdest sleep | best can he get between the great nass of men and the wealth they pro duce, and get a slice for himself? With tremendous exercise of craft, deceit and gulle, he devotes his life god-like to this purpose. As he succeeds his somnambulism grows profound. He bribes legislatures, buys judges, "controis" primaries, and then goes and hires other men to tell him that it is all glorious and right. And the funniest thing about it is that this archdeceiver believes all that they tell him. He reads only the newspapers and magazines that tell him what he wants to be told, listens only to the biologists who tell him that he is the finest product of the struggle for existence, and herds only with his own where, like the monkey-folk. they teeter up and down and tell one another how great they are.

In the course of his life god-like he ignores the flesh-until he gets to He raises his hands in horror at the thought of the brutish prizefighter, and then sits down and gorges himself on roast beef, rare and red, running blood under every sawing thrust of the implement called a knife He has a piece of cloth which he calls a napkin, with which he wipes from his lips, and from the hair on his lips, the greasy juices of the meat.

He is fastidiously nauseated at the thought of two prize-fighters bruising each other with their fists; and at the time, because it will cost him some money, he will refuse to protect the machines in his factory, tho he is aware that the lack of such protec tion every year mangles, batters and destroys out of all humaneness thousands of workingmen, women and children. He will chatter about things refined, and spiritual, and god-like himself, and he and the men who herd with him will calmly adulterate the commodities they put upon the mar-ket, and which annually kill tens of thousands of babies and young children.

He will recoil at the suggestion of the horrld spectacle of two men confronting each other with gloved hands in the roped arena, and at the same time he will clamor for larger armles and larger navies, for more destructive war machines, which, with a single discharge, will disrupt and rip to pleces more human beings than have died in the whole history of prizefighting. He will bribe a city counci for a franchise or a state legislature for a commercial privilege; but he has never been known, in all his sleep walking history, to bribe any legisla tive body in order to achieve any moral end, such as, for instance, the abolition of prize-fighting, child labor laws, pure food bills, or old age pen-

commercial life." object the refined, scholarly and professional men. They also are sleep-walkers. They do no stand for the commercial life, but neither do they stand against it with all their strength. They submit to it, to the brutality and carnage of it. They develop classical economists who announce that the only possible way for men and women to get food and shelter is by the existing method. They produce university professors, men who claim the rôle of teachers, and who at the same time claim that the austere ideal of learning is passionless pursuit of passionless intelligence. They serve the men who lead the commercial life, give to their sons omnambulistic educations, preach that sleep-walking is the only way to walk, and that the persons who v otherwise are atavisms or anarchists. They paint pictures for the commer cial men, write book, for them, sing songs for them, act plays for them, and dose them with various drugs or dyspeptic from overheating and lack of exercise.

Then there are the good, kind somnambulists who don't prize-fight, who don't play the commercial game, who don't teach and preach somnambulism, who don't do anything except live off of the dividends that are coined out of the wan, white fluid that runs in the veins of little children, out of mothers' tears, the blood of strong old. The receiver is as bad as the thief-aye, and the thief is finer than the receiver; he at least has the cour age to run the risk. But the good kind people who don't do anything won't believe this, and the assertion will make them angry-for a mo They possess several magic phrases which are like the incantations of a voodoo doctor driving devils away. The phrases that the good, kind people repeat to themselves and to one another sound like "abstinence", "tem-perance", "thrift", "virtue", Some-times they say them backward, when they sound like "prodigality", "drunk-enness", "wastefulness" and "immorality". They do not really know the meaning of these phrases, but they think they do, and that is all that is necessary for somnambulists. The variably drives away the waking devils and lulis to slumber.

Our statesmen sell themselves and their country for gold. Our municipal servants and state legislators comcountless treasons. The worl graft! The world of betrayal! The world of ed and sensitive citizens are outraged

the front of one's face pushed in by the fist of an honest prize-fighter than to have the lining of one's stomach corroded by the embarmed beef of a dishonest manufacturer.

In a prize-fight men are classed. A light weight fights with a light weight; he never fights with a heavy weight, and foul blows are not allowed. Yet in the world of the somnambullsts where soar the sublimated spirits there are no classes, and foul blows are continually struck and never disallowed. Only they are not called foul blows. The world of claw and fang and fist and club has passed away-so say the somnambulists. A rebate is not an elongated claw. Wall Street raid is not a fang slash. Dummy boards of directors and fake accountings are not foul blows of the fist under the belt. A present of coal stock by a mine operator to a railroad official is not a claw rip to the bowels of a rival mine operator. The hundred million dollars with which a combination beats down to his knees a man with a million dollars is not a club. The man who walks in his sleep says it is not a club. So say all of his kind with which be herds. They gather together and solemnly and gloatingly make and repeat certain noises that sound like "discretion", "acumen," "initiative enterprise." These noises are especially gratifying when they made backward. They mean the same things, but they sound different.
And in either case, forward or backward, the spirit of the dream is not disturbed.

When a man strikes a foul blow in the prize-ring the fight is immediately stopped, he is declared the loser, and he is hissed by the audience as he leaves the ring. But when a man who walks in his sleep strikes a foul blow he is immediately declared the victor and awarded the prize; and amid ac clamations he forthwith turns his prize into a seat in the United States Senate, into a grotesque palace on Fifth avenue, and into endowed churches, universities and libraries, to say nothing of subsidized newspapers, to proclaim its greatness.

The red animal in the somnambulist will out. He decries the carnal combat of the prize-ring, and compels the red animal to spiritual combat. The poisoned lie, the nasty, gossiping tongue, the brutality of the unkind epigram, the business and social nastlness' and treachery of to-day-these are the thrusts and scratches of the red animal when the somnambulist is in charge. They are not the upper cuts and short arm jabs and jolts and slugging blows of the spirit. They are the foul blows of the spirit that have never been disbarred, as the foul blows of the prize-ring have been dis barred. (Would it not be preferable for a man to strike one full on the mouth with his fist than for him to tell a lie about one, or malign those that are nearest and dearest?)

For these, are the crimes of the spirit, and, alas! they are so much more frequent than blows on the mouth. And whosoever exalts the spirit over the flesh, by his own creed, avers that a crime of the spirit is vast ly more terrible than a crime of the flesh. Thus stand the somnambulists convicted by their own creed-only they are not real men, alive and awake, and they proceed to mutter magic phrases that dispel all doubt as to their undiminished and eterna gloriousness

It is well enough to let the ape and tiger die, but it is hardly fair to kill off the natural and courageous apes and tigers and allow the spawn cowardly apes and tigers to live. The prize-fighting apes and tigers will die all in good time in the course of natural evolution, but they will not die so long as the cowardly, somnambu listic apes and tigers club and scratch and slash. This is not a brief for the prize-fighter. It is a blow of the fist between the eyes of the somnambulists, teetering up and down, muttering magic phrases, and thanking God that they are not as other animals.

WHAT IS IMPOSSIBLE? Impossible? Do not believe it. The same power that makes private propssible is to make a better than private property possible. The same law that injustice invokes we invoke. It will not come right until we invoke it right. But when we invoke it right nothing can prevent the enforcement of its decrees. You may work on while you are being served. You may work on while you are being robbed. But you will hope on, believe on, while And you will see that to the man who works nothing is impossible. The impossible is opposed to gravitation. The impossible breaks the strings of your harp. The impossible hreds and patches your unstable virtues. The impossible is hell. The The impossible is possible is heaven. The possible is fertile. The impossible starves you and leaves you for dead. The possible perpetually waters you at the root. Impossible? We are to look the universe straight in the eye and find the whole universe possible.-Horace Traubel.

CONDITIONS AND IDEAS.

What else does the history of ideas prove than that intellectual production changes its character in proportion as material production is changed? The ruling ideas of each age have ever been the ideas of its ruling class. When people speak of ideas that revolutionize society they do but express the fact that within the old sosiety the elements of a new one have of the old ideas keeps even pace with the dissolution of the old conditions of existence.-Communist Manifesto.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

THE VICTIMS.

By May Beals in "The Robel at Large."

"It is not coal you are burning up, But human creatures' lives. The flaring, flickering light from the

lamps in their caps showed their coal-becrimed faces as they huddled together and talked in hushed tones of the thing that had happened. Near them on the floor of the mine lay a man's head, blackened and blood-smeared. A little beyond it was a hand, the fingers still witching slightly. From underneath the mass of slate, newly fallen, a little red stream trickled slowly toward them. They moved a little farther from it, and a little farther, until they were huddled against the opposite wall, but it followed them steadily. They knew that they must die. No hi

man power could rescue them before the deadly gases crept upon them. But the horror in their eyes was not at all a horror of death.

The youngest, a boy of fourteen, slipped his hand into his father's. "Let's write to her," he said, "and

to the children." "Write", groaned the father, "write! What can we tell her? Can we tell her how to fill six mouths when she has nothing-nothing?"

"We can tell her", the boy said bravely, tho the horror deepened in his eyes, "that we're not afraid to die." The man was already fumbling in his pocket for a pencil. The others

"I'm not afraid to die," the father said, "but God knows I'm afraid for her to live."

followed his example.

They crouched down the narroy space and began writing on such scraps of paper as they could find in their pockets, spreading it out as smoothly as possible on knee or dinner pail or smooth piece of slate. For a long while there was unbroken silence, save for the labored breathing of the men as the air became more oppressive and the scratching of the penclis is their work-stiffened fingers moved clumsily, but rapidly, in the race with death. And tho they knew that it was their master's greed for profit that had made the mine a death trap there was no word of bitterness or resentment in letters they wrote to their dearest Before they had finished writing one of them fell back and lay writhing and gasping for breath. They did not try to revive him. They knew that to do so

he lay still at last, with distorted face and protruding tongue, they felt a little relieved. They knew he was at The boy was trembling violently Each breath was harder to draw than the one before it. He turned a little

with his back to the dead man, and

would only prolong his torture. When

ooked at his father. "I'll tell her to use my clothes for the children," he whispered. "She won't do it unless I tell her to-and it will help a little."

And outside, in the clear, morning unlight, the women were weeping. But in one of the costliest mansion of a city not far away a man sat at his dainty breakfast table scowling over the news that had just reached him thru the telephone.

He looked across at the prettily sainted thing for whom he had divorce ed the wife of his youth.

"It will cost a confounded lot of noney," he growled, "to get that mine in working order again."

PATERNALISM. The bogey-word "Paternalism" is the

ast defense of the indefensible. increasing use ingenuously ignores the act that paternalism is one of basic essentials of civilization and that the objections to it originated when challenged. Doubtless when the first police force was established a great hoarse cry of "Paternalism" went up from the robust throats of all those fortunate gentlemen who measured seventeen inches around the bleeps. What!" said they, "do we no longer believe in the great Natural Law of the Survival of the Fittest? Have we bandoned the Struggle for Existence Shall the Strong no longer be able to go out and conquer the Weak and take their food and their wives away from them, thereby establishing Unprecedented Prosperity and improving the human race? A police force is con-trary to nature." If these powerful arguments had prevailed at the time when barbarism was first giving way to civilization Mr. James J. Jeffrie would to-day be the ruler of the American nation, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts would be hiding in New England cave from the superior talents of the Hon. Joseph Gans. police force has closed more avenues to individual advancement than any ther institution ever devised since the happy days when we all lived up a tree and were independent. Yet when a legislature passes a law to prevent young women from working more than ours a day in unsanitary, healthdestroying factories the primeyal cry citated by kid-gloved and slik-hatted gentlemen who, if it were not for our present paternalism, would lose all their possessions to the first roughneck they met in the street.-Ridg-

LIKE CAPITALIST PARTIES.

Emperor Nicholas:- "The discontent of my people is beyond my comprehension. In all the history of Russia there has never been a Tsar who has promised so much."

You are a Socialist? Join the Socialist Party. Help Socialism grow.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF "NOW".

By Peter E. Burrowes.

NOW is the sole reality of what time | who is assumed to hear and answer in there has been and what time there is to come: the living link which unites by one activity two dreams. Tho we can truly know as little of the past as of the future, yet we can truly cultivate the past as well as the future by ordering, with due dignity and zeal, the sacred activities of the present

I say the past and future are but two dreams so far as our "knowledge" of them goes; nevertheless out of the past and future, because they were once and still are "nows", come the unuttered realities which make men. I am only raising a plea for the long depressed and dishonored present, not in contempt of the past and future, but because my secret faith is that these three are one. And if you understand this truth you are rich

The year 1907, or that part of it thru which you and I may live, is, so far as we are concerned, the sole asset of the human race, for whom we are trustees of it, the "now" that never dies. Now is neither a servitude to the past nor a hope of the future, for it is the realistic summary of both; it is the active self-continuance of man who was never greater and never smaller than we make him

To live on from day to day, and year to year, just keeping the breath in itself in order that it may say or do some thing in the event of some other things happening, is not my conception of healthy Socialism. The true now does not live in the forethought nor under the shadow of some future now. Such is only a life for theoreticians or prophets, and is not a life for workingmen A true industrial live organization or a true political party must be in it, always in it, now.

The Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party in this country has had but little existence apart from the occasional opportunities of the ballot box, and our organization of ourselves for that opportunity: and the I most fully appreciate the value of self-organization, as it effects the personnel of the comrades, I do not believe that any organization can have a true and wholesome existence merely on the basis of self-culture without achieving something outside of itself in the present, the sacred present, which is the only actual life of the world.

Our theory of impending revolution under the stress of bad class governments and unsocial trade antagonisms is sound, but it is not for world effecting men to live exclusively upon any theories of the future, or any unborn order, or the revolution leading

I know that in our organization it has become "the regular thing" to flout the opportunists as mere creatures of now, while exalting the theoretic revolutionists as creators of the future. How much the capitalistic governments of the world really fear our powers of creation in that direction can best be judged by the patronizing access they give us at present to their ballot boxes. Were the class struggle half as real to-day, in the open affairs of life, as we know it to be under the surface and as we know it shall be upon the surface of the near future. ur political contest would still be for the ballot box or a count; but since they give us both they hold us harm-

History, evolution and faith concern ing the future are potent while they are employed as auxiliaries in and on behalf of our work for the present; history providing its impulses and parallels, evolution surrounding and dignifying now, and future ages beseeching us of the present time, not merely to befriend them, but to be true to ou opportunity.

The Faulty Evolutionist.

The habit of the evolutionist has been to consider human affairs along too great a line of cause as very comprehensiveness of our philoso phy of world fact tends to enervate us in details, of which the whole consists, and to weaken us as men of the passing hour. Like fatalists who lean back with sublime laziness on the decrees of Allah, we are apt to suffer the big program of developing history to belittle our present hour and its activity and to belittle us.

From childhood to old age, in school and out of it, we are all too much in the leading strings of an alleged future and under the preceptors of an alleged past. But you must learn the democracy of the three times, the importance of all days, and every hour within the whole circle of human existence, and the safer potency for us of the eternal present the captain of times; we must use our lives well and wisely for the human race to-day. We now look for the great events and periods of history anywhere but in the present. Yet never was there nor ever will be, any time of power but that which is at hand.

No great events are coming. Greater than ours no events that have been can spare us from their democracy which gives and requires of all times an equality of greatness called "now

Dismissing from our minds the crippling retrospective and prospective thought, let us as Socialists firmly grasp this present, and see what we have to do for it. Let us build well the bridge of now over which all things are marching.

Murdering Now. No religion on earth could last a year

if its teachers had not learned the art of applying their faiths to men's common affairs from day to day, at least in seeming. They supply a god who gives audience to praying people and | come class conscious.

spot cash. All this is supported by a visible organization and institution by which every moment of the present is knitted, with every other, into a closely woven texture of duties.

The calendar, services, exercises minor confraternities and solidarities of the church have been the church's sole refuge from its own far-offness of ultimate interest, so that while practi cally murdering now, she has given in terest by giving duties to every mo-

As revolutionary Socialists our movement has the very same need which the experience of ages has taught churchmen to adopt. We need continuity and the interest in daily activity in the cause. For even the prospect of heaven or the fear of hell vould not suffice to keep average men loval to the church without the interest of personally invested duty from day to day.

Revolutionary Socialism has its great future, but a future redemption from slavery will fade to the vision of the ordinary man, if he be not personally attached to it by something doing every day. For life is not a thing in spots. It is a flowing continuous now. The church, as just illustrated, was forced to have recourse to the visible active present in order to maintain beplace in the world as an advocate of the world invisible, with the result that the greater thing conquered and she has nothing left her now but her hier archies, her wealth and her services The future invisible has died out of her into the present.

The Socialists' Gain.

Here, however, the daily Socialist has everything to gain. For while the present cannot be made good out of an unrelated future, all future lives on this earth must be made by attending to the present. The church lost all that she claimed to value, that is, her soul relish for heavenly things, if not her soul itself, by casting anchor in the property, politics and duties of the day. Just as the purist revolutionary and political Socialist bids fair to sacrifice Socialism of to-day in the interests of what may remain cialism when he is done with it tomorrow.

The church is bound to perish as an institution looking to the future, just as any Socialist Party must perish which feeds only on a future catastrophe. Our policy of hopping about on one leg and with that one leg prema turely endeavoring to hop into the future, while we are provided with a pair of good legs, which we only use to kick each other as impossibilists and opportunists, must cease if we are to accomplish anything in America. We cannot afford to continue a mere sporadic political party. We must find a daily Socialism with its daily duty in the world beside that provided us by politics, and this not by ceasing to be politicians but by beginning to be something else beside

Historically and economically rooted in the past, and by science and faith alike, as surely fruited in the future no men on earth should be freer to devote themselves with absolute sincer ity to the duties of the present, with the full knowledge that the past and future are held in this one hand of NOW.

So far the opportunists, checked by the revolutionists, have done something. Some other day the revolutionists, checked by the opportunists, will do much more. But for all the intervening days both wings of this grand army must march together or else we are destined to pass out of history as an American political party.

Facing the Future.

Now we are not reduced to the antithesis which destroyed the religion of the church and left her only a mistress of temporal things, which it was ner sole mission to despise and surrender. the opportunist. There is no conflict between our present and our future.

All revolution must begin with op ortunism and all our opportunism must proceed with the face turned to wards revolution, and both must learn to abide together. I doubt if there be anything so urgently to be known and practised by Socialians as this.

Therefore let us leave the things that are behind us and those that are before, and bend ourselves ardently to the great task of reducing all that we stand for into terms of present day life in these United States of America. disregarding the fears of those who because they have not much Socialist faith or knowledge, apprehend that to reduce revolution to the terms of daily life is to destroy the hopes of revolu-

Fear not, oh ye of little faith, Evolution and revolution are *ternally safe, and we who live and work per sonally in a present society related to both, tho we were but children of an our, are as safe as they.

I have endeavored to get a lesson from the church to guide us in our daily Socialist activity and new I suggest one, at least, from the capitalist

A Lesson. There is nothing which the great guns of capitalism so tearfully and bit-

terly deplore as the tendency towards class thought among the common peo ple of America. They themselves have and it is their soul. To it, like the they have sacrificed every other dignity, and they know it power even to them, a small minority without wrongs, and they therefore realize bow vast that power must be to overcome them and revolutionize the property world if the workers be-

In the program of the daily Socialist this therefore comes first of all: To get a right sound view of the things around us; to see that the whole officiai governmental life is a class struggle which begins in the places where common people are set to work for profit.

This should be the first care of the new daily Socialist when his organization covers 365 days per ann; that no comrade rest upon his pillow without having declared this truth to some strangers during the day. Compared with the diligent speed of this one truth, I attach but little importance to what is called constructive Socialism just as yet. Teach the class struggle constantly, fearlessly, fervently and Socialism will construct itself.

A system of triple organization might prove to be prudent and progressive. A recognition of, say, three orders of Socialists: the red card Soclailst of to-day with his executive rights and duties; then a blue card trade union Socialist accepting the truth of the class struggle and having a somewhat looser affiliation with our executive work, but bound to vote our ticket, and a white card Socialist acting as an auxiliary by his own consent and willing to help the movement by public recognition and donation.

From these three branches of the movement committees for daily work could be appointed covering the propaganda of class struggle in the workhops, the dissemination of literature from door to door ah the year round, conversational visitors, unions for temporal relief, small loans, employment, insurance groups and cults for teaching the young, educational work for adults. like that of the Rand School, reading circles, public lectures and de

In all these things the needful sought being to sgive every day a duty to perform. I only make these suggestions as an artist who desires to weave the unorganized hours of our lives into the cause of Socialism. because I think that no great movement can permanently cluster around the ballet box alone, and because I believe in NOW.

What of 1907. Great social factors must acquire the

art and power of continuity on every It makes little matter in day life. things postponed whether it be to a period or place on the earth or off it, the chances are always against the victims even of constitutional post ponement An evil that is to be left unassailed until four years hence and which grants you the permission constitutionally of assailing it again four years later is probably immortal Vhat I contend for under the name of continuity is not a continuity of upsetting administrations but a conclass struggle. I contend that struggle shall not mean repose from one election to another; but that it should be itself, that is, struggle. The class conflict is grinding us every iny. We should not wait for political pitched battles, but struggle with the perpetual explorers every day here and now. Our class con ness should never slumber. The evil that has the power of entrenching itself behind the privilege of being left unmolested, save thru the ballot box every four years, has indeed made a friend of its victim. We who accept as a remedy for our wrongs the occasional privilege of declaring our opinis the power of revolution placed in our hands by the master classes to subvert themselves, are practically fools. And remember, I am not un-derrating but seeking to correct the habit of too largely and lazily overrating the possibilities of the bailot box.

We need no program for the future, but we do need a program for the present. The industrial oppression of continuity. the working class is a dally the political, official fortification of itself in the beart of the government by capitalism is a daily continuity. And now what conscious continuity It is not necessary for us to tame the opposing these grim facts have we? revolutionist by handcuffing him to What will the working class of America institute, in addition to the ballot box, during the year of grace 19072

FACH IN HIS OWN TONGUE.

A fire mist and a planet, A crystal and a cell.

A jellyfish and a saurian,
And a cave where the cave men dwell; Then a rense of law and beauty, A face turned from the clod, Some call it Evolution And others call it God.

A base on the fair horizon, The infinite, tender sky. The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields, And the wild goese sailing high-And all over the upland and lowiand The sign of the goldenrod-Some of us call it autumn And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea beach, When the moon is new and thin, Into our hearts high yearnings. Come welling and surging in-Come from the mystle ocean, Whose rim no foot has trod-Some of us call it Longing.

And others call it God. A picket frozen on duty.

A mother starved for her broad, Secrates drinking the hemlock.

And Jesus on the road: And millions who, humble and nameless, The straight, hard pathway trod-And others call it God ---- William Hubert Carruth.

NOTHING IN IT.

The "soap boxer" had finished his speech men said. "What you say goes in one ear and out the other." And there's nothing strange about that," said, the S. R. Why not?" asked the G. O. P. onen. "Nothing in there to stop it." la-onically answered the S. B.—Chicago Se-

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ENCE. By Enrico Ferri. Second Cloth, regular price, \$1. Book sale p' :e, 65 cents; by mail, 75 cents. The book is divided into four parts. The first treats of the Socialist exianation of Darwin's fundamental

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flushed crimson and his eyebrows con-

tracted, as if trying to suppress some

belligerent fancy or the memory of

some annoying dream, then throwing

he drew in his hard lips tighter, as one

might do who wishes not to betray the

hidden workings of his mind, and

But still on the cross-way stood the

old vagabond. All about him was a wilderness of sound, but he heard

call. "Don't you know me. Dick!"

lost in a conflict of emotion, and,

moment later, after pitching a clot of

mud high into the air, and giving it

the distinction of landing on a police-

The old man fumbled in his pockets

A smile lingered on his senile mouth. "May be it's better so," he thought, and

direction the car had taken, he tot-

There was something strange about

his actions, tho he had done the same thing before. The past three morn-

ings he had waited on the same cor

ner, apparently, for the same motor

No one knew his real name, but hav-

ing worked in a sailmakers' loft down

on South street, he was known along the water front as "Creeping Mose",

an epithet more appropriate (because

of his beard and slow gait) than com-

Work he had none and no one could

was too old", so they said, and, as

then looking for the last time in

ered on his way uptown.

ing as he went.

plimentary.

man, the machine had vanished.

But it was in vain. The words were

looked straight before him.

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"AULD LANG SYNE".

By Max Jaedicker.

They were Blue Mountain boys, and, at one time, chums. The school house which they had attended, an old, wooden, lvy-grown structure, has since made way for a better and more pretentions one. Steel and masoury now mark the once grassy spot down by the river bank, where, often in fraternal conclave, they had pondered some new mischief.

Time was, too, when at the close of day, they would lie down in the meadow and in the quiet lull of evening lay bare their hearts. Perhaps talk of the deeds of great men or of wealth-fabulous wealth and power, along with the alluring glamor of cities more wonderful and strange than tales of fairyland.

Those, indeed, were days to be remembered. But Dick Wiloughby, it was evident, did not think so then. He was the younger of the two boys and had, as he grew older, begun to con-ceive a strong disilke for the tiring. dulling monotony of the rustic's life. how he felt that he was destined bigger things than the securing of conder or conjecturings regarding erops, and so, one day, with but few preparations made, he packed what ittle he possessed and went East, to live with an indulgent and well-to-do aunt in the empire city, of which he had so often heard.

Probably no one, after Dick had left the county, missed him so much as his performing his chores with a gravity that was almost as comic as it was

As Joe continued to regard his friend with an unaltered, boyish effection, he was, naturally, much worried, when, in vacation time, the embryo traveller failed to keep his promise of visiting the homestead. Especially so when he did not hear from him, for Dick wrote but seldom, now, and Joe, who was a sensitive boy, would refer to him in injured tones, saying he was "putting on, and," as he termed it, "forgetting his best friends, even

The following winter, however, little package with a New York postmark. It contained a heavy, gold ring, set with two gilttering stones. Joe was buoyant. But what affected him more than the stones or the ring which held them, were the four little words, "Auld Lang Syne, Dick," engraved upon the under side of it. It was a kind

One raw morning, many years later, an old man, unconventionally attired a tattered straw hat and a suit of which the folds and color suggested well known, busy screet and lower The great army of tollers or more. Only those, often alluded to as "our natural superiors" and, without whom (as the world has it), in front of a shop of a description the complex wheels of commerce peculiar to a kind that honeycomb would gease revolving, had yet to ar- this street from one end to the other,

life's many unfortunate phases, some velopment of the best in the velopment of the best in us. Three gilded balls hung pendent above the door, and on the other side of the winrive from their various domiciles to dow, which bore the sign of "Pawnbegin the day. broker", were shown a confusion of The old man was looking up the trinkets, beirlooms and other remnants street, when a motor car hove into of a flown prosperity. view, and as he watched it approach,

The old fellow stepped inside and a look of expectation came into his after being greeted familiarly by five gray eyes. "Is it possible," he thought, and if-if he should. Ah!-if-if" He feet of burlesque importance with a broad red vest and fishy eyes, he drew was interrupted by a harsh warning from the inner recesses of his coat a from the honk-horn, and as the car small, greasy packet and proceeded to came nearer, he stepped into the open it on the casing. crossing to get a closer view. Slowly, very slowly, he opened it. In the tonneau of the car sat a gen-

and in the musty gloom of the shop tleman, well on in years, clean-shaven displayed two glittering stones set in a heavy gold ring. "You'll have to and of decidedly strong features, a prosperous merchant, to the observer, go, old friend," he said to him but in the financial world, a recognized holding the ring in the palm of his power. His glance was quick, and, as hand, "I know you sound all rightthe car sped by, he turned, his sharp yes-yes-indeed, and what's more, you gaze falling upon the old vagabond with the straw hat standing on the can revive memories of those other days, way back in old Vermont. But, cross-way. This was the chance the by ginger! Keeping you 'round won't latter had been waiting for so long. feed a man, nohow, and it won't help For one brief second the two men him any, either, when he's down, I guess. No! No! It won't. It can't. looked into each other's eyes. It was but a second, but in that space of time it can't." the grey-haired individual in the car,

The ring chimed a slight accent as he placed it on the glass case. From its appearance one could tell that it had been worn but seldom, for, upon the under side of it were engraved, still clear and sharp as if it had been himself far back in his cushioned seat, newly done, four words and a name They were "Auld Lang Syne, Dick",

THE PATENTED ASSO-CIATION OF POISONERS.

After the sensational packing-house scaudals the agitation of the pure food question began. Once, last June, the House of Representatives was transformed into a great industrial show; among the best sample products of the articles of our honest commercial men, there were pepper made with a mix-ture of taploca flour and lampblack, coffee compounded with chicory and sawdust; a bottle labeled pure honey that contained nothing but grape sugar, another bottle labeled pure olive was adultered cotton oil and with different label sold as machine oil. I remember that some months prior to the San Francisco disaster a campaign against the dairymen was started by a chemist of this city. This man had found poisonous ingredients in the milk; it was stated that many babies died from the use of such nutriment. It seems doubtless true that this assoclation of poisoners are practising their trade under the mask of honest business men. But we do not believe that this criminal organization is oper ating only in America; we may assert France, the country of Radicalism, where there is a Radical Socialist group, the public poisoners are more worried than in this land. As an exbeginning to assume, to him, the nature of reality In this state of mind, ample of the murderous immune deeds of these organized criminals, the "Matin", one of the largest Parislan papers, published a leading article against the public poisoners. This paper first stated that French people have long been the victims of out-

rageous practises by adulterators of

food products, and show the chief supply centers of all France, declaring that the products furnished by the majority of them have been of a deadly nature. To be sure, the "Matin" points out that this terrible condition will be remedied by law, but the paper does not hesitate to say that the people who furnished these products have been dirided into two classes, which it frankdescribes as thieves and assassins. The "Matin", like many American pa-pers, tries to persuade us that by an energetic law, all the criminal murder ous class of food adulterators would be suppressed. But experience proves to us that law or governmental action can in no way harm the interests of organized murderers. In all the so-called civilized nations of Europe, as in America, there are laws providing capital punishment for the crime of

In all great countries of the world the crime of murdering by poison is considered the most cowardly and the vilest of all forms of murder. According to the laws, the accomplices of these assassins must suffer the same punishment as the original murderer. fherefore, in America, as in Europe there is no necessity of new laws to cope with this sort of murder; it is necessary to allow the law to extend to all criminals. But in Europe. as well as in America, the law contains trickery and fraud. Above the dollar; the golden calf has many more worshippers than the lover of human rights. A man slays another poison: if he is poor he will be hanged, and so will his accomplices, if he has any; but let him be rich, and he may procure a patent to sell poisons under the name of pure food, and he will be immune from punishment. If a million human beings all over the world he will be regarded as a genius. The only way to stop all this whole sale poisonning of men, women and children is in the hands of the people.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.

The time is approaching when England will witness a re-formation of political parties. Instead of Liberals and Tories there will only be Social-Wales (Australia) the transformation of political parties has already taken place. In the coming Commonwealth elections (says a "Tribune" correspondent) it will be a straight fight between Socialists and anti-Socialists in twentytwo out of twenty-seven seats which New South Wales now holds in the Federal House of Representatives.

Advance, Australia! Under Socialist

nuspices the word Commonwealth will gain a new and deeper meaning.-London Labor Leader.

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— It is gratifying to hear that so many hig corporations contemplate an increase in their employers wages. This will help the workingmen to pay the higher prices charged for almost everything he uses.— Providence Journal

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These features are becoming more common and such employers are re-ceiving great praise for disinterested benificence in taking care of the un-fortunate, tho, as a matter of fact the killing rushing system which is a distinguishing feature of the operation and management of up-to-date con-cerns.—International Wood Worker.

THE DIFFERENCE.

"Such a disaster as that yesterday morning, involving the president of a great system," remarks the Boston "Transcript," while discussing the death of Samuel Spencer, "will impress the leaders in railroading and in legislation of the desirability of the control of t reducing preventable causes to the mini-mum, and in this American railroads can so much." Sure. If the slaughter could only be

confined to workingmen, as it is in factories, the "desirability of reducing preventable causes" would be eclipsed by the desirability to kill rather than reduce profits.

There is less of a Republican ma jority in the new House of Congress more, 1 cent per copy; 75 cents per than in the old, but labor's minority remains the same.—Socialist Review. 750 Washington St., Charleroi, Ps.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

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

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III—Clubhome, 206 E. 86th St., 7.30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—2011-Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2011-Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2011-Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VIII—2011-Third Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1851 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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

STATES OF AMERICA-Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Ellianbeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the clobhouse, 206 E. 86th street, New York City.

UNITED RROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL, UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. Artist Gonne, 1992 Anthony Ave.. Broax, by York City. Recording Secretary. H. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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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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NEW YORK COUNTY

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5th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 25th and 27th A. D.) meets first and third Thurs-day in the mouth at 585 Eighth avenue. Organizer, E. M. Martin, same address.

Vorkville Agitation Committee (26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32d and 33d A. D.) meets

first and third Saturdays at 243 E. Eighty-

fourth street. Organizer, D. Muller, 500 K.

PARTY NEWS.

By a recent referendum Freeman Knowles of Deadwood, S. D., was elected National Committee member, and M. G. Opsahl of Sloux Falls was elected State Secretary.

Individual membership ballots for

the National Executive Committee and a National Secretary have been shipped in sufficient quantities to state etaries in organized states and to local secretaries and members at large unorganized states. The ballots cast by the members should be retained by the local secretary. On one of the unused ballots, properly certified, the total vote of the local should be reported to the State Secretary in or-

ganized states Robert Bandlow, National Executive Committee member, reports that he failed to receive the letter addressed to National Executive Committee dated Nov. 30, in which he submitted matters pertaining to the recommenda tions of the Finnish National Socialist ernvention, and the establishment of a Finnish National Translator's office, and this is the reason no expression was received from him, as a member of the National Executive Committee on said subject as reported upon by the National Secretary under date of

The National Executive Committee which was called into session at the National Office at 10 o'clock Dec. 15, adjourned at 10:15 p. m. Monday, Dec.

The National Committee has adopted by 48 to 3, 11 not voting, Motion No. 16, providing "A motion or refer-endum that has gone to a vote of the National Committee shall be declared lost if the total number voting on said motion or referendum does not constitute a majority of the National Com-mitteemer entitled to vote. Provided this rule shall not apply to a third ballot in referendum as provided in Rule 10."

National Committeeman James Oneal Indiana, has moved as an amendment that the motion of National Committeeman Rodgers, Ohio, on organization be referred to the National Executive Committee, and both motion and amendment are now being voted on by the National Committee.

Massachusetts

At the request of the Executive Committee, Franklin H. Wentworth has consented to deliver his lecture on Wendell Phillips to local clubs on Feb. 3, 6, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 20, 23, and 24. The whole charge will be \$10 a lecture, Comrade Wentworth paying all his expenses and also furnishing 100 posters, with space for local printing. Dates must be taken before Jan. 1. Every help in the state should wish to take do so, it behooves them to apply early. Address inquiries to George G. Cut-ting, State Secretary, 609 Washington street, Boston, naming first and second choice of dates. This lecture made a profound impression when de livered in Boston last month. Those heard it then or who have since read it in The Worker will realize that it will be of the utmost value in any city in rousing interest in Socialism, and that it will be easy to sell enough tickets at a low price to cover ex-penses and more. Good halls should be hired and thoro advertising done.

The next meeting of Essex County clubs will be held at 145 Essex St., day, Dec. 30, 2 p. m. Action will be taken upon engaging a county

organizer permanently.

Haverhill Socialist Club gave the second of its monthly entertainments at headquarters on Dec. 18. About 250 persons were present. John Eills de-livered a lecture on Russia, and was followed by vocal and instrumental music. The affair was a great suc-

BOSTON.

Franklin H. Wentworth is to speak on Joseph Mazzini and the Italian revolution at the International Working People's Educational Center, 88 Charles St., Boston, Sunday, Dec. 30,

A literary evening will be given by the ladies of the International Working People's Educational Centre, 88 Charles St., on Saturday, Dec. 29. Dr antoinette Konikow will be the speak-er of the evening. There will be a

There will be a Socialist New Year's tree Saturday, Jan. 5, 3 p. m., at 88 Charles St. The Socialist children of Boston, their mothers, and the Women's Club are invited.

The Young Socialists Club (Sunday School) meets at 2 p. m. every Sunday at 88 Charles St.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA

Lucien Sanial will deliver his lecture "Classes in America" in two parts, one at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown Sts., Saturday evening, Dec. 29, the other at Logan Hall, 1305 Arch St., unday evening, Dec. 30.

The Labor Lyceum was well filled

Friday, Dec. 21, at what was to be the Pentecost meeting. Comrade Pentecost could not be present because of illness and John C. Chase was mustered into service. Judging by his recep-tion, Comrade Chase filled the bill. The

neeting was a success in every way.

The campaign committee intends to issue timely leaflets for free distribuissue timety leaners for free distribu-tion every two weeks. Comrades should notify their branch secretaries at once how many they can judiciously distribute in their division and work-shop. Branch secretaries should notify the campaign committee so that the work will be systematically under-taken.

The 33d Ward Branch passed resolu-

Reason's" offer to publish a Pennsylvania edition under its supervision, provided the circulation in the state was increased to 25,000, ground that it opens the way for that paper to absolutely control the dissemination of Socialist news and views in the state, and would make it possible for the "Appear to Reason" to convert the state movement to sentimental Socialism.

The two free speech cases, against Socialist speakers scheduled to come up last week were dropped by the district attorney. Treasurer Walt an-nounces the following donations to the Free Speech Defense Fund: Potters' Union of Philadelphia, \$5.50; List 137, \$5; List 35, 50c.; total, \$11. From pres ent indications, there is enough money on hand to successfully end this fight. ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The general meeting of party mem-bers will be held Sunday, Jan. 6, 2:30 p. m. All party members should be

A branch of Jewish Socialists, with 27 members, has been organized at Turtle Creek.

Thus far during December 49 new members have been admitted. Of these 36 came in during last week.

The 4th Ward English Branch of Allegheny is sending out circular letters to all the readers of Socialist papers in that city requesting those that are Socialists to join the party.

Branches are reminded that the vote on the election of National Committee.

men, the change in state constitution and the "Appeal to Reason" proposition closes Dec. 29. The vote thereon must be transmitted to the county organizer on or before that date.

Branches in the boros and townships should prepare to nominate candidates for the spring elections.

Chas. E. Weaver, precinct organizer of the First District, 4th Ward, Allegheny, is doing good work among the voters in his district by disseminating literature. Comrade Weaver has the names, addresses and occupations and is doing his missionary work on the workingmen of the district. He is the first precinct organizer to get down to real work, and it is hoped that the other precinct organizers will profit by the example.

A meeting of the precinct organizers will be held Thursday evening, Jan. 3, at 526 Federal St., Allegheny. The Organization Committee meets same date.

The petitions for nominating candidates under the "Uniform Primaries Act" must be filed with the County Organizer on or before Jan. 3. Branches that fail to do this will be compelled to take out nomination pa-

Branch financial secretaries are urged to notify all members who are in argents to pay an and attend the branch meetings.

Turtle Creek branch reports three new members and Branch Wilmerding reports four new members admitted at their last meetings.

New York State.
State Organizer John C. Chase will start out early in January to make an organizing tour of the state. He will confine himself largely during the winter months to places already organized and will stay from three days to a week or more in each place to attend to organization matters. Public prowherever it is considered advisable, but the main work will be visiting So cialists personally, talking to the locals on organization, getting comrades to distribute literature and to build up the circulation of The Worker, etc. The comrades thruout the state are entering heartily into this plan and much good is anticipated from the work.

Local secretaries should remember that all nominations for National Committeemen must be in the hands of the State Secretary on or serore Jan. 1.

Locals entitled to participate in the

lection of State Committeemen have been notified to proceed to an election. This matter should be taken up promptly and returns made to the State Secretary as soon as possible.

ested to immediately return financial report blanks for this quarter. The State Quorum will hold its next meeting Friday, Dec. 23.

Local Rochester is preparing for the next battle. The new Executive Board and Local Organizer have got busy and the last meeting was largely at-tended. The local will hold a smoker, Friday evening, Jan. 11. On Thursday, Feb. 4, the sixth annual ball will take place at Wessner's Hall. Tickets are ready and comrades should push the sale and make the ball a thoro success. Mabel Kennon was elected member of the State Committee and Gustav Strebel, C. L. Swan and Sol Fieldman were nominated for National Committee. The next local meeting will be held Tuesday, Jan. 8, and all members are urged to attend.

John W. Thompson will lecture on "The Race Problem and Its Solution" for the Labor Lyceum, Rochester, in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Sunday, Dec. 30, 3 p. m.

A Printers' Socialist League was ganized in Albany, Dec. 18, with Charles W. Huff, president, Joseph A. Maynard, secretary, and John Simons, treasurer. Ed. M. Martin of New York organized the league, having made a special trip to Albany for that purpose,

New York City.

At the General Committee meeting on Saturday, December 22, 40 applications for membership were accepted. A communication from the Socialist Labor Party submitting for debate the question of the neutrality of the S. P. apon the Trades Union question, was laid on the table. It was decided to laid on the table. It was decided to buy a share of stock in the Workers' Publishing Society, which body is un-dertaking the publication of the Chi-cago Daily Socialist. Henry Slobodin,

York's candidates for the National Committee. The action of the City Executive Committee in ordering printed 5000 canvassers' cards was endorsed; also the voting of \$20 to the Socialist Printers' League to assist the work of propaganda among printers. Charges against Moses Oppenheimer for some months were dismissed, no evidence having been produced in their support. The recommendation of the Grievance Committee that the charges against George Finger also be dismiss-ed was adopted. Two hundred copies of the revised bylaws were ordered printed that the members may have an opportunity of examining them before voting on their adoption. 'The 8th A.D. reported new headquarters and the organization of study classes in English, Civics and Socialism. The Harlem Socialist Club will donate the collection of the first Sunday of each month to Local New York

Financial secretaries of subdivisions are reminded to send in at the end of the month their semi-annual membership reports together with a list of officers and delegates.

Ballots for the election of the National Executive Committee and National Secretary have been sent to every subdivision. The vote closes on Jan. 23, and the secretaries are requested to send to the Organizer on or before that date a tabulated report giving the number of votes received by each can-

Ballots for the election of four mem bers of the State Committee to represent Local New York have been mailed to every subdivision. The candidates are: S. Goldbarth, Wm. Kohn, Thos. J. Lewis, Dr. L. Lichtschein, L. A. Malkiel, U. Solomon, and Morris Steltzer. The vote will close on Jan. 26, and secretales should see to it that the tabulated report of the number of votes received by each candidate is sent to the Organizer on time.

The general meeting of members of Local New York to discuss the "Daily Call" proposition and devise ways and means for raising additional funds and revive the agitation in behalf of a daily paper will take place on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 6, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Comrades are requested to take notice so that we may hold a large and enthusi-

The students in the composition and rhetoric class of the Rand School will have a secial evening on Saturday, Dec. 29. Several of the papers written by members of the class will be read and there will also be some musi-cal numbers. Visitors will be wel-

There will be a meeting at the Rand School, 112 E. Ninetcenth street, on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 11 a. m., to discuss plans for the formation of a So-cialist Bunday School. All interested in the education of children in Social-

ism are invited to be present.

The 8th A. D. has removed its head-quarters form 142 Delancey street to 106 Ludlow, corner Delancey. district has systematic classes in Socialism, on instruction in the English language, and on naturalization. The new clubrooms are large enough to hold 400 people, and lectures will be

given every Saturday evening. William English Walling and Anna Strunsky will lecture on "The Russian Revolution at the Present Time" at the 8th A. D. Headquarters, 106 Ludlow St., Sunday, Dec. 30, 8 p. m. J. G Pheips Stokes will preside. Admission,

At its regular meeting on Friday,

Dec. 21, the 18th A. D. elected the following officers for the next six months. Organizer, John Niclaus; Finaucial Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. Boyd; Recording Secretary, Mary S. Oppenheimer; delegates to Yorkville Agitation Committee, John Niciaus and James Boyd; delegates to General Committee, Moses Oppenheimer and James Boyd; delegate to Daily Call Conference, J. K. Neumeyer; delegates to Moyer-Haywood Conference, J. K. Neumeyer and John Niclaus. The dis trict decided to distribute 300 leaflets every month by way of a beginning and half a dozen comrades volunteered to distribute them.

Leanard D. Abbott will lecture on The Spirit of Revolt in the Modern Drama" for the Socialist Literary So ciety, 287 E. Broadway, Sunday, Dec. 30, 8 p. m. Admission free.

Platon Brounoff will lecture on "Can Music Become a Musical Language?" for the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 E. 15th St., Friday, Dec. 28, 8 p. m. Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jew

ish "Dally Forward", will lecture on "Russian Literature and the Revolution" at the West Side Headquarters. 585 Eighth Ave., Sunday, Dec. 30, 8 p. m.

BROOKLYN.

There will be no lecture at Hart's Hall, Sunday, Dec. 30. The following Sunday, Jan. 7, Owen R. Lovejoy of the Child Labor Federation will lec-

The 14th and 15th A. D., will hold a special meeting on Friday, Dec. 28, 8 p. m., at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Calyer Sts. Every comrade should be in attendance as very important business will be transacted.

Barnett Wolff will lecture on "Slavery, Ancient and Modern," at Silver Hall, 315 Washington Street, Brooklyn, next Sunday evening, De-

Adolph Benevy will lecture on "So-crates and Plato" at Day's Hall, 3rd Avenue and 54th Street, Sunday, December 30, 8 p.m.

The third annual masquerade ball of the party branches of the 22d A. D., Brooklyh, will be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, 1907, at Breitkopf's Congress Hall, corner Atlantic avenue and Vermont street, East New York. The proceeds of this affair, as of all the arrangements are industriously engaged in making the necessary prepar-ation to insure a sociable and enjoyable time to all who may attend. most cordial invitation is therefore extended to all comrades to venture out to East New York on the 5th and join in the fun.

MODE OF ELECTING

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE. To the Editor of The Worker:—I enclose a copy of the resolution which I am to-day sending forward to the National Secretary. If you agree with the position taken in this resolution, I think it would he helpful for you to comment upon it editorially as soon as the National Secretary promulgates it. I believe this matter to be a vital one, and I hope that it will receive the thoughtful attention of the National Committee. It is the only resolution or motion which I have felt impelled to make during my two years' service on the National Committee.—Fraternally

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH. South Hanson, Mass., Dec. 20.

Resolved, That an advisory ballot of the National Committee be taken as to the expediency of the repeal of the amendments adopted Dec. 22, 1905, in Art. VI. Sec. 1, and Art. VII, Sec. 1, of the Na-tional Constitution. COMMENT.

The amendments referred to, adopted Dec. 2, 1905, provide for the election of the National Secretary and the National Exparty. The National Committeemen being similarly elected in their respective states we have thus three distinct hodies deriving authority directly from the member-ship and only nominally responsible to one another. With our administrative organianomer. with our animistrative organization so constituted I can conceive of a crisis involving differences over immediate tactical action which would precipitate hopeless confusion and deadlock at a time when such a condition would be fatal to

the party's usefulness.
I cannot but believe that the ments, which emasculate the National Committee, and inflict upon us so equi-brous and unwieldy an organization, received their large endorsement solely thru the predisposition of members to favor all applications of the referendum as a principle, without reflection that it may be so imposed as to cripple the executive efficiency of the party. I believe that the Executive Committee and the National Secretary should be elected by, responsible to and removable by, the National Comnittee, thus obviating any divided respon sibility.

It is not at all undemocratic to place full responsibility upon the National Com-mitted to bong as any member of that body is subject to recall by the party member-

Realizing that these amendments were adopted by a substantial majority, and wishing to avoid the expense which would be entailed should Massachusetts more unsuccessfully for their repeal, I adopt this brethod to ascertain if the National Com-mitteemen are alive to the dubious character of our executive organization, and if they are willing to do the educative work among the members necessary to its suc-cessful improvement.

In connection with the foregoing National Secretary Barnes, under date of Dec. 22, has submitted the following to the National Committee:

Your attention is directed to a resolu-tion submitted by National Committeeman Franklin H. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, which appears in the Weekly Bulletin even

Section 1, of Article 5, of the Constitu tion, which deals with the "Duties and Powers of the National Committee" gives the National Committee no power to deal with the organic law or act as advisors of legislation pertaining thereto. Article 10, of the Constitution specifically defines the methods of procedure relating to amendments to the Constitution.

ments to the Constitution.

The advisory ballot on constitutional matstitution by the National Committee, is a
proposition not provided for by law and
without a precedent.

The National Executive Committee in

the minutes to suggestions dealing with constitutional amendments, taking the ground that it would be an invasion of the orth in the Constitution.

communications from Comrades Bandlow and Maschke, (members of the National Committee of Ohio and Okiahoma respec-tively), advising a number of constitutional

mendments.

Motion by Mailly: "That the suggested

Motion by Mailly: "That the suggested amendments be made a part of the minutes of the Executive Committee for the information of the National Committee. "Bandlow demanded a roll call. Yes: Bandlow, Mailly, Slobodin—3: No. Berger, Berlyn, Reynolds, Work—4. Motion defeated.

"Reynolds requested that he be recorded as voting against the motion, as the ac-tion would conflict with article 11, and its

For the above reasons the resolutions of Comrade Wentworth is ruled out of order by the National Secretary as a National Committee motion.

WHAT CAN I DO ? What can I do? I can talk out when

others are silent. I can say man when others say money. I can stay up when others are asleep. I can keep on working when others have stopped to play. I can give life big meanings when others give life little meanings. I can say love when others say hate. I can say every man when others say one man. 'I can try events by a hard test when others try it by an easy test. What can I do? I can give myself to life when other men refuse themselves to life. My privileges are never cut off unless I cut them off. My faith is never discounted until I quote it low. What can I do? I can stop looking at other people and look awhile at myself. I can say loss when you say profit. I can say freedom when you say landlord. I can say principal when you say interest. I can do my best while others do their worst. I can live nearer myself while the others live taken.

The 33d Ward Branch passed resolutions against accepting the "Appeal to Bochester were selected as Local New party, and the committee in charge of Traubel.

Taken.

previous ones, are to used to bring farther from themselves. I can fight on while others surrender.—Horace party, and the committee in charge of Traubel.

Tioga

Tompkins Ulster....

Warren

Washington

Wayne Westchester

Wyoming ... i..

1904 and 1906: Counties.

Totals \$6,833

The following table shows

S. L. P. Vote.

for the head of the S. L. P. ticket in

186

112

21.751

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Careful Tabulation Made by Secretary Shent of the Rand School.

The Rand School furnishes the following tabulation of the vote (official and semi-official) so far reported. Comparisons are invariably made between the head of the ticket (when a state ticket was in the field) and the Debs vote. It should be remembered that Debs fared considerably better than the rest of his ticket in every state, while this year the head of the ticket in many instances ran behind. Comparing the Debs vote with the ... ghest vote, the loss this year in the tigures so far reported is 18 per cent.

The table published in The Worker of Dec. 22 contained an error in the figures for Maine, due to a clerk's mistake in transcribing from the official records. The official vote for governor

It is asserted that the S. L. P. polled a few votes in Virginia this year, but no mention of them appears in the statement of the Secretary of State. Efforts are being made to ascertain the

Further additions, with some possible slight corrections, will be made until the entire vote is reported.

		of ticket.	gain	State	vote.	vote.	. S.	L. P.
	1904.	1906.	or loss.	1904.	1906.	1906.	1904	. 1906
States	853	389	- 54	.78	.58	389	safetye .	
Alabama			276	1.76	8.18	16,192	325	
Colorado	4,304	16,192	2.0	.33	.42	149		
Delaware	146	149	8	5.94	11.02	2,530		
Florida	2,837	•2,530		.15	.06	49		
Georgia	197	49	- 75 - 6	6.82	6.32	5,011		
Idaho	4,954	4,650		6.43	5.09	42,005	4,698	3,757
Illinois	69,225	42,005	- 39		1.33	7,824	1,598	1.580
Indiana	12,013	7,824	- 85	1.76		8,901		
Iowa*	14,847	8,901	- 40	3.06	2.06	1.819	596	139
Kentucky	3,602	**1,819		.88	.63			
Louisiana	995	***603	- 39	.88	1.62	603	••••	10.0
Maine	2,106	1,558	- 26	2.19	1.18	1,553	0.050	0 100
Mass	13,604	7,938	-42	3.05	1.85	•20,699	2,359	2.182
Missouri	18,009	11.527	=11	- 2.02	1.93-	11,527		****
Nebraska	7,412	2,999*	- 59	3.29	1.57	8,769	• • •	12.
N. H	1.000	1,011	7	1.21	1.24	1,011		1110
New Jersey.	9.587	•7,786	- 19	2.21	2.18	7,766	2,680	1,600
New York .	36,883	21,751	-41	2.28	1.46	24,122	9,127	4,624
Ohlo	36,260	18,432	- 52	3.61	2.33	18,432	2,633	2,211
Oregon	7.651	- 44.468	- 42	8.48	4.62	17,033		
Penn	21,863	15,169	- 31	1.76	1.51	*18,736	2,211,	2,109
Rhode Island	956	395-	- 59	1.39	.59	416	488	320
Tennessee :.	1.854	873	- 35		44	*1,499		***
Vermont	844	512	- 39	1.62	.72	512		
Virginia	218	×.,	-100	0.17			58	
West Va	1,572	2.611-	68	0.65	1.43	2,611		
Wisconsin	28,220	24,437	-13	6.87	7.65	24,916	223	
Wyoming	1,077	1.310	22	3.51	4.79	1,827		
Territories:			145 34		200	19.9		
	The second secon	1.995	58	6.08	8.86	1,995	86	
Arizona	1,004							
Totalsi to						049 800	97.090	10 500

date 298.483 210.858 -29

. Candidates in only five Congressional Districts.

••• Candidates in only three Congressional Districts.

· Congressional ticket.

+ No candidates in 1906.

Allegany **NEW YORK STATE** Broome For purposes of record and comparison we give here a table showing by countles the vote cast for John C. Cayuga Chautaguqua ... Chase, Socialist candidate for Gover-Chemung 42 nor in the state of New York last Chenango November, and that cast for Debs two Clinton Columbia 17 years ago: Cortland..... 1906. Countles. 1904. Delaware Albany Allegany..... 60 Dutchess... Broome Catteraugaus ... Erie 17 171 232 Cayuga.. Fulton Chautaugua 340 Genesee Chemung Greene Chenango Hamilton Clinton Columbia Herkimer 16 Jefferson Cortland Delaware 1.341 Lewis Livingstone, . . . Dutchess..... Erie Essex..... 55 Madison..... Franklin. 85 | Monroe Montgomery Fulton Nassau New York 77 52 Genesee Greene 4 Niagara 144 Oneida 339 Onondago 2 871 Ontario 14 Orange Lewis Livingstone.... Orleans Madison.... 100 Oswego 904 Otsego Monroe 58 Putnam Montgomery Nassau New York 47 Queens 8,477 Rensselaer 165 Richmond Niagara Rockland Onelda Onondago 555 - St. Lawrence ... Ontario 51 Saratoga 143 Schenectady 17 Schoharie Orange Orleans Oswego Schuyler.... Otsego 32 Seneca Putnam 5 Steuben Suffolk Queens Rensselner 323 154 14 245 Sullivan Richmond 116 Tioga Rockland 49 Tompkins Ulster Warren St. Lawrence ... Sarntoga.... Schenectady 21 547 Washington Wayne Schoharie Schuyler.... Westchester 310 Wyoming Seneca Steuben 157 | Yates..... 2 Suffolk 9.127 Sullivan

The total of the S. L. P. vote in 1904 was given incorrectly last week. The figure is 9.127. It thus appears 36 | that the Hearst wave cost the S. L. P. 49 per cent of its vote (not 59 per cent, as there stated) and the Socialist 582 Party 41 per cent. As stated last week the other candi-

dates on both tickets ran ahead of the gubernatorial candidates. Those on the ticket of the Sociatist Party ranged from 23.645 to 24.122; on the S. L. P. ticket, from 4.785 to 4.914.

-"Is that friends of yours a great debater?" "He is." answered Senator have brains but they don't seem to Sorghum, "in the kind of an argument use them on election day. Socialist 85 | where money talks."

LESE MAJESTE. PARTY DIRECTORY FOR

The state constabulary in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, otherwise Organizer and Financial and Correspondknown as the "Pennsylvania Cosing Secretary, U. Solomon, 66 E. Fourth sacks", a force of mounted and armed General Committee meets second and police maintained by the taxpavers fourth Saturday evenings of each month, at 241 ft, Righty-fourth street. for the benefit of the mine operators. City Executive Committee meets every Monda: evening at 66 E. Fourth street. show a commendable official zeal and a proper appreciation of their own per-AGITATION COMMITTEES. sonal dignity. In witness of which fact is the act of one of these Cos-First Agitation Committee, composed of sacks at Plymouth in arresting a small the 24, 4th, 8th, 12th, and 16th Assembly District branches of the S. P. and dele-gates from progressive labor organizations boy for the heinous offense of laugh-ing at him. Such audacity, it seems, meeting within the territories mentioned, meets on the first and third Thursdays in the month at 237 E. Broadway. constitutes lese majeste in the Key stone state. The lad was taken before a magistrate, but on account of his Second Agitation Committee (6th, 10th, extreme youth he was not given a punand 14th A. D.) meets second and fourth Wadnesday at St. E. Fourth street. Orishment commensurate with his sacrilegious crime, but was discharged garizer, Edward Meyer, 200 Avenue A. with a stern adjuration never to repeat Mucray Hill Agitation Committee (18th, 9th, 22nd and 24th A. D.) meets every

This is enough to make a lot of other people laugh.-Exchange.

such a reprehensibe action.

vokes.

Go on! until this land revokes The whole and chartered lie, The feudal curse whose whips and

Insult humanity. -Longfellow.

16	reported	L						Eighty-second street.
Vote. Per cent		Per cent of		Highest			Harlem Agitation Committee (21st, 23d,	
الانواشا	of ticket.	gnin	State		vote.		L. P.	31st and 34th A. D., Manhattan) meets first
	1906.	or loss.	1904.	1906.	1906.	1904	. 1906	and third Saturdays at 250 W. One Hun-
4.	389	— 54	.78	.58	389	atrije i		dred and Twenty-fifth street.
3		276	1.76	8.18	16.192	325		Broax Agitation Committee (34th, 35th.
4	16,192		.33	.42	149			and Annexed A. D.) meets second and
6	149		5.94	11.02	2.530			fourth Wednesdays at 3309 Third avenue.
7	•2,530	8	.15	.06	49			BRANCHES.
7	49	75	6.82	6.32	5,011			1st, 3d and 5th A. D. meets last Tues-
4	4,650	- 6		5.09	42,005	4.698	3.757	day in the month at 126 Varick street. Or-
5	42,005	- 39	6.43		7,824	1.598	1.580	2d and 8th A. D. meets first and third
3	7,824	- 85	1.76	1.33	8,901			Thursdays at 237 East Broadway. Secre-
7	8,901	- 40	3.06	2.06	THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	596	139	tary Sol. Solomon, 316 F. Thirteeath street,
2	••1,819		.88	.63	1,819			days at 237 E. Broadway: Secretary J. L.
5	***803	39	.88	1.62	603		10.0	Peries, 31 Scammel Street, 6th, and 10th A. D. meets first and
6	1,558	- 26	2.19	1.18	1,553		0.100	third Thursdays at S5 E. Fourth street.
4	7,938	-42	3.05	1.85	•20,699	2,359	2.182	Secretary, Moses & Hart, 29 Cooper
9	11.527	=11	- 2.02 -	1.93	11,527	14.	*****	Square. 7th, 9th and 25th A. D. meets sec-
2	2,999	- 59	3.29	1.57	- 8,769		12.0	ond and fourth Fridays at 255 W. Twenty-
0	1.011	7	1.21	1.24	1,011		1.11.00	seventh street. Organizer Emil Spindler,
7.	•7.786	-19	2.21	2.18	7,766	2,680	1,600	11th A. D. meets second and fourth
3	21.751	-41	2.28	1.46	24,122	9,127	4,624	Fridays at 585 Fighth avenue. Secretary, E. J. Dutton, 317 W. Thirty-third street,
0	18,432	- 52	3.61	2.33	18,432	2,633	2,211	12th A. D. meets every Friday evening
1.	- 44.468	-42	8.48	4.62	17,033			at 141 Delancey street. Secretary. L.
3	15,169	-81	1.76	1.51	. *18,736	2,211,	2,109	Davidson, same address.
8	395	- 59	1.39	.59	416	488	320	Saturdays at 565 Eighth avenue. Secretary,
4	873	- 35	55	44	*1,499		****	Hugo Pick. 260 W. Forty-first street.
4	512	- 39	1.62	.72	512			Thursdays at 266 E. Teuth street. Secre-
8	- x.,	-100	0.17			56		tary, G. M. Griffith, 196 Second avenue,
2	- 2.611	AND PERSONS AND PROPERTY.	0.65	1.43	2,611			and fourth Fridays at 385 Eighth avenue.
0	24.437	-18	6.87	7.65	24,916	223		Ser., Wm. McCallough, 766 Eleventh ave-
7	1,310	22	3.51	4.79	1,827			16th A. D. meets second and fourth
	1,510			are day for				Fridays at 225 E. Fourth street. Secretary.
NE .	1.995	58	6.08	8.86	1.995	86		18th and 20th A. D. mests best and
74	1,990							third Thursdays at 311 E. Twenty-sixth

243,890 27,080 18,528

717

21

47

128

12

12

Sec., Wm. McCallough, 766 Eleventh avenue,
16th A. D. meets second and fourth
Fridays at 225 E. Fourth street. Secretary,
A. G. Scheer, 150 E. Terth street.
18th Cand 20th A. D. meets isst and
third Thursdays at 311 E. Twenty-sixth
street. Organizer, Patrick H. Donahue,
244 E. Twentieth street.
16th A. D. meets first and third
Fridays at 385 Eighth avenue, Secretary,
Thos. J. Lewis, 231 Edgecomb avenue,
21st A. D. meets first and third
Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twen19 Afth street, Organizer, 13s. G. Kanely,
286 One Hundred and Thirteenth street.
22nd A. D. meets every Friday at beedquarters, 241 E. Forty-second street, Orgauliser, William Hertle, 241 E. Fortysecond street.

guariers, 241 E. Forty-second street. Organizer. William Hertle, 241 E. Forty-second street.

23d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Secretary, John Sindiger, 1848 Amsterdam avenue.

24th A. D. meets arst and third Mondays at 675 First avenue. Organizer. John Niclaus, 311 E. Stays-first street.

26th A. D. Br. 1, English and German, meets first and third Fridays at 1482 Second avenue. Organizer, Henry Engel, 406 E. Seventy-fourth street.

26th A. D. Br. 2. Bohemian Men, meets first and third Fridays at 312 E. Seventy-first street.

26 A. D. Bohemian Ladies Br. 3 meets every second Wednesday at 312 E. Seventy-first street.

27th A. D. Br. 1 meets first and third Thursdays at 1517 Avenue A. Secretary D. Muller, 500 E. S2d street.

28th A. D. Br. 2 Hungarian, meets every fourth Wednesday at 1528 Second avenue. Organizer A. Trier, 354 E. Eighty-first street.

street.

20th A. D. meets every fourth Wednesday at 70 E. Eighty-sixth street. Secretary Miss B. Freedman, same address.

30th A. D. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street.

Organizer, Ernest Ramm, 546 E. Eighty-night street.

31st A. D. meets second and fourth uesdays at 250 W. One Hundred and Tuesdays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Organizer, Warren At-kinson, 127 W. One Hundred and Twentyfifth street.

fifth street.

32nd A. D. meets second and fourth
Thursdays at 210 E. One Hundred and
Fourth street. Organizor, Robert Raphael,
138 E. One Hundred and Eighth street.

34th A. D. Manhattan meets first
and third Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred
and Twenty-5fth street. Secretary Max
Schuppe, 2169 Fifth avenue.

34th A. D. Bronx meets second and
fourth Fridays at 2669 Third avenue. Secretary, August Hansen, 389 K. One Hun-

fourth Fridays at 2688 Third avenue. Secretary, August Hansen, 389 K. One Hundred and Forty-fourth street.

35th A. D., Hr. 1, German, meets first and third Fridays at 3309 Third ave. Secretary, R. Wyssman, 305 Boston Road.

35th A. D., Br. 2. English, meets second and fourth Thursdays at 3309 Third avenue. Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Hansen, 622 E. One Hundred and Sixty-first sirect.

sen, 622 E. One Hundred and Sixty-first attreet.

soin A. D. Rr. 3, Highbridge, meets first and third Pridays at 150 Summit avenue, Organizer, Jno. R. Hummer, same address. Annexed A. D. Br. 1, Williamsbridge, meets first and third Saturdays at Heide's Hotel, Tenth street, Williamsbridge, Organizer, Joseph Haas, Thirtéenth street, Williamsbridge, Annexed A. D., Br. 2. Van Nest, meets second and fourth Thursdays at Lahrman's Hall, Van Nest, Organizer, Richard Hoppe, 182 Saxe avenue, Van Nest.

Finnish Branch meets first and third Sunday evenings at 145 E. Fifty-librid street, Organizer, John Auer, 316 E. Twenty-ninth street.

Italian Branch 22d A. D. meets second and last Sunday evenings at 241 E. Forty-second street, Organizer, G. Perrone, 204 E. Forty-fifth street.

REACTIONARY MIDDLE CLASS.

The lower middle class, the small

manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artizan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisle to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative. Nay, more they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheel of history. If by chance they are revolutionary, they are so only in view of their impending transfer into the pro-letariat; they thus defend not their present, but their future interests; they desert their own standpoint to place themselves at that of the proletariat.—Communist Manifesto.

Corporations and trust officials may have hearts, but they don't use them in their business. Workingmen Review.

THE INTERNATIONAL

SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

tions mentioned above, and sent our about May 1, 1907, to the affiliated or-

May we further announce to the lat-

ter societies that it is proposed to pub-

lish beforehand the reports of national secretaries upon the activity of their

parties since the Congress at Amster-day in 1904 up to Jan. 1, 1907? These

reports, which ought to give comrades

of every land a precise summary of

ought to appear at the latest about the

15th February, 1907. They will ap-

pear in three languages—German, Eng-

So far as the material arrangements

for the Congress are concerned, we

with the help of the German comrades

have the pleasure to announce that

we have made them as complete and

The Congress will meet at the Lied-erhalle, which includes a meeting

place for 1,000 delegates, and numer-

ous committee rooms. The local com-

mittee will publish a guide to the town

and its suburbs, will appoint sub-

attend to all postal and press arrangements. Together with the Interna-

tional Bureau, it will organize a depot

of Socialist papers and an exhibition

of Socialist books published in every tongue. To make the last successful

we ask the co-operation of Socialist

editors and authors. We will publish

in German, English, and French a

which may take place in the Congress.

ort summary of all the discussions

To facilitate the preparatory ar-

rangements we ask delegates to let us

know of their appointment as soon as

visional tickets, which, after the veri-

fication of credentials, they can ex-

change at Stuttgart for the final tick-

ets, the price of which has been fixed

We ask the Socialist papers and re-

views to give this the widest possible

publicity, so that the Congress at

Stuttgart may be worthy of the grow-

and we ask you, dear comrades, to ac-

tional, servile submission. And so im-

mense granaries, mites of precious

woods are being set on fire by the

starving and freezing mob. Innocent

are trustworthy, mutilated outrageous-

with the ground. But what is a sig-

nificant fact, the landlord himself and

his kin are always left unmolested.

They are usually blocen to clear out

beforehand. There is more in this than

Such raids only lead to such cala-

mitous results if the landlord cannot

offer any resistance or has been taken

off his guard. But landed proprietors

are seldom off their guard nowadays.

All keep a watchful and anxious eye

on the peasants of the adjacent vil-

lages. Everything depends, therefore,

probably meets your eye.

cept out fraternal greeting.

They will then receive pro

committees for the entertainment and

ganizations and parties.

lish, and French.

agreeable as possible.

International Socialist Bureau Issues Call for Stuttgart Meeting, to be Held in August, 1907.

gress will be held at Stuttgart, in Wur-temberg, from the 18th to the 24th August, 1907.

ed in 1900 to continue the work and execute the decisions of the International Congress, invites to the Congress at Stuttgart, in conformity with the decisions of the Congress of ondon (1896) and that of Paris

(1) All the associations which adhere to the essential principles of Socialism, viz., socialization of the means of production and exchange, union and inclasses, Socialist acquisition of the machinery of government by the people organized as an independent party marti de classe).

platform and expressly recognizing the necessity of political action, do not take part directly in the political

jects should in your opinion be dis-cussed by the International Congress.

The Bureau has no destre to limit es to express the hope that in the in-terest of the success of the Congress subjects already decided at past es will not again come before gates at Stutt gart. In order to attain this result the Bureau, at its meeting of Nov. 10, 1906, drafted a proisional agenda which comprehends matter specially referred to Stuttgart by the preceding Congress, and also some special subjects which seemed to be ripe for discussion.

of the Bureau. (2) The rules of International Conand of the Bureau; the rules

(3) Militarism and international

(4) The relations between Socialism and the Trade Unions.

(5) The Colonial question.(6) The emigration and immigra-

Societies which desire other ques-tions placed upon the agenda should al Socialist Bureau.

port, to the secretary of the Interna-tional Bureau, Malson du Peuple, Brussels, before April 1, 1907. These documents will be published at the behalf of the slient sufferers. same time as the reports and resolu

"Punitive Expeditions". Now, while we are about it, I think I might as well give you an idea what this techterm implies. Let coid facts

Odessa, Oct. 1.-The trial took place at Kherson to-day of 97 peasants who were charged with destroying the estate of M. Krivoshein, a former Minister. The Zemski Nachalnik, who arrived on the spot soon after the de-vastation of the estate, with a detachment of Cossacks, assembled all the peasants supposed to have been conerned in the affair, and, without making any investigation, directed the priests to administer the last sacrament to them. The Cossacks were then ordered to beat the peasants to death. The scene of horror lasted four hours, twenty-three peasants be ing killed and one hundred and thirty sustaining terrible injuries. The Cossacks became exhausted from their work of brutality, and compelled the easants to continue flogging their

The court sentenced sixty-three of the accused to various terms of imprisonment. The remaining thirty four peasants were acquitted,-(Reu-

Words are pale and weak.

every-day application to petty incldents. Only objective descriptions, I think, can convey the impression.

solutely omnipotent with regard to peasants. He is a sort of provincial captain; who administers the lower administration, in the rural districts. And this post, invested with such tremendous power, requires no sort of qualification whatever, no preparatory What intelligent, educated man will occupy this post nowadays? And even flogging himself—he has to pass the initiative into the hands of the Cossacks.

Change of Front.

While club law is solely administered in dealing with the hopeless indus trial proletariat, the bureaucracy have, it seems, at last realized the madness of this course in trying to win over the peasants to their side in view of impending, much-dreaded tions.

And now, as I have said, they are alluringly throwing out sops with the left hand, not, however, letting go the knout in the right. The same "Senate Interpretation" of Oce. 20 that disfranchises all the workmen of the factories which employ over fifty men abol ishes the burden of communal guarantorship for taxes and recruits. The government manifestly endeavor now to break up and exterminate communal solidarity and inoculate individualistic organization, or, rather, disorganization. The communal guarantor ship has become a double-biting weapon of late, for if it is convenient to deal with a whole commune as a milch cow, it is proportionately awkward to deal with a whole commune as a passive resister, instead of single individuals. Formerly the acquiescence of two-thirds of the votes of the commune were necessary to enable the peasant to be excluded from the comabolished this custom, setting every peasant at liberty to settle up on his own account. Facilities are provided in the way of migration from the more tion is exasperated to the verge of raving insanity, according to the official representation of the governor of the Saratov Province.

up in open defiance of poverty, and

defense gangs" of the young gentry

are being formed, such being not only

connived at but aided and abetted by

the authorities. Thus property stands

riots. Everywhere well-armed

takes the law into its own hands. The Zemstvos. When the mutual relationship of the elsured class and the workers is revealed in all its unmittgated nakedness, stripped of all hypocritical guises and illusions, like charity and the incense of moral sussion, the reciprocal positions of these classes becomes silently defined and the field is being rapidly cleared of all meditating, conciliating elements. In Russia of to day there is no occasion for the labor leaders to cry themselves hoarse in the voice of persuading the proletariat of the existence of class war; it is but too plainly obvious. Here is a strikcertain institutions called "Zemstvos" These country-states councils are elective boards, whose chief functions pur-port to be to study and administer the needs of the peasantry, for which purpose a certain portion of the evied from the latter is placed at their disposal. They consist almost exclu-sively of distinguished landed proprietors, with the exception of a sprinkling of the peasant representaties mere dummies. Well, since scarcely a year a most bewildering change has transformed the physiognomy of these assemblies. Hitherto they were regarded, both by society and the ernment, as nothing short of so many

grade elements of the Reaction. phenomenon is easily accounted for. Living side by side with the hapless peasantry, the landlords could not help witnessing the outrageous conditions of the moujik's existence. The more humane among them—so long, of course, as they considered themselves safe from his brutal instincts, behind the truncheon of the policeman-urgently, and sometimes indignantly. remonstrated with the government on Meting Out Justice. I have been alluding to the so-called

nical peak for themselves.

own fathers, sons, and brothers. The who were killed were all innocent, the really guilty having all fied before the arrival of Cossacks.

Forcible, sonorous expressions have become void and hackneyed thru

It must be said, here, that the highe authorities do not want such horrors at all; but the Zemski Nachalnik is abbranches of jurisdiction, as well as of training even! This cannot be helped the Zemski Nachalnik cannot do the

A Double-aimed Blow.

Another granted "privilege" is this: For the forthcoming elections only such members of the peasant com-mune are to be entitled to a vote as permanently reside in villages and actually till their land. The immediate consequence is that the whole of the rural proletariat are eliminatedthat is, such peasants which, being unable to subsist on their share of land, gave it up altogether. They either drift into towns and swell the ranks of the industrial proletariat, or, in the majority of cases, turn into farm hirelings or agricultural laborers. plainly obvious. Here is a strik-illustration: There are in Russia the fact that no peasant ever loses his bond with his class. Whether a factory workmen, a lawyer, or a wander ing hireling, he always remains a peasant and a member of the commune he selongs to. He is therefore entitled to a vote in discussing all the communal affairs. According to the investariat", p. 126), close upon a quarter of the Russian peasantry already form the rural proletariat. The government have got rid of this element at one stroke of the pen. Thus, for example, out of the 10,000 peasant electors in the Saratoff government, 8,000 are struck off the list.

On the other hand, all the intellectual representatives of the present class, such as MM. Aladin, Onipko, Ulianoff, Anikin, and all the rest of

men mostly of university education, who certainly cannot be ex-pected to live in villages—are rendered

I venture to express the conviction that all these dodges and hooks and traps are wasted trouble. The peasantry do not protest against these out rageous encroachments, simply be-cause they are too ignorant to perceive stuff. Reality-the election campaign -will crack all these nuts for them Serious doubts were entertained as to the result of the first elections, on account of similar subterfuges. They proved wholly unbased.

Now we may scorn them and rest assured that if any Duma is to be con voked at all the peasant representa-tion therein will be still more revolutionary than in the first Duma.

article was going to press my views expressed in the same, as well as in foregoing article, have received most overwhelming corroboration in abolished the communal system by one stroke of the pen.

THE DUPES.

By George R. Kirkpatrick.

in case of war with Japan those who "declare war" will not be found later on the firing line. Oh no-th butchering and being butchered be generously handed over to the med-eyed dupes of the working class. The politicians would rather be live statesmen" than dead dupes.

The latest new murdering machine (battleship) costs, complete, \$9,900,000. With six in a family and each home costing \$1.500, just 36,000 people could be provided with homes with same \$9,000,000. When the politicians bellow about our g-r-r-reat navy and patriotism, the average dupe, roosting in a rented "home", slaps his blistered hands together and yells so loudly he

Where shall the new postoffice building for Pittsburg be located?that is the question. The g-r-r-reat dailies of Pittsburg have averaged three columns each per day for thirty days on this "burning question". The wishes or preferences of the multitude of working people of Pittsburg are never even mentioned by the dailies by Secretary Shaw, by the "cftizens" of Pittsburg, nor by the working people themselves. Think of it-not even mentioned. The darling dupes!

Thousands of people in North Da cota are freezing for lack of coal. "Lack of cars" for hauling coal, is the "big, brainy business men's" explanation. But wait. Think. All summer and fall millions of tons of coal have lain in Duluth ready for shipment west to Dakota. All summer and all fall "big, brainy business man", J. J. Hill, buildozer (president) of the Great Northern Railway, has had hundreds and hundreds of trains of cars running from Duluth to Dakota empty, yes. empty, refusing to haul the coal except for a highwayman's price, absolutely certain that when the blissard weather came the "independent American citizens" ("most intelligent people on earth") in Dakota would dig up the freight money in a hurry. The patriots in Dakota stand for private ownership of the means of trans stock sold last week at 21214. Noble manly, patriotic, shivering dupes!

Official Wall Street news item: "The disbursements of dividends and interest during January will be the largest in the history of the country. It is estimated that in this way in January over \$200,000,000 will be distrib uted." Now, dear trusting, "stand pat" patriot, just how much will youyes, you get of that \$200,000,000? looks good, doesn't it-this "unparalleled prosperity." Why don't you buy porterhouse steak for your wife and your children and yourself? See?

The Lowell, Mass., cotton mill owners have advanced the wages of 17,000 employees 5 per cent. Sounds fine, plendid, magnificent-doesn't it? But wait. Think. A weaver receiving \$2 per day thus gets 10 cents more each day-just enough to buy one plate of soup in a third class restaurant. This of soup divided into eighteen parts (three meals for each member of family of six) amounts to eleven drops of soup more than usual for each member at each meal. Under capitalsm, even with an advance in wages the workers are bound to be in the soup—that is, in the swim of "unparalleled prosperity." "Contented", "coservative", "stand-pat", soup dupe!

Mark this: The Socialist weavers of lowell are not "contented". They are thoughtful, proud, ever objecting to despotism.

A noble, Christian capitalist contrac tor of Jersey City gets two columns in yesterday's New York "World"; to explain his "sure cure" solution of the "capital and labor tonbles". The solu-tion "solves" the problem by leaving the cause untouched—that cause is the wage system, the present class-labor system. Within the last twenty years big. brainy business men" have fered an eagerly waiting world about five thousand solutions for "labor troubles," but all, all of these solutions provide for the immortality of the

Sleek dupers of the sleeping duper About forty Congressmen failed of re-election last month, but they will keep their seats in Congress for thir-teen months following the election. You see, our national constitution was

even whisper that our constitution could be improved.

Eighty million idolatrous, biblioatrous dupes!
Twelve million American tollers vote

for an industrial system under the workers must supluely ask for lobs ask for the privilege of creating billions of dollars' worth of values for a slave's share of those values-cheap cheap furniture.

We live in a political "republic", an industrial despotism, and an intellectual dupedom.

"PEACE ON EARTH. BOOD WILL TO MEN."

The daily press of the country is now teeming with lengthy articles appenling to the generosity of the people to open their purses and contribute a little of the "long green", in order that the hungry thousands may enjoy the luxury of at least one "square meal on the anniversary of the birth of Christ. It is strange and singular that, with all our boundless prosperity that is lauded to the skies, our daily journals are now pleading for alms to relieve temporarily for a day, the distress and wretchedness of human beings whose vitals are clutched by the releptse grip of want. Where is this "pros perity" that has been so extravagantly dvertised thru the columns of sub sidized journals? What has become of the "full dinner pails" that the depart-ed Marcus A. Hanna left as a legacy to the millions of wage slaves of this country? Prating about prosperity, day after day, and month after month and now, begging hand-outs in every city, town and hamlet of this country, demonstrates that the tribute to our boasted prosperity was a lie, and that our daily journals indulge in misrepresensation in the hope that falsehood may delude the ignorant and thought

We are now called upon to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Christ and likewise to pay a tribute to our boasted prosperity by donating contributions to provide clothing for the naked and meals for the hungry.

Charity is but pouring a little oil on the great troubled ocean of human

On the top of the page of one of our daily journals can be seen this consoling scarchead: "Baskets Full of Good Cheer to Prove Good Will to whose brain that "scarehead" was born, had a grasp of the great econotion upon earth, if he realized that be cause the class of privilege have not is responsible for the plea for charity and soliciting "baskets full of good cheer," he would raise his voice justice, and not ask for the crumbs of of manhood and humiliates the victim of poverty.

Men who ride in automobiles and live in mansions, and ladies who dance at charity balls, decked in silk and satin and ablaze with diamonds, now assuming the role of humanitarians and making eloquent pleas in supvictims whom they have robbed, thru a system that has filled the world with the agony of misery and woe.

"Peace on earth, good will to men." 2,000,000 school children in the mine the mill, the factory and the sweat-

"Peace on earth, good will to men." will have a heavenly consolation for the thousands, tens of thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands of America's fair daughters, who have been driven to the brothel by that element in our society who now plead for a "square for the poor and unfortunate on Christmas Day.

Charity is but delaying the dawn of Charity can but little longer placate

the outraged feelings of the masses of the people, whose vision is clearing to the monstrous wrongs of a system that puts a master in a palace and a slave in a hovel.-Miner's Magazine.

CENTRALIZED CONTROL IN MANUFACTURES.

According to a recent census bulletin there were in the United States in 1905 about 200,000 manufacturing establishments, with an average of thirty employees and averaging \$75,000 in gross ages. The really significant figures are these: Ten per cent of those establishments controlled 80 per cent of the business; and one per cent of the establishments controlled 38 per cent of the business and employed 25 per cent of the workers. In other words, using round numbers, about 180,000 small establishments had altogether 20 per cent of the total business, about 18,00 moderately large establishments had 42 per cent, and about 2,000 very large establishments had 38 per cent. this does not by any means represent the full extent of concentration; for these figures deal only with establishments, taking no account of the fact that in many cases several large estab-lishments may be and often are controlled by one corporation, which, in turn, may be and often is controlled by two or three of the largest stock-

NEW HAVEN ROAD GETS CONNECTICUT TROLLEYS. The New York, New Haven & Hart-

ford Railway Company last week ac-quired possession of the Rhode Island Securities Company, together with a practically perpetual lease of the properties of the Connecticut Railway & about everything a whole hundred and Lighting Company and all the stock of eighteen years ago. It is unpatriotic to the United Gas Improvement ComCASH IN ADVANCE . CASH

CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE

BY I. MEDILL PATTERSON

The most convincing argument for those who believe that , everything is all right . . .

any's traction systems in Connecticut It thus acquired control of about 1,350 and Rhode Island, whose annual gross earnings have been over \$16,000,000. panies included in the combination is electric lines in Connecticut all but eight small properties now belong to the N. Y., N. H. & H., which is thus insured against any electric competi

SOUTHERN WOOLEN MILLS MERGER

tion between Boston and New York.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20.-A merger of the five largest woollen mill companies in the South, involving a capitalization of \$1,250,000, has been effected. The combine will be known ss the American Textile Woollens Company.

SMALL STORE KEEPERS ARE NOW "GETTING THEIRS"

The Pacific Syndicate Stores Company have established 150 stores thruout the West, extending from Mexico to British Columbia. These stores established by the syndicate are and mean death to the smaller commer cial sharks, who are revolting against being deported from the realms of business. The peanut merchant is doomed for the job market.

FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY. All the building trades of Nashu

N. H., have decided to act as a unit and request the eight-hour worxday and a 25 cents a day raise for each trade on May 1 of next year.

THE SOCIALISTS IN MORWAY'S PARLIAMENT

Of the eleven Socialists elected to the Norwegian Parliame Storthing, one was a printer, one a jeweller, two were farmers, two e tors of newspapers, another two setteachers, while the other three respectively shoemaker, postmaster and minister of religion.

THE WORLD MARKENS Modern industry has established the ery of America paved the way. The market has given an immense development to commerce, to navigation, to communication by land. This development has, in its turn, reacted on the xtension of industry; and in prop tion as industry, commerce, navigation proportion the bourgeoisie developed, increased its capital, and pushed into the background every class handed down from the middle ages.—Com-munist Mamfesto.

FOUNDED IN DECEPTION.

This great truth which I have now to declare to you is that the system on which all nations of the world are acting is founded in gross deception, in the deepest ignorance, or a mixture of

That, under no possible modification of the principles on which it is based. can it ever produce good to man; but that, on the contrary, its practical results must ever be to produce evil con-

CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Anything for human rights is constitutional. No learning in books, no skill acquired in courts, no sharpness in forensic dealings no cunning in splitting hairs, can impair the vigor thereof. This is the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.-Charles Sumner.

THE EXPANSION OF CAPITALISM.

The bourgeoisie, by the rapid im-provement of all instruments of production, by the immensely facilitated means of communication, draws all, even the most barbarian, nations into civilization. The cheap prices of its commodities are the heavy artillery with which it batters down all Chinese walls, with which it forces the barbarians' intensely obstinate hatred of foreigners to capitulate. It compels all nations, on pain of extincti the bourgeois mode of production; it compels them to introduce what it calls civilization into their midst; i. e., to become bourgeois themselves, one word, it creates a world after own image.—Communist Manifest

ALL FOR THE CAUSE.

then, since all things call us, the And o'er the weltering tangle a giting is shed;

Come, join in the only battle

1.000 FOR \$1.00

Every one can afford to spend a dollar to circulate this pamphlet.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

15 Spruce Street - - . New York City

THE SOCIALIST STRUGGLE. We struggle and strive onwards, unconcerned as to when or where the boundary posts of new and better times for humanity shall be erected. If we fall in the fight, the rearguard will take our place; we shall fall with the consciousness of having done our duty as men, and with the conviction that the goal will be reached, in spite of all opposition from the enemies of humanity and progress.—August

A POETS IDEAL.

Man is not Man as yet. Nor shall I deem his object served, his Attained, his genuine strength put

While only here and there a star dis-

The darkness, here and there a towering mind O'erlooks its prostrate fellows; when

the host 1 s out at once to the despair of night. When all mankind alike is perfected, Equal in full-bloom—tnen, not till then, I say, begins man's general infancy.

*-Robert Browning. Now is the time to subscribe to a So-cialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

17 ANNUAL

CONCERT AND BALL given by the NEW YORK BRANCH

of the

RUSSIAN SOC. DEM. PARTY -ON-

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31. -AT THE-MURRY HILL LYCEUM, 34th St., 3d Av.

TICKETS 35 CENTS The proceeds go for the Russian

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE

PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Toledo, O., Dec. 21, 1908.

To the Stockholders of the Socialist
Co-operative Publishing Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Socialist Co-operative
Publishing Company will be held so Publishing Company will be held at Swiss Hall, 410 Monroe street, Thurs-

day, Jan. 24, 1907. Holders of stock not able to attend meeting should send in choice of prox-

les before that time.

Both secretaries being out of the city, send correspondence to Thos. C. Devine, 1853 Michigan street, Toledo,

(Signed) THOS. C. DEVINE,

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WANTED.-The acquaintance and address of comrade or comrades who do cabinet repairing, chair caning and seating; also carpenter work, as I can hrow work of that kind into their mands. Address, J. O. PIERCE, care of U. Solvenon AS E. 4th St.

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Do You Want to Make Socialists "Songs of Socialism

The next Socialist International Con- forward them, with an explanatory re-

The International Socialist Bureau

(2) All the corporate bodles which, placing themselves on the independent

If your society adheres to these prin-ciples, the Bureau invites you to inform it at its next meeting of your sending a delegate to Stuttgart, and at the same time to state what sub-

These questions are: (1) The confirmation of resolutions

of the Inter-Parliamentary Confer-

tion of foreign workmen.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY. By A Russian of To-Day. [From a series of articles appearing | of the authorities offers no other alternative-in fact, none but uncondi-

in the London "Clarion".] In the preceding two articles my object was to acquaint you, so far as the limited scope of a newspaper article would allow, with the economical conditions and social life of cattle are slaughtered and drowned. the Bussian peasantry; and, secondly, or, what is worse, if certain reports to give you an idea of that miraculous regeneration which has unfathomably ly. Stately mansions are made level transformed these crude masses with-

It is but natural that the combinaon and reciprocal action of the above factors should inevitably result in a tumultuous agrarian movement. whole series of local strikes and riots course, there were sporadic upheavals long before that time; but those were of a manifestiv different nature-mere elementary, aimless outbursts of murmur, which were coped with as abruptly as they broke out. Since 1902, pecially, since on how quickly military aid can be movement in procured. If the troops arrive in time, the property is saved; if they be too however, and, more especially, since the Central Black Earth Provinces, in Caucasus, and in the Baltic Provinces late, then it is but a matter of reprihas assumed vividly Socialistic fea. sals. Almost all the sauded proprie tures; but not until the last year, of tors are now organized in the Union bloody memory, were organized ris- of Landowners, and united also by the ings on a large scale attempted by the mutual insurance against agrarian peasantry. The most important were the so-called "Tampoy Manchuria" and the Caucasus insurrection. How this latter upheaval was quelled and "order restored" in certain districts (Guria, Georgia,) very few individuals in Europe are likely to realize—nay, nor even in Russia. I shall not dwell on harrowing illustrations—one feels sick trying to imagine them. Let us page of the up-to-date history of our

And so the agrarian movement has waxing and spreading, by fits and starts, during the last two years. Now leaping up in different spots, like so many tongues of flame from under a heavy pile of coal; now lulling, hidden from view and only smoldering ominously; anon bursting out with devehemence and rury, tearing and raving like a wildfire.

The Jacquerie.

The wonted forms in which the evement is vented are: Grabbing and tillage of private lands, felling woods, expropriating corn, etc. But as the strife gets hotter, the exasperation keener, the class-consciousness clearer, and repression flercer, these encroachments on the private property are being superceded by raids of mere wanton, furious destruction. They are blood-curdling affairs, and

those intellectual agitators, who are upon opening the eyes of the famine-stricken peasantry, stand aghast at the atrocities com-But they are utterly power less to cope with the aroused ele- revolutionary bodies; and less to cope with the aroused ele-revolutionary bodies; and so they mentary, forces—they are simply were as times were going. Now, be-brushed aside. Besides, the attitude hold! they rank among the most retro-