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OUR INDUSTRIAL FEUDALISM. FOR THE DAILY.

Pictures of Actual Life Among the Textile Mill Workers of New England.

Written for The Worker by Gustavus Myers.

SECOND ARTICLE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 3.-In many of the cities of New England the church preceded agriculture and trade; and where the religious motive of the pioneer settlers was not altogether the predominating one it was admixed with economic aims. Holyoke is one of those cities which sprang from the establishment of the mills. Church spires look down upon the vast array of factories, but the whirr of the loom antedated churches and stores and all the other sequences that inevitably group themselves where orthodoxy is to be assuredly supported and wi money is to be made and spent. Im pressive in their size and ugliness, the huge piles of factories stretch, block after block of them, vast lifts of plain brick masonry, einbanked close together, one mill no sooner ending than another begins, until the outskirts of the town are reached. They are the life-blood of the town. Thousands of men, women and children pour hur-riedly, fresh from a hasty breakfast, into the mill gates at dawn; they give up their energy for a day and when darkness falls pour out again. The stores and the churches, the professional man and the minor industries all depend upon their spendings; if the mills were to close ministers would go without their salaries and stores into bankruptcy. The interests of the mills overshadow all else; to criticize their methods is to defame the fair name of the city and its interests too; to seek a better and higher social and industrial order of things is to draw down the opposition of the average layman and the priesthood; and even now that aspirations are making them selves heard, though somewhat hum-bly as yet, it is true, the power of a portion of the priesthood here is being exerted to suppress this dangerous dis-content. The system must not be dis-

How the System Works.

And what is this system? Blood tells and so does the spirit of origin. Holyoke began as a centre for exploitation and with the progressive improvement of machinery, the enlargement of its mills, the growth of population, the importation of cheap labor and the concentration of industry, the fvely increased. Seventy years ago the site where Holyoke is now was but farm and woods; where now, in whole noisome tenements, the grass then grew, the foliage waved and the sunshine had its free play. It was re-served for man to devise that which even animals are not denied-the cunning grouping of human lairs where the inflowing sun is astutely cut down to its briefest limitations. Near by flowed the Connecticut River, fed by capricious Nature, now slack and again erflowing, at all times a pleasing

Cheap Power.

Nature must be tamed and its resources turned to positive use, even though that use is primarily a selfish one and even though that which inherently belongs to all is diverted to the benefit of a few. That is plain business, and it was also a stage of in-dustrial evolution. A few men saw the possibility of great profit in the waters of the Connecticut River. With a great dam and a system of canals, water power for many factories could be furnished for generations. A comwas formed and the work begun in 1817, but failure ensued. Some years later the Holyoke Water Power Company was formed to renew the work; and, as its financial resources were equal to its aims, the great dam and the canals were finished shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War. The first successful mills to establish in Holyoke were the Lyman cotton mills. Then came other industries thread, paper, machinery, silk and other mills-a diversified grouping. The Holyoke Water Power Company. by reason primarily of its control o the waters here, became a powerful corporation, with a rather multifaroffspring of monopolies. Until 1871 it had a monopoly of the entire water system of the city, and until 1902 a monopoly of the gas and electric lighting business. From the date of its operation it has had and now has a monopoly of the business of sup-plying water-power to the mills and to the city. While on the one hand, it pays to the state merely a nomina corporation tax for its vast, valuable franchise, it arbitrarily, on the other, fixes its discriminative rates as it . It has two forms of con The one form is styled "orig inal contracts." These are perpetual. Those mills which first began to pat ronize the company have "original con tracts" and are charged \$5 a year per horse-power for water used. water in the dam runs low the holder of "original contracts" must get their water before the holders of the other form of contract—the "non-perma-nent." The "non-permanents" are the more recent comers and must not only pay \$20 a year per horse-power for water used, but, perforce, must take chances at getting water in seasons or times when the river is low. The Holyoke Water Power Company has a capital of \$1,200,000; it merely pays the state the regular corporation tax and nothing for its franchise, which has been and is worth thousands of illions of dollars; and what its vast rofits have been since it first started perations none but the few "insiders" he hold its stock really know. So

long as rain falls and water flows, the Holyoke Water Company has a fran-chise which brings perennial returns and entails, for maintenance, trifling expenditure.

Cheaper Labor.

The rentals, however, for water-power cost 60 per cent, less for power than what it would cost to produce the same power by steam. This is the underlying reason why Holyoke has sub-sisted and grown as a mill town. It began with cheap power and cheap labor and it has continued with cheap power and chenper labor. The demand for cotton p

and for cotton goods during the Civil War gave, as is well known, a tremendous impetus to the cotton mills in the North. The Lyman mills were built and expanded to meet this and future demands. There were no s to speak of for housing its help; of houses fronting and adjacent to its mills for this purpose—about four solid blocks of houses in all. The land cost almost nothing and the houses were three-storied, as a rule, with an attic, built of plain brick, without adornments. Built nearly half a century ago, these dwellings still house a great part of the help, although the art of getting the utmost from a given space has been developed in the meantime to a superfine nicety beyond which improvement seems impossible. At first the mill employees were American with a sprinkling of Irish, and the men generally earned \$9 or \$10 a week. The houses were designed for, and were then occupied by, two families. One family had the first floor, comprising the kitchen and two other ns and two or three attic rooms, and the other family occupied the four rooms on the second floor and two or three attic rooms. The tenancy of the cellar was divided between the two

Gradually the Irish supplanted the American labor. The Americans either migrated elsewhere or engaged in store keeping and other forms of business in Holyoke. The Irish retained generally the American method of living and got the same or nearly the same wages. It seemed to be characteristic of many Americans, especially young men and young women, that they preferred to work for even smaller wages, in what they considered to be more congenial and cleaner occupa-tions, with more prestige attached, as clerks or bookkeepers, for instance, in or large business establish-

nents, than to remain as mill-hands. "Assisted Immigration."

French Canadians, in turn, were imported to displace Irish labor. Ma-chinery was constantly being improved and, while the prefits correspondingly increased, the new kind of nachinery did not call for as much skill as formerly, and the company refused to keep on paying the same grade of wages. The French Canad-ians worked for less than the Irish, but even they rebelled at their small pay, and about fifteen years ago the mill hands declared a strike.

Up to that time there was scarcely a Pele in Holyoke. The Lyman Com-pany broke the strike by importing large numbers of Poles tagged to their destination. Since then the influx and growth of Poles have increased to such an extent that there are now at least 5,000 Poles in a total population of about 50,000 in Holyoke. Many of the displaced French Canadians, as had the Americans and Irish, went into small businesses on their own score, or got employment in the paper and the silk mills. There are now prob-ably 12,000 French Canadians in Holmunicipal officers are French Canadians: the largest real estate owners are French Canadians, and they are generally to be met with as contract ors, store-keepers and in other lines

Employer and Landlord.

The Lyman Company has the same rule as have the cotton mill companies at Chicopee and Chicopee Falls. None but those who work in its mills can occupy its tenements, and the rents are deducted from the wages. In Chi-copee and Chicopee Falls the usual rule is not to hire a tenement to any family which has not three m employed in the mills. The Lyman Company, it is said, will hire a tenement to a family which has one mem per employed in its mills.

The great proportion of the employ-ees in the cotton mills are now Poles, with a slight scattering of French Canadians, and scantier still of Irish and Americans. The Lyman mills have been running on full time and the intense distress which is so palpable at Chicopee Falls and Chicopee is not so evident here. But the wages the em-ployee gets here are about the same as those in cotton mills elsewhere. The average about is lucky if he can earn \$5 for a week of 58 hours. For unskilled adult labor, such as trucking an average of 90 cents a day is paid Women employees make an average of \$4 or \$5 a week, though the company claims that some of them, especially those at weaving, make \$10 or \$12 a those at weaving, make \$10 or \$12 a week. Children are paid from \$0 to 50 cents a day. All the factories in Hoiyoke indignantly deny that they employ children under 14 years of age, but it is learned that not infrequently it is the practice, when notice is received that a factory inspector is due or coming, to hurry all children under

Effort to Fill an Urgent Need in Labor Movement.

Now That Election Is Over, Work for the "Call" Is to Be Pushed with Renewed Vigor.

A joint meeting of the Working-men's Co-operative Publishing Asso-ciation and the New York "Call" Onferences of New York and Brooklyn was recently held at the Labor Ly-

It was decided that as it is absolute ly necessary that the organized Socialists of New York and vicinity take up the work of agitation, for the New York "Call," they be called upon to do all in their power to bring the estab-lishment of a workingmen's daily newspaper in New York City to a suc

cessful issue.

After some discussion it was decided to lay over the employment of a paid secretary indefinitely. Proposi-tions to send out circulars to speakers soliciting their services and the call-ing of joint meetings to receive reports were referred to the Board of Manent. It was decided that a serie 'Call" be written and published in The Worker and the New York "Volkszeltung" and that these papers be asked to make a feature of the "Call" in order to maintain interest in the same

It was decided that speakers make their reports to the Board of Manage-

A proposition from the State Com-mittee, S. D. P., to co-operate with them in sending a speaker through the state was referred to the Board of

Management for action.

The Board of Management was instructed to secure all speakers possible who are to visit all organizations in behalf of the "Call," and for the purpose of soliciting contributions, be authorized to incur sucn expenses may be necessary and confer C. Chase to assist in the work. with J.

Comrades and co-workers are urged to put forth every effort in their pow-er, unitedly and with renewed vigor, to bring about the establishment of the "Call" at an early date.

The New York "Call" is to be published as a workingmen's daily news-paper when the fund has reached the \$50,000 mark. There is now on hand \$15,000-which can be increased to the desired sum necessary to successfully launch the "Cail" by harmonious and united action on the part of every Social Democratic Party member of New half from now on. The success of the enterprise means a victory in the Socialist cause as well as in the cause of the workers on the economic fiel Hence every party member will real-ize that it is for the advancement of the Socialist movement that he zeal-ously aid in a systematic campaign for the "Call." Now that we have witnessed a healthy growth of the Socialist vote at the recent national elec-tion, let us continue the good work by doing our duty to help establish, own and control a daily newspaper, for it is the most powerful weapon we can possess in our struggle. The daily papers now in the field, the so-called public press, does not do justice to labor in its struggle with its masters; they do not publish labor's side of any differences that arise between labor and capital; they do not support labor in strikes on the economic field; they in strikes on the economic field; they de not support labor in boycotts; they do not advocate the union label and they do not support labor on the po-litical field; they always support the capitalists in their use of blackmail and blacklist, lockouts and injune ons. In the face of these facts, it clear to every party member, and should be to every workingman, that

the need of the hour is a daily news-paper to voice the interests of labor, such as the "Call" is to be. the time to act! Do it now!

At a meeting of the Board of Man-

agement of the "Daily Call" it was decided to request Comrade Chase to take charge of the work of organizing the speakers to be sent to the trade mions. Comrades Gerber and Hanne mann were appointed to render him such assistance as may be necessary. At another meeting of the board this mmittee will submit instructions to committee will submit instructions to speakers. A committee was also elected to visit Locals New York, Kings and Hudson County. Otto Wegener was instructed to collect facts in connection with the paper which will be useful to speakers. These facts will be printed in a chean These facts will be printed in a cheap form, so that they may be added to from time to time until a sufficient amount of material has been collecte o print in pamphlet form. It is to be to print in pamphlet form. It is to be hoped that the comrades will take hold of the enterprise wherever they have an opportunity and help to make it a success. With every increase in the Socialist vote the necessity for a good-daily Socialist paper grows and we are delinquent in our duty if we we are delinquent in our duty if we

All contributions and payments on pledges should be addressed and money orders or checks made payable to Julius Gerber, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

fall to render it whatever assistan

COST OF LIVING STILL GOES UP.

The cost of living continues to go The cost of Iving continues to go up, while enformous numbers of workingmen are unemployed and living up their scanty, savings. According to "Dun's Review," prices were about 1 per cent. higher on Dec. 1 than on Nov. 1 and about 2 per cent. higher than they were a year ago. All of which goes to show that "we" are

The receipt of a sample copy of The

IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

Added to the Normal Evils of Tsarism, Have Brought Upon the People.

A Polish society in this city has given out for publication a letter writ-ten to one of its members by a woman in Russian Poland. We quote in part It is false that necessity compels Russia

o the war. The natural and moral neces to the war. The natural and moral neces-sity was to evacuate Manchuria at a date set by herself, according to the obligations publicly stated and accepted. It is false that the interests of Russia require a fur-ther occupation. Russia already has enough waste land, which she manages so badly that receive and termins coursed by hungery. that poverty and typhus (caused by hunger)

stake, but the interest of a clique which surrounds the court of the Tsar-a handful and are now sending the people to massa ere and to be massacred, in order to proteet their monetary speculations, forests, lands, mines, and railway grants, all the plunder of other people's property.

It is false that voluntary contributions are given by the Poles. These "voluntary contributions" are deducted from the salaries of officials without their consent or ob tained from citizens by threats. Even the contributions of the Russians themselves were given unwillingly. They knew th money would not be used for the soldiers, that it would instead disappear into the pockets of official thicyes. It is not enough that our brothers are

perishing by thousands in a foreign land, paying with their blood for the perfidy of that government which tore from their freedom and their fatherland. It is not enough that the government fills our remotest homes with orphans and mourn-ing. Our people are brought to the last stage of misery. Tens of thousands without work, fathers who cannot feed their children, walk the streets of Warsaw and Lodz. Our papers dally chronicle deaths upon the streess from starvation, and char-itable institutions bewaii the sea of misery with which it is impossible to cope.

You cannot imagine the savage and hor rible despair which overpowers the masses torn from the plow, from the hearth, from wife and children. "If we are going to perish, let us perish in our own country! Let us die by the hands of those who are our enemies!" is the unanimous cry of the reserves [the men now being called out for military service]

You do het know that women throw carry their relations to the Far East; that cases of sudden death and madness occu every day; that in the cities of Pultusk, upon the people and killed many. At Gos tynin, when the order was given to decl-mate the resisting reserves [shoot evers mate the resisting reserves [shoot every tenth man, in order to intimidate the resi into obeying the orders to go to the front]. the colonel, Dzvonkenski, a Pole, shot him-self in front of his regiment. • • To you, free people, I direct my appeal.

How long shall the principles of humanity be the laughing stock of triumphant ml.f-tarism? How long are we to measure cul-ture by the improvement of deadly weapons?

THE RESULT IN ITALY.

Italian correspondence to the New York "Evening Post" gives larger figures for the Socialist vote at the re-cent Italian elections than those we took from the German papers two weeks ago. According to the "Post" our party has mustered 319,900 votes this year, as against 164,976 four years ago, 134,502 seven years ago, and 76,359 "hine years ago. It fought quite independent and alone this year, while it had the support of Republicans and Radicals in many districts in all the earlier contests. The coalition of the government parties to down the "red terror," with the adhesion of a large number of Catholics who had previously abstained from voting, succeeded, in spite of the increase of our popular vote, in reducing our representation in Parliament from 32 to 31. The Republicans parties, now has 96 members, instead of 107 as in the last Parliament. As the "Post" correspondent remarks.
"There is not much comfort here for the united enemies of the 'subversives'" The most remarkable feature of the election, aside from the increase of the Socialist popular vote, was the quiet abandonment of the "non ex-pedit"—the rule adopted by the Papal authorities thirty years ago that good Catholics should not recognize the 'sacreligious" Italian government by participating in elections. The progress of the Red International has a last compelled the Black Interantional, even in the Eternal City, to give up its irreconcilable attitude toward the secular bourgeois monarchy, and even secular bourgeois monarchy, and ever to become its active ally. Now we watch for the "quid pro quo."

RUSSIAN MEETING. On Thursday evening, Dec. 22, a mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union under the auspices of the Friends of Russian Freedom to set the recent developments in Russia before the working people of New York, Eka-terina Breskovskaia of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Russia will speak. Comrade Breskovskaia has pent twenty-two years in Siberian exspent twenty-two years in Siberian ex-ile for her activity in the dight against absolutism, and her services to the cause must command the admiration of every Socialist, whatever may be his opinion on the policy of Terrorism. Other speakers will be Charles Schit Other special control of the control litical Education, W. Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth ave-nues; E. G. /mith, 874 Broadway; the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge street; or the Nurses' Settlement, 265 Henry street.

. . .

"TRADE SCHOOLS."

As Now Planned, Better Name Would Be "Strike-Breaker Schools."

Experiments Made W.th College Students as Scabs Encourage Capitalists to Establish Regular Technical Schools for Education of Men to Fight Unions-What's to Be Done. The "Social-Democratic Herald" of

Milwaukee takes up editorially a ques

tion of considerable importance to the organized workingmen of the land-that of the use of trade schools, engi neering colleges, and polytechnic insti futes to supply scabs in time of strike from among their undergraduates and to train their students in opposition to the principles of the labor movement.

Many instances will be recalled of students being mobilized to break strikes. We need mention only those of the Columbia students sent into the New Jersey machine shops and electrical works four years ago with the open

approval of President Low, afterward "Reform" Mayor of New York, and of the Yale students enrolled to the street-car strike in New Haven more recently, with the sanction of

President Hadley.
We quote the "Social Democratic Herald" editorial in full:

The New Trade School Scheme.

"The Trade School" is the latest ump which the bread-masters hope to play in their game with the workers. It is being agitated in Milwauker by the Merchants' and Manufacturers Association, backed by the Parry per ple and the street railway company which has become alarmed for th future and is anxious to help on any thing that will give Labor a black eye and tend to 'discipline' it for daring to enter the political arena. The Superin tendent of Schools also has a finger to the pie, for no very-particular . saye that he wants to be a good fellow with the master class.

"The "Trade School," of course doesn't mean what the name implies It should be called a 'School to Graduate Strike-Breakers,' and is born of the bread-masters' inherent desire for low wage workmen. The workers, through organization, have been able to increase their wages almost up to the decent llying point, and now the master are agitating for 'open shops' and against the 'tyranny' of trade unions, and the so-called Trust School idea is one of the manifestations of this. They want four or five men for every job so wages will go down. The particular grievance the masters have against the unions in this regard, was recently voiced by a Mr. Jeremiah Quin of Mil-waukee, who said the trade unionists limited the number of apprentices in order to keep a monopoly of the jobs for themselves. To the uninformed for themselves. To the uninformed reader this would sound plausible and it might seem as if the unions were a memee to the industrial developmen of society. But what is the other side Sishop Fallows, the other day, said thta 'unionism is the salvation of Labor,' and that means the salvation of society also. Let us see if the union are not handling this apprenticeship question wisely and in the nublic inquestion wisely and in the public in terest? Frank J. Weber, the progres sive business agent of the progressive Milwankee Federated Trades Council, has answered the question so lucidly that we cannot do better than quote his words:

"Trade unions limit the number of apprentices in order that each one shall be given a chance to complete his training in the trade. If a factory or employer of labor is permitted to have any number of apprentices he will have a large number when work is rushing, but the moment work slack-ens up these boys will be turned out with just a little training in the trade such as the "Call" is to be.

It is up to you to do your share in Extreme Left, comprising these three clse they will have to begin all over this enterprise! Decide now! Now is again. We limit the number and conpel the employer to give the appren-tices permanent work for the require. term, in this way avoiding filling the ranks of labor with incompetent

'What's to Be Done?

The question arises. What can the trade unions do to counteract this move of the enemy? They have not the funds to establish schools of their own in which the principle of the soli-darity of labor should be taught along with the technic of the various trades It we tid be idle to dream of that

What they can do is to make a vig-

orous effort to put their own men in the Boards of Education and the City Councils-not only workingmen who as individuals, are known to be loyal to their class, but men nominated by a party of the working class and dged only to its interests-to see to it that, so far as the graded and high schools of the cities are concerned. proletarian ideas and not capitalist projectarian toess and not capitalist prejudices shall be instilled into the minds of the pupils. In many states the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the University Regents are chosen by popular vote, and here the same course can be followed, to bring the state adjustical institutions dithe state educational institutions directly under the control of the working class, who constitute the majority of the population. In other states the same pressure must be brought to bear by the election of Socialist workingmen to the Legislatures.

In the present stage of development, it is a legitimate function of the public educational system to give free training in trades and professions. If the public institutions of this sort are enlarged and improved, Parry's private schools cannot compete. But it is imschools cannot compete. But it is im-perative that the principles of the labor movement shall be taught hand in hand with carpentry and mechanics and other technical branches.

ANTI-CHILD LABOR LAW IN ILLINOIS.

Court Sustains Law Forbidding Employment of Boys in Minos-Eternal Vigilance of Labor Organizations Will Probably Be Needed to Compel State Officials to Enforce It.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 .- Beginning next Monday, the Child Labor Law of Illi-nois, it is said, will be enforced in all the coal mines of the state. Under the interpretation of the law made by Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies, and sustained by the courts, no boys under sixteen years of age will be permitted to work in the mines. It is estimated that the enforcement of the statute will take 2.500 boys away from

employment under ground.

If this promise of enforcement is kept, it will be cause for rejoicing—and, incidentally, for surprise. The removal of 2,500 boys from the mines would, on the one hand, give them a better chance for health and education and, on the other, would give employment to at least 1,500 or 2,000 of the men now unwillingly idle, and at wages higher than the boys get. It is safe to say, however, that eternal vig-ilance and agitation by the Socialists and trade unionists will be necessary to compel the state authorities actually to enforce the law.

NEW LABOR LAW IN MONTANA.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 10.—A procla-mation has been issued by Gov. Toole declaring the adoption of the amendments to the state constitution relating to child labor and the eight-hour law voted on at the recent election, and these are now legally in force.

It remains to be seen whether the new provisions, so necessary to the welfare of the working people of the state, will really be put into effect or whether, as has been the case in Colorado, the employers will refuse to obey them and the old-party state officials neglect to enforce them until the unions are compelled to go on against capitalist lawlessness.

U. M. W. OF A. SUED.

Victor Fuel Company Asks \$491,000 Damages from Mitchell's Union for Gausing Strike in Colorado.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Dec. 7.—Suit was filed in the District Court to-day by the Victor Fuel Company against the United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell and eleven other officers of the organization, for \$491,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the company during the strike of coal

This suit does not take the place of the suit for \$85,000 filed about a year

ago and still pending.

These suits are in line with a new species of legal attack on trade unions inaugurated about two years ago in the Taff Vale case in England, when the courts awarded damages to the employing company against the rail-way workers' union, and the prece-dent was quickly followed by courts in the United States and Canada. Only a conclusion in this country, but many are pending against various unions and the evident tendency of the courts is favorable to the employers.

W. F. OF M. WILL APPEAL FROM ROSSLAND DECISION.

DENVER, Dec. 7.-The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has decided to carry the case of the Center Star Mining Company against the Rossland, B. C., miners' union, to the highest court in Canada and, if necessary, to take it before the Privy Council of England, in order to obtain a reversal of the decision of the lower court awarding the plaintiff Camages because of a strike of its employees.

THE SEAMEN'S DEMANDS. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.-The

onvention of the Seamen's Union has adopted a long list of resolutions ask-ing for legislation to better the admittedly bad condition of maritime wage-workers. Among the most im-portant are the demands for a United States law abolishing the imprisonment penalty for "desertion" by seamen in port and for another to pre-vent American vessels from leaving port undermanned. The convention voted to send a delegate to Washington immediately to promote, if possi-ble, the passage of the desired measures. Past experience of trade-union lobbying in Congress does not give much hope of good results from this method. So much may be said for the seamen, however-few of them have a chance to vote, and so they are not s much to be blamed as other unionist for negle ct to use political power at

STEEL WORKERS' WAGES

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—When the plate mill of the Illinois Steel Company reopens Monday, an unusual rearrange ment of the workers' wages will be put into effect. Those of the highly paid men will be reduced and those of the unskilled men raised. The equalizing process, it is expected, will be carried later all through the great plant in South Chicago.

At the shutdown a year ago the pa

of all workers was cut, but not in the same proportion. The men receiving large wages lost 30 and 50 per cent. and those getting small pay were cut a smaller percentage. The present re arrangement means practically a restoration of the old scale for the com-

Ask for the union label when you buy ies, hats, cigars, tobacco, bread, or any-

SOCIALIST VOTE.

Official Returns Come in Very Slowly.

Full and Fairty Reliable Figures Now Given for Nine More States-Wholesale Fraud in the South.

The figures given in the following able, as the officially recorded vote of the Socialist Party, are partly received by The Worker from National Secretary Mailly and partly from other trustworthy sources. The Massachusetts and Texas figures are corrected from those given last week. The oth-ers are new. The vote in all cases is that cast for the national ticket.

Arizona 519 Colorado 684 7,431 1.985 Idaho 1,800 Massachusetts . . . 9,716 33,629 4.949 Montana 708 3,131 5,676 925 South Dakota 169 2,738 3,138 Texas 1,846 3,513 2,791 552 1,574 Wyoming

The states so far reported, last week and this, gave our party 75,510 votes in 1900 and give us 337,225 this year.

Leaving out of account those states or territories in which no Socialist votes or fewer than 500 were cast in 1900, the largest proportionate gains in four years have been made by Kansas, with 865 per cent.; Nebraska, with 796 Illinois, 730; Montana, 702; Utah, 701; Ohio, 678; Colorado, 526; Oklahoma, 445; Iowa, 441; Indiana, 406; Pennsylrania, 352.

Wholasale Fraud.

National Secretary Mailly writes: "The reports from the Southern states show that the most shaineful frauds have been perpetrated against the Socialist Party. It is incredible that the Socialist votebin Texas and Alabama has decreased in two years, when the increased strength of the party organization and the activity of compades are taken into consider-A'vote of 21 is reported for the Socialist Labor Party in South Care lina, though that party had no ticket in the field and the Socialist Party did have one. Southern comrades write that votes were not reported at all in some places, and in other places a much smaller number was reported than was known to have been actually east."

Connecticut.

Comrade Clarke calls our attention to the fact that the vote of the Socialist Party in Conceticut, according to the official records, was 1,929 and that in 1902 it was 2,807, instead of 1,741 and 2,857 as we have reported it. The discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that we knew of and counted certain votes in those years which were not officially recorded. On the state records our proportionate gain is so much the bigger.

New York.

The state canvass at Albany is still naccountably delayed and we are not able to give full official figures for the Socialist vote in the state. From County Clerks we get reports for two nore counties.

Queens gives 1,288 votes for Debs and Hanford-1,052 in the 1st A. D., 229 in the 2d A. D., 7 in the 3d A. D. In 1900 we had 644; two years ago we had 1.037 and last year 1.110. The S. L. P. has 201, as against 144 four rears ago, 370 two years ago, and 206

last year.

Richmond gives us 152 votes. In 1900 we had 109, two years ago, 129, last year 145. The S. L. P. has 90, as against 144 four years ago, 123 two years ago, and 80 last year.

In the forty-six counties thus far reported we have 33,077 votes. The same countles gave us 11,108 four ago, 14,545 two years ago, and The S. L. P. has 7.961 in these coun-

against 9,080 a year a South Dakota. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 8 .- The

official canvass of South Dakota's presidential vote shows 3,138 votes for Debs and Hanford. In 1900 our national ticket got 160. In 1902 we had 2.738 for our state ticket. Tae S. L. P. has never been in the field here. The Populists have 1,248, as against 339 in

Colorado.

DENVER, Dec. 9.-There will be a ong wrangle before the vote for Gov ernor is known. The State Canvassing Board has, however, anonunced the result for the national ticket and for Congressman-at-large.

Debs and Hanford got 4,304 votes This is five hundred better than the official figures sent you last week. Four years ago Debs and Harriman had 684. The S. L. P. national ticket gets 325, as against 714 in 1900. son, Populist, has \$24, as against 387 four years ago. We are in third place, running nine hundred ahead of the running nine h Prohibitionists.

For Congressman-at-large the Socialst Party has 3,698. The Populist candidate has 504. The S. L. P. had no candidate in the field.
In 1902 the Socialist Party had 7,431

otes for Governor and in 1903 we and 2,790 for Justice of the Suprem

All things considered, we have not one so badly. Our vote of two years ago was understood to be abnormally high. In spite of all the manifold dif-ficulties we had to encounter, we have regarded a part of what we lost a year go and have cast a vote (for Co

Montana. HELENA, Mont., Dec. 5.-The count

by the State Canvassing Board shows 5,376 votes for Debs and Hanford, as

"THE BIG STICK."

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Letter Carriers' Associations Feel It.

Their Presidents Summarily Discharged -The Only One of Roosevelt's Recommendations on Labor Likely to Be Carried Out Is the One Against Labor.

Postmaster General Wynne last Tuesday removed from office (in pain words, discharged) Frank H. Cunningham of South Omaha, Neb., rural carrier, and James C. Keller of Cleveland, O., letter carrier. These men are the presidents of the National Association of Rural Carriers and the National Asclation of Letter Carriers.

Their summary removal is the first step in the application of President Rossveit's policy, as announced in his message, of preventing government employees from organizing to use the ballot as a means of bettering their condition as wage-workers. It is stated that "the President emphatically endorsed the Postmaster General's action,"and it is certain that other heads will fall unless the postoffic ployees' organizations promptly go down on their knees and promise to be content in the station of life in which it has pleased the Administration to put them. This is the only one of the President's recommendations on the subject of labor that was intended for practical application.

The United States government has, in this matter outdone the German and Dutch governments in its contemptuous treatment of its workingmen. In Europe they at least submit the matter to parliament and have it determined according to law by the elected legislators. Here an executive order suffices to deprive government employees at once of the right of or-ganization on trade-union lines and of the right of political activity such as

all citizens are supposed to possess.

Thi sapplies, of course, only to the lower grades of public employees-the wage-workers in public employ. President Roosevelt has no: said a word against the movement inaugurated by ome of his friends in Congresss/to raise his salary and their own.

against 708 in 1900. The S. L. P. has 08; in 1900 it had no ticket. The Populists have 1,520; they were not in the field in 1900. Our party stands third,

with 9 per cent. of the vote. Our candidates on the state ticket nave from 3,431 to 4,025. In the state election two years ago our straight The Anti-Child Labor and Eight-

Hour amendments to the state constitution were carried by enormous ma-jorities-28,631 and 29,237, against 3.742 and 2.394. About half the voters expressed their will on these propositions.

THE PROGRESSIVE STAGE SOCIETY.

Ibsen's "Enemy of the People" to be Produced on New Year's Day at Berkeley Lyceum.

The second production of the Progressive Stage Society will take place on Sunday, Jan. 1, at three o'clock sharp, at Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, Forty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue. Henrik Ibsen's "An Enemy of the

People" will be produced.

Admission to the theatre can be obtained on presentation of the membership card only. Any person may become a member of the Progressive Stage Society by paying twenty-five cents initiation fee and fifty cents dues for December, which entitles the mem-ber to a seat in the theatre. The monthly dues of fifty cents are to be paid only during the season of per-

The initiation fee and dues should be sent not later than Dec. 29, in order that the new member may receive his card before the Sunday of the play, and all members are requested to ob-serve this rule as the money is needed for the production.

Postoffice order, check or money should be sent to the president, Julius Hopp, 203 E. One Hundred and Four-teenth street. For convenience in forwarding cash by mail two months dues may be paid at one time, or two mem-bers may forward together in order to use paper money.

SYRACUSE WILL PROTEST.

SYRACUSE, N. Y .. Dec. 12.-The rade unionists of this city are planning a big mass meeting to protest against the action of the Court of Ap-peals in declaring the Eight-Hour Law unconstitutional and to point out to the workers the meaning of such decisions. The exact date has not been . fixed, but it will be in the near future If possible, Eugene V. Debs will be secured as one of the speakers.

SOCIALISTS SUPPORT LIBERAL PROVISION FOR SCHOOLS

The Social Democratic members in the Landtag or legislature of the German state of Hesse recently moved as a new provision of the school laws that there should be at least one teacher for every forty pupils. The other parties voted against the proposition and defeated it on the ground of economy—though they had cheerfully voted away for ducal household expenses and dies to capitalists much larger sums than would have been required for this very needful reform.

ternational Union convention will be held at San Francisco, Jan. 8. It is estimated that 600 delegates from the United States and Canada will attend.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

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As The Worker goes to press on Wedney.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents, sending news should until their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.



McMACKIN IS ONLY ONE.

The movement started by Robert Hunter, Dr. Lederle, Mornay Williams, and others against the re-appointment of Labor Commissioner John McMackport. It is a part of the Labor Com-Labor Law, and McMackin has been notoriously remiss. That law has been and is being violated with impunity in every manufacturing city of the state, and McMackin has not lifted n figger to prosecute the violators.

We know very well that the ousting of McMaclin will not, of itself, cure the evil. We know that he had his orders from the Republican machine, which is financially supported by the computatorers. We know that the to the system of which McMackin is but a humble tool is to pile up a plurality vote for Socialism in the state. Nevertheless, if McMackin, who has traded on his reputation as an ex-labor leader, can be driven out, some good

This will be only a beginning, and it must be followed up. It is the duty of the trade unions to watch for infractions of this and the few other labor laws that remain on the statute book and to demand prosecution in every case and to make life miserable for every public official who falls to do his full duty for the enforcement of such laws. Our comrades in the unious should see to this.

THE PRESIDENT ON TRUSTS

We spoke last week of that long bu mapty portion of President Roosswit's message which was devoted to the labor question, pointing out that the few good recommendations which As made are very unlikely to be taken seriously or neted upon by his Congress and that he had carefully avoided any mention of the labor measures netually pending or sure to be introduced. Let us consider now what the President has to say on the trust q

First he tells us that "great corpora tions become such only by engaging in inter-state commerce." This is a good one Mr. Roosevelt is nothing if not eriginal. We had supposed that the manufacturing companies which hold Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell, and Holyoke in their clutches by virtae of being at once employer and landlord to most of the working people were "great corporations." So we had thought of the "community of in terest" group that controls the elevated, surface, and underground rallways, the gas and electric lighting systems, and the electric power supply of Greater New York. So we had thought of the Public Service Corpora tion (so called, probably, because the public has to serve its which governs the state of New Jersey. So we had thought of the copper mining comgant that employs more than a quarenof the working population of Moutans and was able, a few months ago, to bring the Governor and Legislature to their baces by just shutting down the mines. So we thought of the capitalist aggregation that owns the metal homes of Colorado and that gave or ders to Tsar Peabody in the great, war on the unions there. We thought all Diese were "great corporations" or even "predatory trusts," But the Presi dent sets us right. We need not worre

Next the President carefully assure the world that "we are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either in-

combinations of capital."

about them. They are only "legitimate

dividual or corporate." That this asurance has been received in good faith is proven by the fact that His Majesty J. Pierpont Morgan graciously paid a visit at the White House last week and talked things over. The country is safe. The Roosevert Adninistration will not "ruf amuck" against the trusts. It will, in Roose velt's striking phrase, "carry a big stick" for postal clerks and "speak softly" to Morgan and Rockefeller and

But after all this, what does the

ther good citizens.

President propose to do? Two things: He insists on "publicity." A few years ago President Hadley of Yale contributed to the gayety of nations by proposing "social ostracism" as a method of "curbing" the trusts. The publicity method is nearly as effective. The great corporations-those engaging in inter-state commerce, that isare to be required by law to give the Department of Commerce and Labor a true account of their transactions. The Department of Commerce and La bor is to use its discretion in giving this information to the public. Thus the great corporations are to be restrained. Considering that even stockholders in many of these corporations have to appeal to the courts for infunctions and mandamuses to get any information at all as to what is being done with the money they have invested and that then they never get information that does then any good, one may be allowed a reasonable doubt as to whether the reports submitted by the trust managers to the government at Washington will be of such a character as to help the dear public very much in dealing with

Beyond this, the President's sole suggestion is that the Interstate Commerce Commission be vested with power to "revise and regulate" railway freight schedules and to put an end to relates. No sooner was the message laid before Congress than the leaders of Mr. Roesevelt's own party in of this state deserves heavy sup- made it perfectly clear that no action of the sort would or possibly could neissioner's duty to enforce the Child be taken. And they are right. It is surg that this part of the message will remain just what it was intended to be-good stuff for campaign, but unavailable as a plan of legislation.

The whole treatment of the trust question in the message shows, we do not say ignorance of the fundamental principles of even capitalist economics, but a most thoroughly Rooseveltian disregard of those principles. Possession is proverbially nine points of the law. Legal ownership is ninety-nine only way to deal a final knockout blow | points-and one per cent. of "publicity" and "revision" will not neutralize it. It is not inter-state commerce that makes a trust. It is the ownership of large means of production, partly natural, partly " artificial, which the producing class must use in order to live. The non-producers own these things, legally and constitutionally own them. Owning the means of production, controlling the opportunities of employment, they can laugh at any laws or constitutional provision that conflict with their fullest use and abuse of the power that ownership gives them. Mr. Roosevelt's nostrums are no more ineffective than Mr. Bry an's. That is the best that can be said of them. And the trusts are not afraid of the present administration at

THE SOCIALIST SCHOOL.

New York Socialists who wish to make a careful study of the subject should not fall to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the organization of a Socialist School to run from the beginning of January to the end of May, plans for which were detailed in this paper last week. The course will consist of twenty-one lecures or lessons, one each week, care fully prepared by well qualified teach ers and covering, as well as can be done in that limited time, the subjects of the philosophy of Socialism, the history of Socialist thought, Socialist economic theory, and the application of Socialist principles to existing problems, especially those of the munici-

pality. The class will meet in a centrally located hall, probably on Tuesday evenings. All who desire to attend must register before New Year's Day. A registration fee of \$1 is the only charge. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, John Spargo, 23 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.

We are obliged to make humble apology for two defects of last week's issue of The Worker-for the omission of important national party news and for the omission of Comrade Gibbs' letter and other correspondence from Massachusetts on the situation of the party in that state. So far as possible, we right the wrong this week, and, without offering excuses, "throw ourselves on the mercy of the court."

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

London "Justice" is of the opinion London "desice is of the opinion that, in view of the result of the municipal election at Burnley, the election of H. M. Hyudman to Parliament as candidate of the Social Democratic Federation in that constituency, whenever the general elections may comeand they cannot be many months officially well assured. It is to be heard the event will instify this new. hoped the event will justify this pre-diction. It is high time there was at

least one out-and-out aggressive Social

The Washington dispatches tell u that the report of the Bureau of Labo on the Eight-Hour Bill, which was re-ferred to it at the last session of Congress does not do much to throw light on the question and that "there is lit le likelihood of any action at this ses sion." This is no surprise. sioner Wright is fame sioner Wright is famous for obscuring any subject he investigates. That is why he is such a favorite with the capitalists. And as for action by Con-gress on the Eight-Hour Bill—why uld a Republican Congress pay an attention to the humble petitions of the American Federation of Labor when Parry's candidate for President has just been returned to office by as overwhelming majority?

The New York "Times" commenting on the appalling number of unemploy-ed in the city, warns its readers against "ill-advised liberality in the distribution of charity" and assures them that "the conditions now existing in New York are largely artificial, and their correction will be effected by ver different means from any which have thus far been suggested." Just wha these "different means" are to be, Mr. Belmont's paper does not deign to tell us. But what does the "Times" mean by saying that the condition is "artifi clai"? The same condition is reported in New England, in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast, as well as in Canada and in England. Artificial, in instrial system that men may change ves. But in no other sense. Under large scale is as natural and as cer tain as the recurrence of the seasons.

The New York City press is talking of a new "labor party" launched or about to be launched for the municipal campaign of 1905. We well under stand what this means—a renewed at-tempt by capitalist politicians and their hirelings among the so-called "leaders" in the trade unions to divide and side-track the growing class-conscious workingmen's vote. We under stand it and we are not in the least afraid of it. In this city five years ago and in Connecticut and California two or three years later the impotence of such movements, based on sentimen and personal following, not on clearly class-interest and econ labor leaders who go into an "inde pendent labor party" scheme now--or their financial backers, at least-ar oomed to a sad disappointment nex Sovember.

Much as we rejoice in the Zemstvo movement in Russia, which fairly promises the coming of a constitutional overnment such as all the countrie it the same time we most heartily ap prove the Socialist demonstration St. Peterburg and other places, which a note of warning was sound n regard to the character of this con stitutional agitation. The confere f Zemstvo representatives spoke only for the propertied classes, who, in Rus sia as in other countries, desire all the nent for themselves and would will ingly shut out the wage-workers and the miserable peasants from all share in its direction. If a constitution is granted in Russia, it will be only the first step toward the emancipation of real Russia—of the people whose labor feeds and clothes and houses Russia. We in republican America know that It will be a first step and Social Demo crats will welcome it. They issue pro clamations and brave the Cossacks in in order to make it as long a step a possible-in order to make the bour reols of the Zemstvos realize that the have a proletariat to deal with an that it were wise to make concession to it at the outset. But our comrade in that dark land know that, after Tsarism is overthrown, after the costitution is in working order, it will be necessary then to fight the bourrecisie, as they have fought the autoc racy in the past. We have all learned that from the history of 1040-89 and 1776 and 1789 and 1830 and 1848 and 1871.

A correspondent criticizes our state. ent in The Worker of Nov. 27 that frage for men and women "as a mat-ter of right and reason." Socialists, he says, found all their policy on eco-nomic interest, not on "eternal jus-tice" or "pure reason." In a sense our correspondent is quite right. We our correspondent is quite right. We did not, however, mean to say jus what he has understood us to say. We know nothing and do not pretend to know anything of "natural and un-alienable rights," "abstract justice," and the other "eternal verities" tha are so easy to talk about and so hard to define. The right and reason of which we speak and for which we stand are the right and reason that conditions, from economic interests From our economic point of view, it is right and reasonable that vote should express the will of persons, no of property-holders. The disfranchise ment of women is a corollary of their economic subjection, just as in the in direct disfranchisement of negroes is the South and of many workingment regardless of color, both North and South. We conceive that the aboli-tion of all these disfranchising quali-fications would ultimately serve the cause of economic freedom and of human progress. That most women, if given the suffrage to-day, would vote against Socialism has nothing to do with the question. So do most men to-day. It is only by the exercise of political power that either men or women learn its right use. You cannot learn to play before setting your not learn to play before getting your fiddle; you cannot learn to swim before plunging into the water; no considerable number of people will learn to vote wisely until after they have the ballot in their hands.

—America may have been another name for oportunity, as Emerson said; but it is evident that to hundreds of

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

III.—What Is Value and How Is It Produced?—A Somewhat Dry

I This is one of a series of articles, beout in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an atcumt toward a systematic and correct and
(As a matter of fact, in just this gun in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an attempt toward a systematic and correct and yet popular statement of the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism for the ssistance of those who really wish to atudy (not merely to read something easy) and who have too little time to undertake larger and more complete treatises. Those who find any points not made clear or who articles are invited to write to the an earnest attempt will be made to answer

III .- What Is Value and How Is It Produced

The most commonly used words are often among those least clearly understood and most frequently misused. We talk a great deal about value, but many of us have not quite a definite, idea of what the word means, just because we think it so simple that we have never tried to analyze it. Let us begin our study with this word, be cause value is really the fundamental oncept in the science of economics.
"The value of a thing

Is just as much as it will bring, says Samuel Butler, expressing a truth, poet fashion, in rather a loos phrase. Generally speaking, the value of a thing is what it can be exchanged for-not to this or that particular person at this or that moment, but in the open market under the conditions of urchase and sale generally in vogue I may need a little money instantly and may sell my watch to the first per son willing to buy it: I shall probably have to sell it for considerably less than its value, considerably less than the prevailing price in the market of second-hand watches of inst such quality and in just such condition. Or I may meet some one in instant need of some article I have; I shall probably be able to sell it to him for con erably above the generally prevaling Again, this market price itself fluctuates from day to day, even from hour to bour, under a thousand different influences. At large and in the long run, the market price of a thing will just about express its real value; but in any individual case, it may go above or below the value. Just as the apparent weight of an ob-ject varies slightly according as the air in which it is weighed is heavier or lighter, while its real weight (the degree of its attraction by the earth) remains constant, so does price fluctu ate as compared with value.*

What things have value? Useful things, one answers. Yes, only useful things; but not all useful things

First, only useful things have value My cigar is useful and valuable. The ashes into which it is all too rapidly resolving itself are useless, and there fore valueless. Here I must guard against a misunderstanding. Some of my friends say that cigars and beer useless-worse than useless, harmful. I shall not argue that question mist says a thing is useful, he means that it satisfies some want that people feel. The want may be foolish. May-be it would be better not to gratify it. That is a question of hygiene or of morality, not of economics. So long as people feel the want, the thing that satisfies it is useful, in the economic

But, second, not all useful things have value. Air is useful, but under ordinary circumstances it has no value, in the economic sense. No one will give you a pair of old shoes in exchange for a barrelful of air. Why Because they can get all the air they want without paying for it or workin. for a barrelful of air. Why o produce it. But suppose we lived in diving-bells, so that it required labor to provide breathable sir; then those to provide breathable air; then those of us who could afford it would pay for air, so much a cubic foot, instead of running the pump ourselves. It is the necessity of working for them, that gives things value. If we each had an Aladdin's lamp and could get anything pear from the dictionaries.

Things have value if they are useful and cannot be got without labor. gion is: Why does on: The next-question is: Why toos one thing have more value than another? What determines the amount of value? Why is a loaf of bread worth 5 cents and a glass scarf-pin 15? Evidently not the fact that the latter is three times as useful as the other. No one that the scarf-pin satisfies can say that the scarf-pin satisfies three times as much want or gives three times as much pleasure as a loaf of bread. To a vain little girl who has just had dinner the pin may give a hundred times as much pleasure as the bread. To me, at present, the pin is quite useless. Yet, if I had a gross of such pins, I would not exchange them for one loaf of bread, nor for less than 432 loaves of bread. Evidently the value of a thing is not fixed by the amount of its usefulness. We must look for the source of value to the other fact mentioned, the necessity of working for the thing. And here we find the answer to our question. The value of a thing depends on the amount of labor necessary to proit. This statement will have to be amplified a little. But for the present, let it stand, and let us prove it.

A good way to prove the truth or falsity of a statement is to get at the application of it to the simplest possible case. This is the scientific way of making experiments, and is as good in economics as in physics.

Let us suppose ourselves living in a rude state of society in which industry is carried on by such simple means

is carried on by such simple mean that each man can, on occasions, de is carried on by such simple means that each man can, on occasions, do any sort of necessary work; but let us suppose also that there are the beginnings of special trades; each of us can hunt and fish and make canoes and spears and bows and arrows and nets for himself, but A is rather more skifful than others at making nets and prefers that kind of work; he devotes his time to this, therefore, and the rest

Chapter, but an Important One, Because a Clear Idea of Value is the Necessary First Step in Economic Knowledge.

> stage of society there probably was no buying and selling, but a free sharing ducts in the community. But this is the ec ists' favorite film tration, and it will serve our purpose.]
>
> Now, is this suposed case, how much will A be able to charge for his nets?
>
> A little thought will convince anyone

that he will ask and can get for a net just as much fish as the average man ong us all could catch in the time that average man would have to spend in making a net. If one can catch an average of twelve pounds of fish in a day, and if it takes, on the average, a day to make a net, a net will be worth twelve pounds of fish. If A asks fifteen pounds. B will take a day off and make a net for himself. If B and C and D and the rest of us refuse to give more than ten pounds, A will quit making nets and go fishing till we learn better. Here comes in the first amplification

of our law-in the "average." haps some exceptional individual can catch fifteen pounds of fish in a day, and another exceptional one can make two nets in a day. But the average will decide. If C, who is a very bad fisherman, says he can't afford to pay the usual price for a net. A tells him he doesn't have to buy them, for there are other customers; D and E and F can and will pay his price. And G, who is an extra good fisherman, will not therefore pay A more than others do for a net, but will take a day off now and then, eating his surplus fish and painting himself with red and blue clay, to the envy of his less stylish neighbor. Again, perhaps H. who is also a net maker, finds out a way to make nets twice as fast; for a while, he can charge full price and either leaf half the time or else eat double rations. But after a white others will discover the secret and will compete and down will come the price to six pounds of fish for a net.

So let us restate the law: The value of a thing is determined by the average amount of labor-time necessarily spent in producing it by the methods monly in use.

But someone objects; Your theory is all right for a rude society in which things are produced by simple individual labor, but in civilized society, where thousands work together with vast and complicated machines, it will not hold.

I answer: It is just in civilized so cicty that it holds best, because there the competition among buyers and among sellers' works most freely. It is not so easy to see its workings, because civilized society is more complex. It is not so easy to understand rorkings of a watch as of a wind ass, but no one will deny that the laws of mechanics apply as well to the complex as to the simple machine Let us analyze the value of any

product of modern industry—say a muslin shirt. What elements are there in the value of the shirt as offered for sale? The answer is: Two, the value of the labor of the girls who cut and sewed it and the value of the material they used up. But what are the elements of the value of the materials Taking the muslin alone, two-thvalue of the labor of the weavers bleachers, and others who made it and the fvalue of the material they used But again, what is the value of this material, this cotton yaru? The the value of the material they used up But again, what is the value of thi unterial, this raw cotton? The value of the labor done in raising and gin-ning and baling that cotton and carrying it to the mill. The value of the buttons and thread might be analyzed in the same way. Every particle of value in the finished shirt, if trace far enough back, is found to be originally the value of some human labo necessary, under prevailing methods in making that shirt. The shirt, as valuable object, a commodity, is simply so much crystallized human labor

I (who can write a paragraph quick er than I can thread a needle) could by enough work, cut out and sew to gether a shirt just like that. I should probably spend a hundred times, as much labor on it as is spent by all those, from plantation hand to sewing girl, who co-operate in making the "store-bought" shirt. Would it be worth proportionately more? Not a

Someone may invent a machine by which the amount of labor required in shirt-making is reduced one-third. As soon as that machine comes into use the price of shirts will fall one-third-not only of the shirts made by the new process, but also of the shirts already made by the old and more laborious process. The invention confiscates one-third of the value of the shirtdealers' stock.

analysis, you have left out of consid

eration the land on which the cotton was raised and the machinery used in manafacture. No, I have not. The land and machinery did not furnish one iota of that value. To prove this I might say: The land alone would never raise a bale of cotton and the factory alone would never weave a yard of cioth unless human labor were applied to them. But that would be a weak argument, for my objector could answer: Labor could not raise a bale of cotton unless the land were there to apply it to and labor could weave but little cloth without the machinery. How then, can I show that the land and the factory produce none of the value? Thus: The value of a bale of cotton, is not proportionate to the value? Thus: The value of a bale of cotton is not proportionate to the quantity or quality of land on which it was raised. Suppose two countries, in one of which the cotton-land is good, while in the other it is poor. Would the cotton raised in the former country be more valuable than that raised in the latter? On the contrary, it would be cheaper, less valuable. And why? Because it required less labor to raise a bale of cotton on good land than on bad. Again, is a piece of cloth woven in a great mill at Fall River more valuable than was a similar piece woven in the old days with

hand loom? On the contrary, it is cheaper, has less value, because it re-quires less labor to weave cloth by power than to weave it by hand. In other case, the value depends on the mount of labor necessarily expended. The quantity and quality of land and machinery are among the conditions under which labor is expended upon it, and they may influence the total amount of labor expended and there-by the total amount of value produced; out they do not produce any part of alue; through all the changes of od and means of production, the value of the product remains propor ionate to the amount of necessary la

There is, however, one sense in which it may be said that the land and the machinery used contribute value to the product. In proportion as they are used up or worn out and have to be replaced (repairs on machinery, "improvements," or remanuring or land), their value passes into the prod-uct, just as does the value of the materials used up. But the value they contribute is value produced by the past labor of millwrights, carpenters, masons, machinists, metal workers, miners, agricultural laborers—of all equip the factory or to improve and equip the plantation.

Thus, in the last analysis, all value can be traced back to labor and to no other source. In modern society, the simplest commodity embodies in microscopic proportion, the labor of hundreds or thousands of persons in different trades. On the other hand, the day's labor of any one modern workman is generally embodied, not in any one article, but, bit by bit, in a great number of things that he has helped to make. Modern labor is social, not individual.

Finally, one more work of explanation. Some kinds of labor require years of preparation; others are especially arduous, so that the workmar cannot effectively work but a few hours a day or must take frequent days of rest; and there are other differ-ences between different kinds of labor. Now the time when a mechanical engineer is learning his trade, or the extra lime which a diver requires to recuper ate for his next day's work (to use ex treme cases) must be included in the labor-time necessary for their part of the work of production. A day's labor of extra intensity or requiring extra preparation may be the equivalent of we days of ordinary labor.

After all these many explanations

and qualifications, let us close by repeating our law of value in its final

The value of a commodity is determined by the amount of average labortime socially necessary to produce it at a given time according to the meth-ods and under the conditions generally prevailing. The price of a commodity is the more

or less exact expression of its value, in terms of some other commodity, espe-cially of money; at large and in the ong run, price is pretty closely equivaleut to value; but at any given time it may fall below or, more likely, rise oply exists, price exceeds value.

Next week we shall pass to the con ideration of "The Value of Labor Power"-first answering the question 'What Is a Commodity?' since we have to speak of inhor-power as a c

ANOTHER ECHO OF AMSTERDAM.

Australian Socialist Party Disavows Vote of Australian Delegate at Amsterdam Against Dresden Resolution,

P. Halfpenny, of Melbourne, General Secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Victoria, writes to Loudon 'Justice" to express the surprise of the Australian Socialists on learning that the vote of the Australian delegate at Amsterdam was cast against the Dres ien resolution. He submits a resolu tion on the subject adopted party in Australia, as follows: adopted by the

That this party emphatically declares itself in favor of the Dresden resolution as adopted at the recent Socialist Congress held in Amsterdam, and that in no way can uphold the action of the delegate from this party, in easting the vote of Australia gainst that resolution

It may be explained that the delegate, Comrade Thompson, represented certain Australian trade unions favoring political action and therefore missable to the Congress under the rules, but did not carry credentials from the Socialist Party, which is as vet too weak numerically and-financially to send a delegate, but which stands for straight Socialism as against the compromising tactics of the so-called Labor party of Australia.

The British Dependencies, which were recognized at Amsterdam as a nation, with two votes, were repre-sented by three delegates. Ben Bakes, the Canadian delegate, favored the Dresden Resolution, but the delegates from Australia and South Africa tool the other side, and so the two votes went for the Adler-Vandervekle Sub-

It is safe to say that by 1907 the real Socialist movement in Australia and South Africa will be sufficiently derightly represented the Stuttgart Congress.

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

In this streggle for a living to ever end? It would seem that our poverty and degradation is not due to the unproductiven of labor nor to the niggardness of nature and willing workers are here. All that necessary to supply every human need is to give the worker access to the machinery and innd; but because we permit the capi-talist class to stand between the working class and the opportunity to produce wealth we are compelled to starve and die in the midst of plenty.—Terre Haute Toiler, trade-

CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Anything for human rights is constiional. No learning in cours, in forensic juired in courts, no sharpness in forensic lealings, no cunning in splitting bairs, can

IN THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The Circulation Manager's Talk to Readers of The Worker Who Wish to Extend Its Field of Service—Statement of Circulation for Last Two Weeks.

In order to put The Worker on a self-sustaining basis, its list of subscribers must be brought up to the 25,000 mark. To this end, all comrades are urged to send in lists containing the names of all the men they can think of, who are most likely to become subscribers. The names should be selected with intelligence and care, as the work of this department will necessitate the expenditure of considerable sums of money, and we wish to secure the largest possible results from the amount spent. Members of trade unions, men you have talked to about Socialism, those who you know voted the Socialist ticket, but who are not subscribers to the paper -in fact everybody whom you have reason to believe interested in Socialism-are the sort of names we went. We want 50,000 of them.

Write out your list on plain paper, using only one side, and paying especial attention to getting the addresses correct. Every name so received will be systematically and persistently followed up and the question squarely put: "Don't you wish to subscribe for The Worker?" We are certain of the result, if the comrades will respond enthusiastically and promptly. Address all lists to

CIRCULATION MANAGER.

184 William St., New York City.

The first week this department was inaugurated the response to our appeal was so small that in the last issue the Circulation Manager felt compelled to take the comrades somewhat to task and ask whether or not he was to receive the assistance of those interested in the success of The Worker. Before the paper went to press, however, the lists began to arrive. Every mail brought in several, until we now have 77 lists; containing 1,766 names. So the complaint made last week was en-

tirely out of place, as subsequent events so splendidly proved. Accept his apologies—that is, those of you wh sent in lists. The rest should get ou last week's number and read the scolding over again-and then send in more lists, thousands more.

One reason why we got no lists the

first few days after this department was started was because the comrades in the Eastern states failed, with a few gratifying exceptions, to respond at all, while the West and South got busy at once. It took longer for The Worker once. It took longer for The to reach Kansas, Texas, and Nebraska than New York, New Jersey, and Con-necticut, and it also took longer for let ters mailed from the more distant points to get back to our office, but when the appeal did reach our Wester and Southern enthusiasts, the way they responded made the heart of the Circulation Manager pulpitate with Joy. They laid it all over us Eastern fellows. I don't want to stir up any "sectional feeling," for that would be near ly as culpable as to appeal to hatred" (which we all know is very, very wicked); but really, what has hap-pened to New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, Newark, and a hundred and one other Eastern cities? Are the comrades there going to let Houston, Tex., and Lincoln, Neb., whitewash 'em on this circulation work? Get busy, New York; wake up, Brooklyn; speak out, Newark; fall in line, Fall River, New Haven, and the rest of you! You'll be

left away behind if you don't. We don't mean by this that we didn't get any lists at all from Eastern comrades. There were a few, and some were very carefully prepared, and will make excellent material to work on, but compared with the response that all over the West and South sent in, the big cities of the East weren't in it at all.

One further word: Many of the lists received were accompanied by letters expressing great interest in The Worker, complimenting its editors and other writers on their work, offering to as-sist in the task of building up the circulation in any way that they couldbright, breezy, enthusiastic letters, full of promise and encouragement to us, every one of which deserves an imme diate and personal response, and would get it if we could possibly find time to write to so many, but we beg the comrades to permit us to extend our thanks to them through this column in order that we may devote all our time to pur suing the men whose names they have sent us for subscriptions to The Work er; for after all the most polite "than you" we could write would not be hal as fine as 10,000 new subscriptions. We intend to show you how much obliged we are by doing our best to get all the subscribers we can out of the names names this week!

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

With this week we cease to repor the number of samples and exchange copies sent out, giving only the pald circulation, and the figures for the week ending Dec. 4, reported from last week's table are correspondingly re-duced in the following table showing two weeks: Week ending

Dec. 11. Dec. 4 Single subscriptions12,572 12,449 Outside bundles Sold at office in bundles or at retail...... 1,913 1,677

Totals14,780 15,067 Loss for week...... 287 The loss, it will be observed, was wholly in bundle orders from outside the city. Office sales increased, and so did the list of individual subscription

-the latter showing a net gain of 121. Alexander Schablik of Charlestown Wash., helps along with five yearlies and an order for a bunch of sub. cards. Comrade Slusser of Cleveland, In sending in three new subscriptions and buying a dozen cards, writes: "I am going to try to build up your list here, for we realize the necessity of making. real Socialists out of all those who rote the ticket, and I know of no medium so well fitted to accomplish this as The Worker."

deserves especially favorable mention.
John William Adams of Gastonville,
Pa., Increases our circulation by four
yearly subs. this week.
Joel Mosus of Rochester, sending for

another big bunch of subscription cards, says: "Comrades are more ac tive than ever and I shall start a very vigilant crusade for subs. for The Worker, with about fifty comrades as the army."

Current ## Literature

The International Socialist Bureau, ue Heyvaert 63, Brussels, Belgium, has just issued a volume in French, "L'Organisation Socialiste et Ouvrière en Europe, Amérique et Asie," prising reports on the recent history. the forms of organization, the member-ship, the electoral strength, and the press of the Socialist parties in Russia, Poland, Finland, Bulgaria, Servia Hungary, Austria, Bohemia, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, the United States, Argentina, Australia, Japan, and Armenia, andmore briefly-on the trade-union move ment in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain, and Australia, with a short summary on the co-operative movement in various The book is a rich store ouse of information for the student of Socialism. It can be had (paper, 524 pages) from the address given above, for 70 cents by international postoffice money order. The official re port of the Amsterdam Congress. French, is also ready for sale at the price of 20 cents. This latter, it is an bounced, will later be issued in Engish and German, and we may hope

The following is the table of con-tents of the "International Socialist Review" for December: "Socialism and Human Nature; Do They Conflict?" by Murray E. King; "Lessons from the Socialist Vote," by A. M. Si-mons; "The Bohemian Social Democ-racy," by Charles Pergler; "Why I Am a Socialist." by Covington Hall; a re-view of Veblen's "Theory of Business Enterprise;" "A New Messiah," by Ernest Untermann; "Apocatastasis." by Isaac A. Pool; "Letters from a Pork-Packer's Stenographer," by Mary E. Marcy. The editor considers the question: "Is a Radical Capitalist Party Possible in America?" and gives-his reasons for answering it in the nega-tive. The departments, "The World of Labor" and "Socialism Abroad" are valuable as usual.

translated.

The "Evening Post" solemnly won ders whether G. K. Chesterton, the lit-erary critic, is writing seriously or laboriously jesting in the following passage from his review of "The Phil of Dickens" by Mrs. Baillie

But surely nobody can reasonably main tain that Dickens never ranted. He ranted very often; so did Shakespeare. I think none the worse of Mrs. Baillie-Saunders be ause she rauts against the charge of rantearnest philosophers do not rant at present, not because they have too much judgment, but because they have too little animal spirits. They could no mere write the inconceivable nonsense about the winds and waves in Shakespeare, "curling their m strous heads and hanging them with deafning clamors on the allpery clouds," than they could fight another Armada. They could no more produce the indefensible grandiloquence of Edith Dombey than they could effect another Chartist riot. They are below rant and not above it, just as rowards are below murder and not above it; just as heartless men are below jealousy and not above it; just as the mass of people in our modern towns are below rebellion and not above it.

We have no difficulty in taking Mr. Chesterton seriously and heartily agreeing with him. If he isn't a Social-Chesterton ist, he has the temperament and more than half the outlook of a good one

HOW THE FARMER IS EXPLOITED.

One of my neighbors in Hanson said the other day that the next development would be that all our farms would be administer ed by capitalists under one head. There was never a more short sighted conjecture. The capitalists do not want the forms ex cept for the purpose of exploiting tenan's through rent. The farmer now is exploited to the limit, and empitalist society cua exact all it wants from h to without ascening the burden of getting up at fear in the morning to feed his heas and pigs. What other class of labor can be hired to wark fourteen hours a day? It is the farmdeceived by a fancied independence, w'o slaves from dawn fill dark. It is he capitalist mind that lends him on. It is yestly easier for capitalist society to man pe bls markets than to own and operate has farm. Why should capitalist society essence all the burdens of the farm when it can as The Worker.

Comrade Abelsohn of Buffalo is doshift all the risk and warry onto the farmer
and yet get everything he produces at its
Comrade Carlson of Helena, Mont.,
own price? Capitalism does not want the farmer's farm, for it is already explaining the farm to the limit through the farmer himself. There is an easier thing it duds than to farm the farm, and that is to farm

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY. The Institute of Social Studies now offers courses in the following sub

SOCIALISM. By May Wood Simons.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. By May Wood Lamons.

Each course consists of twenty sectures, which become the property of the student and constitute a large book on the subject. The most important part of the work, however, consists of the instructions for systematic reading, the correction of papers, answering of questions, and suggestions as to methods of work. The cost of each such course is five dollars.

CLASSES.

Many classes are being organized in which one person is chosen to lead in iscussion and read the lecture to the other members of the class, while the

discussion and read the lecture to the other members of the class, while are reading and preparation of papers is assigned to different members of the class. Special topics with lists of reading are prepared for different members of the class. These topics are first reported on to the class, then after discussion by the class, are sent to the instructor for criticism and sugges-tions. For such classes five dollars are charged for each set of lectures fur-

jects by correspondence:
AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HISTORY. By A. M. Simons.

of work. The cost of each such course is five dollars.

of the whole United States are speakin and thinking simultaneously upon the sam

religious views of this beautiful phrase are

Jan. 29. cannot be celebrated to better

advantage than by lectures and discussions

on "The Life and Times of Thomas Paine." The American Revolution, treated from our

standpoint, will remove many misconcep

mune" in March, and so on through the

year, will revolutionize the thoughts of our

people and create a desire for future knowledge in our direction. The press in

numerous localities will be forced, if the

matter is properly histography the con-tacles, to devote some space to these or currences, either critically or otherwise.

Comrades, do not read this, then shrug

your shoulders and say, "The idea, like a many others, is good, but we fear it will

not be carried out." Of course not, if

everybody's imsiness is nobody's business Agitate for the idea in your locals and

branches. We lack system and meth-

even though we surpass the old parties is

international congress, a untional conven

tion, or as lately a national election has

ate a moment to arrange lectures and dis-

In a recent number of London "Jus-

tice" an Australian comrade writes about the victory of the Labor Party

in the Oveensland state election of

Aug. 27, as a result of which the "pure

been in power continuously for over

a dozen years, was left with only 17 seats in a House of 72 members. This party becomes the recognized Opposi-tion. The Labor party has 34 seats

and the "Morganites," a seceding wing

of the former governing party, 21. We

From the point of riew of a Socialist, these figures indicate nothing in particular. The key to the situation can be found in a

brief account of events preceding the elec-

a half years ago, there were only two par

ties in the field, viz., the present Opposition

-known as the Philp party, Philp being the first Premier of the Continuous govern-ment-and the "Labor" party. A few so-

called Independents were returned, bu

ed with a working majority, and muddled

along as usual until last session. Developments then took place, some of the govern

ment supporters described their party on

question relating of an increase of stamp

the government. The usual resignation fol-lowed. The "Labor" party was not suffi-

ciently strong to take office on its own re-sponsibility, but after some latriguing

agreed to form a condition government with

Morgan-the speaker-and the malcontents

bers of the "Labor" party accepted part

Browne, leader of the "Labor" party, After

Secretary, and the condition stood for nine

tion took place, with the result already stated. It is needless to say that the coali-

tion between the "Labor" party and a fac

tion of the capitalist party is indicative of cither complete ignorance of the funda-mental principles of Socalism and the class

struggle or a perversion of such principles The dangerous nature of the step appeared to be dimly discerned by the more ad-vanced members of the "Labor" party, and

creat care was taken by the editor of their

ance for a specific purpose. But, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, the fact

remains that the "Labor Socialists" wrongfully so-called by the capitalist pre-

-have joined forces with the enemy, and

elections prove this very clearly, for the

"platform" was not modified, but oblite

ated. Premier Morgan endorsed "Labor" candidates in a number of the constituen-cies, and in no case did a "Labor" candi-

cies, and in no case did a "Laber" candi-date run against an accredited Morganite. Both Mr. Morgan and the leader of the Philp Opposition issued manifestoes. These manifestoes were almost identical; in fact, the Philpites clamed, with good reason, that Morgan simply stole their political thunder. The difference reads that be-

tween Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Th

form of the Philip party, was only successful on account of the blind ignorance of the workers, who are not educated to an

party having, thereore, fought the

onths, when it was defeated and the elec-

folios in the new Cabiner, one as Trea and the other as Minister for Mines.

Minister for Mines was the late

At the previous election, about two and

quote a part of the letter:

capitalist party, which

cussion upon a national basis.

Jersey City, Dec. 4.

LABOR FOLITICS

very one of us, then we will not hesi-

FREDERICK KRAFFT.

IN AUSTRALIA:

in Pebruary, "The Paris Con

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

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

TO MAKE A WORLD OF BROTHERS.

By Horace Traubel.

dismiss enemies. To disavow the alien. To get rid of masters and slaves. To abolish the rich and the poor. To destroy the man who is willing to be stolen from and the man who steals and the opportunities of theft. To substitute love for hate. To give trust for distrust. To offer peace instead of war. To banish classes and castes. To get all the barriers to broth erhood out of the way. To take the emphasis off of living and put it on life. To make it possible for the brother to come. To stand in the midst of materials welcoming the brother. To forthe brother. To forget property and poverty and welcome the brother. To put the best trade always second subject history to the questions of the commune. That is what we are after. That is what our thought is after. That is what our love is after. That is what our ballots are after. In day and night, in distress and joy, in events that fall us and events that subserve us, that is what our faith is after After love. After the brother.

To make a world of brothers. To make amends for eras of enemies by

eras of friends. To reply to ages of of injustice by ages of justice. To ful fill ages of property in ages of the soul. To succeed the successions of owners by successions of the commune. To mit the régime of palaces and hov els to the régime of homes . To refute the rule and ruin of too little and too much by the freedom and salvation of enough for all. To follow up religious in religion. To encircle the person by the crowd. To lower greatness and raise the average. To lose the anxiety for possession in the anxiety for sacrito the common sunlight. To go on from the arrogance of the private fortune to be willing to defer all personal appe-tite to the social need. To give first tributes to the congeniality of the mass. Of such elements may com this paradise that we invoke. This

this paradise that we invoke. This paradise of the brother.

To make a world of brothers. A world of friends. A world of compan-tons. A world of lovers. A world of men and women and children eager to serve before they are eager to be served. A world of comrades whose losses and gains are charged and credited to the international account. Try to fix to-day's world in a just perspe tive. To-day's world. A world of dis-sonance. Every man your potential enemy. You may be at the throat of your best friend to morrow. You may be offering your life against his life ers

the causes of the slump in Massachusetts

for I felt that all our energies should be bent to reorganization for the future.

rather than reflections over the past. At

that time there had appeared in your col-communication written by a comrade who had so recently come to

Scisi analysis could be overlooked on the ground of inexperience. In the next num

ber of your paper, however, I found a long

editorial which must carry with it considerable weight and yet so incomplete in its

premises and misleading in its conclusion

that there is grave danger that the lesson

Massachusetts, but upon other states, if i

The implications contained in that edi

chusetts movement. The temptation to

The early years of that party under the

marked by an entire absence of ring rule

other, and the party grew in three years

from nothing to more than ten thousand. The two years following the Unity Con

westion were largely negative in results

In 1962 came the great coal strike vote of

\$2,000 and with it also came the beginning of our undoing. The comrades in Mussa

chreetts had an acute attack of "swelled

our regular income. We moved into ex-pessive headquarters, engaged a paid sec-

retary from outside, employed organizers, stemographers, and so forth, galore. Massa-chanetts was an easy mark for the "graft-

er" and he was not slow to appreciate the

strong, he moved in, settled down, and be-

The rank and file had got into the habit

of looking, for some Moses from the out-side to lead them, and he did lead them,

not into the Promised Land, but back into Egypt. As a result of this policy, we were

left at the close of 1903 with a loss of ten

secretary down. The "boss," the

is allowed to go uncorrected.

achusetts that his somewhat super

To make a world of brothers. To | in the labor market. You grudge the children their birth. You grudge the children their birth. You groupe the lover his love. The world obliges you to jealously guard your slender prerogations. You are forced to fight. Forced world invites you to hate. The best hater is the favorite of the throne. The more you can hate the better. The more you must love the worse. It is cautions to hate. It is dangerous to love. Greed is safe. Generosity is perilous. The world gives its prizes to his warfare against the crowd. You are expected to justify your existence by pirate policies. Run up the black fing. We live in a period of quarrel. We suspect each other in offices and

Trenchery lurks in every cocroom. There is an enemy in the next room. A man like vourself is in the ext room. But he is waiting for a forced, to arrange his life with ref-erence to itself rather than with reference to the general life. Hence war. Hence poverty. Hence starvation. Hence broadcloth and tatters. Hence ocial hell and the social heaven. universal friend. Hence fratricide instead of fraternity. Hence the world of brutality instead of the world of the brother.

is the first call. Other things may be left for another day. This is the task sing songs. You edit newspapers. You run a loom. You practise medicine. run a looni. You practise medicine. No matter what you do. This is your task. You are famous. This is your task. Or obscure. This is your task. You cannot hide yourself away snycept your task. To make this a world of brothers. - Accept . the task. The task of all in place of the task of the elect. The task of the damned as well as the task of the saved. Accept the task. To make this a world of broth-

FROM MASSACHUSETTS. thing but another loss in our vote this L To the Editor of The Worker:--When

fort was made to bring our expenses within our income, to reduce the state debt, to relegate the boss, the grafter and the squatter to the rear and to restore the management of affairs to the hands of the

Our loss in vote this year is but little if any greater than that of last year. On the other hand, expenses have been retrenched, the debt reduced to a point where it can now be taken care of, and the move-ment is in a position to go ahead on a democratic basis.

To attribute our defeat to "playing poli-

tics" or to "loose-jointed Socialism" is far-fetched and misleading, and its lessons will be lost on Massachusetts, and other states ns well, if it is allowed to go uncorrected. or ring rule, to do all our work "in the open" and "on the square," to build our movement from the bottom up rather than from the top down, to develop and use our own workers, to rely upon the loyalty and devotica of the party membership rather than the leadership of any man or clique play the political game is not peculiar to this state by any means and there is no cridefice that it has been yielded to here

pressed, not only upon Massachusetts, but

tht" ever had a prominent place in our of striking the same rocks we have struck. It would seem as if one experience ought to be sufficient for Massachusetts, but alwork. Whatever has been done in this di-Massachusetts than in it. In the teaching | ready we have a movement for reorganizathis state will compare favorably with oth-ers that have made great gains this year. but, as one of its leaders has expressed it, "to kick out the bunch that is running things in Massachusetts," working by Therefore we must go deeper than this for he cause of our loss. My connection with the Socialist movemeans of secret conferences to boom this on in Massachusetts began seven years to in the old Social Democratic Party. one or that one for State Secretary, and holding up before os the glittering vision of another Moses to lead us.

Through it all, however, I hold the belief that the work in Massachusetts will be re-organized as it should be, that the Socialist which we gained our past victories will on the one hand, and by united and detriumph, and that Massachusetts will take to occupy both by right of tradition and

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 30.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The eyes of the Socialists of the United States were upon Massachusetts at the recent election. Presumably, very few Socialists outside of the state expected a decrease; a numbe of them perhaps hoped for a glorious vic tory in a few districts—instead, the unex pected, the UNAVOIDABLE, has happen ed. The Socialist vote declined 50 per cent. in Massachusetts. The heaviest losses were in our strongholds, Brockton, Haverhitt, fact. The "squatter" also made his ap-pearance and deliberately picking out a district where the Socialist vote was and Boston, but the vote declined through out the state, not only in any one city, town or district, but generally, a few towns excepted. It is useless to hide the facts. The Socialists of this country have a right to know them in order to look into the cause of this loss, so that they may be en-abled to aid in whatever way is deemed

sand in our vote, a debt of \$1,000, an time and scandal at state headquarters over

orked very distinctly: "We await with chusetts may give on the decline acy of the shoe manufacture Douglas had some effect on our vote, be-cause organized labor of that state erron-cousty believed that they should vote for him for the reason that he has been friendly to labor,' we attribute the loss mainly to defective organization and neglect of agitation during the presidential can paign." This sentence really tells the tale Courade Roewer has further given some of the reasons in The Worker of Nov. 20 an his main plea, strikingly put is—AGITA-TION, EDUCATION and ORGANIZATION. That is what we need, what we must have, and what we are going to get, if every 80-ciallat of the state draws a lesson from have an arousing effect. Some comradthe man who is the most inveterate in are of the opinion that the blow the Sc "the best thing that ever happened," as t may cause a regeneration of our party of

ganization and tactics.

While admitted by nearly all comradthat systematic organization and agitatio has been neglected, the reasons for this are numerous. Early this summer a conference of Socialist clubs took pince and there it was decided to abolish the naid State Se to abolish the local headquarters later of up. The individual is expected, even to ask the various clubs to contribute to special debt fund, to be more economics until this debt should be paid. Before this the Socialists of Boston arranged a picul and in order to swell the receipts the committee allowed beer on the grounds; as the the Waldorf and the Mills. Hence the place and no license the authorities sea detectives who trapped the committee charge and the result was that, instead realizing some three hundred dellars, near tr this amount had to be naid to the law were continually outside of this state o To make a world of brothers. This agitation; others have retired from activi ty. The new secretary of the State Committee could only give part of bla time for to-day. This is the task of the to the work of the campaign. Every clut six hundred thousand. This is the task of the one. You lose, This is your task. You win. This is your task. You are bankrupt. This is your task. You are bankrupt. This is your task. You paint pictures. You appreciately and no doubt only constructed the suppreciation of the campaign. Every could not be the work of the campaign. Every could take the campaign. Every could not be the work of the work of the campaign. Every could not be the work of th Massachusetts will be in the rear of the

column.

Then come the Douglas "dying-wedge campaign." All the labor leaders of the "no politics in the union" type at once were deep in politics and made the defeat where from your task. In riches. In of the Republican candidate Bates, on ac power. In dominion, You cannot count of his retocing the Overtime Bill, hide yourself away. This is your task, the "way cry" for organized labor. Once In the slums of cities. In crime. In on the downward path, there is no retreat degradation. In prisons. In asylums. So the labor leaders had either to "show No matter where. This is your task. the strength" of the labor rote in this Give up pride. Give up rulership. Give case, or he branded by Parryttes as conup eminence. Give up genius. Give | temptible bluffs. With the \$34,000 of Doug up enough to wear and enough to eat.

Give up luxury and give up leisure.

Accept your task. In whatever deand "hot air." The workingmen of this In whatever rapture. Actual state consured one capitalist representative task. To make this a world because he was true to HIS class, and be cause he utilized the opportunity of ser ing it to the best of his ability, an oppotunity which Douglas never had; but latter will undoubtedly show his "fr ship" for the workingmen, as he did whe he refused to make his shop a union shop left his men go out on strike, his products placed on the unfair list, and kept the fight up for years until only a short time ag he made peace with the Shoe Workers' Un

aspirations. To resume: No funds and consequently lack of systematic agitation; only a few good speakers available; disorganization in many places; the best talent on the ros others disgruntled; the Issues side-tracke hypnotized and demoratized. Thus we have

the cause and effect. Now the remedy. The Worker made a few suggestions in general way, as to the future requiremen relative to agitation in Massachusett While we certainly need good speakers is due time, the first and most essential thin, is, to lay a foundation and to adopt a place for a systematic agitation. But this must be done in an orderly way. The debt nor hanging over our heads must first be wir out. Then the State Committee must make preparations to reconstruct the entire or ganization, and therefore ascertain and de cide: 1. How many clubs are in existence and where they are located; 2. What the membership is and how many of them read the party press; 3. Get the subscription list of all party or Socialist papers; 4. Then prepare to organize the readers of the So-ciallat press wherever possible; 5. Let each club see to it that its members pay up and them to stand by the party, and if not clear the books of deadwood: 6. Establish a literature agency for the state, where Socialist books can be had, and also placed ognized official organ, wherein all notice and news of interest for the state, shall be published, so as to awaken the interest of the membership: 8. Arrange for regular agitation trips through the state, sending prominent speakers by the time the debt is wiped out and the agitation placed on a paying basis; 9. Make it our main point in all localities and in all clubs to get sub-scribers for the Socialist press.

If we do this, stop wrangling over side

ies, stop our firtation with "good peo ple," and work for SOCIALISM, we shall retain our place of honor as the Socialisi

Realizing that all of us must first exist must have work if we want to live, mus receive a fair pay in order to make ever the smallest of sacrifices; but if we all ge ther, each one doing that which he can be "the liveliest corpse" that ever was preneuhced dead.

20HN P. WEIGEL.

Boston, Nov. 20.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:-All clalists agree that our membership must be educated to meet every argument of our op-ponents. The course adopted by The Worker, to publish a systematic series articles on Socialism, will be of inestimable value. But as many are almost incapactated to read because of mental and physics. tated to read because of meutal and physi-cal fatigue in these latter days of capital-ism, it becomes a necessity to arrange lec-tures and discussion meetings. It occurs to me that a comprehensive knowledge of history, as we understand it, will prepare the minds of a vast majority for an intelli-gent conception of our doctrines. But whatever we undertake, let it be done sys-tematically and determinedly. The plan I to know them in order to look into the can, and he did lead them, ourself Land, but back into smit of this policy, we were abled to aid in whatever way is deemed advisable, that the Socialist press may ine of 1903 with a loss of tea roll, on and organization.

What is the cause of this loss of tea roll, on and organization.

What is the cause of this—is naturally the mantle of all concerned, it is the mantle of all concerned, it is the mantle of all concerned at the mantle of all concerned, it is the mantle of all concerned at the mantle of all concerned at the mantle of all concerned at the mantle of all concerned, it is the mantle of all concerned at the mantle of all concerned at the mantle of all concerned at the mantle of all concerned, it is the mantle of all concerned at the mantle of all concerned at the mantle of all concerned at the cause of this—is naturally the mantle of all concerned at the cause of this—is naturally the mantle of all concerned at the cause of this—is naturally the mantle of all concerned at the cause of this—is naturally the mantle of all concerned at the cause of this—is naturally the conception of our dectrines. But what every was determinedly. The plan I would propose is, that the National Constitution is the country, and the minder of an additional and organization.

What is the cause of this or renewed agitation and organization.

What is the cause of this is naturally the mantle of a vast majority for an intelligent conception of our dectrines. But whatever we undertake, let it be done any in the "Labor" party. Even the windstory, as we understand it, will prepare the minde of a vast majority for an intelligent conception of our dectrines. But the "Labor" party. Even the minde of a vast majority for an intelligent conception of our dectrines. But the "Labor" party. Even the whatever we undertake, let it be done any in the state of the state of the state of the state, the minde of a v

tions. For such classes are dollars are charged for each set of fectures tun-nished, and fifty cents for each member. All correspondence for such classes must be conducted through one person and all postage paid by the class, as these terms are at the point of absolute cost. For further informaan inspiration to feel that the Socialists I the conventional path and condemn the Philp administration and extel the virtue ardent Philpite two years ago. Even th subject.

The present month, would afford an op-portunity to discuss "Peace on carth, good will to men." Every Socialist will see at a glance that the historic, economic, and reforms and pulliatives that constitute the chief articles of the "Labor" creed in Australia were conveniently ignored in order to tickle the ears of the groundlings with promises of an early realization of the mor "practical" reforms advocated by Mr. Mor gan. The boodlelsm and prodigality of the old Philp party, extending over many years, could not go on for ever and latterly some of its supporters in the constituencies be-gan to think that a change would be welcome and that a change for the wors would be impossible. Morgan's breakaway party who wished to throw up their allegiance, and the "Labor" party saw noth ing incongruous in identifying themselve with this faction of the dominant capitalis class. With two "Labor" men in the Minis try and the party umnimously behind that Ministry it is evident that the Socialism of the party is not such as the capital sta need fear. It was taststed by many of the "Labor" candidates from the bustings that the interests of capital and labor were the same and that the "Labor" party's policy was not "class legislation," but "the greatest good to the greatest number," whatever that means. Prominent members of the party, including the present treasurer, Mr. Kidston, and the Home Secretary, do not hesitate to disclaim any injention to legislate other than "economically" and on the lines of the more Liberal capitalist parties. It is the bonst of the party that the old "fire-brand type" of "Labor" man has died out and, as a matter of fact, the party is made up of "practical" politicinus who may be trusted not to interfere with the present order of things in such a manner as to cause anxiety in capitalistic circles. Dantel De Leon, l'in afraid, would class them as "fakirs" without any qualification. I shall not imitate the Yankey dogmatist, but it is quite safe to say that the election of 74. "Labor" members can in no sense be re-garded as a Socialist victory. The party has practically abandoned the objective of Poclatism-it is really questionable whether

and has succeeded to power and testified to

its des re to share the giarles of office with the capitalist facilens... The same tendency

is observable all over the Commonwealth

Whilst Socialism has to beat the stigms

that attaches itself to commisory arbitra-tion and suchlike anomalies, it really finds no political expression in any of our Par-ilaments. The thing may eventually work

its own care, but the various, from the point of view of the genuine resolutionary Soc'alist who is neither biladed by senti-

ment nor ignorant of the effects of indu-

CLERICAL CONTROL OF SCHOOLS. The Clericals in Belgium have used their power in the most unscrupulous manner to control the schools. Religious education is compulsors, a spe cial dispensation, being necessary to escape it. Clerical text-books on his tory and other subjects are in us; which teach that modern liberty is the root of all cyll. One book in particu-lar has been denounced in the Chamber as contrary to the penal code, on which the minister replied that a new edition of the same book without the pared and would be distributed in the schools. What is the use of being in power if you cannot push the sale of books of your friends? When Comrade Vandervelde tried to reply to the ministry, the debate was cl

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Has returned from abr

well makes these dates while passing through the state to his home. The State Committee has arranged

for a reading in Cooper Union for Thursday, Jan. 12, when Marion Craig

Wentworth of Massachusetts will rea

is hoped that this affair will prove

success, as the proceeds will go to the State Committee to use in organizing

send in to the State Secretary at once

the names and addresses of all mem

is desired to have a full list of party

members in the state as the constitu

tion provides.

Several locals have written to the

State Secretary regarding a change in our party name. Some have sent in resolutions requesting that the State

Committee at once proceed with the

proper steps to make the change. The

matter and locals should remembe

that such a move carries with it many

legal problems that have to be considered well before any action is taken

The locals will be fully informed of

the facts in the matter when the Committee is in a position to give them

In the meantime the comrades should

New York City.

At the meeting of the Social Democratic Educational Club of the

32d A. D., on Dec. 4, Comrade Stelze

explained the purposes of the organization, which are: To subscribe for as

many Socialist papers as possible in order to supply all the citizens of the 32d A. D., free of charge, for one year;

and to secure headquarters. Subscrip

tion lists will be given out to raise

fund for these purposes. Nine nev members were admitted. A commit

tee was chosen to frame constitution

and by-laws. An invitation to debate was received from the West Side Agi

tation Committee. Their plan is tha

one week the comrades of this club should visit them and take the capital

ist side and they defend Socialism and

the next week they to visit the club and take the capitalist standpoint and this club the Socialist side. At the last meeting of the 18th and

20th A. D., Comrade Paulitsch was in

structed to hire music and talent for the New Year's entertainment and

other comrades were chosen to visit

various branches and organizations with tickets. Ten dollars were voted for prizes and Comrades Kramer,

Raner and Scroder authorized to buy

charge of the tickets and all comrad

who have none can get them at hi

lecture on "Socialism or Democracy, Which?" at West Side Headquarters,

Regular meeting of the 24th A. D.

was held on Dec. 5. The following officers were elected for the next half

year: . Comrade Weilenbeck as Organ

zer. Comrade Gardthausen as Re

cording Secretary, Comrade Ertelt as Financial Secretary and Comrade

Dietze as Treasurer, Comrades Jarvis

Nicolars and Wellenbeck as delegates to the General Committee. The elec-tion of delegates to the Murray Hill

Agitation Committee was laid over to

An entertainment will be held by

the 24th A. D. on Tuesdax evening, Dec. 20 at its headquarters, 1632 First avenue, proceeds to be devoted to the agitation fund of the district. Admis-

don, ten cents. Any comrades willing

recitation should make it known to the district at the above address. If this

affair is a success the district proposer to vigorously push the agitation and

endeavor to make itself the banner

The last meeting of the 16th A. D.

attended and most encouraging meet

ing the 16th has ever had. Upward of sixty good standing members of the

district were present. The books show

comrades and the finances of the dis

trict are in a flourishing state. It was decided to open permanent headquar-ters at once and a committee of seven

was elected for that purpose. To star

with, a collection was taken up and \$8.35 was realized. After the business

meeting the floor was thrown open fo

nost of sympathizers and with eighty

good standing members the 16th A. D

enters upon a new era of its existence.

campaign of organization and of agi

tation such as will place it in the fore

annizations. The next meeting will be

ield on Friday, Dec. 16, at Lafavette

Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. All readers of The Worker in the district should

A the last meeting of Branch 2, 35th

A. D., three new members were ad

mitted. Comrade Neppel was granted permission to organize Branch 3 of the

35th A. D. in the High Bridge district

John Johnson volunteered to act as lit-erature agent and the sale of The

Worker is to be energetically pushed

At the next meeting of Branch 2 or

Dec. 22 the election of officers will take

A meeting of the Bronx Borough Agitation Committee was held on Dec.

7. Comrade Hanson in the chair. Or

anizer reported that he had sent ou

etters with application blanks to com

rades; also, according to instructions

appointed Comrades Eiges, Heller Spranger, Dressler and Koerner as

pranger, Dressler and Koerner as ommittee to look for a suitable place

for arranging a course of lectures in the Bronx; also asks delegates to no-

furnish him a correct list of the name

and addresses of members. Discussion as to what to do to increase the circu

ation of The Worker was laid over

until an agent for the paper can be secured. The literature agent was in-structed to keep the sale of The Work-

er subscription cards separate and at the end of each month to pay the pro-ceeds of the month's sale of cards to The Worker on the account of the dis-

trict. Comrade Mayer reported that he has turned over to the treasurer \$20

agent, and that there is about \$25 worth of literature on hand, also that the south side of 84th A. D. has \$5.50

nake it a point to be present.

discussion in which several co

The district now intends to con

officers are reliable and energetic

ers in good standing, the

ld on Friday, Dec. 9, was the best

district of New York If possible,

ist with the program by song o

the next regular meeting on Dec. 19.

Dec. 18.

George H. Headley of Newark will

ood standing in his local. I

ler Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell." It

NEW YORK "CALL."

A DAILY TRADE UNION AND SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER to be pub A DAILY TRADE UNION AND SOCIALIST NEWSFAPER to be published in the interests of THE WORKING CLASS. TRADE UNIONS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS are invited to send two delegates each to the NEW YORK "CALL" CONFERENCE of New York, meeting every second Thursday in the month at Labor Lyceum, d\(^2\) East Fourth street, New York, or the 'NEW YORK "CALL" CONFERENCE of Brooklyn, meeting every fourth Thursday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Trans. Proceeding.

WORKINGMEN, THIS IS TO BE YOUR PAPER. Organized by work-ingmen and controlled by the delegates to the conferences and the WORK-INGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, which meets every first Monday in the month at Labor Lyceum, & E. Fourth street, New York.

consider the relations existing between the Utah organization and the national, and

the Utah state constitution-paragraph marked Exhibit A-which empowers then

to represent the party of the state in its

elations with the national organization

are compiled with. By reason of a piurality

vote of the National Committee, the Social

st Party of Utah is compelled to duplicate

in their state constitution Art. XII. Sec. 8 of the national constitution, and as

n view of such action there is no alterna

tive if Art. I, Sec. 1 of the Utah state

"The Socialist Party of Utah shall be

the State Committee, at the meeting afore

said, and by reason of the powers above enumerated, have caused to be incorporate

nto the state constitution of the Socialis

Party of Utah, Art. XII. Sec. 8 of the

part of the organic law of said organiza-

In the event, however, that the National

Committee may question our right to be in this matter, we have submitted our ac

tion to all the locals which took part in th

or ratification. The letter sent to them i

herewith attached and is marked Exhibit

B. As soon as the returns are in, we will forward the same for your inspection.

Having complied with all the constitu

ional requirements and, in addition there

ility vote of the National Committee, the

State Committee of the Socialist Party of

Itah once again make demand that a char

Party or that proper and sufficient consti-

utional reasons be forthcoming for the

witholding of the same.—Fraternally yours STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY

Exhibit A.:—From Art. V, Sec. 1 of Utah state constitution: "The duties of the

committee shall be to represent the party

Exhibit B .:- Letter sent by State Com

mittee, Nov. 28, to the secretaries of Locals

Calders, Bingham, Mt. Pleasant, Murray, Ogden, Sait Lake City, Eureka, Plateau,

and Logan, as per Mailly's letter of Aug

"Dear Comrades:-The National Commit

ee of the Socialist Party of America has

refused to grant the state Socialist organi

zation of Just a charter on the ground that the referendum on the state constitution in

rejecting Art. VIII, Sec. 5, virtually repu

liated Art. XII, Sec. 8, of the national con

stitution, which reads as follows:
"No person shall be nominated or ex

lorsed by any subdivision of the party for

candidate unless be is a member of the party, and has been such for at least one

year; but this provision shall not apply to

organizations which have been in existence

for less than one year.'
"Your State Committee has, therefore, it

orporated in our state constitution the

bove clause, in order that we may become

Have your local call a special meeting

t once, and vote to ratify or reject the

iction of the State Committee in this mat

ter. Mail result as soon thereafter as pos-sible to State Secretary, C. L. Spiegel, Box

Massachusetts.

M. J. Konikow will speak at Home stead Hall, 724 Washington street

Boston, on Sunday evening, Dec. 18. Subject: "Merits and Demerits of Co-

Connecticut

Local Hartford has changed its

meeting night from Friday evening to Thursday evenings. The meetings are

formed, which any one is welcome to

New Jersey.

The Hudson County Committee ad-

pitted twenty-six new members at its

December meeting. Arrangements are to be made for from two to five festi-

rals, at which appropriate playlets

treating the working class struggle

are to be produced. These festivals will take place in March to commen

orate the Paris Commune. The Union

Hill Schuetzen Park will again be en

affair will be held on the Sunday be

secured.—Branch Arlington has intro-duced the reading of chapters from

standard Socialist books at the meet

ing. After the reading the chapters read are thoroughly discussed.—The lectures in the North Hudson Club-

house, 511 Hackensack Plank Road.

West Hoboken, are to commence on Sunday, Jan. 8, when John C. Chase will lecture.—A discussion is to take

place at party headquarters, 375 Cen

Dec. 18, at 2:30 p. m. The subject will

be: "Why Are the Socialists in the United States Divided Into Two Fac-

tions." National Committeman Chas. Ufert will open the discussion.—The next meeting of the Hudson County

Committee has been called for Sunday, Jan. 8, 10 a. m., instead of Jan. 1. Local Cumberland County, N. J.,

olutions adopted at its regular meeting in Vincland on Dec. 7: Whereas, The practise of the "Appeal to

Reason" in accepting and printing adver tisements of a doubtful character, and es

certain co-operative scheme, are bound to injure the cause of Socialism, and hurt the

reputation of the Socialist Party; and Whereas, We consider it the duty of the

asks publication for the following

This

al and kindred organizations.

fore Labor Day If the park car

attend.

a debating club has been

57), Salt Lake City, Utah."

affiliated with the national organization

By C. L. Spiegel, State Secretary

f this state in its relations

OF UTAH.

declares that

ordance with Article V. Section I of

PARTY NEWS.

*********** National.

[Through an oversight the natio ws was omitted last week. The portion which is still "live" is now incorporated with this week's report. Ed.]

During the week ending Dec. 2 the National Secretary received for the campaign fund \$223.73, of which \$69.40 was half-day's pay contribu tions, making a total of \$9,833.22. The

account for this fund closes Dec. 15 The Quorum will meet on Dec. 14 for important business relative to future agitation and organizing work.

The issue of the "Official Bulletin"

for November is exhausted. Comrades nust look to their local and state secretaries for copies. None should be allowed to lie in a secretary's closet

NOMINATIONS MADE.

The National Committeemen are not making nominations for the National Executive Committee (to take the place, under the new constitution, of the present Quorum) and for National Secretary. Nominations close Dec. 22 Between Jan. 1 and Jan. 22 the elec tion will take place. The new term begins on Feb. 1.

The National Executive Committee will consist of seven members, not more than three from any one state. Nominations have been made up to Dec 10 as follows:

By National, Committeeman Andrus Alabama-John W. Slayton of Pennsyl vania John M. Ray of Tennessee, A. W. Ricker of Kansas, May, Wood Simons Bilinois, Max S. Hayes of Ohio, Geo. Bigelow of Nebraska, Geo. H. Lockwood of

By Lowry of Arkausas-Henry L. Slobe Chas. G. Towner of Kentucky, B. Berlyn ots, John M. Work of Iowa, S. teynolds of Indiana, John Kerrigan

By Berlyn of Illinois-Robt, Bandlow of Ohio, Work, W. R. Gaylord of Wisconsi Blobodin, Reynolds, Towner.

By Towner of Kentucky-Mailly, Berlyn ons of Illinois, Bandlow, Re ids, Work, John C. Chase of Massach

By Lamb of Michigan-Hayes, Chas. Ert of Michigan, Ira Cross of Wisconsin, A. M. Simons, Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, W.M. L. Benessi of Michigan, Jos. LaBarge

gult of New York-Slobodi Chase, Berlyn, Reynolds, Bandlow. By Caldwell of Ohio-Alfred Swing of

Ohio, Fred, G. Strickland of Indiana, Bemann of Illinois, Work.

By Boomer of Washington-Hermon F. Titus of Washingt

The following have accepted: Work Reynolds, Slobodin, Swing, Berlyn, Bandlow, Towner, A. M. Simons, Strickland,

Nominations for National Secretar

Robert Bandlow, by Lowry. William Butscher of New York, by Wor Winfield R. Gaylord, by Caldwell.

Frank A. Kulp of Michigan, by Lamb. Jack London of California, by Andru William / Mailly, by Berlyn, Reynolds, Work, O'Neill of New Hampshire, and Hill

James Oneal of Indiana, by Towner, William Mailly has declined the

dated Dec. 3: To the National Committee: I appreciate croughly the token of confidence reposed me as expressed by the comrades who have nominated me for another term as National Secretary, but I have to decline

the nomination, re-election. Fraternally yours, WILLIAM MAILLY. THE TURNER COMPLAINT.

In the matter of the complaint en-ered by National Committeeman Turner of Missouri, against National Secretary Mailly, on account of cetain alleged acts of his assistant, W E. Clark, already reported, National Committeeman Lowry offers the fol-

Referring to Special Circular dated Nov 15, 1904. From best information at hand, it appears that the matter referred to in e circular was "aired" at the meeting of the Quorum held April 29, 1904, and the Comrade Clark not guilty. After wards the record of the case was expunged from the report of the meeting, and to this

That the complaint filed against th National Secretary on account of the alleged action of Comrade Clark, about Oct. 26, 1963, regarding election of Na tional Committeeman from Missouri (he being a member of a local in the state). said complaint being made by Comrad-Geo. H. Turner, be-dismissed

I deem it unwise that any portion of the record of any meeting of the Quorun should be expunged, for the National Com mittee should know concerning every mat ter brought to the attention of the Quorum. Therefore I move-That, no portion of the record of any

meeting of the Quorum or Executive Committee shall be changed, altered, o THE UTAH MATTER.

The National Secretary submits to he National Committee the following etter and exhibits: am Mailly, National Secretary Social-

Dear Comrade;-The State Committee of Socialist Party of Utah held a special

but insufficiently educated convert to los his hard-earned money; and Whereas. We regret that such a valuable propaganda paper is thus made useless

Resolved. That we condemn the action of the management of the "Appeal to Rea-son" which, for monetary consideration, has opened its columns to such unworthy

Worker for its open and prompt condemn

tion, and for publishing editorially such

Socialist Party to protest against such

time and well merited rebuke. At the State Committee meeting on Dec. 12, Comrade Reilly of Hudson y was seated in place of Com Burrowes, resigned. Report showed locals either preparing or a ready engaged in winter propaganda.
A proposition from "Wilshire's Magazine" to send Comrade Wanhope through the state as an agitator without expense to the party, with the object of increasing the magazine's cir culation, was discussed at length and acceded to, with the proviso that a list of subscribers so obtained shall be given the State Committee for organi zation purposes. It was decided that a list of applicants for party membership be kept by local secretaries and application cards of those admitted each month be sent to the State Committee. The Organization Com mittee was instructed to take steps to get Comrade Debs in New Jersey next September. Local Union County reported resolutions condemning

"Appeal to Reason" for publishing certain misleading advertisements.

Colorado. State Secretary Cramton's financia report from Aug. 15 to Nov. 30 shows receipts of \$460.16, expenditures of \$402.94, and a cash balance of \$57.22 liabilities (mostly an old account due the Natonal Committee) of \$52.92 and collectible accounts of \$134.65. During the month of November \$114.66 was re ved, \$44.30 of it dues from locals. H. C. Darrah has been engaged for two weeks organizing work in the Pueblo region, and other parts of the state will be attended to later.

California.

Local San Francisco has moved to larger and better equipped headquar-ters at 230 Van Ness avenue. New members are coming in rapidly since election. Arthur Morrow Lewis will give twenty-six lectures, in five courses, dealing with the philosophy of Socialism and the classics of Socialist literature. These lectures will be given every Thursday evening at the Academy of Sciences, 819 Market street. Tickets cost 25 cents for each course or 10 cents for single lectures. All the 400 tickets for the first course have already been sold.

During the A. F. of L. convention the San Francisco Socialists had a mass meeting in Alhambra Theatre, 2.000 seats. Police refused to admit any more at 8:15. Speakers were Victor Berger, Max Hayes, J. Mahlo Barnes, E. T. Bebrens and Comrade Labry. Chairman, Arthur Morrow Lewis. Collection, \$116.75. Gompers Duncan, et al, held a meeting in sam theatre, place one-third full, meeting

Hore and There.

J. W. Slayton has become editor of Youngstown, O., "Labor Advo

J. H. Normandin has been appointed by Local Pawtucket, R. I., to represent it as agent for The Worker.

New York State. Local Schenectady held the first of its winter propaganda meetings on Dec. 4, when Howard H. Caldwell of was the speaker, taking for his "Hard Times and Their subject: Cure." His talk was well received his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclu sion of his address a number of thos present applied for membership in the

A large audience, including many ladies, fairly filled the Yonkers Turn Hall last Sunday afternoon, to hear John Spargo reply, on behalf of the local Social Democrats, to the recent Y. M. C. A. lecture of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, on "The Labor Problem—Is There a Solution?" Spargo's addres made a deep impression, and will do much to stimulate the study of Socialism in Yonkers and the vicinity .- A People's Forum has been organized for the discussion of social problems. Its meetings will be held on Sunday, at 3 held at 284 Asylum street, Room 10. p. m. in the Turn Hall. On Dec. 18, A good speaker will attend each meetwill lecture on "Politics and Its Relation to Religion." A general discussion

> The locals have been very slow in taking up with the plan of holding regular monthly lectures through the win ter. Only ten locals have so far signified their willingness to undertake the work. This makes it impossible for the State Secretary to give out any definite statement of the plan of lec-tures and the probable cost to the lo-cals. The state of New York is so large that we cannot tour a lecturer withou a big expense to each local unless w the speaker to speak in. It is earnestly hoped that more locals will respond at once and make it possible for the State Committee to send out a speaker at least once a month. As soon as a fer more locals are heard from a full state ment of the expense to each local tak-ing a speaker will be sent out. The locals that have thus far agreed to take a speaker once a month at least are. Schenectady, Buffalo, Watertown, Rome, Albany, Glens Falls, Corning Jamestown, Peekskill, and Port Che

> Charters have been applied for sinc the last meeting of the State Commit-tee for locals in Patchogue, L. I., and in East Ausora.

> Again the State Secretary request that all subscription lists in the hands of locals be sent in at once. Howard Caldwell of Ohio speaks this

week in this state as follows: Dec. 13, Utica; Dec. 14, Rome; Dec. 15, Roches-ter; Dec. 16, Buffalo. Comrade Cald-A CAREFULLY SELECTED LIST. On the third page of this paper you will

find an advertisement of "Books Worth Reading." When you think of adding to your library or making a gift to a friend, consult this list, which contains nothing

suitable place they could find is a hall rent of which, for Sunday evenings. yould be \$37.50 from Jan. 1 to April l, also that a sympathizer offered to nate \$25 for the purpose of a series of lectures in the Bronx. It was de-cided to adopt the report of the com-mittee and hold a course of lectures in the Metropolis Theater building on Sunday evenings, beginning Jan. 8 and ending March 25. The committee was made permanent and instructed to make all arrangements for the lectures and its request for \$30 for immediate use for advertising was granted.

The second annual concert arranged

by the Down Town Young People's So cial Democratic Club, which was held

on Saturday, Dec. 3, at Grand Ameri

can Hall, was a grand success, as far as the social side was concerned. But, although the hall was well filled, the receipts did not show much financial success. The concert program was furnished by the New York Letter Carriers' Band. The concert was opened nd closed with the "Marselliaise" and the other numbers on the program were well filled in. The band certainly ook great pains to provide a fine con cert, and their services were appre clated by all those present. The presi dent of the club thanked the band and their leader, Mr. Frank E. Houts, for their services. John Spargo delivered one of his elequent addresses and ap-pealed to the young people present to join the Socialist movement by being active in the Young-People's Club, so that in a short time a national organi-zation could be made possible. His ad-dress was short but to the point, and the appreciation of his audience shown by ringing applause. After the concert, the hall was cleared for the grand march, to be then followed by e numerous dances, which kept the young people there until the early hours Sunday morning. All the com-mittees attended to their respective work properly and all members deserve credit for the work they did. Now that the affair is over and nothnow that the affair is over and noth-ing realized so far, the ... ab would like to remind those organizations that still have tickets on hand that it was decided to turn over 60 per cent. of the net proceeds to the Social Democratic Party. Secretaries, should organiza tions and see what can be done. All moneys should be forwarded as soon-as possible to Henry Waldinger, Treasurer, 64 E. Fourth street.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 17, at Na-

teresting gathering will be held to fur-

ional Hall, 414 E. Fifth street, an

ther the Polish Socialist movement and especially to celebrate the twenty-fifth auniversary of Alexander Debski's revolutionary activity. An admission ee of \$1 will be charged. Comrade Debski has played a very important part in the Socialist movement among the Polish people in Europe and in the United States. He was graduated from the philological gymnasium at Plock and entered the physico-matheniatical Petersburg in 1879. There was then the beginning of an active propaganda among the Polish students there, which was divided into two tendencies—the one nationalistic, the other social-revo-lutionary, Debski allied himself with the latter group and became very active in its work. On account of this activity it was impossible for him to graduate from the University. He afterward went to Warsh'w and led in the formation of the first Socialist organization in Russian Poland. In 1884 this group was broken up by the police, many members being arrested and several sent to Siberia. Debski es-caped and went to Zurich, where ha edited two Polish papers, the "Dawn" and the "Class Struggle." In 1888 he was wounded by the accidental explo-sion of a bomb—that was the time when Terrorism was the accepted poltionists-and he was ordered to leave Switzerland. After a short sojourn it the request of the Russian government and went to London. There he remain ed for some time, continuing "Dawn." In 1880 he came York and has been incessantly active

during the last five years in the serv-ice of the Polish Socialist Alliance. Leonard D. Afbett will speak at the Manhattan Liberal Club. 220 E. Fifteenth street, Friday evening, Dec. 16, on "The Religion of Socialism,"

In response to requests from many admirers of her work, Elsa Barker, who is well known to Socialists through her activity in the party, will give a recital of selections from her poems on Friday evening. Dec. 16. 8:30 p. m., in the rooms of the Professional Woman's League, 108 W. Forty fifth street. The program is a lengthy and interesting one and there will be incidental music. Tickets cost que dollar, and can be had from 3 Eleanore Wilton, Manager, 118 Forty-fourth street, or at the door,

BROOKLYN.

Morris Hillquit will lecture on "So Washington street, Sunday evening, Dec. 18. Admission is free. There

The William Morris Educational So-Friday evening lectures at Toback's Hall, has undertaken to run a school for the instruction of immigrants who wish to become citizens. At first it was intended only to give the usual better. They will carry on a course in United States history, treated from the Socialist standpoint of historical materialism. There are several students among the members of the So who will not as teachers and they are working hard to make the

movement a success The 9th A. D. has decided to adopt the following method of winter cam-paign, as suggested in an article by Comrade Leffingwell. A small circulating library of cheap Socialst books and pamphlets will be started. An agi tation committee of all members will ing to do something will be organized, each member of this committee to pick each member of this committee to pick out ten or more of the registered oldparty voters in the district, visit them and try to induce them to read some pamphlet or book on Socialsm which he will lend them, making a note of their name and address and the name of the book lent, then visit them again a week or so later, ask them what they worth not yet accounted for. The lec- | a week or so later, ask them what they ture committee reported that the only | think of the book and lend them au-

other, and keep this up until he get interested, then get them to su scribe to our papers and join our party. The members of this committee will give the names and addresses of the persons visited and report progres at the branch meetings. comrades hope that the other member will try to attend the branch meeting and take a little more interest and hel in the work of organization in future Hereafter the regular branch meeting will be held on the first and third Sun

days of each month at 10 a. m., at 131 All sympathizers are invited to attend At the euchre barty held by the 16th 17th, and 18th A. D. at Buffalo Hall on Dec. 8 the hall was well filled, and the committee, Comrades Smyth and Marr, desire to thank the few con ades and the many non-S attended and helped to make the affair success. Prizes were contributed Greenwood, Mrs.Bithga, Mr. myth, August Droste, Miss Marr Mrs John Holzer P J Flanagan, Mrs. Hoerl, Miss Schenck, A. J. Holmes, Mrs. J. J. Raymond, and Mrs. M. A. Mart. A snug sum was netted for the lecture fund,

QUEENS.

Regular meetings of the Queer County Committee was held Dec. 9, wth Organizer Hahn in the chair Branches Maspeth, Wyckoff Heights, Jamaica, and Fresh Pond reported progress; Glendale donated \$10 to the ommittee and is going to have a fes Corona, Winfield Bohemian Branch Long Island City Bohemian Branch. Woodside, Evergreen, and Woodhaven were absent. Long Island City reported progress by a written report. County Organizer reported that he had visited the varous branches throughout the borough and found that, although ome of them should be in better co decided to request the borough meeting to take action in regard to organ izing branches in as many districts as ssible and to ask comrades who live in districts where there is a branch of party to jon that branch instead of a branch in another district; also to request the borough meeting to arrange systematic method of finances broughout the county. Comrade Prausse, chairman of the picnic comnittee of May 29, made the following inancial report: Receipts, \$296.15; expenditures, \$201.11; net proceeds Branches Woodhaven \$95,54. for their tickets and the borough meeting was requested to take action in the natter. The Turn Verein Vorwaerts of Brooklyn and the International Maennerchor had not yet made account for tickets and the organizer was intructed to ask them to kindly settle Leaflets read by Comrades Hahn and Koeppicus, on behalf of the agitation committee for 1905, were laid over to the borough meeting. Regular borough meeting of Queer County was held last Sunday, in Mas eth, with Comrade Hass in the char

period from Jan. 1, 1904, to Dec. 11 as follows: Dues stamps bought, 900; stamps sold, S13; total delivered to reasurer, \$36; and turned over to treasurer from Kranken Kasse festi val, \$150. Treasurer Doeller reported \$56.19 on hand Dec. 11. County Organizer Hahn rendered the following financial report for the recent cam paign: Receipts, \$319.70; expenditures \$315.70; balance on hand, \$4. Cam paign Treasurer Hass reported re-celpts, \$269.34; expenditures, \$269.08; balance, 26 cents. All these financial reports were referred to the auditing committee. Organizer Hahn's repor on the condition of the party through out the borough was heartly received by the comrades. Edward Meyer of ew York was given the floor in behalf of the Co-operative Press, and after considerable discussion it was debld on printing work hereafter done by Local Queens. The organization of e party by districts was left to the County Committee and comrades livng in districts where the party has an organization were requested to join the branches in ther own districts. The committee was instructed to procure uniform account books for the variou ed to have signs made and hung out side their respective headquarters. Branches Woodhayen and Woodside promised to settle for the picnic tickets at the next meeting of the County Committee. Comrade Koeppicus, in behalf of the agitation committee, read eaflet for the municipal campaign o 1905 and same was ordered published. It was decided to arrange for lectures and to raise funds for same by sut scription lists. The County Committee was authorized to request the labor or ganizations to help defray the ex penses of leaflets and lecture courses County Organizer Hahn was-given \$2: for his work as organizer and allowed \$5 per month for expenses throughou the coming year. Comrade Kastne addenly became inspired and took up collection, which brought in \$3.85 anddenly bee It was decided to have a picnic next mmmer and the County Committee was given full power to make arrange ments. The branches were instructed to buy subscription cards for The Worker and bustle for increased circu The County Committee was in structed to buy literature and forward ome to the branches. County officer were elected by referendum as follows Organizer, Louis Hahn; Secretary, Wm Goeller, Jr.: Financial Secretary, Peter Heller: Treasurer, Moritz Doeller: Lit

THE RUSH FOR WORK.

That the working class has much to thankful for is evidenced by the crowd of idle men that throng Fifth avenue, Chi-cago, in front of the "Daily News" office every day. Between three hundred and six hundred workers wait from two to thre hours for a chance to rend the "Help Wanted" ads. When the boys come out of the building they are almost torn to plece by the hands eagerly reaching for papers. The paper secured, it is glanced over hur-riedly and the eye lights on a situation at the work the reader can do. Immediately there is a rush for the place, sometim ten or a dozen men running frantically for the same job, each knowing that only one can get it. This, taken in connection wit the conditions in Scattle, helps to show the widespread prosperity of America, and is aburdant reason for every worker to give out thanks.—Next, Seattle,

FEUDALISM.

(Continued from page 1.) 14 to somewhere in the building wher

they cannot be seen or to give them half holiday with full pay. Worse Housing and

Bigger Profits.

With the influx of the Poles the Ly nan Company's tenements were mad to do multiple service and to yield mul tiple rentals. Where before two families occupied a house—or to use the phrase employed here, there were two tenements "to a door"-the Poles were allowed to herd in on an average ter families to a house. They are prin-cipally segregated in what is known as Ward 4-the slum ward comprising Fountain, Oliver ("Polander avenue") and Front streets and portions o Hampden, Lyman, Prospect and other streets. There is a slight overflowing into Ward 3. The Lyman Company owns at least 500 tenements. If it own estimate of the present apporti ment of "four tenements to a door" is accepted, the number of tenements owns is not quite 300; but if the rea ments will total, or almost total, 500.

"The average house will certainly now contain ten families," said an offi-cial of the Board of Health, who for years has devoted his attention to this dum ward. "And the usual Polish family is remarkably large. In most cases a single family will occupy a single room-cook in it, eat in it, live in it and sleep in it—both sexes and all ages and sizes. And not only that. The family will have its boarders who herd into the same room. There are no partitions and no modesty. There they live like cattle, this whole aggre gation, in a room say 12x15 feet.'

Iron Rule of Poverty. "Why does the Board of Health al

low this herding?"

"Because it can't very well help it-self," be replied. "Necessity very largely drives the Pole to it. He gets poor wages; he must pay comparative by high rent and high prices for all necessities; he wants to save some thing out of his wages, either to pay back debts, to bring relatives over-o provide for bad times. We have strict rule which forbids herding like this, but we simply can't enforce it. In order to make ends meet the Pole must segregate and so reduce the individual expense. If we insisted upon a breaking-up policy we would only make matters worse. The Poles would herd the same somewhere else or they would be thrown upon our pauper de-partment. If they are to herd it is bet-ter for us that they should herd where they are, so that we can keep our eve on them constantly. It is in intoler ible cases only that we think it wise to Interfere.

How the Poles Live.

For a single room such as the on described the Pole running it has to pay the company \$3.50 a month. For three rooms the rental is from \$5.50 to \$6 a month. Frequently 16 or 18 persons are found occupying a tene ment of three or four rooms. In one case, the Health Department found four families-four couples and two bables-in a single room in the tene ment at 28 Oliver street. In the ad-joining room thirty or forty bushels of onlons in a sprouting state were scattered on the floor. The Board of Health promptly ordered matters changed. The Lyman Company has a functionary paid for the sole purpose of making the rounds of the Com-pany's tenements and seeing that all is well; but the prevention of overrowding does not seem to come with n the scope of his duties. Here and there he orders "improvements"—the whitewashing of a wall or the repair-

ing of a stairway or door.

The sight, so familiar at Chicoper Falls, of the Poles sleeping on dried grass or corn husks, is not met with here. When the beds are made up in the morning a heap of mattresses are piled upon them. At night they taken off and spread upon the

The Poles use land extensively in place of butter for smearing bread. Their bread is of a peculiar kind, resembling rye. They cat considerable meat of the cheapest kind, particularly pork chops, and their greatest delicacy is a strange, coarse brand of sausage, black and uninviting, but said by the Board of Health to be wholesome. The Poles are extremely prompt in paying their bills, "But," said a slorekeeper pay because we wouldn't trust them if

they didn't pay.' Unlike the condition at Chicopee Falls, the sanitary apparatus is not in the cellars here, but in houses in the vards, and is connected with sewers. No cesspools are allowed by the Board of Health. Notwithstanding, however, the utmost vigilance exercised by this board, the crowded condition of the Lyman Company's tenements constantly invites, or stimulates; disease. It is in Ward 4 that disease, as shown by the statistic of the Board of Health, has its continued sway, although it is equalled by Ward 1 where the French Cana-dians are to be partly found. The French Canadians are cleaner and neater than the Poles and live in comparative privacy, but seem to have an aversion to ventilation in the winter. Of a total of 752 cases of contagious disease in 1903 (the report for 1904 is not yet available) Wards 1 and 4 had 162 cases each. Ward 2, also largely occupied by French Canadians, showed a total of 167 deaths, and Ward 4, 135 deaths. The largest number of deaths are officially ascribed to phthisis, pneu monia, and cholera infantum. Whether because they are ingrained to their way of living or have some dogged, inherent fund of vitality, the adult Poles seem to be able to overcome epidemics and individual cases of dis eases: the actual number of adult deaths among them is asto small compared proportionately to the Irish and the French Canadians

"Survival of the Cheapest."

"No nationality," an intelligent Pol explained, "can' compete with the Poles because the Poles live so cheaply and because of their way of living. The average wages a Pole man gets in the mills are \$5 for a week of 58 hours. On the average the girls make more-some make up to \$7 a week, though some make up to \$7 a week, though many get much less. There are many

cases of men, especially beginners, who make only \$2 or \$3 a week. Very often husband and wife go to work in the cotton mills. This explains why so many Polish children die off before they are a few months old. Necessity often forces both husband and wife to work; a month after the birth of the child the mother will reappear in the mills. The infant is left in charge of the housekeeper. It does not receive proper attention; it is ill-fed and illkept; the mother sees it only during the hours when she's not at work, and it soon dies,
"Now the Polish people love chil-

dren and seldom or never take means to prevent their birth. It is always a cruel blow to the parents when the children die. But they are taught by their priests that they must not com-plain and that it is a great sin, which vill bring them eternal torture in hell, if they find fault with their lot. The Poles, almost wholly, are under the Poles, almost wholly, are under the control of the Polish priests and the priests can do with them as they "The Poles here are mostly Aus-

trian Poles. About 25 per cent. of the older of them are illiterate; the rest read very little. In the old country they were agricultural laborers and received a wage of about 20 cents a day in the equal of American money. There the conviction for centuries has been the conviction for centuries has been drilled into them that God created them as a class as laborers and that they must be submissive to their mas-ters. Of course, this idea is drilled into them here also by the Polish priests. In the regular Polish catechisms here you find such precepts as: Thou shalt not rebel against thy masters. Thou halt be obedient to thy superiors." 'Master' and 'superiors,' the Polish priests instruct them, mean their osses. They are warned not to do anything or say anything against their bosses, but to be thankful for the favor of the bosses which gives them their daily bread.

"The Poles, as I said, earned about 20 cents a day at farm-work in the old country. Coming here they think \$5 \(\pi\) week big money and expect to get rich. They almost all come here with the idea of getting enough money together and after a while going back to Poland and buying a small farm. Of course they see later that this cannot be done. They hear that land in Poland is very dear and that American produce is ur derselling Polish produce right in Po-Year after year passes and, if they have saved money, they decide that it's best to stay here. haven't saved they have got to stay

here.
"The Poles can live cheaply and still have say, save money. A family will have, say, ten or twelve-boarders all in a single tenement. Each boarder buys his own food and by tying a string of a certain color about it or by some other mark, can identify it as his when it is served on the table. The housekeeper receives fifty or sixty cents a week from each boarder for cooking and rough washing. Sometimes twenty or twenty-five persons will sit around a table at meals. The table is piled high with loaves of bread and each loaf has the peculiar identification mark of the boarder who bought it.

"The men buy the cheapest clothes. A five or six dollar suit will last a Pole three years. The first year it is worn on Sundays only; the second year after work hours, and the third year as a working suit. A hat will last two or three years, and usually a pair of shoes serves for a year at least. To sum it up; when the Poles herd together, and that is the rule, the rent will stand each adult about sixty cents : week. He will pay, say, one dollar and a half a week for board, cooking and for his washing. The other expenses are small-fifteen cents every for admittance to mass and a few other incidentals.

"It is my observation that the Poles are getting degenerates in structure and health. When they come here they are robust and have good color, for their life in Poland was healthy and the climate there is good. After working in the mills for a time they begin to stoop and their eyes have a sunken appearance. Lack of proper nourishment and of pure air in the mills causes much aenemia especially among the women; they are not used to that kind of life. The mills are dusty and the tenements dark and poorly ventilated. But the Poles try never to get sick; they can't afford it. And so they keep at it. younger generation in the sumption is beginning to tell, especially among the girls who go to work at too tender an age for their physical

The Priests' Role.

"After a while some of the Poles begin to feel that they are underpaid, and a few of them get rebellious. But they are so completely under the con trol of the priests that they get submissive again. The constant teaching of the priests is that they must work hard, obey their masters and be con-tent for what they get. The manufac-turer and the priest, between them, can do as they like with the average Pole. Necessity is backed up by the teachings of the church. The Poles are especially warned by the priests to beware of any ungodly ideas or associations. Anybody who thinks their lot is a hard one is denounced by the priests as everything vile, and the Poles are cautioned, if they would go to Heaven, not to give car to anything The Lyman Company's mills are run

by an agent. The great stockholders live elsewhere and seldom appear in Holyoke. The agent is obviously a high factotum and his authority and importance are commensurate with the osition of one who wields direct power over thousands of human beings. (Continued next week.)

VICTORY IN SWISS CITY.

In the recent municipal elections at Geneva, Switzerland, the Socialists won a brilliant victory, winning fourteen seats in the Council, instead of seven, as before. There are 100 mem-bers in all. The Radicals lost seven seats and the Conservatives gained one, one Independent losing his place

-An anti-Socialist senator in Colo-—An anti-Socialist senator in Colorado says that cluss-consciousness on the part of the workers is the worst thing that could happen society. If he means capitalist society he may be allowed to pass uncontradicted