# The Worker.

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## HOW CAPITALISTIC FORCES OUT WORK INTO CAPITALISTIC LAWS

Perhaps the characteristic feature of Perhaps the characteristic reactive of capitalistic society is the fact that the propertiless class, the class that lives by the expenditure of muscular power, is in fact and in treatment property—a national asset, if you please. This is tacitly or unconsciously recognized by the capitalist and the workingman, the capitalist and the workingman, too. Somehow they get this idea mixed up with "the dignity of labor" and "the sturdy independence of the work-ingman"; but this only happens about election time, and is at most a harmmanifestation.

The capitalistic conception is that the workingman is simply a productive attachment to the productive tive interests, and that his wellbeing rises and falls with the welfare of the industries to which he is appended. It is supposed that a boom to the general business will percolate thru the skin of the workingman and fill out a few wrinkles, and a depression in the general business will be felt the most quickly by the workingman. Thus the laborer is made to feel that his interests are bound up absolutely with the interests of his master. He is made to feel that any act of his that might injure his master's business will injure himself, and that the only way sible for him to benefit him possible for him to benefit himself in-dustrially is to conserve the welfare of his master's business, by faithful service and by faithful voting. To make them sound pleasant to his ear, the private businesses of his owner are called "our industries" (meaning are called "our industries the industries of the whole people) and the industries of our country"; political parties representing the ests of antagonistic property-holding classes, impress upon him the neces ests of antagonistic property-holding classes, impress upon him the necessity of rallying to the support of this or that class of industries, and he shouts out his loyalty to a certain class of masters in obedience to their suggestions. In this way his undying loyalty is won and the "sacredness" of private property is impressed upon him. In this attachment there is the deep-seated conviction that the relation is necessary, a belief that is as tion is necessary, a belief that is as pitiful as it is fatuous and makes a willing slave of him. This belief that willing slave of him. This belier that industries belonging to private individuals are "our industries" and "the industries, of the country" is universally accepted in a capitalistic society. It takes hold of the heart of the public in the shape of a great fear—a fear that if "our industries" are molested that he was trees play the country. and have not free play, the country will be plunged into universal ruin and suffering. When you accept the proposition that capitalistic ownership is the only-possible condition for human existence, this argument has wonder-ful potency. It becomes a hige blud-geon in the hands of the power-hold-ing class with which the sullen masses are clubbed into the voting booths and

# trembling legislatures are battered into submission. Witness how with this powerful argument, capitalism, grinning from its pyramid of skulls on Wall Street, has ruled this nation for a third of a century; then pause and consider what a power you give into the hands of the private man when you turn over to him "our industries", "the enterprises of our country". "the enterprises of our country". The System Makes Cowards of Us Alt

trembling legislatures are battere

Witness upon what principle all the great industries are operated. It is the scientific ultilization of the eloment of fear—it is up to date slave driving. At the bottom are huddled the weakest and most helpless, who receive but a living wage; above them in graded tiers rise the officials from foreman to president, who sits on the apex of this pyramid of weltering humanity, and clutches to his bosom his princely salary. Why this arrangement? Why this gradation of pay? It is the scientific utilization of the elepay. It is placing the greatest reward and the fear of the greatest risk where there is the most authority; it is open-sing a lottery of promotion where many will strive and most draw blanks. The mengre subsistence will be cut off. The miserable foreman above him knows that he won his position by patient mortal dread in his heart lest he fall to the ranks again, and there are chance of advancement to spur him on an hanke a harsh slave-driver of him. Of ficials above him have more at stake tion reaches the president, whose posi-tion and salary are calculated to make of him the very quintescence of devo-

#### How the Press is Controlled.

Consider the capitalistic influences that control the press. There is no paper in this broad land that can entirely escape the influence of the propertied interests, "Industrial Labor Journal" included. From the strug-Journal" included. From the strugging labor paper like the "Industrial
Labor Journal", which MUST secure
advertising from the various businesses, or fail, to the great cosmopolitah dailies that swallow up fortunes to
run them, we may witness the varying
degrees of capi 'listic influence. If
the "Industrial Labor Journal" didn't as a paper. The great dailles can scarcely belong to any but capitalists, since it takes fortunes to run them. Do you suppose for a moment that pa-pers that depend on men for support who own varied and far-reaching busi-ness interests, would dare to openly who own varied and far-reaching business interests, would dare to openly attack the interest of its owners in any way? Do you suppose that they would be the first to cry out against corrupt legislative proceedings? Can you detect any difference in the tone of Republican and Democratic dailies? You cannot. They are co trolled by the same influence, and represent the

same class of interests.

The class that holds in its grasp the life strings of the people control, as a whole, the minds of the workers, the editorials of the papers. workers, the editorials of the papers, the sermons of the pulpit, and the enactments of the legislature. Do you realize what failure to get in harmony with the capitalist system means to those who fully accept it. those who fully accept it as necessar, ladder. It means the contumely of failure, the scorn of friends, the dis-

#### Now Comes the Legislature

haps death.

Into the arena where the jarring fac tions of espitalism patch up theh differences bi-annually. No matter er the legislature is mainly cor posed of laborers, lawyers, merchaor money-kings, if it accepts capital-ism as necessary and right, it is capi-talist in thought, heart and wish, and it is bound to play into the hands of the capitalists and betray the true cause of labor. The idea that the industries that belong to private individuals are the concern and interest of the whole country is a certainty with them, and they firmly believe that the only safe course to pursue is to promote these private businesses. Such men are sycophants on general principles, as we all are to some extent un present conditions; they are this with a wink and sold with a nod. They are venal where there is no bribe, and weak where there is no corruption. To the sacredness of private property they add the holiness of the private owner. To them the bust workingman and a victim of the present system, he believes that the prope upwards among the big bugs; but hap plly the trusts will soon knock this crazy idea out of his narrow little

#### Next Comes the Labor Lobbyist.

nost usually a capitalist in heart and soul himself, and begs a few favors from his capitalistic legislature. What does he ask for? Does he demand on rights and common priviloges? No, he only asks that his condition as a servant be made a little more tolerable. He is received like all men have always been received, who make humble demands for humble places—nothing more, nothing less. He is rated cheap because he rates him self cheap. He is looked upon by these aspiring Carnegies and Morgans as an all around failure—one who has to work. And these would-be bloated bondholders believe that the best pun-ishment for his general lack of ability is a little more work. He has no grasp on the wealth of the country and consequently on the fears of men; he, in fact, looks like thirty cents beside the great magnates who so magnanim hard work and reserving the soft snaps for themselves, and also the proceeds of the business.

So the discomfited labor lobbyist goes back to work, a sadder and I doubt much if a wiser man. He has not yet learned that labor cannot hop for anything but slavery under capi-talism. And that even a more humane regulation of this slavery will be re-fused or annulled if found to militate against the interests of the capitalists.

And he has not yet learned that the real sensitive spot in our society is the private monopoly of the means of life; and that has a nerve that runs thru every heart that depends on the private owner for "life, liberty and the

#### Harm Wrought By Patchwork.

We are not going to advise temporments of cupidity and fear—it is a sizing measures, and patchwork legis-plan to get the greatest amount of lation; we are not going to advise work with the least expenditure of you to vote for better men, for the as good a choice as perhaps can be made under present conditions. We know that patchwork is futile; we know that capitalistic legislation do best men we have, if they accept the capitalist system as necessary and right cannot do otherwise than vote and legislate to sustain the general business interests, and in so doing must vote and legislate to enrich the must vote and legislate to enrich the few at the expense of the many. In fact, we know that a party in control that would do nothing but oppose the capitalist interests for the supposed good of the general public, would disarrange our whole productive system and plunge us into the direct panic. The history of the Democratic party, which has never displayed statesman ship enough to understand a construc-tive policy, amply attests this fact The policy of the Democratic party, when it has dared to remain true to any part of its platform, has been simply to blindly attack those industrial interests which it felt were exploiting the people. In so doing it has never falled to completely disarrange the industrial interests, throw the system out of gear and bring direst distress to those very people it claimed to stand for. The truth is, those industrial in-

but a constraintive policy.

We must remove the private individual from his false relation as sole owner and arbiter of these our industries and restore the whole people to their inheritance. The capitalist has taught us for more than a contract that

#### "Our Industries."

They have impressed by many a se were lesson the fact of our dependence on these, and when we have wriggled under the heel of expointation they have taught us that loyalty to these interests was absolutely necessary for the betterment of our condition; and when we have murmured they have

cried: "Behold your industries! Gaze DEBS' SPEECH upon the glorious enterprises of our country". We have ever voted faith-fully to conserve these interests, and we have gone into the legislative halls, but we have not dared for the fear of our lives to injure these interests upon which we depend. On the contrary,we have fostered and nurtured these "our industries", hoping to share in the gen-eral prosperity. Often we have aided in their birth by flats of legislation; we have fed them on the public pap of bounties and subsidies; we ha or bountes and subsidies; we have protected them by walls of tariffs and patiently suffered their extortions within the inclosures until they have blossomed into trusts, mergers and combines. What have we got out of this for our loyalty and devotion to "our industries"? Nothing but work and a bare subsistence. We have long and a bare subsistence. We have long since learned that prosperity in "our industries" means nothing to us but plenty of work, but to those who hold the title deeds to "our" property, prosperity means all that wealth, power and civilisation can offer. It is time we broadened those title deeds until "the enterprise of our country" become ours in fact as well as theory. The fact that the capitalists have told us that these industries are ours and us that these industries are ours and that they have accepted our se and loyalty so long under such derstanding, and that they are so far in arrears in paying for this service, amply justifies us in calling in all the old title deeds and issuing new ones to all males and females born into life on the basis of a partnership with the capitalists in all the capital of "our" country, or, in other words, in all the

such a corporation it would advantage to vote dollars like it is for the few under the present corporation, because each citizen would have the same number of votes.

The legislators could serve the propwithout serving the interests of a few private owners at the expense of the There could be no intimidation or

bribery, because there would be no wealthy corporations, and it would be impossible to "deliver the goods", which would always remain in the ession of the whole people.

A legislator working in behalf of the property interests, which legislators should always do, would be working for himself and everybody else.

Since all governments are only industrial corporations; since all govern-ments exist solely for the protection and maintenance of property; since all governments are but associations of property-holders; since we cannot live in this day without property and gov-ernment; why not make our govern-ment big enough to take every one in? Capitalistic legislation will disap-

pear only when capitalism disappears Capitalistic legislation will disappea only when the fear of the private man controls the means of our lives thru his government shall be a mem

And we cannot abolish capitalism until the victims of capitalism join that political party which has organ-ized for that purpose.—Industrial La-

#### DO YOU WISH TO JOIN

THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to Socialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well disciplined, and self-governing body of Socialists to conduct the year-round comparing. Our party is not run by lenders. It of the principles of the principl

port.

If YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU.
It is your DUTY to join, to do your little
part in the work, to contribute, your little
share to the expense, and to exercise your
equal induces in selecting the party's candidates, framing its platforms, controlling
its officers, and directing its whole policy.

in can contribute more, of course always use for it, but is not re-You will be expected, if you join, if the monthly or fortuightly meet-your lessure to the work of the or the greater portion of the work by volunteers. done by volunteers.
DON'T DELAY, FIND OUT WHERE
OU BELONG, AND JOIN NOW.

of the state of th

If in New York County, address Organfork: If in Kings County, address Organizer lyn; If elsewhere in the state of New York, address State Secretary John C. Chase, 64 E. Feurth street, New York;

A so-called false Tsar has started in business over in Russia, but as he is said to have fifty thousand follow-ers he can't be much more of a coun-terfeit than the thing in St. Petersburg

McCurdy's salary has been cut to \$75,000 per annu a, but it is not ex-pected that the IcCurdy family will go out on a sympathetic strike because of the reduction.

Some kinds of political action are perfectly safe for workingmen. It is fairly certain that those railroad employees who sent delegations to Roosevelt, urging him to drop rate legislation on the plea that it would reduce their wages, will not be discharged for receiving activities in pullifies. excessive activity in politics.

a new ties that ar. noces-isler has not been at his office for a one time and the business of the huge oncern is practically running itself", it automatically ran a quarterly divi-lend of \$15,000,000 into Mr. Bocke-biler's pockets last week also.

# AT DAYTON.

An Analysis of "Reform" in Ohio.

Canitalists. Who Are the Cause of All Corruption, Want "Honest Government" When Boodlers Bleed Them

Too Hard - Debs' Fiftieth Birthdes. DAYTON, O., Nov. 5 .- Before an as DAYTON, O., Nov. b.—Before an ac-dience 'numbering two thousand per-sons, Eugene V. Debs spoke on The Issue of the Twentieth Century this afternoon at the National Theater. De-spite the inclement we then, the audispite the increment we dee, its assets to rium was packed and for two house and a half Dobs literally held his usditors in complete subjection while with forecful delivery he depicted his system of capitalism as forerunner of

"In the state of Ohio you are hearing a great hue and cry about politi-cal corruption and the bossism of which never deserted its principles, for it never had any, is promising to do anything or refrain from doing anything. It is making all kinds of promises and statements in order to George B. Cox. The Democratic party and statements in order to do what, in the last analysis, amounts to changing employers. As I never heard of a workingman being accused of boodling, it stands to reason that the capitalist is the instigator of all the dirty politics with which the coun-

#### The Incentive to "Reform."

"In distributing the boodle, the king of the boodlers, the boss, naturally lets some stick to his fingers. After a while he starts to play the game on his own account and then his masters take the rôle of reformers, cry Turn the rascals out' and get a new gang of employers who are a more modes titutes.

"Morally speaking, the master can-not rise above the level of his slave. They are irrevocably bound together and until the slave is emancipated the master is not free.

"In the system that is to be the capitalist as such is not to be; the capitalist will disappear to make room "A fully developed capitalist is a

fully developed parasite; in, that ca-pacity he has no useful function and ought to be abolished in his own inought to be abolished in his own in-terest as well as that of society.

"The sooner the trusts dispossess the people, the sooner will the people dispossess the trusts and come to their

The good man in capitalist politics

## is sadly out of place; he does not purify an essentially corrupt system. but is contaminated by it, and becomes its victim. Many a good man hars been elected to inaugurate reform and wound up in state prison. The Cause of Corruption.

"The political boss is the effect, mat the cause of corrupt politics. Ba of him stands the capitalist who p vately owns a public utility and mu have political power at any price to protect it. The Coxes in politics are simply the tools who do the dirty po-litical work of their capitalist masters. and works with and the death knell of political corruption will be sounded, for it is from the capitalists' fleecings of the working class that all corrug

of society in which the things that are collectively used shall be collectively owned and in such a system justice will be done to all, for the worker will

"In co-operative society our economic interests will be mutual, the n the spirit of humanity for the

#### Debs' Fiftleth Birthday.

Yesterday was the fiftieth birth anniversary of Comrade Debs and in compliment to him the local Socialists esented him with a finely wrought reseshoe, the workmanship of E. E. Motter, on the conclusion or his au-dress. The presentation was made by E. J. Miller, who presided over the meeting. So touched was Debs by the prestry compliment that he refused to Motter, on the conclusion of his ad pretty compliment that he refused to allow the local reception committee to send the gift to his home at Terre-Haute, but preferred to carry it thim thruout the remainder of itinerary.

To a Dayton "Journal" reporter Comrade Debs expressed himself as very much gratified with the progress of the Socialist movement in Dayton and gave expression to his sentiment

since I was here before, in that have met a number of people who in my previous visit, were not in sympathy with us all, but who are now athewith us all, but who are now enter-siastic in the movement and the change is strikingly noticeable in the spirit and temperament of the people toward the movement. When it is considered that people of all classes crowded the largest and finest audiorium in the city on a rainy, fis-agreeable day, it must be that say are interested in the cause de-

most respectful attention. The same most respectful attention. The dicate an attitude on the part of the publ. In general which Socialists in their reopagands have worked earsestly to bring about.

Galifornia Socialists Ask for an national Demonstration on the Anni-versary of "Bloody Sunday." To the International Socialist Bureau

A DAY FOR RUSSIA.

Brussels, Belgium.
Comrades:—We, the undersigned,
nembers of the Socialist Party, sub-

mit to your bureau a plan for an inter-national demonstration in sid of the Russian Revolution. We ask you to issue a manifesto calling for a demon stration of sympathy to take place simultaneously in every city or village where a Socialist organization exists, on Jan. 22, 1906, the first anniversary of the massacre of the St. Petersburg petitioners. This demonstration should take the form of parades where possible, and of mass meetings, during which money should be collected and exclusively for the Russian Prole-tarian Revolution.

ness and with zeal the idea can be suc-

Comrades, a manifesto issued by your bureau to the International So-cialist Proletariat urging instant and concerted action must create the greatest enthusiasm. The realization of the idea will not only be of vital benefit to our struggling comrades in Russin, but will also serve the moral advancement of our cause. It will strengthen the solidarity of the international

The Russian people are ready for freedom. The revolution is on. The nation needs support from outside to overthrow a dynasty of massacre an pillage, of incarnate barbarism and tyranny. The Russian proletariat the weapons which the Socialist forces of the world can reach them. We stand shoulder to shoulder with them in their war for freedom. We guard and speed their oause. ...

Comrades, we believe that the day will be historic which will see the ful fillment of the plan for universal and simultaneous demonstration in favo of the Russian revolution. It will b onstration in favor a day of supreme moral and material aid to an awakened people, and a day significant of the power and greatness of our movement.—We remain, yours

I. SCHEFF. ANNA STRUNSKY. SUPREMA TEDESCHI. V. TEDESCHI.
JOS. EDELMANN.
CALERON H. KING, JR.

ROYAL FREEMAN NASH. JACK LONDON. FREDERICK I. BAMFORD. EMIL LIESS.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

#### San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 11. AMERICAN AID FOR

Secretary Ingerman of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the assist ance of the revolutionary movement in

dussia: On Lists 1-2, by Mrs. Arnold, \$14.10; S. Hilkowitz, Los Angeles, \$5; Local Alameda, \$19.00; Local St. Louis, \$50; F. P., per Dr. Romm, \$5; 18th-20th A. D., \$10; Local St. Louis, \$50; Local Davenport, \$4; "Emil", per Dr. Romm \$10; previously acknowledged, \$4, 132.79; total to Nov. 20, \$4,310.49. Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable S. Ingerman, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Tweifth street, New

#### THE OPINION OF MAXIM GORKI.

"It is my opinion that America will become a Socialist state before any other nation. It will be the result of anny, but Socielism must come first. It will be done to all, for the worker will is merely the necessary middle stage. get all he produces and the capitalist. The conduct of the American trusts will precipitate it, thus haster ummation of my ideal."

#### PHILADELPHIA UNION NOTICE.

The Industrial Workers of the World Club will hold two meetings, at 23: W. Ninth street, Thursday, Nov. 23, p. m., and at Kensington avenue and B, Saturday, Nov. 25, 8 p. m. These cetings will be address coal miner of Illinois purpose of these meetings is to organize a local of the I. W. W.

#### AMONG THE "MISSIONARIES".

It is scarcely necessary to remark that resident McCurdy will not enter the lecture field.—The Chicago Tribune. No charges are made for looking at the

outside of the life insurance building The Chicago News. "Hyde will take the witness stand," say

a New York paper. That's about the only thing he has not already taken.—The Wash If the Democrats are wise, they will or

unize an insurance company to get up The Atlanta Journal. There is no question that life insurar

as for the director.—The Washington Star

expect to be surprised almost any day when we find out what a really good company the Mutual in.—The Detroit Free Frees.

Another difference between the methods of McCursy and those of Cunliffe, who tobbed an express company, is that the explicit company got its money back while there is no hope for the policyholders.—The Topeka State Journal.

— Grandpa—"And if you work hard you may be President of the United States some day." Tommy—"Gee! That'd be great. Pd just love to go huntla;"—Har-

# SOCIALIST VOTE.

#### Further Election Returns from Various Points.

Additional returns of the Socialist Party vote have been received as fol-

Sacramento, Cal.: 781; last year, 801.

Evansville, Ind.: 1,900. Chelsea, Mass.: 152; last year, 153. Clinton, Mass.: 181; last year, 145. Longconing Md.: 81; last year, 103. Baltimore, Md.: 1,619; last year,

Allegheny Co., Md., 387; last year, Jamestown, N. Y.: 346; last year,

Orange, N. J.: 92; last year, 86. Burlington Co., N. J.: 113; last year,

Minden, Nebr.: 48; last year, 32. Jefferson Co., Nebr.: 43; last year,

Lincoln Co. Nebr.: 150; last year, Frontier Co., Nebr.: 39.

Adams Co., Nebr.: 44; last year, 87. Douglas Co., Nebr.: 648. Wheeler Co., Nebr.: 21; last year, 37. Conowaga Township, Pa.: 8; las

McSherrystown, Pa.: 4. Sellersville, Pa.: 18; last year, 29. Lawrence Co., Pa.: 403; last year,

Warren Co., Pa.: Socialist Party, 87 straight; S. L. P., 17. Last year, 50. Wilmerding, Pa.: 16; last year, 12. York, Pa.: 197; last year, 313. Mercer Co., Pa.: 331; last year, 641. Crawford Co., Pa.: 254; last year,

Eureka Co., Utab. 300; last year, 241. NEW YORK STATE.

No exact or complete figures have yet been received from Queens County but the vote there is reported to be about 1,000. This would make the Sociglist vote in Greater New York so thing over 11,500, which may be raised by the Hearst recount.

Auburn: Socialist Party, for Mayor

193; last year, 134. For City Clerk this year, 216. Fort Edward: This year, 50; last

year, 46.
Washington County: This year, 95 to 140; last year, 117.
Eric County (includes Buffalo): This year, 617; last year, 1,280. Glens Falls: This year, 95; last

vear. 93. Deerpark: This year, 45; last year, Hempstead, L. I.: This year, 30;

last year, 13. оню. State Secretary Gardner, basing his calculation on returns thus far re-

ceived, estimates the Socialist vote of Ohio at 20,000. Springfield: 317; last year, 676. Toledo: For Mayor, 857; for Mayor last year, 530; for Secretary of State last year, 2.241. For Governor, 1,144

this year; 867 in 1903. NEW JERSEY.

Union County: For Assembly, 473; last year, 539. A slight gain Elizabeth and a slight loss in outlying dis tricts. Our percentage, however, is increased as a very light vote was cast.

#### POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

It is not a matter of great moment as to which of the capitalist trio. Hyde, Harriman or Odell, is lying. Thieves must lie. It's part of their profession.

That crash that Lawson prophecie is merely a notice that all prepara-tions have been completed for trans-ferring a portion of the wealth of the small capitalists to the big ones.

Lots of people who were sorry that the Norwegians did not vote for a sham republic, would be still more grieved if the Russian workingmen succeeded in establishing a real one.

The details of how five workingme were burned to death in a teneme fire last week got almost as much space as the news that King Edward had sprained his ankle.

Our candidate for mayor expended two cents for a postage stamp for hi letter of acceptance while Mr. Jerome' election expenses were two cents less so it seems we have not quite attaine the standard of absolute honesty t which Mr. Jerome lays claim,

When Socialism transforms capital

ist property into collective property it will compensate the capitalists to exactly the same amount that the Tsa eived from the peasants for his Once again the Beef Trust has raised

prices, just to remind the common peo

ple that indictments and investiga

ons cost money which it is their duty to provide. Oregon landgrabbers who fenced in 212,000 acres of government land, and pleaded guity when indicted, were sentenced to six hours imprisonment and a fine of \$300. That's how they make the punishment fit the crime for the big thief.

When Depew's "up river friend, who usually gets around at this time of the year" was mentioned at the life insurance investigation, Chauncey didn's seem to know him from a yellow dog.

vest, a dellar or so to help purchase arms for the Jewish workingmen in Russia is money well placed,

# THE PACKING HOUSE GIRL.

Nine-tenths of the world is ignorant of the other tenth. The down are down but we know it not. Our sister, the mother of to-morrow, surrounded with fifth, disease and death, unfits herself for the grandest duties of the race. We are mad that we note it not. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," and hour after hour, day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, we ociety, are deforming that hand with the cleaver, and the saw, and the knife. Day in and day out we are brutalizing that mother heart. Week in and wee out we are insidiously stealing that mother's moral being. Month in and month out we are trying that mother' virtue. Year in and year out we are shrinking that mother's pelvis and

f motherhood.

Deformed and imbecile children spring forth from her misshapen and narrowed loins. Weaklings and crip-ples will be the fathers of the species. Halt, oh, man, in your soul-damning flight and look upon the results of your body-ruining course—your intelectual slaughter-your moral death

endering her unfit for the office

Must I cite but one of the awful curses you permit? 'Tis not YOUR girl? 'Tis not your business? Does not a flood of indignation run bloodred thruout your frame? can such things be, and Thou above? Down in the dark before dawn-the chilling mists, assaulting the tattered garment-the packing house girl stumbles heedlessly on-on to her serfom-fleeing before the shrill blast of the whistle. She is one of many, one of thousands. Man! She is not your of thousands. Man: She is not your daughter, but, somebody, somewhere once loved that being with all your ardor for your own. Woman! She is not your daughter, but some mother went far down toward the valley of death for that being and nurtured it at her bosom until it blossomed forth For your own sake rescue yourse from the trials beyond those gruesom

Thru the deep shadows of the massive, blank walls hurries our work-

The whistie finds her at her bench—listen, oh man, and if the fires of vengeance are not kindled in your veins, humanity is dead! This girl at work—the place, a cooler,

the temperature 33 degrees—the task, trimming hams and bacon for the pickling vats-sometimes in slush-always in damp.

Nine long months in constant coutact with this girl, I know her well!

At seven every morning she is there—at first with ruddy checks—and then the cough—and then the grave—unless perchance some rescue comes. Nor is This girl one instant here—the next

is there. Here with damp, cold air at 33. There the air is charged with steam. The stench suffocates-the mercury renches 115 degrees. Here the she works until the butchers above begin their work then she rushes there. Here she shivers there she swelters. Is she done here? No. The killing stops—back she comes, every shred of her clothing dripping wet then she shivers—then cough—then death. Meantime, O man, the pittance—ten cents per hour! Your girl? Heaven forbid! "Am I my brother's keeper?" Let your soul send forth the answer.

The trimming room gang of a packcomposed of from ten to thirty girls as the killing demands. The work of this gang is dual in nature. When the Arise! whistle blows at seven they are in the Line-Up.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB. There will be a treat in store for the mext Thursday, Nov. 30 (Thanksgiving next Thursday, Nov. 30 ( ENTERTAINMENT OF THE

cialist Party of Greater New York and vicinity on next Thursday even-ing, Nov. 30. The Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club will hold its third annual concert and ball on that day at the Grand American Hall, 7 and 9 Second avenue. The committee of arrangements have left nothing undone nor spared any efforts in order to insure every one a pleasant evening. The concert will be compose of first-class vocal and instrument solos and those participating will in clude among others Mr. Richard J. Richman, the male soprano soloist, and Mr. Marat Merten, the violin soloist, both of whom are very well known to New Yorkers. The music will be furnished by the Carl Sahm Club of ten good musicians. The second part of the program will be taken up by the labor drams, "Shoot to Kill", by Frederick Krafft, with a large cast. on several occasions this play has been well received and it is to be hoped that the first production in New York will eclipse all oth-ers. The affair will wind up with On several occasions this play has a grand ball, for which several mem bers of the Actors' National Protective Union have something in store.

The concert will begin promptly 6 o'clock in the evening, and it is be hoped that all who wish to attend will be there on time, so that our pro-gram need not be delayed unnecessarily. The doors open at 5:30 o'clock The price of tickets, if purchased i advance, is 15 cents a person and cents at the door. Same can be had at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; Workingmen's Educational As-sociation, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, or New York Socialist Literary So-ciety, 237 E. Broadway.

Tickets have been sent out to all pro-gressive inbor organizations and the comrades who are members of their respective trade unions should make every effort to dispose of the tickets and assist us in making this undertak-ing a success. It is to be hoped that our appeal has not been made in vain,

cooler where they trim hams and bacon—the excess fat goes to the tank house for lard—prior to the pickling. The butchers seldom begin work be-fore nine and in the two hours of cool-er work this gang is chilled to the bone altho by continual subjection the body losses more or less of its sensitiveness.

The other work of this gang is trim The other work of this gang is trimsming hog heads as the animals are slaughtered. This work is accomplished in the tank house, where each girl doing her part of the work handles from 200 to 450 hogs heads each hour. This requires rapid work with the knife and few the girls whose hands are not raised by serge and calhands are not ruined by scars and cal-louses. Few indeed! The tank house temperature runs all the way from 90 to 115 and the air is

supercharged with steam. Here the girl works as long as heads come down and should there by a lull in the killing or a break in the machinery, she and her dripping wet clohes hurry back to the cooler and trim until the killing starts again. The scaleman tells me that during the hot summer menths from two to five girls were carried out each hour from exhaustion

Oh, world! Hold your eyes in hor-Oh, world! Hold your eyes in hor-ror! This condition, damnable as it is, is Paradise itself to some things worse. This not your girl! God grant 'dis not, unless perhaps your soulless heart de-clares you care not, then, God grant it were. 'Tis some one's girl and right fully as well your own as any one's.

I have stood watching these human machines work with the precision of iron monsters. I have seen their life fron monsters. I have seen their life ooze forth from every pore. I have seen them bare their arms. I have seen them strip their forms to a single garment. I have seen that garment scling tightly to the form and in relief stand tempter to the "truckers" whose very labor makes them brutes. I have heard the truckers remark valgarly in the presence of these girls. Worse, a thousand times worse, I have seen those in authority to fire and hire, make free with neck, and arm, and breast and worse. I have and hire, make free with neck, and arm, and breast and worse. I have arm, and breast and worse. I have seen protest from the girl. I have seen discharge. I have seen passive submission at the bench. The Kaw has cast up the fallen from this very gang. The brute remains. The flower has gone. O man, you feel it—FOI KNOW IT.

Not a girl that begs a job. Not a woman that is forced to work but is

considered chattel.

Amid the blood red popping eyeballs of the hogless head—in the midst of blood and murder—frightful tarnage—all the higher instincts—all the fines feelings—die. Murdered too.

The mind is wrecked—the morals are wrecked—the form is wrecked—the mother wrecked—the world is wrecked.

Ten cents per hour! "The times are rotten ripe for change, Then let it come."

You are such a pauper that you put your girl to the packing house at ten-cents per hour. You sell the life of a world for a

dime! Shame, shame on the coward who dare not assert his rights. Why, Oh world, sacrifice on the throne of mam-

mon the future of the race! Arise! Oh man! The blood of your daughter cries forth!
Arise! Oh woman! The blood of

your veins exhort! Arise! Oh boy! A mother's voice!
Assee! Oh girl! The Co-operative

Commonwealth invites!

Arise! Old sleepy world! Arise!

LOCAL NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND. Organizer Solomon acknowledges the receint of the following additional contributions to the campaign fund of Local New

York (Manhattan and Bronx), Socialist

Martin Denni, List No. 109, \$2.50; George

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1,382, \$3.55; F. & M. Schaefer, List No.
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1,302, \$5.50; Ant. Hupfel, List No. 1,397, 1,302, \$5.00; Ant. Hupfel, List No. 1,807, 50c.; A. Fink & Son, List No. 1,401, \$1; H. Elins Rrewing Co., List No. 1,402, \$2.18; Elchler's Brewing Co., List No. 1,403, 50c.; Clausen & Price Co., List No. 1,405, \$2; Peter Doelger, List No. 1,405, \$2.05; Consumer's Brewing Co., List No. 1,407; \$2; Bernheimer & Schwartz, List No. 1,405, \$2.70; Bachman Brewing Co., List No. 1,409, \$1.55; T. & M. Haeffen, List No. 1,607, \$1; Bakers' Union No. 93, List No. 1,411, \$2.25; Otto Gloeckner, List No. 1,649, 75c.; Carl Fuchloeher, List No. 1,811, \$1; Reptist Sussmeler, List No. 1,841, \$5.05; Found Money, List No. 1,966, \$2; Theo. Muller, List No. 2,485, \$4.25; F. Aszmonett,

\$3.50; Henry L. Slobodin, List No. 2,989, \$60; E. J. Dickert, cash donation, \$2.50; Chas. Finkenetadt, Sr., \$1; Max Blum, 25c.;

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I business communications, and orders, checks and drafts pay-worker. Communications con-editorial department of the 'be addressed to the Editor ker. Communications for the g" should be separately ad-

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness, correspondents sending news should their communications in time to reach soffice by Monday, whenever possible.

One or other of the Editors may be seen a husiness at the office between 4 and 9 s. m. on Mondays and Theselays and been 4 and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays and Complaints about the business or editor's management of the namer should be addressed to the Board of Directors. Socialist Competitive Industrial Association, 181 Filliam street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. 



#### THE REAL THING IN RUSSIA.

In these days of compromise and opportunist tactics, it is refreshing to rend the answer of the revolutionary workingmen of Russia to the plea of Count Witte. The diplomacy that chented the Japanese out of the fruit of their victory was seemingly wasted on the effort to cajole Socialist work ingmen into accepting the promise of s bourgeois constitutional government. To the blandishments of this specially educated liar they replied:

The Council of Workmen's Delegates express aston-shment at the Emperor's favor-ite, who-permits himself to call the workmen of St. Petersburg his brethren. The prolefarint is not related to him in any

Count Witte appeals to us to be compas council in reply invites the workmen to since the day Count Witte assumed power. tions of the Emperor toward the working

classes. The council reminds the proje-tariat of Bloody Sunday. Count Witte begs us to give the government time and propiles to do all possible for the workmen. The council knows Count Witte has already found time to give Poland into the hands of the military ex count Witte will do all possible to strangle

Count Witte cel's himself a man who is benevolent toward us and wishes our good. The council deciares the working classes no need of the benevolence of a court Forite, but demand a popular government a the basis of universal, direct and accret

That this bold attitude is not mere braggadocio the events which have taken place since it was issued fully nize them as such. There is no desire to conceal their recognition of a class struggle for, whether the Socialbit Co-operative Commonwealth be now possible of attainment or not, the workingmen have certainly nothing to lose by taking an unequivocal stand,

When the workingmen of this country have enough intelligence to an swer their "friends of labor" in a similar strain, it will be more dangerous for the latter to reply with Homestead acres and Colorado bull-pens. Since the Bussley workingmen have suswered Witte in this determined fashion, butcher Trepoff has been dised, and the government has not dared to murder the soldiers and sailors of the Kronstadt carrison who participated in the recent mutiny, the the military authorities had previous-

Nothing has ever been gained by the workers without a struggle, and it is sure that the Russian workers will secure more eventually by 'their out spoken and determined methods than if they had agreed to dicker and comse .- It is a case of force against side is rightly interpreted as enfession of weakness in such a sit untion as now prevalls in Russia.

#### ENGLAND'S UNEMPLOYED.

bands out of work and star and children! A deputation call on Presaler Balfour and t bloodshed! What is the

the employment of the poor and needy. They are talking of a revolution to exceed in bloodshed that in Russia. There is something radically wrong with the government of our cous cross the seas, if these reports are not exaggerated. To hear the masses in the world's most populous city clam-oring for bread at a time when this and many other nations are passing thru an era of remarkable prosperity is remarkable, and presents a phase of industrial economy that must be solved by the government in power, which, at the moment confesses its inability to alleviate the unusual conditions."

The above is a recent editorial from the New York "Commercial", and is thoroly typical of the capitalist attitude of pretended ignorance towards the great social question under consideration as it presents itself in Great Britain. It is a question that the capitalist scribe dure not face, for it is the situation which will ultimately sweet the capitalist system from the earth when it becomes the universal situation, as it must become with the development of the present order of industry. So the critic is perforce com pelled to fall back on the feeble asse tion that "there must be somethin wrong with the government", government being made to do duty as a blind to conceal the results of an industrial system of production and distribution that must ultimately result in the widespread starvation of the masses Of course the plain fact is that these people are starving because they are nnemployed, and they are unemployed because the British capitalist can find no market for the product of their labor, in which he can sell it at a profit. But the apologist of capitalism dreads a blunt, simple truth like this. as a cat dreads water. Hence after duly "deploring" the situation, he winds up with the false and contradic tory statement that the "government in power"—the capitalist government. must "solve" this phase of industrial economy by "alleviating" the "unusual conditions"—the unusual conditions, just as if there were not a reserve army of unemployed everywhere even in the most prosperous times.

It is not strange that an analysis of this subject should be dodged compictely and that it should be disposed f with a few platitudes and meaning. less sentences. For this is the situa tion which in the fulness of time will bring the capitalist world face to face with Socialism as the only possible solution.

#### BUSINESS AND INTELLIGENCE

To those cultured souls who fear that Socialism would reduce us all to a dead level of stupidity and narrow ness, the following editorial from 'Success", anent the intellectual qualifications of the business man, is recommended for consideration:

I was recently talking with a business man who is in the midst of the great activiwell, but who, every time he opens his mouth, condemns himself, betrays his shockof his own little specialty. He knows almost nothing about the great men and who figure prominently in current history. He could not even tell the names of the He said such things did not interest him. ation with such a man. Think of the splendid opportunities for education, enjoy thousands of others, is throwing away! It does not seem possible that a man could do business in New York City and be so ignorant of everything outside of his own little

flonaires who try to make a show in the world would feel chagrined when they con-trast their cheap, shoddy education, their narrow, limited intelligence, and their rutty minds, their stingy shriveled souls, with their mocking wealth and their diplay of the art works of the masters and which they cannot read intelligently. How this ostentatious show of the materia attest. The workingmen of Russia mocks the mental poverty, the brain

> the great world they live in, of the sig nificance of all the principles and condition, which ameliorate and elevate mankind, mer who know nothing of art or of science or palatial residence, gorgeous furnishings and fine carriages can be substitutes for

If such cases were exceptional we would hear little of them, but the fact is that it is the predominant type of business man who is above described. In this type the dull level of medioc rity, the "standardizing" of the mind. to use a trade expression, becomes ever more recognizable. It ranges from the platitudes of a Carnegie or a Rockefeller down thru all grades of business men to the petty storekeeper and little property owner in the protation by which they live molds the intellectually to a certain pattern;

Socialists thru experience well know

drangely enough the clarge that Secialism would destroy individuality is

the pitiable figure these men present when as rarely happens, one of then is selected in public debate as a champion of capitalism against a Socialist or other economic heretic. Their lips "mumble moldy phrases" anent the impracticability of Socialism, or its asumed antagonism to "human naconstant repetition, and long ago discarded by such opponents of Socialism as baye taken the trouble at least to make themselves superficially acpainted with the subject. And

cusations brought against it by the average business man, a creature that cossesses hardly a vestige of the quality which he is certain Socialism would destroy. The irony of the situation is, however, never perceived by the accuser, who seriously regards himself and his class as the fount of all knowledge and practical thinking, as the well known phrase "practical business man", so complacently assumed by these people, amply demonstrates. There is no greater bluffer on earth in an intellectual sense this same business man, tho, to him

justice, he rarely if ever suspects it. "It does not seem possible," says the writer of this editorial, "that a man could do business in New York City and be so ignorant of everything outside of his own little groove." When it is remembered that "Success" is one of many hundreds of papers that for ever repeat that the successful business man must give his time, his en ergy, his mind and every atom of his tlent his competitors are keen to take advantage of the least slip or halt or inattention to details, such commen seems rather absurd; the contrary rather is to be expected. It would seem almost impossible that the business man should know anything not connected with business, and the truth s. in the majority of cases, he doesn't. In the first place he does not get the time; secondly, the business brain must think along the same ruts and grooves that the system confines it to and is utterly unfitted to comprehend questions relating to art, literature or sociology: and, thirdly, the business man has been told so often that suc cess in business is paramount and in cludes everything else that he considers himself and his class as the keystone of the entire social fabric, and all other pursuits as at best of second ary, if not of minor importance, and his conclusion is in no sense unnatura under the circumstances.

And when he has succeeded in some what securing his position, and can safely give partial attention to other matters, his efforts to appear cultured and learned as a matter of course must be pitiable and ludierous. With his wealth, however, he can carry out the bluff. Those who sneer behind his back will be careful to conceal their open contempt. His library, filled with expensive volumes, his "art works' of various kinds, become the standing joke of the comic writers and satirists who, however, aim their shafts at a hide too thick to be pierced with such puny darts. But, to offset this, "Mr Newrich" never lacks for toadles and sycophants, who find their individua profit in pretending to take him seriously and treat him as an oracle of learning and culture reinforced by his

own "sound business sense". The "Success" writer is lamentably mistaken in his lament over "the splendid opportunities for education and culture" which thousands of bust ness men are throwing away. They never had such opportunities. The business life destroyed them when the mind was capable of taking advantage of them, and the best that can be done is that, when pressure of business per mits, the business man can make pretense of culture and scholarship the outward and visible signs of which, in the shape of libraries, "art works", etc., his wealth enables him to secure.

Culture and learning are not realities to him-business and business alone is the reality. The artist, scholar and thinker are poor, and mostly depenthem with contempt, if he so pleases able to secure or deny them positions able to control their means of life. By him the places of honor and dishonor starves in a garret while "the Lord their God" His Grace the Duke of Argyll is acclaimed as a sociologist and philosopher of the first rank, and little Alfred Austin is crowned poet laureate of England, while John Boyle O'Reilly is exiled beyond the seas and William Morris thrust into the police court on a charge of disturbing the

peace. The business man is more important to society than any of these. He is a "pillar" of the social fabric, while they at best are but ornaments. They should feel bonored by his patronage and if he wishes to appear to the outward eye as scholarly and cultured as they, who is to say him nay? He has wealth, and the bluff goes. He has achieved the only success-success in business. His learning includes theirs as the greater includes the less. If they want a measure of success they must please him to get it. And what offense is it to counterfeit an inferior. if it so please that consummation of the flower of all the ages-the success ful business man?

The criticisms of magazine writer and comic artists disturb not the lofts serenity of his business soul. His is the greatest success necorded to man the means of life of other people workers with hand and brain alike. In n world of humbug and pretense why hould he not be paramount also?

Some day when sham and fraud is port on trial for its existence, the busi ess man will come up for judgmen When the thought of the world pene never staitted in the slock list of ac | an awakened and intelligent working

class brings the social revolution thundering to his doors, then and not till then, will the smug, complacen business man see himself as he really is—the most sordid product of a sordid system, a machine-made individus pretending to possess individuality, capitalist without control of the mean of life. Then and only then will his nothingness be borne in upon him, and then and not till then will be be put in a position to acquire real individuality pased not on the possession of capital but on the powers of mind he may sess, unwarped and unconfined by the demands of "business"-which consists in robbing his fellows of the product of their labor. Until then th ousiness man must remain an intellec tual fraud in a world constructed on a fraudulent social system.

COAL STRIKE FORECASTS. As the menacing shadow of the coal strike promised for next spring grows more threatening, speculations on its probable effect on the local business man in those regions begin to attract the attention of the press, and the general conclusion is that it means for him widespread and irremediable financial ruin, whatever the outcome between the directly contending forces may be. To be ground to pieces be tween the apper and nether millstone of capital and labor is his certain fate.

His wall will be drowned in the ouder cries of the "consumer", to whom the strike means at most a serious the temporary inconvenience Some few thousand children of the poorest classes in the great cities may perish as a result of it, miners and their wives and families may also perish of hunger, but wage slaves and their children are cheap and abundant, and capitalism and nature can soon renew the supply. But the small merchant, the local dealer whose business has been built up by years of desper ate struggle, goes down and out for good when the battle between the giants, Labor and Capital, suspends his exploiting activities. His place may be taken by other holders of small capitals who have confidence in their ability to make a "business success", but the supply of small capitals is limited and every great strike brings it nearer to the point of exhaustion.

In the entire social structure there is no more perilous position than that of the small merchant or distributor in a mining region when a great strike is raging, and in the anticipated strike next spring that position is worse than ever before. The mine owners, having piled up millions of tons of coal in stock for the evil day, can afford to suspend operations estirely; the pressure upon them to secure scabs to take the place of the strikers is removed. The coal is there and transportation goes on as usual. If the empty stomachs of the miners can out last the coal pile, it may be necessary to import strike-breakers, possible cus tomers for the local trader, but if, as is likely, the endurance of the coal pile is greater, the small merchant sees his business disappear like snow flakes in summer, without possible hope of recovery, while if the miner survives, whether defeated or victorious, he can go to work again.

Ninety-five per cent of those who go into husiness fall, and of this number another ninety-five per cent is com posed of those whose capitals are \$5,000 or less. Were the small business man really as practical as be to credited with being, he could sum up his chances with almost mathematical certainty. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the the pudding be bitter our small capitalist mus have the experience before he can be

Economic evolution marches on

by the way. Nor does it care for avowed intentions, sims and objects of the organizations of labor or capi tal. The labor leader, thoroly convinced that the organization of which he is the spokesman, has no object other than the innocent one of promo ing the welfare of the workers, is entirely unconscious that trades unionism has as one of its chief functions. In so cial chemistry, the effect of a disinte grating element upon another ingredi ent—the small capitalist class. It must and does destroy that class, tho without conscious desire or conscious knowl edge. At the same time, such are the strange contradictions of the system. the small capitalist class is the only one that the union can combat with any hope of success, the only class from which it can gain anything, and the only class it destroys when waging war against the great capitalists.

too, that beneath its simple and stern phraseology there is much profundity of half-concealed, meaning. Irony, political economy democracy, and prophecy ile layer upon layer imper-ceptibly cemented together. The small business man must go Economic evolution has decreed it, "Go back, you lazy devils, to you and there is no appeal from the decre

Yale University is to have a ton of fe sila. Whether for the faculty or for the ounced.-The Atlant

Throwing bombs at Europea digning to its a terime. Shooting down we

Jy this time Count Witte no dou is fully convinced that arranging pea with Japan is a simple matter when go pared with doing the same thing at hom —The Indianapolis News.

# BUT, MR. BALFOUR, THERE ARE THINGS YOU CAN BE FORCED TO DO.

By Horace Traubel.

But, Mr. Balfour, there are things 1 you can be forced to do. We are worn out in the service of life. We are ragged and old. Our faces are seame Our bodies are crooked. We are not handsome to look at. You could not introduce us to your pariors. We are robbed to the limit of want. We have gone so far that way we can go no farther. We are London's poor. More than that, England's poor. Yes, the world's poor. We ask you questions. Questions that you answer no. You can do nothing for us? We knew you could not. There is only one thing you could do for us. Get off our backs. We know you cannot do that. We are not angry, Mister Balfour. We are sorry. Sorry for you. Poor as we are we can be sorry for you, Mister Bal-four. Sorry for the England that has fuced you. England must be very poor to provide for its rich. We are not petitioning you in the dark, Mister Balfour. We did not expect you to say! "How are you? Walk in. Here is England. Your England. Take it." We expected you to say you were We know what you can be force io do. The complaint of the poor may pull down thrones. We are unkempt. Our clothes are soiled. Our manners are not gentle. We are not informed in the graces of the court. We ascend You hold your noses in our pres You sprinkle cologne about the re after we have gone. You surely are helpless to do anything for us. But let us say something right here, Mister Balfour. While you are helpless to do anything for us you will be much more helpless to do anything for your self when our wrath breaks forth. our love, if we may put it that way. For our wrath and our love are one thing in the end. We do not expect you to give. We expect to take. We sess a key that can open your door from the outside. And when we open your door it will never close again When we crowd into your preserved lesome dirt in with us. It will not be a happy day for the pos he creators will be happy. It is not pleasant, is it, Mister Balfour, for you to reflect that this unsavory mob is your creator? Well, this mob is get ting ready to do a little house clear ing. It is going to wash up. Wash up its face and its linen. Wash up England. Wash up all the countries For all the countries have their Bal-fours who can do nothing for the poor Boss it not seem a little odd, Mister Balfour, that after the poor have do everything for your class-your class can do nothing for the poor? We are going to wash up the world. To purify all the corruption. To rid the dear earth of its cheap injustice. Things have not gone well with you, Mister Halfour. You have been too comfort able. We have wronged you, Miste Balfour. We have spoiled you wit benefits. You have prospered upon the poor tax. Now we are going to sto your allowance. You may go to work You may be a man again. For you must know that no man who lives upon the poor can be a man. It is im-possible. You said you could do noth ing for us. We are not so bad off a

possible for you to speak good Eng lish. Our very bad English has made your very good English possible. That seems like a fantastical statement. Mi ter Balfour. But you have a cute mind. You can track the statemen to its roots. You can discover that we, the poor, England's poor, the world's poor, are the source of all so-cial rainfalls and sunshines. That the social prestige that dignifies you and has lifted you so high is to be credited to the generosity and the sacrifice of the poor. So you see we can do something for you, Mister Balfour. something for you, Mister Balfour But we have come to the conclusion that we have been doing the wrong things for you. That we have foolishly arranged to have you do all the play while we do all the work. That we have determined to revise this parti-zan system. To divide up the play and the work. To divide up the per fumes and the soap. To divide up the good English. So that if there is no enough good English to go around an to spare, enough soap to go round and to spare, enough and so forth to go round and to spare, we may at least all get a square look in on the benefits. Why should you be alto-gether clean and why should we be altogether dirty- Why should you be altogether comfortable and why should we be altogether uncomfort able? Why should you read all the all and never go to an opera? Your superior grace of mind and speech be-come a great cost to us. We find you an expensive luxury. Especially when you look down instead of up to us. Especially when you make come to you instead of your coming to us. You see, Mister Balfour, we are commencing to see where you really belong and commencing to see where cally belong. That the palace the root. That no plenty or excess of culture is the root. That no show of ings of court ladies is the root. The plain Mary and Ann and Tom and piain Mary and Ann and 10m and Jacob is the root. That the hut is the root. That the lady is not the root. That the woman and the prostitute is the root. That your helpless no, Mis-ter Balfour, is not the root. That our potent yes is the root. That the root end. That the root of culture is ignorance. That the root of riches is poy erty. That your whole world above there is rooted in our whole world b low here. Do you not see, Mister Bal-four, that we have been doing some very careful figuring? What would all your pretty virtues do but for our ugly vices? We do not see that your virtues are doing you much good and we do see that your virtues are turn ing their teeth upon us, who made your virtues possible. With all your virtue you confess that you can do nothing for us. What is the use of your book learning and your liquid speech and the elegant dresses of your wives and mistresses if they can do nothing for us? When you confess that you can do nothing for us, Mister Balfour, you yield up the last excus-of rank. All your book learning be comes book ignorance. All your liquid speech becomes discord. All the ele rags. That is the first truth and the last truth of your confession, Miste Balfour. We say good-bye to you fo the present, Mister Balfour, But you you are. We can do something for you. We have always done everything for you. We have provided you with all you have. Not only your property but your culture. We have made it. will hear from us again. And wh you hear from us again, it will not with a petition but with a command Yes, we see that you could not be willing to do anything for us. But, Mis-

possible for you to keep your finger | ter Balfour, there are things you can nails manicured. We have made it | be forced to do.

This is a vigorous political precept. done—that one measure doubtfully ex-it is a right honest one, too, as the cepted. Indeed, but for the opportus-occasion of its utterance attests. A ity afforded the Labor party of voicing

culties at Westminster Bridge. The and getting themselves somewhat into boatman's efforts to release his craft fighting line, the House of Commons

members of Parliament who were en-tertaining their friends on the Ter-tertaining their friends of the Ter-tertaining their friends of the Ter-tertaining t

attracted the amused attention of the might as well not have met at all.

steamboat had got late diffic the discontent of the people outside

DEVILS, TO YOUR WORK."

of money-bags and place-seekers, who dine and smoke and drink and chatter

and yawn and sleep in Parliament in pretense of organizing the well-being

of the nation and the Empire? Lazy

honest and useful work is concerned

honest and useful work is concerned.

Lasy they be, and 'devis' too, if that
term have expletive application to
those who, content to reap the spoils
of oppression, give neither ear to the
misery of the poor, nor thought to the
better shaping of the world for the

Go back, the injunction tells them,

to their work. And here its inner sa-tire lurks forth. Their work—what work is theirs? Work that they can

do diligently enough with small exer-tion-preserve the privileges of the

opolies. Go back, it says, to your Bills

in the interests of the landlords, brew-

Jews. Go back to your mutilation of Trades Dispute Bills, Compensation to Workmen Bill. to your talking out of woman's suffrage, and to your crowd.

ing out of every energetic proposal for adding to the wholesomeness of the lives of the people. Go back—it is a going back for the nation indeed!

And to us, also, the beatman's say ing has its prophecy. It is the voice of Labor speaking to the people looking over the bridge no less than to the

legislators on the terrace. For in urging the rich to go back to their work, does it not tell us plainly that their work is not ours? Does it not hint to us that they should not be there at all—these comfortable monopolists?

the perspiring toller struggling below to hasten and begin to do our work i

Does it not cry loudly to us as an Ora

"GO BACK, YOU LAZY

and commented jocularly on the st gles of the boatman below. Pau

devils, to your work!"

in his efforts, the aggrieved man lifted

his glance upon the dandified and as-tonished legislators, and busied at them the rebuke: "Go back, you laxy

Nothing better has yet been uttared by way of honest advice to Parlia-ment. It is, in truth, a wise saying and worthy of all acceptation. Well might it be inscribed in letters of gold.

not only upon the wails of the lobbles, the smoke rooms, and the dining rooms of Parliament, but over the dec-

"Go back, you lazy devils, to you

It is charming in its simplicity and understandableness. As it lingers on one's tongue the flavor of its aptness.

too, that beneath its simple and ster

printeness was not for the moment merely, but, as we might say, for all time. And never was its rebuke more

opportune than at the present hour.
Parliament has concluded its makebelieve of legislative labors for the
year. The session began about the
middle of February last; the members

solution takes place, till next pebri ary. Six monthe' legislative exertion of 679 adult men! With what result Practically none. Except the Unem ployed Bill, a skeleton, almost ghosti-arpediant, to which the House gave only a few hours' consideration, not in the treasure. It has been supported.

ess, and truth fills the

orated gateway of Palace yard.

## WHO GOT YOUR SCALP?

By Peter, E Burrowes,

Louis Blanc, the French Radical, that some men's virtue consists only in said this: "The glory of universal suf-frage is in the power it gives to intellectual leaders; a man of trained in-tellect throws not one vote but a thou-

This is a pregnant passage worthy the very serious consideration of those workingmen who have lost their scalps at the recent election. Whether your scalp dangles at the belt of Ivins, Mo-Clellan, Jerome or Hearst it is now the trophy of your enemy; while he who voted for the Socialist ticket has his scalp upon his own head, where it should stay so that he may not enter Socialism baldheaded.

The phrases "intellectual leader" and "trained intellectual leader" are relative indeed, relative as between the leaders of different political campaigns that we have witnessed in our own life times, relative as between the lead ers of different parties and relative as between the leaders and the led. It was never a greater disgrace.

believe, to a New York workingman to be depleted of his scalp than during our last election; for in all the elections of our generation there has been no such dearth of intellect among the leaders as we have had exhibited in the New York municipal contest of

suffrage, as appreciated by that shrewd old politician Blanc, lies not in the pure intellect of leaders, but in their "trained" intellect. In this, as in all party governed countries, the social leaders, the class of property and pow-er have dug and handled and fertilized the soil of the people's mind with a of opinions and ballots as will yield the largest percentage of orchids for their buttonholes and of banquets to wear them at. Knowing what they have been pre-

paring in sinister purpose thru their emissaries of the colleges, schools, churches, presses and clubs, their leader intellects walk out at election times trained to work upon their own ect. No general principles of cor mon human reason have been appeal ed to, but pictures and caricatures of alleged characters. The training of the old party political intellectual is therefore to appeal only to his own previous falsehoods as they have been implanted in the defenseless minds of the present day voters during the per-lod of their childhood and of their subsequent, consequent, maturer childish-Among the permanent truths which

old Sam Johnson spit out from time to time, there is one especially fitting these political trained intellects. He said: "Patriotism is the last resort of

scoundrels". From Bourke C downwards, how true that is:

well that aphorism has been demon strated by all the anti-anarchy angels of this campaign! But if you were only to read back a little thru the history of the growth of public free thought in England for a century, and to pick out, and put apart by them selves, the men who were most wont selves, the men who were most wont to denounce things as annerhistic, you would find our trained patriotic elec-tion intellects, Cockranly speaking, to be among a now despised and almost unmentionable mob of reactionaries and stuffs. Only sift these fellows, in would sincerely accept as not anarchis-tic, and you will find yourself back ngain, bowed and breechesless, in the middle ages." But these are the trained intellects, don't you know, to whom the glory of universal suffrage is the thousand scalps you have given them when you voted for the old parties. t was trained intellects that prepared that resolution for amending the con-stitution which was submitted to the voters so unobserved, so unheralded so unexplained in reference to the legality of any law that has been, is got your scalo? now, or ever shall be passed for limitstate. No voter could understand that resolution as it was presented. So quiet and so great a treason was never made constitutional before with two Trafalgar?] letters of the alphabet. Most of those who voted "no" on that paragraph have no notion of what they have done; they have laid the fire of a future revolution; for believe me, it is not on the streets in the ultimate days of riot that revolutions are made; these are only the days when they "become". So the trained intellects think that by the last trump blow. pen they have for all time made un-constitutional any laws you may pass in relief of the working people's over length of day! What then? Can you never ugain, constitutionally, seek mission of hours? What if we sho To dwell on earth a homeless preach His gospel, Love. again pass such a law? It would be treason to the present state, and would be turned down. What if we should insist upon it? That would be overt treason. What if we should insist upon it? That would be revolution. What if human nature should deman that we do it? Why then so much the

hair? Oh, what a fool! But above all things the knife that cuts most, longest and best is the good man candidate. The principles which over-filled the political barrel have all leaked away, and there remains there nothing but dollars. And the problem before the man of politically intellec-tual training is to find out the "good" man to give the dollars to.

worse for human nature. It is in the minority in this state of New York.

and those who have voted "no" leave

no alternative here but revolution. And yet they call us the revolutionists.

The trained intellects have severa

trepan you of your scalp. One is thonor of the city knife. I hope no

of you have left yourselves bareheaded

for such a vapor ghost as that. "The credit of the city and the good name of

the city", of which between the vitu-peration of the three trained scolds there remains not a shred, is another little knife. Did that knife part your

very neat little knives by which they

One is the

Oh, my, comrades, beware of the good man of the hustings. Remember

cle of Toil from the obstructed River of Legislation: Go forth ye people to Pusliment; send your lords and sweaters back to their work, and set yourselves to your work—the work of righting your wrongs and building up a great commonwealth where all shall be equal and free:—I. B. G., in the Labor Leader.

not to do. But the good man DOES and your good man must be the man that stands up all the time for labor. At the ballot box you have nothing to do with any other sort of good man in In the name of virtue and patriotism

and law and order the greatest crimes of history have been committed, and history's greatest criminals have been It was said that the glory of a great

statesman, and the only means to-wards success during that part of the

French Revolution when the guillotine

blushed most deeply, was not to be ambitious, but to be virtuous, and the wretched Robespierre ranted himself to almost within reach of the dictator ship by his loud sounding sentences of admiration for public virtue. He was a man without any vices, save one and that was the whole of them, fes-tered and inflamed into one pimple, and on that pimple sat Robespierre's wig and hat. He was the first egotist of virtue in France. Oh, no. it is not ambition we want in our public American man. It is Robespierrean incorruptibility, as can plainly be seen by the remarkable success of our beloved President and Mr. Jerome. Louis Blanc says, well for his class, the glory of universal suffrage is the power it gives to intellectual leaders, with money behind them, to get a thousand scalps on election day. There are a good many scalps attached to the belts of leaders to-day. "Hands up, you who lost your scalps!" Good heavens, what a forest of hands! "Hands up, you in tellectual leaders who have the scalps." What, no hands up! Ah, I understand, you have turned the scalps over to your masters. They are in the steel vaults of capitalism at Washington, or do you blush to be called Intellectual?

They were not very like intellectual leaders these candidates in the late election; they were more like gradu-ates from Billingsgate in the last stages of attenuated scolding. The ca-ble of political campaign slander was there, and then twisted down to a thin. thin, thread so thin that it would have broken in another day. Tors. have broken in another day. Tops, Dick and Harry were worn out proving each and all of themselves to be contemptible, insincere and blustering touters. That is all that we have learned. Would that I could say that is all we have lost at the electi-

coming back.

In America we have but three kinds of aristocracies; those who made their fortunes and invested them in unborn labor; those that are working out those investments into larger fortunes thru living labor, and those that are college bred, the trained intellectual leaders. When such have the mis-fortune to be born into a democracy like ours they must either teach the people or their children to maintain mire a college aristocracy. Of course they choose the latter. Which will you choose? No democracy can truly live but that which has been truly born thru the birth throes of struggling labor. No democracy was given to America on paper, on constitutional parchment. No democracy was given to France on paper. For seven long troubled years France struggled for democracy after she had received it on the surface thru great tribulation; and then it was strangled. This is now the process in Russia. But the trained in-tellects are busy seeing to it that no true democracy shall ever be born in America. Are you helping them? You say no. Well, then tell me, sir, who

### CHRISTLY JINGOES.

(Y. M. C. A. are organizing special cele-crations in connection with the Battle of meek and lowly band we are of plou

devotres.
Whose pants with frequent praying have

gone baggy at the knees, Whose ofly faces long have worn a same

timonious glow.

and Subboth school, The words and deeds of Him who taught

Who left for us His Father's shiny man slons up above.

We know His precepts off by heart, "Love That hate you; for the wicked who have

wronged you kneel and pray.
To him who smites in anger meckly turn the other cheek!"

We know His sayings off by heart-we teach them once a week. We're always doing fittle things His name

to glorify, guess He smiles approvingly upon us

from the sky; And when thru heaven peal the prayers that tell Him we've begun

To celebrate Trafalgar—you can bet He'll cry, "Well done!"

We'll think Him for that bloody day wher murderous steel and flame In hatred clashed and bissed-its close

The Frenchmen's decks we drenched with gore-Oh, Gentle God of Love,

Thy bleesings from above!

A plous band of Britons, we towards the Pearly Gate We're marching onward while we sing the

songs of war and hate; and when we get inside, the flag on cart

we're proud to own-The Union Jack-we'll maybe find hung high above the thir throne,
--Brisbane Worke

not anxious for peace. Evidently he feared would be worse than war .-- The Chicago

-The Tang has decided to grant the Russian people everything he cannot pre-vent them from taking.—The Washington

National Committee Motion No. 35, by Comrade McHugh of Montana, in-

structing the National Secretary to recognize the State Committee in Min-nesota headed by Harriet Hanson and nesota headed by Harriet Hánson and Thos. Van Lear, has been defeated by a vote of 6 yes. 28 no, not voting 21. National Committee Motions Nos. 36, 37 and 38, by Comrade White of Con-necticut, that J. E. Nash and S. M.

necticut, that J. E. Nash and S. M. Holman be no longer recognized as State Secretary and National Committeeman, and that the National Secretary address a call to the locals of Minnesota to elect new officials have been defeated by a vote of 9 yes, 25 no not voting 22 not voting 22.

no, not voting 22.

National Committe Motion No. 39, by
Comrade Bandlow of Ohio, submitted
as a substitute for the McHugh and motions "that the Nation Secretary recognize neither faction in Minnesota until such time that an impartial investigation has demonstrated without a doubt which of the two or ganizations is entitled to recognition," has been defeated by a vote of 7 yes.

no 28, not voting 20. National Committeemen Hillquit of New York and Wanhope of Pennsylvania make the following comment on these motions: Hillquit: "In voting no on Motion

35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, I desire briefly to state my reasons for such vote. From all statements made by both sides to the Minnesota controversy, am inclined to believe that the State Committee of Minnesota has acted contrary to the provisions of the state constitution and contrary to all pre-cepts of decency and fairness in re-voking the charter of Local Minneapolis, and if I thought it within the powers of the National Committee to afford to the "expelled" members Local Minneapolis any relief, I would gladly vote for it. But unfortunately the National Committee has no such powers under our constitution. Com-rades Holman and Nash were legally elected to the respective offices now held by them, by the state organiza-tion of our party in Minnesota; the fact that that state organization mitted an act which, in our judgment, is wrong, does not make their positions as officers of the state organization frregular. There is no preten of a recall of Comrades Holman and Nash by the state organization of Minpesota, nor is there a claim made that rades Mrs. Hanson and Van Lear ing vacancies in the offices of State Secretary and National Committe man respectively. Under the circumstances the regularity of Comrades Holman and Nash as state officers of the or and Nash as state officers of the or-ganization in Minnesota cannot be questioned, and the National Commit-tee has no jurisdiction to go any fur-them in its inquiry. If this state of affairs is unsatisfactory to our party

membership, the remedy is by amend-ment of our national constitution." Wanhope: "Feeling that after such examination as I have been able to give the matter, that the weight of evidence in the Minnesota affair seems to be against Comrades Nash and Holman and the faction affiliated with much preferred to let the Minnesots comrades settle the matter themselves and I am by no means sure that the recognition of one side or the other hy instructions from the National Committee to the National Secretary will settle it. To some extent I agree with the position of Comrade Sh vote being merely the expression of my opinion in the matter. I hope that the result will be as Comrade Band-low predicts, that a decision for one or the other will bring about a est for investigation from both, as we may reach, the side that loses by the decision will not let the matter shall be able to get something more than the contradictory and hysterical charges that have marked the present-ation of the case from either side, particularly the Nash-Holman-Thompson end of the scrap." The Socialist press is being delug-d

with statements on both sides in the Minnesota controversy which are too lengthy to print entire and which nataly consist of a rebashing of the pluts already discussed and reported

on The Worker.

Local Cook County (Chicago), Ill., has adopted resolutions calling for a special national convention in 1906, between May 1 and July 15, instead of

Hincis, \$142.50; Indiana, \$20; Iowa, \$20; Kausas, \$5; Louisiana, \$7; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts, \$105; Michigan, \$10; Massacausetts, \$105; Missouri, \$35; Montana, \$25; New Hampshire, \$17.85; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$150; Ohio, \$130; Okalohoma, \$25; Oregon, \$20; Pennsylvania, \$175; Rhode Island, \$5; South Dakota, \$5.80; Texas, \$25.60; Vermont, \$3.50; Washington, 47.85; West Virginia, \$7; Wyoming,

Unorganized States Washington, D. C.-\$5; Georgia, \$7; Maryland, \$11; Nevada, \$1; New Mexico, \$5; Tennessee, \$10.90; member-at-large, \$2.60; total for dues, \$1,280,60.

New York state declines the offer of financial assistance from the national organization, as per the following letorganization, as per the following let-ter from State Secretary Chase to Na-tional Secretary Barnes: "I have your communication of Oct. 28 informing me that the motion made by National Recutive Committeenan Mailly to have the National Office pledge \$250 to the New York capsign fund has been adopted by the Executive Committee. I wish to say to you in seknowledg-ment, that the New York comrades feel very grateful to Compade Melly.

feel that we have no right to accept the donation of \$250. Our comrades in and around New York have felt the nocessity of doing their duty to the party financially as never before, and while we have carried on the greatest campaign ever carried on and had need for more money than in any pre-flous year, our comrades have raised all that was needed and we come out of the campaign free from debt. Fo this reason, our Executive Committee the generous offer of the Executive Committee of the national organization so that the money, if raised, may be used in some other place where the thanking the committee and assuring you and them that the New York com rades fully appreciate the kindness and thoughtfulness displayed, and as suring the committee that notwith standing the fact that we received something of a set back in the recen campaign, that we are better organ movement, which seemed to be mor or less general all over the countr will go ahead with renewed activity and strength to greater successe contributions to the National

tion Fund have been received from Nov. 1 to Nev. 17 as follows: J. L. Nov. 1 to Nev. 17 as follows; J. L. Pledger, Thibodaux, La., 60c.; R. Williams, Safford, Ariz., \$1.25; H. Lee Chandler, Clinton, S. C., \$2.05; T. C. Sherman, Creston, Wyo., 25c.; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Br. 202, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2; Comrade, Tan cal Union No. 7, San Francisco, Cal. 85; Br. 22, Arbeiter Kranken and Ste be Kasse, Newark, N. J., \$5; Brewer Firemen's Local Union 285, Philade phia, Pa., \$2; Local Union 114, United \$1.25; Brewers Local Union 85, Terr Haute, Ind., \$5; Brewers Local Union 5, Philadelphia, Pa., \$10; total, \$40. Dates for National Lecturers and Or-

gaulzers for the coming week are: George E. Bigelow: Nov. 23 and 27, Lamour, N. D.; Nov. 28 and 29, Forman: Nov. 30, Dec. 1, Lidgerwood: Dec

John Collins: Dec. 1, Jollet, Ill.; Dec. 2, Coal City; Dec. 3, Kankakee; Dec 4. Lafayette, Ind.

George H. Goebel: Nov. 24. Duluth Minu: Nov. 25, Trimountain, Mich.; Nov. 26, Houghton; Nov. 27, Hancock; Nov. 28, Calumet; Nov. 29, Lake Liuden; Dec. 1, Laurium; Dec. 3, Ishpeming; Dec. 4, Menomfnee.

Guy E. Miller: Nov. 26, Akron, O.;

Nov. 28. Coshecton; Dec. 1. Crooks ville; Dec. 2. Xenia; Dec. 3. Cincinnati; Dec. 4, Findlay. Dates for Eas Liverpool and Newark are cancelled.

John W. Slayton is touring Oregon
under the direction of the State Com-

M. W. Wilkins: Under the directle of the State Committee. Nov. 28, Gor-ham, Me.; Nov. 29, Yarmouthville: Dec. 1, Portland; Dec. 2, Bath; Dec. 4

#### New Jersey. At the meeting of the State Commit tee on Nov. 12 Comrade Glanz of Pas saic was in the chair. Reports indi

cate good work done all over the state which will bear fruit in the ne future. Vote about the same as last year, owing to the various "reform" movements thruout the state. Evi-dence of fraud practised by the Re-publican and Democratic parties was clearly shown, especially in Orange, where our candidates names appeared with the emblem of the fountain on the voting machine. The result of sys tematic work was shown by the Tren place was covered by a challenger who stayed at his post until the vote was counted—result an increase of 300 votes. The energetic work of the Woodbine comrades compelled a coali tion between the Republicans and Democrats, with the result that the Democrats became practically an ex-tinct species. The Republicans, in or a parade, placed the Socialist ballo in a coffin, marched to the public square, dug a hole and carefully de square, dug a hole and carefully de posited the remains of what they termed "the political aspirations of th the grave, which caught fire from the candle which they used, and unfortunately the whole thing was consumed Essex and other counties experienced tions, owing to the queer interpreta-Local Cook County (Chicago), Ill., has adopted resolutions calling for a special national convention in 1900, between May 1 and July 15, instead of a National Committee meeting.

The National Secretary's financial pert for the month of October show. A: Balance on hand, Oct. 1, \$31.98; receipts for month, \$1,777.13; expenditures, \$1,725.61; balance on hand Nov. 1, \$80.50. National dues were received as follows from State Committee and Relly were received as follows from State Committees. Arkansas, \$6; Callfornia, \$75; Colorado, \$20; Florida, \$5; Idaho, \$15; Colorado, \$20; Florida, \$5; Idaho, \$15; Illincis, \$142.50; Indians, \$20; Iowa, spite of the late date on which the campaign committee reported that in spite of the late date on which the campaign was started in unorganized counties, they had met with consider-able success, placing tickets in all counties of the state excepting three and reorganized locals in four coun-ties, and that the people everywhere are anxious to listen to our ideas. Comrades McNabb and Leeds will re-ceive financial aid from the State Committee in their fight with the authorities. Financial Secretary's report showed: Receipts for dues stamps, \$135; ten per cent of Hudson County March celebration, \$21.07; ten per cent from Passaic picuic, \$10; ten per cent from Passaic fair, \$7; total, \$173.07.

Treasurer's report: September to November receipts. \$597.60; disbursements, \$461.84; balance, \$133.76. wember receipts, \$361.84; halance, \$153.76.

State Secretary Barnes: "I have your communication of Oct. 28 informing me that the motion made by National Executive Committeeman Mailly to have the National Office piedge \$250 to the New York capaign fund has been adopted by the Executive Committee. I wish to say to you in acknowledgment, that the New York comrades feel very grateful to Comrade Mailly for the motion and to the Executive Committee for their prompt adoption of the motion, but I also wish to say that while we fully appreciate the desire to help us in the extraodinary fight we had on our hands in the recent campaign against the reactionary forces working against us, that we

mann can be secured and we want Bergen, Essex, Mercer, Passaic, and Union counties to organize classes thus forming a circuit and thereb reducing expenses and making the work more effective. Now don't lay down and say you will think about it. Act at once. If necessary, call a special meeting of your local, if the local won't act get a few active comrades before the old parties begin to trot out their "good men". Whether you de-cide fer or against this proposition, let me know as soon as possible what you intend to do, remembering that the emancipation of our class depends upon those who have seen the light."

upon those who have seen the light."

The Socialist Party of Newark has made arrangements for a great mass meeting to take place on Friday, Dec. 1, at Kruger's Auditorium, corner Bloomfield avenue and Court street. The purpose of this meeting is to protest against the latest outrages committed by the autocracy of Russia and to express the symuthy of the work. to express the sympathy of the work-ingmen of Newark for their heroic The Worker are urgently requested to help the committee to make this meeting a full success. Prominent speak-ers will address the meeting, among them Comrade Hillquit, and possibly

them Comrade Hillquit, and Josses, Comrade Hanford. A special meeting of Local Union County was held last Sunday at Ph. Mal's Hail, 445 Elizabeth avenue, at which the following nominations were made for state officers: For Cor sponding Secretary, W. B. Killingbeck, Orange; Recording Secretary, Fr. sponding Secretary, Fr. Orango; Recording Secretary, Fr. Krafft, Jersey City; Financial Secretary, M. M. Goebel, Newark; Tronsurer, Alb. E. Cull. Hudson County; Chas. Ufert. National Committeemen, Chas. Ufert, Hudson County and William Walker, Elizabeth; for place of next state convention, Elizabeth, N. J.; date of next tate convention, Feb. 11 and 12, 1906 the following committee was elected to better organize the county: W. Walker, Fred. Engel, A. Cramer, F. G. Cassens and K. Kull. This committee was instructed to organize as many ward branches in Elizabeth as possi-

The Socialists of Schuylkill County have already nominated the following ticket for the election of Nov., 1906 For Congress, C. F. Foley, Pottsville; Senator, 30th District, M. F. Fahey, Shenandoah; Legislature, First Dis trict, Fred Spiedel, Mahanoy Town ship; Second District, James Brennan, Foster Township; Third District, J. C. Gallagher, Kline Township; Fourth District, Peter Mitchella Pottsville; T. E. Clark, Schuylkill Haven; Anthony Slovitsky, Minersville; Sheriff, M. F. Delaney, Shenandoah; Jury Commis-sioner, Nell J. Boyle, Coal Dâle; Poor Director, Frank Balshanick, Sh Jacob Hoffnagle of Pottsville. A nev County Committee was chosen, con-sisting of C. F. Foley, Geo. Taylor, F. J. C. Shoenfelder, Jacob Hoffnagle and M. F. Brennap. Local Shenandoah was requested to investigate the charge that an alleged Socialist is making an effort to secure a political appointment from the old parties and, if the report that the offender is a Socialist be true, sever his connection with the Socialist Party.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. The new constitution of the County Committee has been submitted to ref

erendum vote of the locals, which will close on Dec 10

The city convention of the Socialists of Pittsburg will be held at 1701 Centre avenue, Monday evening, Nov. 27, a candidate for Mayor. All party members of Pittsburg are requested to

to the national constitution are being sent out. Local secretaries will please send results to State Secretary Robt. B. Ringler, Reed and Walnut streets,

Rending. National Bulletins for October are also being sent out. Read them. One thousand Weeks' leaflets have been ordered from the national office. Locals or branches desiring these leaflets should send in their order County Organizer Schwartz. Price, \$1

A charter has been granted Rockland and a new club organized. It now looks as if we were to have a live or tion in this town. Experience is

State Secretary Cutting writes as folhas received the cancus nomination for Mayor on the Socialist ticket, and also from Brockton state that ex-Mayor Counter is dissatisfied with the result and is circulating an independent So-cialist nomination paper. Certainly this is a most ridiculous condition of affairs, as it is the firmly established policy of the Socialist Party not to tolerate 'independent' candidates. The facts of the case are that three Socialists stood for nomination at the caucus Comrades Coulter, Clifford, and Alderman Monks. Comrade Clifford received 25 out of the total of 45 votes of the delegates—a clean majority of the votes. Now comes Comrade Coul-ter and charges that the convention was packed and that he was outvoted by Democrate and Republicans who came to the caucus and declared they would vote the Socialist ticket. It is stated by one faction that Comrade Coulter refused to have the Socialist advance of the legal caucus, and the opposing faction says that the reason was apparent as the club would-have nominated either Monks or Clifford. A "harmony caucus" was held and both Comrades Clifford and Coulter were invited to attend, without results in so far as Comrade Coulter was concerned. Charges will be brought and the mat-ter sifted to the bottom by the Brock-

ton City Committee. If the party clubs would do what they were organized to do-to control and regulate the political policy of the party—no such condition of alfales as exists in Brockton would take place." The Democrats got a recount in this state for the office of Lieutenant Governor. According to law, every candidate is satisfied to be represented. In Bonnerville the Socialist Party was represented by F. W. Welfer. At the recount the Democrats and Republicans held a private consultation.

When they proceeded to the count they

divided themselves in two parts of the hall and started to count in two different sets. As each of the parties was represented by two agents and the Socialist Party, as provided by law, by only one agent, it certainly was an easy way to do as they liked. The Socialist representative protested against such proceedings and they told him that as a matter of courtesy they allowed both of the capitalist parties two agents and that the Socialists had the there was only one present. The Socialist representative gave notice of protest against such proceedings and left the hall, with the Republicans and cialist Democrats dividing the votes in ac-cordance with any deal they chose to

At the joint meeting of the Socialist branches in Worcester Louis F. Wiess a woolsorter, was nominated for Mayor, and Olaf Bokelund, a painter, for Alderman-at-Large. Chas. E. Fen-ner and Louis. F. Wiess were nomi-nated for National Committeeman of the party.

The Jewish Socialist Club of Wor

cester, in conjunction with the Work-ingmen's Circle, held a Russian prohall in the city. There were 600 or 700 people present, who applauded the speakers frequently. The speakers were Howard A. Gibbs, S. Egdall, Rev. chairman for the English speakers and Jacob Zakoransky for the Jewish. The collection amounted to \$73.

The Socialists of Outney have pathy on the death of Wm. M. Packard, their candidate for State Senator. who died suddenly the night before election. He was a good speaker and a true comrade, and his death is a loss

In Chicopee the Socialist candidate for Alderman-at-Large, Joseph Orr, was endorsed by the Democrats but has, of course, declined their nomina tion and filed his withdrawal from the

George G. Hall candidate Mayor: George J. Cutting, candidate for Street Commissioner; Martin Jerdan, and Theodore Curtis spoke

The comrades are experiencing con siderable difficulty in obtaining signstures for nomination papers, the number required being 970, which are Election Commissioners.

A large gathering of Russian revoand Socialists was held in Fancuil Hall on Thursday evening Comrade Livingston acted as chair man, and Comrades Wentworth, Gibbs and Winchevski were the principa

Continued on page 4.

#### BERGER AND HEARST.

[Editorial from the Toledo "Socialist" of November 18.]

While the patience of The Worker and Comrade Hillquit is to be commended, yet their criticisms of the "Social Democratic Herald," published elsewhere on this page as being too patient, and in this case the sneering arrogance of the weekly scandal reg of Milwankee deserves more than mere comment. Especially is such gentle sarcasm as Comrade Hiliquit indulges in lost entirely upon the editors of the "Social Democratic Herald." As well try to pierce the bide of a rhinoceros with a toothe

side to this matter and it is to this that "The Socialist" several months ago points very evident signs of a tendency toward Hearstism protests came from so and we were hecordingly dubbed "alars were attributed to an overheated imaging tion and also to our desire to put Berge in a false position because of our "persons

solves were sufficient evidence of our claims, for anyone who cared to read them aright, but there were comrades who also lowed themselves to be blinded by Berger's

ed to by The Worker and Comrade Hillouis amount to? PRACTICALLY NOTHING MORE NOR LESS THAN AN ENDORSE-MENT OF HEARST. And that at a time when the Socialist Party of New York was fighting for its very existence as a party, when the capitalist courts had struck it about as severe a blow as could be delivparty as the Social Democratic Party, when the S. L. P., that prostituted handnaiden of DeLeonism, was fighting also in the capitalist courts to prevent the use of the name "Socialist Party", and when the ambitious Hearst himself was opposing the Socialists of New York and appropriating to himself the fruits of their twenty-five years of sacrifice and toll for the Socialist

few months by appeals from Berger and his Heaths and Thompsons to stop the atwhich they have made a fetica for every, body to worship but themserves. Never-theless, we see these "state autonomists";

and metics in Millernthes the scended mea-perk of that city result facts a voltage of abuse and chander that a Bewery temph would be schemed of.

[Builephile the paragraph from the 'Books' Domeografic Mentle' in had, we believe that the article which we also quote from "The Walshell" of Oct. 35, 1983, the German pa-per cities by Victor L. Berger, is wome-citi. It has long been a custom for Bas-ger in my things in the German paper

case in point. We do not know whether the New York comrades have seen this editorial or not, but they should bunt it up

and read the original for themselves.
This "Die Wahrhelt" article is note worthy for two things. First, the grate itous insult to the New York con and to whom (most of all) he owes his re-instatement on the National Executive instatement on the National Executive Committee, but size its shareless mirrep resentation of the position of the New York Socialists upon the question of numicipal activity. One needs only to get The of the New York Socialist Party to se exposition of the Socialist position on municipal problems as has ever been con-densed into a Socialist platform in this

Besides this the speeches of the Sociali Lee, and of the speakers in the campaign itated the Milwaukee statesman, who, by the way, is an expert at drawing up ad areases to saloonkeepes to saloo should support the Social Democratic

traph in this "Wahrheit" editorial reading, "The New York Socialist Party has against municipal activity, because the Re has not indeed done this directly, but has At least declared that it would fight the in he Socialist Party, should introduce it. that this standpoint, which is not tenable the Hearst ticket by the Municipal Owner

Now what does this really mean? It means that if the Socialist Party in New York was merely a municipal ownership party and not a revolutionary Socialist Party it would be a good enough party for middle class reformers and opportun lats to support. It is an attempt to justify the Hearst movement. For when was it not according to Socialist principles and tactics to declare against the control of government activity, national, sinte and municipal, by the capitalist parties? The moment the Socialist Party concedes that any capitalist party or organization or in dividual can control, wholly or in part, the the working class, then the reason for the existence of the Socialist Party disappears

The demand of the Socialist Party is for the capture of the powers of govern-ment by the working class in order to accomplish the social revolution. Pity the day when the Socialist Party anywher that it can receive the endorsement and support of any section of the capitalist class, or of my set of reformers, municipal ownership or otherwise.

Finally, it begins to look as if Berger, emboldened by the result of the Crestline referendum and misinterpreting that result as an endorsement rather than the rebuke the recognized champion and for which he has received eulogies from capitalist pr pers and magazines. It also looks as the comrades who supported him, and those with him, either out of mistaken sympaths "harmony" have done the one thing which will give countenance to fusion and comment in the immediate years to come.

to commend your very moderate and timely editorial of Nov. 11, in which you deal with some of the oddities of the "Social Democratic Herald."

It is time that the treachery of this pr per be pointed out to well meaning but inexperienced Socialists who are liable to be misled by such pretenders.

In every contest with capitalism we are

taught the absolute necessity for a well drilled and well disciplined force, and yet the "Social Democratic Herald" is con-stantly scouting this necessity and giving its influence to the champions of loose and inefficient organization.

Flagler, Iowa, Noy, 15.

#### A PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I desir to bring before the membership of Local New York a matter which I consider of volves the question whether the party is governed from below or above; whether by the rank and file or by conscious or unconscions bosses; whether by committee elected by the general membership or in-dividuals, more or less prominent and able, not so elected.

First for the facts: At the meeting of the Executive Committee on Oct. 30 our Organizer reported that we had, early in the campaign, received from Robert Hunter, the author of "Poverty", a check funter, the author of "Poverty", a check for \$25, under the signature "Socialist Sympathiser". Since the launching of the Hearst boom he had publicly espoused the cause of the Hearst party, his brother-incause of the Hearst party, his brother-in-law, Mr. Stokes, having a place on the ticket; and therefore he (the Organizer thought the \$25 should be returned. The made that an explanatory letter be sent to Mr. Hunter offering to return his donation. Mr. Hunter offering to return his donation.

The Organizer offered an amendment that
the money be sent with the letter. The
amendment was put and lost, 4 to 3
(chairman not voting). The motion was then put and ulse lost.

At the General Committee meeting I pur-

minutes, as I deemed it inadvisable to advertise the matter, as no action had been taken, but on the Organizer's calling my attention to the outside, I read it; and then he reported that on the advice of some party members who thought the Executive had acted wrongly he had returned the money. A motion to endorse the Organizer's action was made and after considerable discussion, carried.

Thinking that the usefulness of the Executive Committee was at an end and seccutive Committee was at an end and secceptive.

Thinking that the usefulness of the Ex-centive Committee was at an end and see-ing no other course to get off it. I tendered my resignation. A motion to accept it was put and lost by a sufficient majority to pre-vent further persistence. As far us the action of the General Committee went, and judging by the General Committee went, and judging by the General Committee went, and pulging by the General Committee went, and pulging by the General Committee went are grained as manifes that the Executive Com-mittee had octed wroughy and that the Or-ganize did the best thing under efficient and exceptional cleanantances, either it was wrough, for one of the delegates public

"We'll forgive you this time, but don't let it happen again," and I could accept the verdict easier if the fact were not appar ent that the Organizer had solicited the opinion of members who had no right to give an opinion except in the proper place. It seems to me that the whose matter is

simply a result of the flerce opposit

thing that is worse than the Hearston

the Hearst movement on the part of som

that afflicted so many of our class, driving

them into the Hearst corral like so many sheep; and that is the Hearstophobia

which seems to be afflicting some of ou comrades who were not stampeded an who seem to want to hang, draw and qua-

ter everybody who was. It seems to me only a sign that our philosophy is not yet deep seated enough to recognize the fact that the speed of a fleet is that of its who has time and again urged the neces party, altho they do wrong, rather than that any individual should control it, uses ce to break down the proper dis be a bad disease. The comrade in question says that it would be contrary to Socialist ethics to retain the money of Mr. Hunter after his joining the Hearst ranks. What about the other contributors who did the same; are they of no account? Is the teacher of the submergence of the individ ual in social action going to pick but Hunter as the only man whose devotion t would unethical to keep, the it was given in good faith? I may have been wrong it majority who did not think it worth while to boorishly return an evidence of sympa thy with our efforts because the given thought his path lay differently from ours wrong. The Organizer urges that the action (against his recommendation) was taken at a meeting which was not fully attended. He could have called a special meeting, stating its object if it was so important. I have been greatly changed had he waited till the meeting of the General Committee of its Executive, which neither the Organizer nor any other member has. There \$25 of the book writer and the 25 cents of the brick carrier, but I fail to distinguish men's self-ordained power and that of a regularly elected body elected by the rank and file. I remember my father (disgusted with his class probably), saying that an Empire was the best government in the world, if you could be sure of a good emperor. As I understand it, the Socialis Party is formed in opposition to emperors, good, bad or indifferent. We recognize the fact that the mass of us make mistakes but we also believe we shall profit by then rightly, is whether the government of th Socialist Party is to be democratic or au WM. EDWARDS. New York City.

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Not many of those schooled in oldparty politics have any adequate con-ception of the true import of the labor party politics have any adequate con-ception of the true import of the labor niovement. They read of it in the papers, discuss it at their clubs, criti-cize labor unions, condemn walking delegates, and finally conclude that or-ganized labor is a thing to be tolerated only so long as it keeps within "proper bounds". In the contract of the contrac bounds", but to be put down summar-lly the moment its members, like the remnants of Indian tribes on the westremnants of Indian tribes on the west-ern plains, venture beyond the limits of their reservations. They utterly failor refuse to see the connection be-tween labor and politics, and are, therefore, woefully ignorant of the political significance of the labor move-

nent of the present day.

It is true that, in all the centuries of the past, labor has been "put down when it has sought some modicum of its own, or when it has even yearned for some slight amelioration of its wretched condition, as witness the merciless massacre of the half-famished and despairing subjects of the Rus sian Tsar, a few months ago, for dar-ing to hope that their humble petition for a few paltry concessions might be received and considered by his mailed nd heartless majesty.

It is likewise true that, in the pres

ent day, and in the United States, al the powers of government stand ready to "put down" the working class whenever it may be deemed necessary in the interest of its industrial masters. All great strikes prove that the gov-ernment is under the control of cororate capital and that the army of officeholders is as subservient to capitalist masters as is the army wage-workers that depends upon them for employment. The labor movement has advanced

with rapid strides, during the last fev years, and is, to-day, the most formid-able factor in quickening the social conscience and in regenerating the human race. It is not the millions that are enrolled as members of labor unions that give power and promise to world-movement, but the thou-ds, rather, that are not trade unionists merely, but working-class union-ists as well; that is to say, working-men and women who recognize the identity of industrial and political interests of the whole working class; or in other words, are conscious of their class interests and are bending all the powers of their minds and bodies, spurred by the zeal that springs from political solidarity of the whole mass political solidarity of the whole mass of labor, irrespective of race, creed, or

Socialists—realize the fact that the labor question, in its full and vital sense, is a political question, and that the working classes must be taught to extend the principle of unionism to the political field, and there organize on political field, and there organize on the basis of their economic class inter-ests; and, altho they are engaged in a herculean task, the forces of indus-trial evolution and social progress are back of them, and all the powers of

reaction cannot prevail against them.
The labor movement has had to fight
its way, inch by inch, from its inception to its present position, and to this very fact is due the revolutionary spiriomitable will, and uncor able fiber it has developed, which alone, fit it for its mighty historic

In the beginning the workers organ ized in their respective trades simply to improve working conditions. They had no thought of united political action. The employing class at once com-bined to defeat every attempt at organization on the part of its em-ployees; but, notwithstanding this op-position, the trade union, which had become an economic necessity, grew steadily until at last the employers were compelled to recognize and dea with it. Being unable to destroy it they proceeded to control its operations by confining it to its narrowest possi-ble limitations, thus reducing it to in efficiency-from a menace to a conven

lence.
The late Marcus A. Hanna crushe the trade union with an iron boot, is the beginning of his career as a capi-talist. In his maturer years he be-came its saint and patron. He did not change in spirit, but in wisdom. What is true of Mr. Hanna is true of the principal members of the Civic Federation, that economic peace congress conceived by far-sighted capitalists, sanctified by plutocratic prelates, and presided over by a gentleman who, but a few months ago, engaged James Parley and his army of five thousand professional strike breakers to defeat the demands and destroy the unions of his New York snbway employees.

of his New York subway employees.

A new unionism has struggled into existence, and the coming year will witness some tremendous changes. The old forms cramp and fetter the new forces. As these new forces develop, the old forms must yield and finally give way to transformation. The old unionism, under the inspiration of a Civic Federation banquet, exclaims jubilantly: "The interests of labor and capital are identical. Hal-lelujah!"

To this stimulating sentiment the parsons, and writers join in enthusiastic approval; and wee be to the few clear, calm, and candid protestants who deny it. Their very loyalty becomes treason, and the working class

them, while the false leaders are loaded with fulsome adulation.

But, nevertheless, the clear voice of the courageous few cannot be silenced. The new unionism is being heard. In trumpet tones it rings out its revolutionary shibboleth to all the workers of the carth. "Our interests are idenearth: "Our interests are iden tical-let us combine, industrially and politically, assert our united power, achieve our freedom, enjoy the fruit of our labor, rid society of parasitism, abolish poverty, and civilize the abolish poverty, and civilize the world."

The old unionism, living in the dead

past, still insists that the interests of labor and capital are identical.

The new unionism, vitalized and clarified by the living present, says:
"We know better; capitalists and wage workers have antagonistic ecopomic interests; capitalists bay and workers sell labor power, the one as cheaply and the other as dearly as pos-alble; they are locked in a life-and-death class struggle; there can be no

identity of interests between mi and slaves—between exploiters and ex-ploited—and there can be no peace un-til the working class is triumphant in this struggle and the wage system

forever wiped from the earth."

In the late national election, for the first time, the hand of the working class was clearly seen. The Socialist Party is distinctively the party, and its vote is distinctively the vote of th More than four hundred thousand

these votes were counted; probably twice as many were cast. This was but the beginning. From now on there is "a new Richmond in the field There is but one issue from the stand There is but one issue from the stand-point of labor, and that is, "Labor versus Capital". Upon that basis the political alignment of the future will have to be made. There is no escape from it. For the present the ignorance of the workers stands in the way of their political solidarity, but this can and will be overcome. In the meandle class are being ground to atom in the mill of competition. Thousand are driven from the field entirely beaten in the struggle, bankrupt an hopeless, to be swallowed up in the surging sea of wage slavery; while thousands of others cling to the outer edge, straining every nerve to stem th torrent that threatens to sweep the into the abyss, their condition so carious that they anticipate the inc so pre able and make common issue with th wage workers of capitalism in system and reconstruct society upon new foundation of co-operative indus means of life. Of all the allly savings of the sell

satisfied of the present day, the oft repeated falsehood that there are "no classes" in this country takes the lead lude to the preposterous warning tha periodically peals from rich and sumptuous club banquets, at which the President and other patriots are guests, that "it is treason to do any thing that will array class agains class in the United States."

The fact is that precisely the same classes and conditions that exist in th developed in our capitalist republic The working-class sections, includin the tenements and slums of New York and London, are strikingly similar; and the wealth-owning class of the an aristocracy as England can boas while the laboring elements of both countries are as distinctively in the "lower class" by themselves, and practically on the same degraded level

Deny it as may the retainers of the rich, the classes already exist; they are here, and no amount of sophistics tion can remove them, or the gulf that separates them. The rare and excep tional wage worker who escapes fro wage slavery proves the rule and talist society.

The existing classes and the struggl going on between them are not due t the mischievous influence of labor ag tators, as certain politicians an priests, the emissaries of the "rich an respectable", would have it appear The long swell of the wave bu oresses the agitation of the deep.
The agitator is the product of unres

-his is the voice of the social deep gog who preys upon the ignorance of his fellows, the unrest continues, the discontent is not silenced, and the agi tation increases until the cause of i is removed and justice is done

Classes and class rule, and their at tendant progress and poverty, money and misery, turmoil and strife, are in herent in the capitalist system. Why Simply because one set of men owns the tools with which wealth is produced, while another set uses they and there is an irrepressible conflic over the division of the product.

The capitalist owns the tool he do

The principal tools of production mammoth machines, complex social in struments, made and used a tively by millions of workingmen, their very lives and their wives and babes being dependent upon them-are the private property of a few hundred capitalists, and are operated purely to make profits for these capitalists gardless of the poverty and wretched

In virtue of the individual ownersh of the social instruments of produ tion, one capitalist may exploit the labor of a million workingmen and be come a billionaire, while the millio workers struggle thru life in penur and want, to a bleak and barrer age, to find rest at last in the pauper asylum, the morgue, and the potter's field.

This vast and resourceful county should be free from the scourge of poverty and the blight of ignorance; but it never will be until the private ownership of the means of sustaining life is abolished, and society is organzed on the basis of social own to work and to produce wealth freely to satisfy their physical needs and It is for this great material wants. It is for this great organic change, this world-wide social revolution, that the Socialists of all countries are organizing, that it may be intelligently guided, and come, if possible, in peace and order when the people and conditions have been pre-pared for it.

The present order of society is de name set-secers and their mercenar-les—they who believe in making the animal struggle for existence perpet-ual, and in climbing to the top over the corpses of their fellows—only they are satisfied, or appear to be, and expatiate upon our marvelous prosperity and the incomparable glory of our free institu-

tions.

The man who can look upon New York or Chicago, to-day, and utter such sentiments should blush for his perverted sense of justice, to say nothing of his lack of humanity.

Many thousands of men, women, and children suffer for food and shiver in the cold in these typical capitalist cities, while the Beef Trust is crammed

to bursting and the cotton kings of the South burn thousands of bales of cot-ton to keep up prices.

has human life any value, even that of the lowest grade of merchandise? and is it not high time to call a hall to the ravages of capitalism and give a little thought and consideration to the sufferings of humanity?

Let us briefly note some of the cry society of the present day. First of all, millions are poverty-stricken, the result, minily, of no work or low wages. The great book of Hobert Hunter on "Poverty", recently pub-lished, abounds in facts, supported by facontrovertible proofs, which silence

all doubt upon this point. New York and Chleago are filled with unemployed and suffering, and in the country at large ten millions are want. In the shoemaking industry fifty-one per cent of the lat ceive less than three hundred dollars per year. In cotton spinning, the wages of thousands average from two hundred and twenty dollars to fon hundred and sixty dollars per year. During the last year tens of thousands of coal miners were allowed to work but from one to three days per week. Fall- River capitalists reduce wages three times in rapid succession, and lock out and starve their employee for six months, declaring that the for cotton, while the planters of the South burn up the cotton to keep up prices rather than clothe the naked whose labor produced it.

United States Senate is dom inated by the special representatives of the trusts and corporations, and several of its members are under in-dictment for playing the game of their masters in their own personal interest. Think of Senator Chauncey M. Depew or Thomas C. Platt stopping the extor-tion of the express companies, in the interest of the people!

Only a short time ago the late John Reagan, a venerable ex-senator of Texas, in discussing the Federal courts, said that he expected no improvement in them "so long as railroad lawyers are allowed to go on the bench to interpret legislation affecting the unnagement of the railroads long as the railroads are privately owned, they will have their judges on the bench, and the government—that is to say, the capitalist politicians-will to their bidding.

Judge Reagan closed his aweening nent of the courts as follows "I have seen such gross perversions of the law by the courts that I have lost confidence in them and regret that I cannot feel the respect for them that I once felt."

These are ominous words, and from source that gives them the weight of high authority.

Census figures recently published show that "every fifth child in the United States, between the ages of and fifteen, is a breadwinner". out of every three of these children workers is a girl. There are 1,750,178 children employed, an increase of thirty-three and one-third per cent in ten years. The land frauds, postal steals, and Indian grafts all cry out in condemnation of private ownership of capital, the source and inspiration of all the political corruption that, like pestilence, blights the land.

Charles F. Kelly, speaker of the louse of delegates of St. Louis, the convicted boodler, in making his con-fession, described in a few graphic vords the methods and motives of of ficeholders and politicians in the grab all regime of Profitocracy. Said he "Our combine was not along part lines. Both Democrats and R ence has been that boodlers line up according to their own interests, and not under party standards. In the ma-jority of the wards of St. Louis both the Democratic party and the Republican usually nominate men to go to the house of delegates for the money they can make out of it.'

Be it noted that the corrupters of courts, the bribers of legislators and the debauchers of public morals are all capitalists in high standing, the gentry whose subservient and hypocritical un-derlings are forever preaching about "law and order" to the working class.

law and order" to the working can-in the face of these frightful erop-in the face of these frightful eroptions on the body politic, President Roosevelt coolly informs us that we are passing thru a period of "notevorthy pr raise still higher our standard of com-mercial ethics, and must insist more and more upon those fundamenta principles of our country—equality be-fore the law and obedience to the law. In no other way can the advance of Socialism, whether evolutionary revolutionary, be checked."

The words "still higher" seem like The words "still nigher" seem like sarcasm when applied to our so-called "standard of commercial ethics" that is mired in profit-mongering and can never rise above the sordid level of self-interest-in the competitive system.

If the Tsar were wise he would bor row Hearst for a while to pacify the workingmen in his domains with promises of fifty-five cent gas.

The latest advice on how to pro the home comes from the Rev. W. C. Doane, Bishop of Albany. "Don't live

If all the votes secured on false pre-tenses had been thrown out, neither Hearst nor McClellan would have figared quite so largely in the recent elec

Possibly Murphy wouldn't object to a recount of the ballots, provided the same people who made the first count were again employed to do it. "Boss rule" will disappear only with

the disappearance of capitalism. The political boss and the industrial boss both derive their power from the same source, to wit: the control of jobs. -When Socialism comes the capi-

talist will have the same chance as the rest of us to be an honest man and earn his own living. Under Socialism we'll see that the capitalists get a Business is the art of exploiting

inhor.

—The Russian assembly is to enjoy free speech, something that the majority of the members of the American House of Representatives know authing about when the House is in session.—The Houston Post.

PARTY NEWS.

" ----- Wisognain."

(Continued from page 3.)

ton to keep up prices.

Has the world ever heard of such monstrous injustify, such unspeakable crime? In the name of all that has heart in it not yet turned to adamant,

The proprietor of the largest brew ing plant in Milwaukee offers the city a silver mounted bottle of beer for a silver mounted bottle or beer for christening the city's new fifeboat. Now it happens that this proprietor is the man who recently admitted that he gave a bribe of \$1,500 to the former city building inspector. The latter is now in prison for accepting this bribe. The Social Dangers hold that the The Social Democrats hold that the business men who furnish the boodle are as gullty as the politicians who take it, aitho the latter have been in-dicted and in some instances punish-ed, while the business men have not even suffered a loss of prestige. Acaldermen in the last meeting of the City Council introduced a resolution reciting the above mentioned facts and proposing that "the board of public works be and they are hereby instructed to decline the so-called 'magnanimous' offer of Gustav Pabst, and to christen the new fireboat in such man ner as not to bring reproach upon the

In view of the fact that the Mayor and City Council have refused to appoint the Social Democratic election uspectors and clerks to which ou party is legally entitled, the So Democrats propose to form a huge election vigilance committee, composed of 1,000 men. It will be the duty of these men to carefully watch the elections in all wards and to give aid in case of any attempt of the Romachine to steal the election. The agitation for a municipally

owned electric lighting plant in Mil waukee is likely to result in exciting events. The contract of the stree lighting company expires next month, and the company has offered a new contract, with a much reduced price for lights in case the contract is granted for a long period, or at a higher price in case the contract is given for a short term. If these term re not accepted, the company threat ens to plunge the city in darkness The corporation aldermen in the City blocking all attempts of the Social Democrats to establish the municipa for last year. Now, of course, there is no time to start one before the com pany's contract runs out next month. So this deadlock will probably result in stirring times.

Three new branches of the Social Democratic Party were organized last week. These new branches are all in agricultural districts, which our propaganda has never reached before and the majority of the members ar which has been so difficult of solution for Socialists, is thus beginning to set tle itself. These branches were formed by State Organizer Carl D. Thompson who is now making a tour of eastern and northern Wisconsin. His future dates are: Ashland, Nov. 17-18; Wash burn, Nov. 20, Spooner, Nov. 22: Can ton, Nov. 23; Balsam Lake, Nov. 24 and Osceola, Nov. 25.

The week's lectures in Milwaukee were as follows: Nov. 14, at Wisconsin Hall, lecture by T. Feeley, on Trade Unions and Socialism; Nov. 15, at Schacht's Hall, by F. W. Thiel, So cialism; at Layton Park, The Mission of the Working Class, by State Sena-tor Rummel; Nov. 17, Second Ward Branch, The Curse of Food Adulteration, by Carl P. Dietz: at Popper' Hall, United States Statistics, by Vox Populi; at Raasch's Hall, Why I am a Socialist, by Alderman E. T. Melms: Nov. 19, at the Socialist Home, United States Statistics, by Vox Populi. This week's lectures will be as follows Nov. 23, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Social ism as the Basis of Industrial Peace, by N. Briggs; Nov. 24, at Locke's Hall, cialism and the Home, by C. V. hmidt; at Bulgrin's Hall, Socialism by F. W. Thiel; Fifth Ward Branch Trades Unionism and Socialism, by T. Feeley; Bressemeister's Hall, The Evolution of Industries, by F. W. Reh-

E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill., address ed three well attended and enthusias-tic meetings in Racine last week. A ball was also held at the close of one of his lectures, for the purpose of rais-ing funds for the propaganda. The Racine movement is in good shape and everything points to a large gain in our vote there next spring, and a probable increase in the number of aldermen in the Racine City Council.

#### Here and There.

Lena Morrow Lewis is making a lec ture trip from Vancouver, B. C., down the Pacific Coast to Los Angeles. She cities along the route, meeting National Organizer Slayton, who is making the coast trip in the opposite direction, at Grant's Pass, Ore., where they will both small at the coast at the c Arthur Morrow Lewis will follow

Arthur Morrow Lewis will follow Mrs. Lewis to Los Angeles at the close of his November series of lec-tures in Seattle and his present en-gagements in British Columbia. His last Seattle lecture on Nov. 30 will be on the question Why I Am Not a Member of the I. W. W. The recently organized section will be given thirty minutes use of the platform for whatever speaker or speakers they may wish to put forward. If Frank Bohn arrives in Seattle before Nov. 30 the lecture will probably be changed to a debate.

A Swedish fortnightly Socialist pa A Swedian formightly Socialist pa-per, "Syenska Socialisten", has been started by A. A. Patterson, published at 413 Seventh street, Rockford, Ill. Local Sloux City, Ia., has adopted resolutions laying the responsibility for the massacre of the Jews in Rus

for the massacre of the Jews in Russia at the door of the autocracy, who are using race hatred to confuse and delay the real issue, and urging Socialists everywhere to raise funds for the defense of the victims.

M. A. Lester of Munmouth Junction has the right splitt. Our new comment

has the right spirit. Our new commade writes as follows: "I cast my first vote for the Socialist Party this year at Kingston, our polling district, and it was the first and only ballot for Socialism cast at that poll, but I am not disappointed. I am going to try and get one more to think the same as I do. We will win yet. Now, dear readers, don't get down-hearted because a few west astray. They will return, and bring another with them. cause a faw west askey. They will return and bring another with them to make up for their mistake. It is al-ways the darkest just before dawn." The attempt to debur the Socialist Party from participation in the elec-tions of Douglas County, Nebraska, by

making it necessary that one per cent of the salary of the office be paid as a filing fee by the candidate, has been deceated. The Supreme Court renderdefeated. The Supreme Court rendered a decision on Nov. 11, deciaring this section of the Dodge Primary Law us

New York State.

The State Committee at its last meeting decided to carry on an active campaign of education and organization thruout the state during the com-ing year. At least two organizers will be placed in the field and be kept there indefinitely. The organizers will be sent out just as soon as weather con ditions will permit. In the meantim-plans are being made for a series o winter lectures on the same plan a was adopted last year. Four good lec-turers were toured thru the state last winter, and the locals were given new life and much good resulted from the work done. This winter it is proposed to send out some of the best speakers available and several have already been engaged for the work. The State Secretary has sent out a communica-tion to all locals in the state regarding winter lectures and present indication are that more locals will enter into the plan than ever before. In order to ex-pedite matters and make the tour of ecessary that every local be prompt in answering the communic tion of the Secretary as possible.

Financial secretaries should bear

mind that U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, is now Financial Secretary and Treasurer of the State Committee and that all moneys for stamps, etc., should be sent to him. All comrades should remember that

the vote on the national referendur recently submitted closes Dec. 12 and that all votes must be in the hands of the local secretaries by that date Local secretaries must send in their tabulated statements of the vote case

by locals on or before Dec. 17.

Local Buffalo is more active than ever, despite the fact that the vote went back somewhat in the recent election. Lectures are held every day afternoon, 3 p. m., in Columbia Knights' Hall, corner Mohawk and Main streets. The meetings are well attended. The local has established permanent headquarters at room 11 of all descriptions are kept on file. A speakers' club will be organized to winter to take the soop-box next summer. On Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 29 there will be a grand ball at Concert Hall, Teck Theater Building, one of the finest halls in the city. Tickets have been sent to all the readers of the Socialist press, and it will be crowd that will gather Thanksgiving Eve.

#### New York City.

A toint General Committee and gen eral party meeting will be held or Saturday, Nov. 25, at 8 p. m. sharp at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. The first subject on the order of business will be a general discus-sion on the merits or faults of the proposed amendments to the N Constitution which are now ed amendments to the Natio voted on by the members. At this discussion any good standing party member can participate. It is to be hoped that the comrades will turn ou to this discussion which will enable them to intelligently cast their vote on the referendum. In addition to the above discussion the general routine business of the General Committee will be transacted and the delegate from the various assembly re requested to do their utmost to be there in time.

Sol Fieldman will be the speaker a the lecture given by the 22d A. D. on Sunday evening, Nov. 26, The becture will take place at the headquarters, 241 E. Forty-second street.
The headquarters have been enlarged
so that the hall can now comfortably
seat a large attendance.

Comrades and sympathizers still olding campaign lists are requested to make prompt remittance of amounts collected to Financial Secretary U Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, so as to enable the local to pay the few debts now unsettled and also wind up the financial accounts of the campaign. Comrades should in all events return their lists as the receiver of a list is held responsible to the party for it and he must return same, whether I has collected any funds on it or no

There will be a discussion at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street, on the subject, Resolved. That the spread of civilization, on Monday evening, Nov 27 It is desirable that Socialist decision is left to a vote of the audi-

M. M. Bartholomew will lecture a the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sun day evening, Nov. 26. Subject: So cialism Simply Explained

The entertainment and house-warm The entertainment and nouse-warm ing at the new West Side headquar ters, 585 Eighth avenue, this Sunday Nov. 26, promises to be a great suc-cess. First-class talent has been secess. First-class talent has been se-cured, and the celebration promises to be the best yet held on the West Side. The festivities will commence at four o'clock and will continue thru the evening. There will be a prize table friends are asked to send donations and prizes to 585 Eighth avenue any evening this week. It is intended to make the entertainment a family af-fair, candy for the children, and refreshments of sundry sorts in the rear of the hall, cake, coffee, sandwiches

At the last meeting of the 16th A. D. t was decided to meet every second and fourth Friday in the month in At the meeting of the General Con and fourth Friday in the month in-stead of every second Sunday. H. Kronowitz was elected delegate to the General Committee in place of S. B. Cooper, who was withdrawn for non-attending. The result of the last elec-tion was thoroly discussed, and it was agreed unanimously that the agitation hitherte carried on in the 18th was not of the best kind. Many amountains chairman and Comrade Chase was chairman and Comrade Oppenhelmer vice-chairman. Upon receipt of bal-lets for national referendum it was decided to hold a general membership meeting for discussion of same in con-nection with the next meeting of the General Committee. Upon receipt of ral Committee. Upon receipt of mmunication from the 19th A. D. a communication from the 19th A. D. asking that the resignation of Comrade Akins be not acted on, the Organiser reported that it had already been acted on at the meeting of Sept. 9 and the communication was field. Charges against Samuel A. Debe, L. Meakowitz, Wallach and C. W. Beid for voting for Hearst, Leuis Rose for supporting the S. L. P. and publicly abusing the Socialist of the best kind. Many suggestion were made as to the best ways of I were made as to the best ways of his proving the agitation. One of the sug-gestions which was adopted was to arrange a series of lectures for the wh Party, and Henry Sannerman for wearing Republican badge and elec-tionsering for that party were referred vote on whether the Socialist Party should endorse and support the Indus-trial Workers of the World. This mat-

ter was laid over to the next meeting. to the Grievance Committee. A motion that Organizer be instructed communicate with the secretaries various districts for information which will take place on Friday ever which will take place on Friday even-ing, Nov. 24, at 255 E. Fourth street. Other business of great importance will also come up for discussion at this meeting, including amendments to the national constitution which were progarding comrades who voted for Hearst was lost. A motion to call a general party meeting on the first Sat-urday in December to take action reposed by Local Des Moines, and th urday in December to take action re-garding a daily paper was carried. The following resolution, proposed by Comrade Oppenheimer, was adopted: "Whereas, In the struggle for eman-"Daily Call". Every member do his utmost to be present.

cipation from wage slavery, the balle

erests of the working class demand

resent the Socialist Party in all pro

ceedings now pending or to be insti-tuted to determine the expression of

particularly instructed to see to it that

A resolution proposed by Comrade Kanely, requesting the State Commit

tee to immediately begin preparations to put two organizers in the field to build up the state organization, was

also adopted. Motion that a different

circular be printed each month for general distribution was referred to the Executive Committee. On the re-

port of the Executive Committee it de-veloped that, early in the campaign

Robert Hunter had donated \$25 to the

Socialist campaign fund under the sig nature "Socialist Sympathizer" and

nature "Socialist Sympathizer" and that since then he had joined the

Hearst movement. Under the circum

stances the organizer favored return

ing the donation. The matter was dis

cussed and a motion made that Hunter

to return his donation. An amendmen

was made that the explanatory letter

and the donation be sent to Mr Hunter. After discussion, both the

motion and amendment were put to the

that, on the solicitation or recommen

dation of some comrades, he had re

tain the Organizer's action, after di-

tion to accept was put and lost. A

motion that the comrades who advise

the Organizer regarding the matter be

At the meeting of the Executiv

Committee on Nov. 13. Comrade Kelly

matter of the school or lecture course

Comrade Hillquit had promised to fur

coming. A motion that comrade

likely to take part in the matter be in vited to confer with the Executive

Committee at its next meeting was

carried. On the matter of the monthly

eaflets, referred from General Com

mittee, a motion was made and carried

that the Weeks' leastet now on hand

leaflet, written in more popular style

should be issued; and another dealing with the situation after the result of

the official canvass is known. Com

rade Spindler, on instructions from the West Side Agitation District, desired

that a recommendation be made to the General Committee that on members

offering their resignation their assem

bly districts should be notified before action is taken. A motion to endorse

Ben Hanford, who was compelled t

the state of his health and returned to

New York in September to undergo surgical treatment in the Sydenhau

Hospital, has rapidly recovered and is

At the Verein für Volksbildung, La

bor Lycenm, 64 E. Fourth street, this Sunday evening, Nov. 26, Dr. Guttman will discuss a very vital scientific

question in German. His lecture will be followed by a first-class entertain-

ment. The comrades are requested to

come promptly so that the lecture car

The Socialist Literary Society he

succeeded in securing Jack London

the famous author and Socialist of California, for a lecture in New York under its auspices. The date is not yet fixed but the lecture will be given

in Cooper Union or Carnegte Hall. The society has already hold three very

successful lectures this season and has

arranged an interesting course with the best speakers. Every Thursday evening Prof. Newman of the City

College gives lectures on the various dramas of Shakespeare. About 2,000 books have been added to the library

and the best magazines and paper can be perused in the free reading room. Visitors are especially welcome at the rooms of the society, 237 E.

Broadway and sympathizers are cor-dially invited to join and assist in the work. Admission to the lectures on Sunday and Thursday evenings is

now practically well again

begin at 8 o'clock sharp.

the recommendation was carried.

in the chair, the Organizer reporte

censured, was made but not discus

cussion, was carried. Secretary wards tendered his resignation. A

turned the donation. A motio

all Socialist votes cast shall be he

the people's will in the rec

At the last meeting of the 18th and 20th A. D. it was decided to drop the plan of holding lectures this season and dispose of the money for same b donations; \$25 was denated to "Daily Call" and \$10 to the Rus of the working class, in all civilised countries the Socialists stand unflinchingly for the honest and untramelled expression of the people's will at the ballot box. To suppress and to falsify, the will of the people, as shown in peaceful casting of votes, is the worst forms of treasen under democratic forms of government, and a direct justification of resort to force. The interests of the working class demand movement. The branch will hold at entertainment and ball on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, at the Labor Ly ceum, 64 E. Fourth street; tickets, ter cents. One application for was accepted. It was decided to pay \$6.50 to the boys who helped in dis tributing literature from house

The 24th A. D. held a well attended the preservation of peaceful and order-ly methods in public affairs, as long as the capitalistic tactics will permit. meeting last Monday at its headquar-ters, 925 First avenue, Comrade Nic laus acting as chairman. After the various bills were passed on and the reports of committees heard, the mat-ter of National Referendum B, 1905, mittee of Local New York, Socialist Party, herewith authorizes a commit-tee of three, consisting of Comrades Slobodin, Hillquit and Malkiel, to repwas taken up. The vote will be taken at the next meeting of the district of Dec. 4, as the members are going to attend the general party meeting Sat urday, Nov. 25. It was decided to hold ix monthly lectures on Socialism, on the third Monday of each month. The speakers' class of the Harlen

Socialist Club was organized last Sunday afternoon at the rooms of the club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty, fifth street. Comrade Welnecke was elected chairman and J. C. Frost as instructor and secretary. A course to consist of 20 lectures was outlined, including instruction and practise in correct breathing, voice culture, atti-tude and gesture, logical thinking grammatical usage planning of speech es, impromptu and extemp ing, Socialist lecturing and debate The first lesson in the course will be given Sunday, Dec. 3, 3 p. m. A pre-liminary meeting of those wishing to liminary meeting of those wishing to join the class will be held Sunday, Nov. 26, 3 p. m., at 250 W. One Hun dred and Twenty-fifth street. Mem ership is open to all. For furthe information, address J. C. Frost, 146 W. One Hundred and Third street, care of Cassidy.

\[ \hat{\lambda} \] jbint meeting of the Working-

men's Co-operative Publishing Asso-ciation and the New York and Brooklyn Daily Call Conferences will be held Thursday, Nov. 23, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, to dis cuss plans for raising money for the Daily Call" Dr. Anna Ingerman left for Russia last Tuesday.

BROOKLYN.

Courtenay Lemon will lecture on Do We Need the Capitalist? at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, this Sunday evening, Nov. 26. Gaylord Wilshire will lecture on The

Mutative Theory of Sociology at 315 Washington street, Sunday evening.

The regular meeting of the 16th and Br. 1 of the 18th A. D. will be held Sunday, Nov. 26, 2:30 p. m., at 1898 Fulton street. Comrades should return retary as soon as possible. have arranged to run a "barn dance on Thanksgiving Day at Maushardt's

that in regard to finances that we shall be able to pay our debts but have no considerable balance on hand. In the The Young People's Socialist Club Hall, Hamburg avenue and Harmon street. Refreshments and a turkey dinner will be served. The inter readily seen by the following dona-tions: \$10 to the 19th A. D., \$10 to ty Committee, \$25 to the Russian revo lutionists. The club has a very inter esting social program for Any one desiring to join may call at the Brooklyn Labor Lycen Willoughby avenue, any Thursday evening or obtain application blank from any member.

#### QUEENS.

The boro meeting will be held Sun day, Dec. 3, 2:30 p. m. sharp at Kilian's Union Athletic House, near Van Wyck avenue, Jamaica. The Campaign Committee will give its report on the late campaign. Mine host Kiliau promises to prepare a hasenpfeffer that will tickle the palates of the com-

Now is about as good a time as any to subscribe for The Worker. Fifty cents per annum.

A Socialist paper carefully read is the best safeguard against political mistakes on the part of the working-

The Japanese army is home an seven hundred thousand men are out of employment. The "hero" gets about the same deal everywhere from capitalism.

It took General Trepoff some little time to discover that the question of the distribution of wealth could no be settled by a distribution of lead "Rifle diet" may go in America, bu it is getting played out in Russia. "It is the business of the church

to cry out against graft." says a prominent minister at a recent conference But how about rejecting the "tainted money contributed by grafters? Well it has been decided that that is not No doubt the hunt after Murphy's

absconding repeater, Mr. Krup, will be quite as fierce and relentless as the man Kelly. It's too bad that some of those lif insurance patriots have to refund what

they expended in saving the country but then republics are notoriously un grateful as everybody knows. And now Tom Lawson wants the

banks investigated. Does he think Mr Hyde too young and inexperienced to furnish "sensations" up to the usual standard?

A lady reformer says the rich don't have children because they can't af-ford it, having to pay so much in taxes to support the children of the thought-less poor. That fully explains the abundance of Japanese pugs and French poodles in the homes of unfortunate rich, those little pets ing cheaper than children.

## **BOOKS FOR** STUDENTS.

If you wish to make a real study of socialism, so as to understand it for rourself and not merely take its con-lusions at second hand, you will find the following list of books useful as The Economies of Socialism.

By H. M. Hyndman. Perhaps the est summary of Marx' economic teachings yet published in English

The People's Marx.

Cloth, \$1.20

By Gabriel Deville, Translated by Robert Rives LaMonte. An abridge-ment and popularization of "Capital." Cloth. \$1.50. Principles of Scientific Socialism.

nent of the main outlines of Socialist theory. Cloth, \$1; paper, 35c. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. By Emile Vandervelde. Translated by Charles H. Kerr. An argument for

By Charles H. Vail. A popular treat-

Socialism, based on an analysis of capitalist tendencies. Cloth, 50c. The Communist Manifesto.

By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. Written at the beginning of the model Socialist movement, it has stood the est of sixty years and remains a classic. Paper, 10c. With Lieb-knecht's "No Compromise," in one knecht's "No Con volume, cloth, 50c. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.

By Frederick Engels. This, like the "Manifesto," is a book that every thore Socialist must know; it will repay many readings. Cloth, 50c. The Social Revolution.

By Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. M. and May Wood Simons. A re-cent work, not to be appreciated ex-cept by those who have read some of the above. Cloth, 50c. Socialism and Anarchism,
By George Plechanoff. This booklet
does more than show the difference be-

tween the two movements; it gives the

careful reader a clear view of the es-

The History of Socialism By Thomas Kirkup. Tho the writer is not a Socialist, he is generally fair and judicious. Cloth, \$2.

French and German Socialism. By Richard T. Ely. In some re-spects a valuable supplement to the foregoing. Cloth, 75c.

Socialism and the Social Movement In the Ninteenth Century.

By Werner Sombart. A brief but very useful survey of the movement.

Cloth, \$1.

German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle. By W. H. Dawson. Much more than life of Lassalle, it is the history of

the beginnings of Socialism in Germany. Cloth, \$1. The History of Socialism in the United

States. By Morris Hillault, Every American Socialist should know how the movement has come to be what it is. This book fills the need. Cloth, \$1.50.

The Origin of the Family, Private

Property, and the State. By Frederick Engels, Should be read in connection with Lafargue. Cloth, Mass and Class.

By W. J. Ghent. A good up-to-date opularization of the Socialist theory, philosophically explained by Engels.

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