NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1905.

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More Anti-Picketing Decisions.

Many Recent Court Rulings Prohibiting Workingmen From Trying to Persuade Scabs to

Quit Work.

Closely following the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the state of Washington and of Judge Smith of the Appelate Court in Chicago against the Franklin Press Feeders, comes the report of the anti-picketing ruling of the United States Circuit (Court for the Southern District of Lows Court for the Southern District of Iowa in the case of the Atchison, Topeka & anta Fé Rallway Company against Gee and others. The Archison case, which was actually decided shortly before that of the Seattle cooks and walters, condemns with even greater severity than in the Seattle case the practice of picketing by strikers.

practice of picketing by strikers.

The opinion of District Judgo
McPherson is a brief for the scab.
After stating as axiomatic the proposiright to discharge their employees have the legal right to strike and organize at pleasure and that the employers have the legal right to discharge their employees and hire new hands, Judge McPherson ex

presses himself as follows:
"THERE IS AND CAN BE NO
SUCH THING AS PEACEFUL
PICKETING, any more than there can be chaste vulgarity or peaceful mob-bing or lawful lynching. * * The argu-ment seems to be that anything short of physical violence is lawful... * * The test of manhood, and the rights of man or property, is not to be measure by braggarts or bullies, or aulgarity, or prefaulty, and the saloons must not be the place where supposed rights are to be decreed, as the evidence in thi se shows has been attempted many men out on the strike are peaceable and law abiding men who recognize all that I have said and who have sought and obtained honorable employment some in other lines of employ ing about engaged in the so-called picketing by which they mean to harass, provoke and intimidate those who prefer work to idleness and those who prefer the shop to the doggeries. This is done by some who give their time to intimidating hotel and boarding house keepers for boarding the workingmen. Such lawbreaking is to the great injury of the workingmen and of the company, and such lawbreaking must be broken up, else our laws are without force and our courts and all in authority serve us useful

The unjudicial tone of this decision is notable. In deciding a case between two capitalists no judge would allow himself to use such language and in dulge in such insinuations against one of the parties. But this was a case between common workingmen and in-fluential employers, and His Honor felt himself quite free to talk in the tone proper to paid counsel for the bossess To justify his ruling, he must blacken the reputation of the strikers, and he did not hesitate to do so, at whatever

Mandell, in the Wayne Circuit Cour to-day, made permanent the temporary injunction secured several weeks ago by the Detroit Employing Printers ssociation, restraining members of Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 from interfering with their b boycott or otherwise, and attempting persuade non-union men to leave ASKED FOR IN A CROSS BILL BY THE UNION.-New York Evening

AMERICAN AID FOR

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Secretary J. J. Friedland and Treasurer 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 is

Arbeiter Ring, Brooklyn, per Abron evitch, \$10; C. A. Bahcock, San Diego, Cal., \$10; coll. by Mrs. Arnoid, \$1,31; E. Elberien, \$5; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 37, \$20; Local St. Louis, S. P., per Otto Kämmerer, \$50; Th. Mulloy, Bridge-port, Conn., \$1; Dr. Holt, Roslindale, Mass., \$1; Local Bisbee, Ariz., S. P., per Barnes, \$16.25; T. J. Lloyd, \$5; John Evans, Massillon, O., \$2.50; Fifth Ward Br., Local Rochester, per Vilehr, \$10; John Tomasi, \$5; John Abeles, Sea Cliff, \$2.50; Dr. Leo Caplan, St. Louis, \$10; R. S. Price, Houston, Tex., \$3; previously acknowledged, \$4,591.77; total to Dec. 4 \$4,744.33.

Local St. Louis has so far contrib uted \$105.37

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to Dr. S. Ingerman, Treasurer, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New

THE SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION.

A great spirit is breathing upon the orld, portending wondrous things, and sorid, portending wondrous things, and deep is calling unto deep in the souls of men. Men and women thrusus the world are catching the spirit of revolution. They are no longer content that little ones shall starve in a world of wealth and splendor; and "bey are getting ready to throw away thele lives with a song on their lips that such things shall not be. The word has been spoken. The flat has gone forth. The Socialist spirit blocks the wheels of war, and the tyrant quakes lest in this, new time the solder shall refuse to do his will. the soldier shall refuse to do his Franklin H. Wentworth

LAW VS. LABOR. GREAT RUSSIAN MASS MEETING.

Splendid Demonstration Held in Arlington Hall.

The Hall Filled and Hundreds Stand ing. While Fleidman, Lee, Caban, Hanford, and Jonas Speak for Inter national Solidarity - "Arm the Rus sian Revolutionists," the Watch word.

The mass meeting held in Arlington Hall last Monday evening, under the auspices of the Socialist Party, to aid the Russian revolution, was a com-plete success. The hall was crowded hundreds of persons standing, and nearly all stayed to the close.

Sol Fieldman called the meeting to

order and in a few impressive words struck the keynote—sympathy with our Russian brothers, determination to aid them in their great fight, and assurance that victory there and all over the world is assured. Especially did he call attention to the glad tidings that the army and navy, the main reliance of tyranny, are now rapidly coming over to the people's side. then introduced Algernon Lee as the hairman for the evening.

"All Cossack or All Republican."

Morris Hillquit, who was to have spoken, being prevented by stekness from attending. Comrade Lee spoke at somewhat greater length than is usually expected of a chairman. He recalled Napoleon's prediction, made in 1812, that "Within a century Europe would be all Cossack or all republican." That prediction has been much ridiculed, but it was not far from the truth. Ever since Waterloo Tsarism has dominated all Europe, has been "the backbone of reaction", has "the backbone of reaction", has strengthened the hands of all the oppressors, and has helped to crush every upward movement of the work-ing class—in 1830, in 1848, in 1871, in Germany, in Austria and Hungary, in France and in Italy, as well as within France and in Italy, as well as the Tsar's domains. In a sense Europe has been "all Cossack", but now the day seems almost at hand when Eu-rope will be all republican. The over-throw of the autocracy at St. Petersburg will give opportunity and inspir ation to the movement of the work-ing class all over the continent. How great and how wide-spread may be the effects of this movement it would be rash to guess; but so much was sure—our Russian comrades are not fighting their own battle alone, but they attack the greatest historic enemy

of mankind. The speaker dwelt on the wonderful achievements of the Russian revoluachievements of the Muellast thirty tionary movement thru the last thirty years, the gigantic obstacles it had verceme, the terrific persecutions it had endured, the unparalleled heroisp it had exhibited, and its indomitable patience and courage thru what seem-ed to every outsider a hopeless fight. The admiration we owed to the Russian revolutionists was matched only by our horror at the atrocities of the ruling powers, culminating within the last few weeks in deliberately planned massacres on so vast a scale and so cruel and perfidious as to throw into the shade all the crimes of rulers in past history. But we were not here to mourn our losses alone. The great thing was to prevent the recurrer of such horrors. We in America could help, we must do our part, and that was the purpose of this meeting.

Cahan's Address.

Abe Cahan, editor of the "Daily For ward", spoke next in the Yiddish tongue. He described and analyzed the "pogroms", showing how the gov erning powers had taken advantage THE UNION SEEKING TO HAVE
THE EMPLOYERS ENJOINED the ignorance of the mujiks to turn them against their would be liberators. a two-fold creature—the one-half of him honest and kind and generous, the other half wild and brutal. This double character was the result of the pecul iar conditions of Russian society, con bining oriental and medieval barbar bining oriental and medleval barbar-ism with the highest civilization, as it does. These same people whose brutal nature had been aroused by the police and the priests and used to do the in-famous work of the autocracy, would, under the free institutions that are at hand, develop splendid virtues and be worthy of the sacrifices that had been

Comrade Cahan reminded his audi ence that there were "hooligans" in ence that there were "hooligans" in America as well as in Russia. The rul-ing and robbing class in every land was a class of hooligans. Let the oc-casion come and it would commit any stroctites to maintain its power. The question was, therefore, an interna-tional one and the only force that could solve the problem and put down hooliganism was the Socialist move ment of the working class of the world. We in America must aid our Russian comrades directly, but we must not forget also to work for So-

Ben Hanford says; "Arm

the Russian Comrades !" Benjamin Hanford was next introduced. His address was short and full of fire. He wasted no time in general denunciation, but in terse and unmisdenunciation, but in terse and business takable language impressed it on his hearers' minds that our one great duty now, with reference to the Russian movement, was to put arms into our translations of the state o comrades' hands. Tyrants understan tomades hands. Ayrams understand nothing but force. The only good tsar is a dead tsar. For generations blood has been flowing in Russia—the workers' blood; but now the change is coming—there will be a death-roll on the other side.

While Hanford was speaking the baskets were passed around, and amid the jingling of the coins the speaker urged generous contribution. "It takes very little money to provide a re-

volver," he said, "and still less for a sian eyents, the Austrian and Hun-bomb. You can walk home from this garian workers had raised their de-meeting. You can get along without mand for universal suffrage in such Tear or some of his agents. Our com-rades over there are ready to give their lives, but we must not let them give their lives in vain. Those brave men and women are fighting for us. They are face to face with our foes. The least we can do is to help arm them

They May Yet Help Us.

for the fight."

"Don't forget," he continued, "that they are fighting for the republic over there—not the sort of capitalist repub-lic we have, but the Socialist Republic. I believe they will succeed. It may well be that, a few years from now, we in America will be fighting for our lives and our comrades of Free Russia will be sending money to help us. Do your duty to-night, comrades. And do your duty every day from now on, every day, helping the Socialist novement in Russia and building up the Socialist movement here in America as well. Remember Lattimer and estead and the Bull Pen, and work for Socialism and freedom for all

Jonas Speaks for International Action. The last speaker was Alexander showed by practical example how im-

breakfast to-morrow. It's worth while an emphatic manner that the govern-fasting a few hours, when you have ments, warned by the tottering of the the chance to rid the world of the Russian autocracy, had been compelled to listen. A few days ago 200,000 workingmen had marched thru the workingmen streets of Vienna and gathered in front of the parliament building to present their living petition—and the government was compelled to promis universal suffrage for fear of actua revolution. In Hungary the same thing was going on. In Germany the Social Democrats, 3,000,000 strong bad served notice on the government that Buy attempt at reaction would be met by the general political strike-which of course, would mean revolution. Every government in Europe was watching the Russian revolution in fear and trembling, and everywhere the workers were coming to its sup-port—let not the Americans, with al the advantages they enjoy, be back-ward in the work.

The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Russian revolu

tion and three for the international Socialist movement. The collection amounted to \$112.

When the poverty of the East Side working people and the constant demands that are being made upon them these days are taken into considera-tion, this was a splendid response to the call. The one unsatisfactory thing about the meeting was that the upportant the success of the movement town comrades were not there in any-in Russia was to the proletariat in thing like such numbers as they should other countries. Inspired by the Rus-

FOOTBALL AS A TRAINING FOR LIFE.

There have always been Philistines in the outside world who, looking at the question from a utilitarian and unacademic standpoint, have made fun of it or called it brutal. Some fond parents have objected to having their sons maimed or killed for the greater glory of the college. An occasional professor has ventured to complain that it interfered with studies. Such protests as these, of course, could be disregarded, but this year even coaches who derive their living from the game, and college presidents, who have depended upon it for their best advertising, are beginning to talk of abolishing it.

Many of the attacks now being made upon football are so obviously unjust and exaggerated, and based upon such misapprehension of the purposes of the game, that in all fairness it is desirable to call attention to what can be said in its defense. The friends of the game have always insisted upon its value as a training for life. Since this is the avowed aim of the formal college course as proclaimed by the presidents in catalogs and commence ment addresses, it is obvious that if this can be accomplished with greater success on the gridiron than in the classroom, it does not matter how much the latter is replaced by the former. This argument has not, how-ever, had its due effect upon the op-ponents of the game because its adin showing just how football gives the preparation most needed to meet the conditions of modern life. This de-ficiency we now propose to supply. About its physical beneats it is un-

necessary to speak. After making all allowance for those whose injuries in the game prove to be permanent, those who get Bright's disease from the pro-tein diet of the training table, and those whose sedentary occupations in after years do not enable them to keep in healthy condition their abnormal mus-cular system, it is undeniable that the rest of the players, undoubtedly a ma-jority of the whole number, have ac-quired a physical development which they could have obtained in no other they could nave obtained in no other way except by some other form of ex-ercise. We shall therefore turn our attention to the mental and moral ef-fects, which are of the greater import-ance in that they are shared by the

spectators as well. First of these is the cultivation of ence to the sufferings of other A certain degree of hardness of heart is necessary for success in the increasingly intense struggle for ex-istence. Ruthlessness is the chief attribute of the superman, and his progenitors have already appeared upon the earth. The captain of industry knows that each new undertaking involves a sacrifice of many lives, but he must not allow that to deter him. Our railroads kill some 12,000 persons a year, and this cannot be avoided, except by the sacrifice of some of the profits. If we stopped to sympathize every time we saw some one run over by an automobile or a trolley car we should be late to church or theater. Such vestigial squeamishness as we have inherited may be most easily extirpated by a season spent on the grandstands, where the mildest maiden soon learns to turn down her thumb like any vestal virgin in the Coliseum. It is not true, as charged by the ene-mies of football, that deliberate cruel-

is common. On the contrary, al-st all the players much prefer not to kill or to seriously injure their op-ponents if it is possible to win the Second, among the advantages of football is learning how to combine against an individual. The team play by which the weakest man on the other side can be downed by a concerted attack of half a dosen of the strongest is the best possible training in trust methods. The secret signals correspond to the telegraphic code in trust methods. The secret aignals correspond to the telegraphic code books of the corporations, and the principle and tactics are substantially those, which have proved so advantageous in modern business. The code of the due, man to man, is antiquated. The commercial world has acted up to

Criticism of football is no new thing, | our national motto, E pluribus unum and has added to it et plures contra

A third lesson the football player learns is a self-sacrificing devotion to an irrational ideal. It is on the face of it absurd that such efforts should be made to get a pigskin between the poles, but it is not more irrational than many of the aims for which men and women strive in post-graduate life. Rank, titles, decorations, applause, trophies, badges, flags, formulas, hypotheses, platforms, creeds, rituals, fashions, statues, tombstones—all such things for which we sacrifice ourselves and others have in them much of the symbolic, the sentimental and the fictitious.

Fourth, there is the cultivation of the spirit of blind partizanship. The young man hesitates in the choice of a college between several apparently equally good, but once in he feels very differently about it. He has nothing but cheers for his own college and jeers for all the others. The interclass and intercollegiate contests are excellent drill for that combination of loyalty and intolerance which is one of the pillars of our present civiliza-tion. Without it party lines would be bliterated, eccelsiastical sects would fuse, social castes would dissolve and

wars would cease.

Fifth, the gambling, which is an inmost course. This is a commercial age, in the sooner a boy learns that an opin-ion is not respected unless it is backed by money the better. One who learns by money the better. One who learns

monplace industry.

Sixth, additional training in the methods of the higher finance is obtained in the handling of football funds. To collect \$20,000 or \$40,000. most rigid of all forms of so objects for which a tenth of the sum would be sufficient, and to make both ends meet with a creditable balance

company. ssential superiority of the amateur.

Eighth, the disregard for the authority of the umpire, developed in both players and spectators, will be found very useful to those who enter the higher walks of life in politics and commerce. The players learn by experience how easy and how profitable it is to dedge the umpire, and deceive their opponents, while the spectators learn how powerless is a single manclothed in a little brief authority—against the clamer of a mob. This is

evitable concomitant of football, is so similar to the operations of the stock exchange that proficiency in it is almost equivalent to a business college in his youth how delightful it is to get money out of other people without earning it will never forget it. The joy of high hazard and chance fortune tive to rise above the level of com

in part by per capita assessments upor unwilling students, enforced by the trol, college spirit; to expend this on sheet at the end of the season, quali-fies a man for lucrative positions, like that of president of a life insurance

igainst professionalism has cultivated a nice sense of class distinctions hitherto lacking in America. Boys are learning that it is wrong to run a race for a gold medal stamped by the United States Mint. We are Deglining to feel about it here as they do in England—that to do anything for money is essentially degrading. The Rocky Mountain do anything for money is essentially degrading. The Rocky Mountain ranchman thinks it wrong to shoot a deer for fun; he only kills one when he is out of meat. The gentleman hunter holds the reverse principle equally strongly, and, as is usually the case, each despises the other on account of his different code of ethics. Now that we are represent the case is the case of the case. Now that we are growing a leisure class it is well to have our youth trained in the aristocratic ethics of the

Eighth, the disregard for the authoragainst the clamor of a mob. This is invaluable training for the heads of corporations in the intimidation of

TIDE OF PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION RISES AND SPREADS. Inspired by the Splendid Deeds of Their Russian

Comrades, the Austrian and Hungarian Workingmen Wring the Promise of Universal Suffrage from Their Governments—German Socialists Warn the Kaiser-Even England Awakes-London's Unemployed Hoot a Royal Princess, and Podsnappery Stands Aghast.

spreading fast.

"Out of the East comes light," wrote German revolutionary poet of 1848, with the future of Russia in mind. His word is being made good, for the great movement in Russia is now being reflected in similar the lessor agitation in the rest of Europe.

In Austria and in Hungary the work ing people, organized and inspired by the Socialist Party, have compelled their governments to promise universal suffrage. The governments will break those promises if they dare, of course. But the Austrian and Hungarian proletariat are in no mood longer to endure such trickery as they have met in the past, with the example that is now being set for them by their neighbors in Russia.

In Cornery the last congress of the Social Democratic Party made its declarations in a more aggressively revolutionary tone than has been heard there for many years. Our Saxon comrades are vigorously agitating for universal suffrage, and the Kalser and his counsellors will think twice before they try to intervene to save the Tsar-as they would so well

As for Russia itself, the very fact hat we have received almost no direct news for a week shows that the movement has reached a critical stage. The Socialist papers, formerly printed in secret or published abroad and smuggled in, are coming out in the capital, in defiance of the consorship. Hardly is one meeting in the army or mayy suppressed before two or three others arise. Even the palace guards are not to be trusted. General armed

revolt is at hand, we are to'd. The higgardly concessions granted on Withe's advice satisfy nobody, and the violence and treachery of his colleague Trepor only stir the workingmen and easants to more profound dissatis- struction may result,

The tide of revolution is rising and , faction. The Tsar and his family, it is reported, are in readiness to fly the country at an hour's notice, as many of the great landlords and manufacturers have already done.

Best of all, even England is awakening. The English working people, by their age-long submission to poverty and misrule, have given the world reason to think that revolution in that land was utterly impossible.

But the events of the last fortnight have startled British respectability. The unemployed agitation, well directed by the Socialist organizations, has assumed greater proportions than any popular movement in England since the days of the Chartists.

It is a proverb that "Your Englishman does love a lord". But last week the unemployed in London hissed and hooted a royal princess as she went thru the sanctimonious farce of dedicating a paltry charity. Such a thing was undreamed of before. It is portentous.

We print below the greater part of an article on the subject in last Sunday's "Times", which, while not altogether accurate in its reference to the Trafalgar Square "riots" of a dozen or more years ago, is worth reading for its presentation of the present prob-I n and the utter callousness or stu pidity of the ruling class. So far, the agitation in this extreme

form has not touched the United States. But it may at any moment Here, too, are all the elements for a great upheaval-wide-spread poverty, almost universal discontent, growing class consciousness on both sides. A great strike of coal miners such as we had in 1902 or a capitalist crime like that of Colorado in 1904 might easily precipitate the crisis. In such an event, let the Socialist Party be pre pared to do its part, that positive prog-

London's Unemployed Demonstration.

A new problem has arisen in Eng- | numberless funds, but it has been land, a problem graver than any ques-tion of foreign affairs, more moment ous than any disputed imperial policy. It is the problem of the poor of Lon-

The shame of London is hidden. It in the quarters never visited by the well-to-do that it has its habitation the British Islands, with strongly marked characteristics, with alien features and habits. It is a race stunted The skeleton has existed in the close for scores, hundreds of years, but the door has been locked, the horror

It is veiled no longer. Once, a dozen years ago, the poer of London broke their bounds. They marched, thousands strong, to the West End, and they swept the police away like chaff before the wind. Shop after shop was looted. Plate glass windows were smashed and gold and jewels seized. A whole thorofare was wrecked before law and order ob tained the upper hand. The outbreak was soon over, but in a couple of hours the forces which had hitherto been suc cessfully suppressed had given London time to recover.

But at length it succeeded in stiffing its fears. The British Public has read of outbreaks in other countries, or riots in Russia, of Socialism's stride in Germany, of revolts on the part of famine-stricken peasants in Italy and Spain. It has read of all these things in its semewhat Pecksniffian morning newspapers and has thanked God that England is not as other countries are. It has remembered the West End riot, but has regarded it as a warning, not of the power of the Submerged, but of the necessity of possessing an efficient police force. The chief re-sult of it was, not legislation to de-crease the misery in the East End, not earnest inquiry as to what was wrong in the British economic system, but the resignation of a quite harmless, conscientious and hard-working Police And now the British Public is fright

ened again; terribly frightened. The police force of London is more efficient than ever before; the trade of England than ever before; the trade of England is more prosperous—according to the official returns—than for many years; the country is at peace, and its statesmen have so arranged things that it is stronger internationally than at any time in a dozen lustrums. And the red flag is being seen in the streets of the capital; the "Marselliaise" is being sung there, for the first time in its history.

against the clamor of a mob. This is invaluable training for the heads of corporations in the intimidation of public officials who try to interfere on those occasions when they take the law into their own hands.

The spectre has grown so big that it can no longer be concealed. Thoughting being the popie have been warning the others of its existence for scores of years. Poets have written of the tragedies of the irridges and of the East End, philipations of the occupation of their parents. Football is the epitome of our competitive commonwealth, the real antional game, the symbol of our civilisation, the rehearsal of the drama of life, and it is very irritional to object to the students pyscising in miniature the game they will afterward play in sarrest.—The Independent.

The spectre has grown so big that it can all don't care particularly what has caused their misery. They only know they can find no one to employ them, and that in consequence they and their families have to go without food or apply to the Boards of Guardians for religious their money, the Kyrle Society.

They have been suffering to on't know can all don't care particularly what has family the composition of their particularly what has family the composition of their particularly what has family the composition of the care particularly what has caused their misery. They only know they can find no one to employ them, and that in consequence they and their families have to go without food or apply to the Boards of Guardians for religious their money, the Kyrle Society they began to murmur-collectively. The murmurings have been suffering don't know can all don't care particularly what has caused their misery. They only know they can find no one to employ them, and that in consequence they and their families have to go without food or apply to the Boards of Guardians for religious their money, the Kyrle Society the particularly what has family the composition of their particularly what has family the composition of the can do don't care particularly

acknowledgment in the papers), but i has been screnly oblivious of the growth of the evil, an evil that now threatens to become a disaster. There has been evolved in London

race distinct, unlike any other race in in size, sallow-complexioned, dark haired. Its moral sense is blunted, its mentality is low. It has even evolved a speech of its own, and a denizen of the East End now uses a dialect as distinct as an inhabitant of the Highlands or of Yorkshire.

These are the people who smash the lewelers' windows a dozen years ago. Perhaps, were they only to be reckoned with, the British Public would be justified in its complacent optimism, for the East Ender is a pitiful creature, without initiative and without even the courage of the Paris outbreak in the West End was simply the seizing of an opportunity provided by a great mass meeting, a brief flar ing up of mob violence, which, as soon as the police could collect in sufficient numbers, was easily suppressed.

But masses, even of the most cov ardly units, are always formidable, and with leaders and a leavening of courageous men an army of poor-spir ited human beings can become terri ble. This is the condition that confronts the citizens of London. The East Enders, the Submerged Tenth, the people who constitute the chronic unemployed, have found leaders and they have found allies. The leader are the Anarchists and Socialists; the allies are the thousands of workmen who are not chronically unemployed. to find work. While many of the great manufac

turing cities of England are now as prosperous as they have ever been, the conditions in other cities and in the capital were hardly ever, perhap never, worse, and unless all signs fall there will be before the winter is over actual famine for a large proportion of the inhabitants of the metropolis. or the inhabitants of the metropolis. All sorts of theories are advanced to account for this state of things. Mr. Chamberlain says it is free trade. The Anti-Imperialists say it is the colonies. Some of the politicians declare it is the immigration of destitute Jews. The

ASSES ARE BECOMING MORE, of them, the eldest girl, who is beginn DEFIANT.

Four days ago KING EDWARD'S ELDEST DAUGHTER WAS HOOT-ED ON THE STREETS of London as she was opening the tents provided by the King and Queen to shelter the

"CURSE THEIR CHARITY!" cried people.

It is a long time since a member of the royal family has been insulted in England, and this incident must be causing much searching of heart among those who have regarded the present bad time of London's poor as similar to previous bad times, when Mansion House Fund and a Royal similar to previous bad times Commission seemed to provide all the alleviation necessary.

The inevitable Royal Commission

as, of course, already been appointed. If Westminster Abbey and Windsor Castle were to be blown up a number would be instructed to meet once a week, examine witnesses, and prepare report. But it would seem as the the present Royal Committee would work with even less hope than else is needed than an "inquiry into the workings of the poor law", which is appointed. It is not the paupers who are crying for help now, or at least it is not they whose cries are so persistent. It is the decent workingnen, the men who have learned trades, to whom the word home mean omething, who apply for charity only as the last resource-it is these who are now suffering so terribly.

How terribly may be judged from a newspaper man by one of the mission aries attached to the London police signs of hard times in countless ways -the pawning of the decent clothes. or the tools, the plea for credit at the shop, the tale of the arrears of rent growing alarmingly week by week, the reports of school attendance officers, and, perhaps, at length the hungerdriven theft of a bit of food that brings the erstwhile honest and respectable man into court.

Mr. Massey is the missionary at the Worship Street Police Court. In the statement referred to be said that in his list of recent applicants for assistmany instances from men posse of considerable technical skill.

Here, for example, he said, is one-th but he has not had a job since last Christ

thing. He came to us to help him from the Montagu Williams Fund to get

boots, without which the little ones could not have gone to not have gone to school. I have here another polisher, who has four children, and that poor fellow has not been able to get work for eight months.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

earn enough to buy at least plain fare, by going out as a charwoman. As an illustration of the falling off of

widow, with a young family to sup-port, who had not had a full day's work as a charwoman for thirteen

weeks. Here, said Mr. Massey, is a boot finisher, who would not, perhaps, be equal to the very highest class of his trade, but is none the less an industrious, careful man, and for four months he has been unable to find a job, while his five children are well-nigh tarving. Here is a builder's laborer, with four little ones to maintain, one of whom, as a result of misery and privation, is now in a hospital. Another laborer has had one day's work is six months; and there is n painter who in nine weeks has earned

And so the dreary record went on.

Queen Alexandra, with a ger

he can. But what can be done? 'At best, as every one admits, CHARITY IS THE MEREST PALLIATIVE AND SOME-

TIMES ACTUALLY HARMFUL, OF, A REAL REMEDY THERE AP-And in the meanwhile THE MUR-MURING OF THE PEOPLE GROWS.

THE STORY OF A WORKING GIRL.

Jack London writes in the San Fran- | for breakfast, bread and butter for cisco "Examiner" an extended review of "The Long Day", a book of experiences written by a New York working We invite those who imagine there is nothing wrong with the social system under which we live, to read the following extracts from London's

review. "Here is a true book. It is a hu man document. It contains the working out of a problem. Here is a young woman, clean and wholesome. thrown upon the world friendless in New York City. There is nobody to help her. She must depend upon her

"What will this young woman do? How will she go about it? What will of money between her and destitu tion, she found herself in a cheap

"The girl was eighteen years old and practically penniless. There was nothing abstract about her problem, nothing difficult of comprehension. First, she must work or starve. Second, she must find the kind of work upon which she would not starve, for there were many working in New York City who starved at the same

"In the ancient world, where men

ran naked, killed with their hands and drank blood from their enemies skulls, one worked for oneself. If he were hungry there was nothing be-tween him and work. He went into the forest and killed his meat, caught his fish, picked his berries, or scratched the ground in spare mo-ments and planted seed. But it is different in the mediary world. The different in the modern world. The modern world is cultured and civilized and very complex. , So complex is it that something interposes between work and the individual who wants work. An individual wants to work because he is hungry. But work is done by machinery, and machines do not grow on bushes. Machines are owned, and before the hungry individual can go to work he must get per-mission from the owner of a machine. "After all, the mere getting of work she did not find difficult. The trouble

lay in getting work the wage of which would keep her alive. Two dollars and a half a week was the wage of she had paid a dollar for her room this would leave her a dollar and a half with which to buy food, pay car fare, keep herself clothed, and have a good time.

"So she tried to find a machine the owner of which paid a better wage. In order to make her last several dollars hold she began to ill-treat her body by starving it.

"Bread and butter and black coffee

lunch, bread and butter for supper-this was my daily menu for the weeks that followed, varied on two occas by the purchase of a half-pint of mo-

"At last she was compelled to take what offered-\$3 a week, while learn-ing, in a paper-box factory.

"She was without money, and that night she slept in a police station. It was during this period that she learned what was to her the quintessence of poverty—the absolute im-possibility of personal cleanliness and of decent raiment. For remember, soft and tender reader, there are single blocks in New York City in which live five hundred bables, to say nothing of men and women, and in which there is not a single bath tub. And remember that dirt is degrada-

happen to her? This is the problem that was faced by the young woman who wrote 'The Long Day'. Homesick and lonely, with only a small sum of money between her and destiunight.

"Then the author got work in a steam laundry, shaking out the nap-kins and garments as they came from the steam wringer. Her wage was \$3.50 per week, while learning, \$4 when she had learned.

"It was the afternoon of the first day that the author had passed into who toil like beasts—the work trance. That night she came to herself walking along the sidewalk. 'I realized that I had just passed out of a trance—a trance superinduced by physical misery—a merciful sub-conscious condition of apathy, in which my soul as well as my body had taken refuge when torture grew unbearable." "And all this for \$3.50 per week, \$4

when she had become a skilled hand!
"And here ends 'The Long Day'. It
is a record of conditions of which we Americans can scarcely be proud. It is a record to be read by the ten thousand millionaires who live in New York City. It is a record to be read by every patriotic American who sings 'My Country,' The of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty', and who thinks that the United States the United States cannot be improved upon. And it is a record to be read by every person who is not a coward and who is unafraid to face the truth.

"And, having read the book, let every one ponder upon this: There is now, to-day, being utilized in the United States, 30,000,000 horse-power. Engineers compute each horse-power as equivalent to the work of eight men. Here is energy eight times greater than that possessed by the naked savage. Who will dare to say that the working girls of New York City, tens of thousands of them, are eight times more confortable and happy than the naked savage? And who will dare to say that at least they are as comfortable as the naked savage?"

-The receipt of a sample copy of The Worker is an invitation to subscribe.

while he is seven weeks in arrears with Another fact Mr. Massey proceeded to point out was the scarcity of work for women. Under ordinary conditions, if the man's earnings during the winter were uncertain or precarious, the wife could often pay the rent, and

such work, Mr. Massey mentioned a laborer, who for over nve months had been unable to obtain any regular work. The wife, a strong, hardworking woman, is only sure now of one day a week at the parish infirmary. Another case cited was that of a

has been out of work for ten weeks.

The man who cited these cases only saw an infinitesimally small fraction of the total sum of misery in London, and yet what he told was simply as an example of the stories he was hearing every hour.

subscription, has started a fund for the relief of the unemployed, and there is no doubt that money will pour in. The average Briton is by no means callous; only he does not see things unless they are very plain. Now that in various ways the appalling situa-tion in the East End has been brought to his notice he will doubtless do what

PEARS NO SIGN.

Address all business communications, and make memory orders, cheeks and drafts pay able to the Worker. Communications conting the editorial department advanced by the Worker Communication for the Communication for the Worker Communication for the W

Receipts are never sent to individual sub-riliers. Acknowledgment is: made by senging the number on the wrapper, the sek following receipt of money:

One or other of the Editors may be seen business at the office between a and it me of the between a new a new and it me on wednesdays and beautiful to the control of the much on Wednesdays and turdays.

Complaints about the business of efficient management of the paper, should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Social'st Consecutive Publishing Association, 185 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the new York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1501.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1000 (Presidential) 98.961 1002 (State and Congressious). 229.762 1006 (Presidential) 408.230



This week we neknowledge the n wipt of \$153.44 under "American Aid for Russian Revolution," besides the \$12 collected at Arlington Hall, That is lietter than the average for past weeks, but we wish the record could be doubled. The need is urgent, The only way to prevent such infamies as the recent massacres is to arm the revolutionists. Dvery dollar helps. Every dollar may save a life and bring a day nearer the downtail of Nicholas and his crew. Our German and Jewish comrades have contributed liberally. So have a few of the native Amerithe majority of the Aliferican-born party members in the country have not yet given anything directly to this cause. Come on, comrades; show that you can do now what French and Gorman and Polish lovers of liberty did for our forefathers, in 1776. We are better able to help the Russians now than they were to help us then, and the cause is an infinitely greater one. The price of a box of engure or a theater ticket will help materially.

MR. HEARST'S CONTEST.

We are asked why we do not join with Mr. Hearst in making a row about the nileged fraud in the recent election in New York City. We answer plainly: Because it is not our business. Our name is not Buttinsky.

That there was fraud in the election of 1905 we well believe. There was fraud in the election of 1904 and in that of 1903 and in all the elections before. The memory of man runnel not back to the time when the Democratic organization in New York City -and the Republican organization tion frauds.

Yes, we know it, we Socialists. We have been among the victims of those We knew It all along. We have never had the millions to hire el and compet a fair and full accounting of our vote. We have had to suffer in silence. . ..

And while Croker ruled, and thru the years of Murphy's rule until this year of grace 1905, when Mr. Hearst found himself personally interested voice against the frauds committed

annid stand for all their villatnies

five. Or ten.

The sooner you get us those 25,000 by Tammany? Not once. Not in a whisper, even Mr. Hearst was "regular" until 1905. He supported the Tammany tickets. He accepted nominations from Tam

many. And if Tammany chose to put Socialist votes into the waste-basket, Mr. Hearst was perfectly content. So king at the time. long as Croker and Murphy would

king at the time.

The question cunnot be answered just as it is put, because it does not represent the facts of the dewufull of serfdom just as they were. The eading of serfdom did not consist wholly nor even chiedy in the serfs potting of the barons' lands (the some of them did so), but rather in the changing of the tenure by which they occupied the lands. The expulsion of large humbers of the people from the lands was quite another matter, opposite is its effect, and much later. Also, politice of these changes took place so suickly that we can assign it to the reign of a single king. But now Mr Hearst's withers are wrung. He is no longer regular. He suffers from the reign of fraud that long supported, and he shrieks ye gods, how he does protest! He a all of a sudden, the champion of a free election and an bonest

atter is just this just these two that we can a single king.

The downfall of serfdom—that in the transformation of the mass of the cultivators from a condition in which they were bound to the soil, having a they were bound to the soil, having a contain. Wint, if Mr. Hearst was elected, w in to be seated. If Mr. McCleithe chair. But it isn't our fight, we have bound to the soil, having a hereditary right to the use of certain portions of land, and owed to their leave it to them.

Booond, our real hope is that Mr. Elearst will win. Understand well, into the condition of free tenants, payan was elected, we wish him to hold

that is not Mr. Hearst's hope. He spoke truly when he told his editor to say, months ago, that "Mr. Hearst does not wish to be Mayor of New York." Mr. Hearst does not now wish to be Mayor of New York. He wishes to be barely defeated. Better still, he wishes to be able to say that he was counted out. That is the best thing that could possibly happen to Mr. Hearst, with his ambitions and his peculiar methods. The best thing within the possibilities from ou point of view, as straight Socialists, would have been to have Mr. Hearst and his whole ticket clearly elected and put to the test. Could that have happened, Hearstism would have been dead within a year, as Dunnism is dead in Chicago to-day.

Unfortunately-or is it fortunately Who knows?-"L'homme propose, mais Dien dispose," We have to take things as they come.

So here's to Mr. Hearst; may be b ounted in as Mayor and clearly show the people what he isn't good for!

But, anyhow-the Socialist move ment is a young oak, not a mushroom. The oak sapling doesn't stop for a little stone in the way of its growth, nor for a grub that graws off a few of its first leaves. It can stand that. It will flourish when a thousand generations of grubs have died and rotted at its foot, and its roots will split and disintegrate the stones and draw nour sliment from their debris.

Control of railroad rates is inevit able, of course, but the control won't be in the hands of the fellows who

There is compensation in all things. Even if a few hundred working class children died last week of preventable diseases, we are glad to record the fact that the expensive surgical operation performed on Mrs. Oelrich's prize bull pup was in the highest degree successful

We are asked whether minors may be admitted to membership in the S cialist Party. The Natio tion of the party says that any resident of the United States, not less than eighteen years of age, without distin ion of sex, race, color, or, creed, who has severed his connection with all other political parties and who si to the principles of the party, shall be eligible to membership.

The attention of district secretaries and other correspondents is again called to the fact that if they delay. till the last moment in sending in anouncements and reports they take a large chance of not getting the matte published. We usually have only, one printer at work and there is a limit to the amount of matter that he can se on any one day. Matter reaching this office on Saturday or Monday is, accordingly, much more likely to be use which gets to us on Wednesday, the last day of our publication

Last week we printed an extrac from a letter (enclosing, nine suls), from Comrade Goebel, in which he said: "What is the matter with those reading The Worker? Do they ever ask anyone to subscribe? One m ined effort on the part of the reading the paper would give it 25,000 subscribers. Put it up to them to get that. He makes good. weak he sent in seven yearly find seven half-yearly subscriptions. Hardly a week in the year passes without

ils doing something. True, not every comrade can do as cell as Comrade Goebel does. He is born "hustler". Also he is "on the road". But it is making a pretry we say that, if he can send in thirty or forty subs a month, any other reader of The Worker ought to be able to get

How about YOU? Have you got us new subscriber during the month of November? Or October? Or September? If not, won't you make up your mind NOW, that the last month of 1905 shall not pass without your sending in AT LEAST ONE new subscrip-

tion for The Worker? ... Remember, if each of our pr subscribers would enlist one other this month, we could start the new year ery nearly on a self-supporting basis It will take 25,000 to make The Work-er pay expenses. One new sub added to each old one would mean about to eacl 22,000.

Remember also, each of you, that me of the others-many of them, in fact—will read this appeal and forget all about it an hour later. YOU must make up for the delinquents, if you can. So don't stop with one new sub. Make it two if you can. Or three. Or

individual subscriptions, the sooner we can improve the paper and make it more useful to the cause.

I wish you would let me know thru The Worker, writes a subscriber, what was the immediate cause of the serfs retting of the berone lands in England and who was

ing a stipulated rent in money-took place in England somewhat grad during the twelfth and thirt centuries and more rapidly dur-ing the fourteenth, and was virtually completed before the year 1400. In the earlier stages two tendencies were at work undermining the institution; many serfs ran away from their lords taking refuge in the towns, where the were protected (quite unlawfully, of course) and became artizans and gild members; at the same time, it often happened that a lord found himself in urgent need of ready money and voluntarily released his serfs from their feudal obligations, accepting an agreed money-rent instead. In the latter case which was the commoner one, the former serfs remained, of course, on the land. Two events in the four teenth century hastened and com-pleted this change—the Great Plague in 1348 (reign of Edward III) and the Peasants' Revolt in 1381 (Richard II). The plague, sweeping off a third of th population, and a still larger propor-tion of the poorer classes, created an abnormal situation in the labor market, causing a great increase of wages without a corresponding rise of price and also a reduction of rents. The revolt headed by John Ball, Wat Tyler others, was put down and cruelly punished, but it was practically suc cessful, nevertheless. The following century has been called "the Golden Age of the English Laborer," and of yeoman or tenant farmer as well. Relatively to the powers of proc as then developed, the wealth-pro-ducers of England were better off than ever before or since. The sixteenth century, however

cought a change for the condition of the workers. The dis covery of America and of the sea-route and silver, and various other coveries and inventions of the time prought the trading or incipient capi talist class to the front, and the powers of government were ruthlessly used (under the guise of a religious reformation and of the promotion of "thrift") to serve its interests. Under Henry VIII and his immediate success sors one measure after another was carried out—the suppression of the monasteries and the gilds, the confis eation of the gild lands, the enclosura of the commons, the debasement of the colunge, and a cunningly devised Poor Law-to impoverish the small tenants and laborers and enrich the large landlords, employers, and mer chants. Now it was that enormous numbers of people were driven off the lands that they and their ancestors for centuries had tilled, the lands being turned into sheep pastures and the former veomen being turned out to swell the numbers of the proletariat,

so necessary to capitalist prosperity.
For a good account of both these changes we would refer our corre-spondent to H. deB. Gibbins' "Industrial History of England" and to the abridgment of J. E. Thorold Rogers "Six Centuries of Work and Wages in

INTERFERING WITH BUSINESS.

By Guy, Williams.

"No, I won't shut up. I'm a free born citizen of this country and I've a right to tell what I know about that job. This is a public street here, too." Well, if you don't shut up I'll have you run in."

. But the free born citizen paid no attention to the employment agent's threat and continued to post the group "That job's 'N. G." Don't go to tha track-laying job. My partner and I were there hat week and Big Pete told us he didn't want any more men. The gang gets a lay off every two or

of the time waiting for rails to lay." "Aw, close up. You come around here trying to keep these men from going out to work. Shut up."

It was the employment agent who he was on public property, "the peo ple's property," and he was going to show up this "rotten joint", which he proceeded to do while the agent went

office. A job market just like hun-dreds of others. A place where slaves buy masters. Masters used to buy slaves, but that was "uncivilised", capitalistic. It is different now and the "free" man has to pay a price for the chance of getting a master. A job market where the capitalists—knowing that the jobs are growing fewer, while the jobiess are increasing—hold the jobs at a premium. Where the work less (and wageless) may pay the price and get wage slavery. For the wage system is merely a step in the evolu-tion of slavery. The master class need not search for slaves now, the slav ket is a place where you pay someon

to catch a master for you.

But to continue our story. When the deeman came be at once ordered th free born citizen to "move on. What are you interfering with this man's

"I'm just telling these fellows about this fake job."

"Well, get out of this."

"T've a right to free speech. We have the right to tell the truth on our own streets, haven't we?"

"Tes, I know you have the right, but get out of here."

Then the free born citizen realized that rights were no use to workingmen unless they have the power to enforce them. He saw that the workingman must not kick about any fake; must not seek better wages; must not do anything that will displease business interests or the police, etc., will deprive him of his rights. Horties and even life itself for "interfering with business". And the free

WELL AND PARABISE.

What sort of sectory is this that he ase extent that ours has, inequality and i usefice for its basis? Such a sectory is my to be kiched out through the windo.

I'm banquet tables, its orgics, its debaue

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Save your money and buy a gun-or the workingmen in Russia:

The capitalists skin the workers all right, but only because the

President Roosevelt may have more real power than any European mon-arch, but you will notice that the captalists are not showing any signs darm in consequence.

Russian workingmen may be quite as ignorant as the capitalist press de-clares, but just the same under their tuition the Tsar's education is making satisfactory progress.

None of the dictionaries define a So-cialist as one who votes the Socialist ticket, but then the dictionaries are not made by Socialists as vet.

The Japanese government stamped out Socialism by suppressing its journals and putting the editors in juil. Looks as if the shades of the Mikado's illustrious ancestors had een consulting the shade of Bismarck

Nobody has yet explained how the cost miners figure it out that they can win their strike next spring now that their great and good friend, Mark Hama, Bedead.

conwitted: again, and actually sen-tenced; but he isn't in jall, and isn't going there, either. If you haven't enough money to go to the grand opera, you can do next best thing, i. e., go to a Socialist

Sellator Burton of Kansas has been

neeting and find out why. The capitalist doesn't have to defend the blacklist by calling it an inalienable right. It needs no defense from him while he has power to enforce it

It may be admitted that, as a gener al rule. Socialism does destroy the incentive of those who are challed to oppose it in public debate.

There is no need to tell the capitalists of all countries to unite because they have a world to lose. They know it already, thanks to the spread of So cialist education.

Isn't it a trifle presumptuous on the part of Gompers to declare that the Chinese must not be admitted to this county, when his big capitalist colleagues have not yet decided whether they want them or not?

Ignorance is not always lack of knowledge. For instance, the work ingman who doesn't know what he has got to be thankful for is usually better posted man than the wage slav who is full of reasons for thankful------

Judging from the increasing price, it would seem that a few thousand peo-ple are due to discover this winter that coal may be a sort of public util ity after all.

Socialism may not come in the more likely that the Tsar's time may ome before Socialism does.

. . . The union man who thinks that Gompeys is labor, of course, has no difficulty in perceiving the harmony . . .

Let no man imagine that just bethe McCurdy family have re signed from the Mutual they are com-pletely debarred from skinning the workers. Exploiters of such ability re never at a loss for a new place start gouging the public.

An exchange says that the standar of education is being raised in Rus-in, referring no doubt to the hoisting

The sociologist who, asserted that revolutions cannot be made by individuals evidently overlooked the

. . . Most of the opportun nen are fast clo are fast closing, but one, the most open—the opportunity to vote for

Another insit in the German Social lat Party is reported in the capitalist press." Kaiser Bill misses a lot of case soling information by not reading the American papers.

"Every knock is a boost" for capi-talism, except the knocks delivered by class-conscious Socialist workingmen.

Another proof of the identical inter ests of labor and capital is to be found in the fact that business is flourishing in England, the a million unemployed

ed his saliers to five on a mutinous regiment of troops. There was but one shot fired in compilance with the order and the admiral himself was the only man that tumbled to the meaning

The existence of classes would see be denied by capitalists if they see believed there was no antagonism two at them. It's not the existence classes, but of cases struggles they desire to concest.

People who put in their time deploying the tendency to Socialism need four no lack of employment in the Japanedinte future in that respect. The aforesald tendency promises to been their deploying faculty working over-

THE HOME STRETCH.

By Frank B. Wells.

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SSZZ-SSS-ZZZI Morgan deftly shifted the tenacious crescent of mapl and brought the other end down of the flying sand-wheel. Sass-zzz! zzz He brushed the pulverized dust from the finished rocker, and placed i alongside the others on the neatly

loaded truck.
"Nine hundred sixty-four," he mut tered mechanically.

The ponderous din of a hundred ma

chines broke against the naked walls of the building like the undulating surge of breakers on a rocky coast ed to come from everywhere—th floor beneath, the ceiling above, from noor beneath, the ceiling above, from the whirling shaft that quivered with energy, and from the rooms that stretched away, murky and dim, through half-closed doorways. "Got any chewin'?"

The man at Morgan's elbow gazed stolidly at the knotty form beside him Morgan whipped a crumpled paper of "Blue Ribbon" from the denths of his hip-pocket and, without taking his eye from the wheel that was eating the roughness from the rocker he was holding, passed it to his companion. On the return of the tobacco he thrust pinch of the maroon mixture be tween his augular jaws, then nethodical precision resumed his task Involuntarily Morgan found himself

interested in the man who stood a the sanding-cylinder which was spit ting dust at the other end of the shaft Something in the wholesale vigor and youthfulness of the man appealed to the veteran. He bent forward toward "You ain't been here long,

reckon?" "I began this morning," replied th other. "Good job, this." "I said that myself once" comment

ed Morgan; "but I couldn't see but one end of the journey then—nor now either, by thunder! Circles don't have ends, do they, friend? "You can't prove that they do by

me," returned the other, "But a man's got to have a living some way; so

what's the use—"
"Look here!" Morgan demanded.
"You figure on spendin' your mortal existence caressin' this sandin'-whee at a shillin' an' hour. I take it?"
"Why-not that really-I won't hav

to. A man can get better than, that The old man shook a mutilated hand at his companion. "Thirty-seven years ago I began holdin' chair-arms an' legs an' backs against this wh

I had red blood in my veins then, and the roar of the factory fired me with the ambition to do things. I have done something-look at me! He held up his clubs of hands like trained mastiff.

"The shaper over there by the win dow took one finger," he continued, "the jointer out in the east room pulled another, the cut-off saw down-stairs bit off a thumb." Morgan paused a f he had forgotten the record. old shop has got a blamed sight more than that," he broke out in his husk voice. "It's got forty years of Tor

Morgan, pardner; and there ain't but mighty little left!"
"You have held on strong," commented the other. "Say, how do you get down to this hollow on these

Morgan took the piece, gave it sharp, running twist on the sand drum, and returned it. "How's that for a velvet finish?" he challe The thrilling resonance of the planers drowned the reply. The vet eran set his teeth and attacked a new load of rockers that had just come up from the shaper. Every muscle in his iron frame responded to the yibra

tion of the room. His face assum the grim inflexibility habitual to the who link their lives with iron and steel. Now and then he threw a glance down the long row of windows when the yellow beams of the March sur brought sections uminous relief:

The toller felt a step at his side.
"Morgan, how many shelf-brackets
did you finish yesterday?"

The cast of impatience on the super intendent's face momentarily confused the old man. "Twelve hundred and— twelve hun—let me see—" he stum-

"There! don't guess any more!"
The superintendent dashed away to catch the descending elevator, leaving Morgan to reflect on the possible de-rangement of the routine of the Land of Infinite Detail by the uncertainty of the control of the land of Infinite Detail by the uncertainty of so important an item. But gled brain a more vital con was asserting itself. A few minutes later he was addressing the man at

his elbow.
"It's little things like that that hurts," he speculated. "They won't stand that from me much more."

"Why, does a man have to remem-ber everything that happens? Does."
"No; not every man. But it's about up with Tom Morgan, that's all. They've watched me like I was a They've watched me like I was a criminal for more'n a year. If I should lay off a minute it would mean my finish. Bingham ain't quite got the heart to discharge me, but once I'm out a few days my key would be miss-in'. It happens that way with all the old fellows."

"You've had your share, that's right," affirmed his companion. "I wish you could tell my fortune as well as you can your own. I'd." "I can!" shouted Morgan. "I can do a better job than any fortune-teller on Crackwith and."

freedom's soil."

The old man's eyes gleamed with pristine energy as he shoved another truck of rockers within working distance. With a flere reliah he watched the spurts of dust disappear in the gaping mouth of the draft-pipe, while the contract of the contract of the machine. gaping mouth of the draft-pipe, while the accentuated tone of the machine united its hum with the mighty har-mony of the shop. Pride of the ability to furn out perfect work was inherent in his narme. His soul was attuned to the barmony of applied mechanics. "Tes, I can tell your fortune." he began again suddenly. "You can write it down while I give it to you if you want to. You are young, and that greats amplition. You won't be eather seed to stay on this machine year long.

anything in this work must try for the big machines. In a year or two you will be on a shaper, jointer, band-saw, or some of that family. But they're a treacherous lot, these heavy ma-chines, and they'll mangle their best friends. You'll have to watch 'em like the trainer does the lion he's in the cage with; but some day you'll forget -they all do-and away will go a fir ger; it may be a hand. You won't like that, and you'll fight back. I know you will, for you show it in the way you handle that stick you're holdin'. It will be war then, but remember this:

machine never surrenders." Morgan threw a few spurts of oil on

"Some day, a long way ahead, you'll capitulate to the machine. But the machine won't return the hard years that have passed over your head-it will keep 'em prisoners forever. You'll gather the fragments of yourself to gether and come back here where you started. You'll be glad to get back even with the reduced wages, for it'll make you forget, sometimes, tha you're not at the front end of things.

There came a sudden full in the feverish activity; a hundred belts were simultaneously shifted to loose pulleys; the spirit of relaxation spread like a contagion from engine-room to ware ouse; the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of six; and, as the breathed its long-drawn signal, scores of men went hurrying, pushing; leap ing from the exits. But not so of a tall, thin girl who came punctua to the shrick of the whistle self down on the fragment of chair and proceeded to est his men with mechanical precision. He had

He rose from his repast and stretch d himself wearily. The unbroken silence seemed more oppressive than the raging din of the day. Down the depths of the great rooms the glow of incandescent lights brought out the dormant machines in fantastic settings. He turned to a pile of partly finished table-tops, took off the first one, jammed a scrap of putty into conspicuous worm-hole, then placed it in the form and nailed on the botto cleats. He had long ago ceased to count the nights that he had "nailed 'em up" in the self-same way.

The rap, rap, rap of his hammer re ceived an answering tattoo from dis-tant rooms where, from necessities like his own, other men were blord ously turning out "plecework" cleaning-up men greeted him stiffly as they hurried along on their sweening and hourly the night wittehms paced silently by. The intermitten exhaust of a near-by switch engine was modified by the strains of an or-chestra which floated in to the laborer on the crisp night air.

The old man's eyes grew heavy as the hours dragged by, and his stre became persistently uncertain. But he entertained no thoughts of discomfort for he must finish his task, else th ext night another man would displace him. He was counting his earnings with every stroke of the hammer

An hour before midnight be - work pleted his stint, elembered down the precipitous stairway, and passed out the long corridor that led to the gine room. All the other exits were locked at this hour of the night. As ed the street a fellow labore

"Well, Morgan, we're on the stretch again," the man greeted.

Morgan's gaze was directed far be

rizon where a solitary star blinked feebly in the murky sky. The cutting east wind struck him full in the face. "The home stretch," he repeated musingly. "The home-stretch!"

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last three weeks:

Week endi Printed14,000 14,000 Single subscriptions . . . 11,369 11,178 581 or at retail 1,123

Gain ent in a batch of eighty three-n subscriptions, making a total of near-ly 300 so far. When they expire, the comrades there intend to canvass the list and endeavor to secure them as

13.302 13.339

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to severa thousand persons who are favorable to So-cialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Furty. All of these ought to joi the organization. To carry out our places pless if is necessary to have a inree, wel described, and self-governing body of

per rank and the for guidance and for sup-port. TOW are a Socialist, we want YOU, It is your DUTY to Join, to do your little part in the work, to contribute your little stare to the expense, and to excrete your stares to the expense, and to excrete your stares of the expense of the party's con-ditates, framing suffecting the party's con-ditates, framing suffecting the party's con-ditates, framing sufferent localities for. The dues rary in different localities for the same than the same to the con-tribute of the same than the same and the same stare Committee, and the set to the local or the subdivisions. When a member is un-able to pay by reason of sixtues or unemployment, he is excused and does not loss standing.

if you can contribute more, of course one is always use for it, but is not relevel, you will be expected. If you folia, attend the monthly or fortunkely wester of your local or branch and to give ase of your local or branch and to give ase of your local or branch and to give the course between the work of the ty-for the greater portion of the work drops by volunteers. lope by volunteers.

ON'T DELAY. FIND OUT WEIGHT
U BELONG. AND JOIN NOW.

For information as to the time and place
meeting of the branch which you about

of II in any other state, a card of injury to Kathani Secretary. J. Makhan Baroon, 20th Deathers a treet. Chicago, will bring rou a prompt reply, geting the address of your tale secretary and other needed information. in Hings County, address Sepanise if classifiers in the state of New York in the Burney State Surpoteur John C. Chase, of Fruith street, New York:

The State Secretary of the Secial Description of New York in John I. Chose, who may be addressed at 64 K. Fourth street, New York City.

Current ## # Literature

GERMS OF MIND IN PLANTS. By R. H. France. Translated by A. M. Simons Chicago, 1905; Charles H. Kerr & Co Cloth, pp. 151, Price, 5) conts.

We have already noted with satisfaction the new series of publications undertaken by Kerr under the general title of The Library of Science for the Workers, of which this is the second

"Germs of Mind in Plants" is de-

cidedly popular, and the present re-viewer is inclined to think it some-

thoes a bit fanciful. Even, however,

if the thesis is sometimes pressed a little teo far, it is important to be reminded that the division between the by no means an absolute one, that the oaks and grasses and roses and mush-rooms are our kin, as well as the apes and sparrows and bees and fish. course, science—true science, of the evolutionist school—recognizes this blood-relationship; but it is hardly enough of in the popular teach ing of science in our schools. thought is a suggestive one, in a thousand ways. As we come to realize the amount of likeness in things appurently so different as the more highly developed plants and animals-and not of likeness only, but of real identity of structure under variety of function or identity of function under variety of structure—the mutability of and the myrind adaptations by which living organisms solve the com-plex problems of their changing onnts, we almost unconsciously senpe from the fetters of meia physical yes-or-no thinking imposed by all the past generations of real ignor-ance and theological phrase-learning and acquire the habit of thinking o all things as an evolving whole, so that the big-sounding but empty "eternal verities" which are so sacred to defenders of things as they are lose their hold upon us.

Besides its scientific value, France's little book is worth while for the love of nature which it expresses and stim ulates-a source of pleasure and health and culture from which the masses of the workers of an industrial country are sadly cut off, but which, just for that reason, it is important to bring to their attention. MODERN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS. By

Charles H. Cochrane, Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott Company. Cloth, pp. 647; fully illustrated. Price, \$3, net. The purpose of the author is indi-

cated by the following extract from We live in a world of wonders, and each

one's life is of necessity so bemmed in by circumstances that none can see much beyond the horizon of his own habitat. We ecognize the progress of an industry that comes within our own experience, but we know little of those with which we are not in personal contact. The pressman who clamps the plates upon a modern lightning Rewspape press does not see anything very startling or interesting in the work; the man who pulls levers in the pulpit of a great steel works is not apt to recognize that there has been marvelous progre that line of manufacturing; the after on a bottle-blowing machine has learned to take his work as a matter of course and so we find it thru the entire list of trades and occupations. Yet each of these men is at times impressed with the remarkable advances made in some industry other than his own, because such knowledge comes to one, as it were, suddenly, and not by the almost imperceptible movement that marks progress in the work that is familian . . . It goes without saying that this book is not complete record of the world's industrial progress, because in the nature of things a vant a record. It is only possible to select some of the more prominent industries, and to point out the strides by which they have

whenced to their present proportions.

While America is now in the forefront of questionable whether she can hope to retain er lead, as many of the causes that led to to be repeated with increasing force in those other quarters of the globe that are opening up to progress and civilization and which we have been pleased to think of ce us benighted regions . He who ress in Africa, China, Asia, Australia, etc., can hardly fail to be impressed with the can hardly fail to be impressed the possi-ities that no man can measure the possiun say that at the close of the twentieth selling un in our home marketa?

Mr. Cochrane does not concern himself with the general economic or sowith its technical side. He tells us about the machines as such, not about the effect of the development of ma-chinery upon the condition of the people as owners or workers or consum-ers. Even within his field, there is no attempt at a systematic or scientific treatment, but instead a popular devogue and of the changes of method recently made or impending in certain representative fields of production—as, to give a few of the chapter-headings, Electrical Marvels of the Last Decade; The Kingdom of Iron and Steel; The Evolution in Vehicles and Roadways; The Tools of Destruction: Great Forms and Forming Machinery; The Making of Newspapers; Machine Tools and Machine Making; Textile Manufactures; Methods of Glass Making; Flour Milling by Modern Machinery; Petroleum and Oll Refining; and so on The thoughtful student of modern

society, recognizing the dominance of the economic factor, of which tech-nical progress in industry is an essen-tial part, will find much that is interesting and valuable in Mr. Cochrane's book. THE FOUR ORPHANS: A Tale of Twee

Heth-Century Slaves. By B. W. Mangold and O. Lund. Appeal to Reason Press, Gleard, Kas. Paper, pp. 287. Price 50c.

Girard, Kas. Paper, pp. 237. Price 50:.

This story is avowedly intended, not primarily to amuse, but to inform and to awaken. Under the form of fiction, and, with a thread of plot and lovesfory to connect them, are presented a series of the striking and shocking facts of the war waged by organized capitalists against organized inhorers in Foloratio last year. If it were a work of pure fiction, we should pro-

nounce it a wild exaggeration; but unfortunately truth is not only stranger than fiction, but sometimes far more terrible; and the most "improbable" events in "The Four Orphans" are just the ones which actually took place, with only the names of persons lterary art, the book leaves much to be desired. But that is to be said equally of a great part of and stories that are issued from thoroly "respectable" publishing houses and that bring their authors good fat royalties. For ourselves, we prefer fact presented as fact, se, unless the novelist be really one of the great masters of his art. But tastes differ, and many readers will be impressed by what is called "a tale founded on fact" who will not trouble to read a plain work of his tory. We are of the opinion that even "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was not a great novel, judged simply as literature; yet it reached a public that Parker and Garrison could not reach. So we should not be surprised if "The Orphens" would be read with advantage by many who would not be impressed by Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado,"

THE CALF PATH

One day thru the primeval wood crooked trail, as all calves do Since then three hundred years have fled, And I infer the calf is dead.

And thereby hangs my moral tale. The trail was taken up next day By a lone dog that passed that way, And then a wise bell-wether sheep. And drew the flock behind him too,

And from that day, o'er hill and glade, Thru those old woods a path was made And many men wound in and out, And dedged and turned and bent about And uttered words of righteons wrath Because 'twas such a crouked path;

And thru this winding wood way stalked Because he wobbled when he walked. This forest-path became a lane,

Traveled the same two miles in one. The years passed on with swiftness fleet The road became a village street;

A city's crowded therens And soon the central street was this Of a renowned metropolis; And men two centuries and a half Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Followed this zigzag calf ab-And, o'er this crooked journey went The traffic of a continent. A hundred thousand men were led

For thus such reverence is lent To well-established preceden A moral lesson this might teach Were I ordnined and called to preach

And work away from sun to sun. They follow in the beaten track And out and in and forth and back And still their devious course pursue

To keep the path that others They keep the path a sacred groove

But how the wise old wood-gods laugh Who saw the first primeval calf.

it ever ring? spindles cease to spin. Oh! if the big machine would break, the

hurry home. fall from my hargard face.

to fill my place; My filings are imballing the factory dust, I hear the foreman say, Fuster and faster you must, you must, no

I gazed thru the open window, and grazing in the grass, To my surprise I recognized the image of

To turn a republic into a despotism the basest and most brutal, it is not

formally to change its constitution of

ahanden popular elections. It was centuries after Caesar before the absolute master of the Roman world pretended to rule save by authority of a senate which trembled before him. The Roman republic was overthrown simply by a creeping up of despotism under the cover of familiar forms. A ballot not intelligently used is the greatest instrument possible for the encroachments of tyranny; for he a republic like this the action of a free ballot allass the fear of violent change, and despotism thus craftily advances in the non or partial the seeming will of the people. Every time you crest a ballot without knowing exactly what you are voting for you are driving a nail into the codin of your liberties; for every year the paid politicians purposes. You may not know what you are voting for, but they know what you are voting for. Under cover of voters fattery and hypocritical pats on the back, you are voting for the economic interest of the class which employs them to missead you.— Franklin H. Wentworth.

A calf walked ho But made a traff all bent askew.

But still he left behind his trial.

Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep As good bell-wethers always do.

But still they followed—do not laugh— The first migrations of that calf

That bent and turned and turned again; This crooked lane became a road, Where many a poor horse with his load

And this, before men were aware,

Each day a hundred thousand rout

They followed still his crooked way,

For men are prone to go it blind

Ah, many things this tale might teachlint I am not ordained to preach.

—Sam Waiter Bes

THOUGHTS.

wish 'twas six; the factory bell, oh! will I wish the time would fly away and the

My head is aching, the I hear there's plenty

need for this delay."

And he seemed to be free and happy, so far as I could see. I could easily call him a jacknes, but what could be call me? -Edw. Higgins, in Machinists' Journal

POLITICAL FACTS AND FORMS.

is segard to "yos 'uns".

If there are "impossibilists" they are of those who evorinstingly have at least one those who everishingly have string tying them to old partylam or any other lams except pure, untarmished Social-ism. It is "impossible" for those who canism. It is "impossible" for those who can not cut this string and entirely "come-out from among them", to bring about the revo

from eld-party ties, and have seen so many wrecks as a result of endorsing something let with one thousand such men as carrie the banner high and unsulfied in New York thus with one million like those who voted for Hearst, for the one thousand would know what they want and how to get would know what they want and how to get it, and the one million will be scattered to the four winds of the next election. New York comrades, keep up your fight

on this line, and success will come! Your only mistake so far was in enders ing Berger's return to a place on the cutive Committee, where his a vice will carry weight and be an injury to our movement as long as he occupies the Section SUMNER W. ROSE.

THE HUNTER CASE.

To the Editor of The Worker:-Comrade pargo will please take the "tip" of a friend and well-wisher, that his bumptions note on the Hunter case is entirely out of place and provocative only of th feeling. It place and proventive only of he results tends only to aggravate a utinor incident into one of those factions optimize the frequent recurrence of which makes the Sechnist Party look to an autisider like a Kilkenny fuir. It is about time, moreover, that he should drop his habit of imputing "hysteria" to those whose conduct dis-pleases him. We need an inversion of a certain French adage to reed; "He that acresses, excuses"; for we shall generally find that the habitual and indiscriminate charge of a certain frailty to others is a us reflex of something of the

Comrade Spargo seems to me mistaken in most of his assumptions. He is almost surely mistaken in assuming that to his own persuadon or solicitation was due Mr. Hauter's donation. I suggested to Mr. Hauter that if he intended subscribing to the campaign fund, I wanted him on my list. He told me that he intended sub-scribing, that he had already promised Comrade Spargo, but that he would also put something on my list if I desired it. This offer I declined, considering that Comrade Spargo should have the cradit for the whole sum. I understood at the time that the donation would have been made any-

tain that Mr. Hunter would not be with us in the campaign," he must have attained his conviction by an interpretation not very complimentary to Mr. Hunter, for no so h dublety could rightly be drawn from Mr. Hunter's unequivocal words. For the lest year, and right down approximately to the time of Hearst's nomination, Mr. Hunter has expressed blusself to me and to others has expressed hinself to me had to ouers in my presence in the most emphatic terms in support of the Socialist Party, and in access and contempt of opportunists of all kinds, colors still "previous conditions of servitude. I learned of his support of Hearst with amazement, for I considered it at direct variance with excepthing be had said to me for a twelvemonth. It seems to me unlikely that he could haldtu-ally have used one set of expressions in my

presence and another in the presence of Comrade Spargo. He had an undisputed right to see things differently in a critical time and to switch over to Hearst. It was a piece of arrent fully, grossly inconsistent with his utternices, and he will have the good sense in to repent it and to make amends. It his integrity and his intellect than I now have. For what is entirely justidable, and no further than Hearstism, is distinctly consurable in those who, like Mr. Hunter.

But granted his right to shift his posttien in a exitical time, the party govern-ment had also a right to reject his contribution as one which compromised its character. And if for any reason the party ing to traditional Socialist ethics, then the representative bead of the ticket had that by offering the honor to almot right. I here there is no one so blind a in the hall and nearly every the group, as to deny that the individual has certain residual rights (a term I use for want of a better) which the g not take from him. "Before man made us citizens, great Nature made us men"; and before the Socialist Party transformed us leto "Genessen," each of us had certain sacrifice which on any alter of group regularity would be of the nature of a re version to the bee-hive or the ant-hill. In default of a satisfactory action by the party government, Comrade Lee, as the of this sum would compromise him both as a man god as the standard bearer of the party; and deciding that it would so compromise him, he had every justification for promise that, are now every justineaties for demanding of the Organizer that the sam be returned. I happen to have been a party to negotiations between Mr. Hunter and Courade Lee regarding a great enter-prise for the benefit of the party, conprise for the benefit of the party, con-tinuing right down to the time of Hearst's momination; and I consider that these nego-tations, terminated by Mr. Hunter's sudden defection, made still more incumbent upon Comrade Lee a demand for the return of the money. Comrade Spargo's, complaint the money. Comrade Spargo's complaint of the manner of its return leaves out of consideration all the sallent facts which consideration at the satient facts which demanded that the return, once determined upon, should be prompt and direct, without

recourse to any intermediary.

Let me have done with this thing. It is settled. If we have any surplus arilency of spirit to work off, let us discharge it in the work of building up the organiza-tion, the school, the The Worker and the Daily Call." W. J. GHENT.

New York City, Dec. 3.

ORGANIZER SOLOMON REPLIES

To the Editor of The Werker: I read with great ammeement the two letters con with great immediate the two letters concerning my action in the Hunter case and the great principle of democracy involved.

Comrade Edwards' letter would have never received an misser were if not for the fact that our National Compittoesian from Yenkers, occasionally a great admirror of democracy, deemed it udvisable to Jain in the cry against my despotic action. I am Just refresh your memory by reading the

state has affected our own organization of the it is so easy and so pleasant to publicly suposes the cause of the rank as publicly suposes the cause of the few unfor most surprised man to see my friend from Yonkers full to take advantage of this spiculid opportently and loudly join in the painst my oriainal action.

irado Edwards opens his letter with

ic statement as to "whether the party is to be governed from above or fro two individuals," and then goes on to researse the things which he that when it was time for him to read the minutes of the Executive Committee before of the rank and file did not deem it advi-ACTION WAS TAKEN BY THE EXECU TIVE COMMITTEE AND HE DID NOT THIS MATTER. Of course, I disagrewith the reason given by our worthy secretary, and I am rather fucified to believ that the only reason why he did not care to never sustain the Executive Committee is of those responsible for that action. However, I compelled him to read the minute ceived a letter from our candidate fo for the benefit of the party to return th' ance is fust as unquestionable as Comrad

U. Solomen, Organizer, Local N. Y., S. P., Dear Comrado —It has come to an knowledge that Mr. Robert Hunter con tributed \$25 to our campaign fand, that is came out publicly in support of the Hears ticket, that it was proposed in the Exe u tive Committee to return the manuer to lim tire Committee to return the maney to his and that the Executive Committee rejected the motion. This action of the Executive Committee is a great surprise to rate. Most appear to the motion of the action of the a olet' may be a good enough rule for bust ness, but it is not a safe rule for the Se clatist Party. In our party treasury, a least, such money does enry a ver offensive oder. To keep this contribution march harm—even if no one but the men-lers of the Executive Committee them relves knew of H—more than, the good the a thousand dollars could counterbalase. There is one thing that we cannot affect no matter what else happens to us; that is to be dishonest with ourselves. I am suc that the great majority of the comrade is year party assume in a raing that is year party assume in a raing that is year. Hunter with a letter exploiting the reasons for so doing, and to report ven action to the General Committee ask, it necessary, to the party membershy. Whe the Executive Committee forgets a cardina principle of Socialist ethics, its authors.

The above letter was received by me on ev. A, and on Nov. 4 I arrived at the cor clusion that the interests of the party de those favoring accepting money from ene-mies of the party would not pick up the main issue, as to whether such mone should or not be returned, but the proof course, there was no other choice for me and this was the only course open, since it was only three days before Election Day, nd I had no time to reconvene either th Executive or General Committee. To wat election would have been the most coward! pleasant diemma, and in my opinion the best I could do was to return the money eral Committee. This I did, and the Ger eral Committee by an almost usen Kelly, who voted for keeping the money is

wall about the great crime committed by who in his democratic opinion haven't go even the right to express their opinion ex-cept on occasions assigned to them by Comrade Edwards. The only genuine and by acclamation, after wasting the events It. These men, elected not for their fine the true representatives of the rank and advice or question their wisdom you are at once classified as a "bose" or a "despot." Those dissatisfied with your action to diately appoint themselves as the spokes-men of the rank and file and are publicly

championing their cause,
Did the Organizer really commit the of the Executive Committee legal and wha was its decision anyway? Two metions were made, to return and to keep the money. Both were defeated. Four elected members of the Executive Committee con-stitute a quorum. There were present at that meeting eight comrades of whom only three were regular members of the Executive Committee. The Organizer in callin thre Committee. The Organizer in calling the meeting together stated that there was no querum and that the only thing that was to be transacted would be the hearing of the report of the Organizer. On the chairman, altho in Tavor, did not vote. Of the three Executive members present two were in favor and one against. Of the were in favor of keeping the money and one against. One of the two in favor of keeping the money represented but himself as the Murray Hill Agitation Committee which originally elected him, has long ceased to exist, as was often reported in the General Committee. The entire comwere in favor of returning the money: the remaining six only four are known have been in favor of keeping the money.

Any unprojudiced in ember could see fram the facts stated above that the Organizer was more than justified in taking the course he did. Not alone was he justified in that, but the integrity of the party de-nanded that he take such action. As to the main insite, the propriety of accepting money from the enemies of the harty, he are seen a few months.

campaign contributions, published in the party press and malled to every party member and sympathmer: "Our party, the party of the working class must depend of our movement is the fact that it is finan-cially independent of all continues inter-cets. It is you, and you alone, who must MAN WHO IS NOT HONESTLY WITH US; WE DO NOT WISH TO BE UNDER THE SOCIALIST PARTY."

Was Mr. Robert Hunter honestly with us when he publicly espoused the cause of Mr. W. R. Hearst against the Socialist Party? Every one will answer no. And ne members of the Socialist Party. money. What becomes of our consistency and honesty, when we boast of not accept-ing such mency if when it is really offered to us we are ready to keen it. Comrade changed their minds before election? To same course would have been pursued. Mr. the reason that he was always hersided, even by Comrade John Spargo, as an un-compromising and good class-conscious Sodallat.

As to Comrade Sparge's letter, he merely

joins in the cry, and more so for the rea son that His Excellence was not consulter when this action was taken, and witho knowing anything about this case he dy passes judgment on my action connited dignity. Confrade Sparge's mem claims the sole responsibility of soliciting Mr. Hunter's contribution. Should be try he did so on my advice. His statement that he knew, or felt tolerably certain, that compaign, is quite a revelation to me. It not corroborate either the statement only would Mr. Hunter support our party. but that he was long willing to join it, nor the statement made by Mr. Hunter himself in his letter to me dated Nev. 15, that at check was given me he fully Had I known what Comrade Sparge now Hunter's contribution would have never been received. Comrade Spargo calls my action slightly hypocritical, and I supplied knows what he is talking about as evidently has a wider experience in matters am not so hypogritical as to conform my learned one thing, and that is: to be outspoken and never allow any influences sutside of the party to shape my views of party matters. It is certainly very amazto see such an outspoken en niways claimed to be come out publicly in the Socialist Party, Is Comrade Spargo His very continuance as a member of Local New York while for nearly two years relaws of Local New York. And then, Con party meeting for over two years!

I need not dwell any longer on the propriety of accepting money from appo are not convinced of this truth will never of pure democracy and violate one of the of the Executive Committee, or act in ac mer, and if necessary suffer for it. As far as my two self is concerned, it would one's enmity. I would have been praised graces of a few comrades. I have cheses face the storm no matter where it con from. There is one thing I am convinced of, and that is: the large body of membership of Local New York cannot but agree with my action, as it was done with but serve their interests—the interest of the

New York, Nov. 30.

A SCIENTIST'S CONCLUSION.

In the recently published memoirs of the great English scientist, Alfred Russel Wallace, appears the follow-

For about ten years after I first publicly advocated land nationalization, I was into some form of socialistic organization of society, especially in the form advocated by Robert Owen, as the ideal of the future, I was yet so much influenced by the indi-vidualistic teachings of Mill and Spencer, competition men would inevitably become idle and fall back into universal poverty, at length in 1860 my views were changed once for all, and I have ever since been absolutely convinced, not only that Socialism is thoroly practicable, but that it is sess which arises from the full exercise of

THE IDEA LIVES.

They never full who die

- BRAD THIS AND PASS IT OX.

PARTY NEWS. *************

Wational. Stacy A. Cochran of Brookings, S. D., has been elected a member of

the National Committee. and in conformity with the constitu-tion, a call has been is sued for nomi-nations for the election of a National Executive Committee composed of soven members, and of a National Secretary. Nominations will close. Dec. 22. Declinations will close. Jan L. The election will take place Jan. 1

to Jan. 22. Teofilo Petriella of Cleveland, O., Ital ian Organizer and Editor of "Avanti" will begin a lecture tour about the first week in January. Applications for dates are now on file from Ashtabula, O.; Dalzell, Staunton, Joliet, Glen Carbon, and Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.: Laurium and Calumet, Mich. It is hoped that other locals in the same territory, wherever there is an Italian population, will promptly apply to the National Secretary for dates.

The resolutions of Cook County, Iil, have been endorsed by Local Mariot County, Ind.

The resolution of Local Omaha, pro posing that the party enderse the L. W. W., has been endersed by Local Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and organizers for the coming week are: George E. Bigelow: Dec. 10, Ferney S. D.; Dec. 13 and 12, Doland; Dec. 13 and 14, Frankforf; Dec. 16 and 16, Clark. John Collins: "Lec. 10, Connersville, Ind.; Dec. 12, Mahle: Dec. 13, Louisville, Ky.;

Pec. 15, Washington, Ind.; Dec. 16, Ragio Winfield R. Gaylord: Dec. 11, Atlanta

Ga.; Dec. 12, Buchanan; Dec. 13, Rome Dec. 14, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dec. 15 Knoxville; Dec. 16, Rockwood. Geerge H. Goebel: Dec. 10, Otean, N. Y.; Dec. 12, Port Allegany, Pa.; Dec. 13, Austin; Dec. 14, Williamsport; Dec. 15, Shamekin; Dec. 16, Rending; Dec. 17,

M. W. Wilkins funder the direction of the State Committee): Dec. 11, Union, Me. Dec. 12, South Hope; Dec. 13, Camden Dec. 14, Augusta; Dec. 15, Gardiner; Dec

NOVEMBER REPORT.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for November shows receipts of \$1,337.09 (of which \$1,048.90 was for dues), expenditures of \$1,345.08, and a balance of \$72.51, as against \$80.50 on Nov. 1. Dues were received as fol

From organized states-Arizona, \$10; Ar kansas, \$7,50; Minnesota, \$25; Missonri \$60; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$100; Ohto \$100; Oklahoma, \$25; Oregon, \$20; Pennsylvania, \$100; Rhode Island, \$10; So. Dakoja, \$8.85; Texas, \$12.1); Washington, \$52.05; West Virginia, \$3; Wyoming, \$10; California, \$65; Colorado, \$20; Connecticut, \$30; Fiorida, \$5; Idaho, \$10; Illinois, \$105; In digna, \$4); Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$30; Ken tucky, \$20; Louisiana, \$4; Maine, \$15; Mas sachusetts, \$30; Michigan, \$20; from locals in unorganized states-Washington, D. C., \$5; Maryland, \$10.80; Nevada, \$1.80; New Mexico, \$5; North Carolina, \$2; South Carolina, 60c.; Tennessee, 88.70; Virginia \$2; from members at large, 50c.

The amount received for dues is the allest since July. Comrades should look at their cards and see if som stamps are not needed.

The chief items of expense are Wages in National Office, \$442.92 speakers, \$259.83; postage, express freight, telegraph, and telephone Nebraska State Committee, \$50.

Massachusetts. There is great activity among the clubs in Brockton and Haverbill. In Haverhill the party has excellent candidates and expects to give the old parties a close call. In Brockton the omrades are rallying to the standard of working class interests and are making a great campaign. It is pre-dicted that the action of ex-Mayor Coulter will not cut much of a figure The Socialist candidate, Courade Ciff-ford, is a candidate who will poll the full Socialist strength. The disreput-able police force of Brockton at-tempted to suppress the Socialists in the street meetings, and arrested two The next evening a crowd of Socia appeared at the same corner with the intention of filling up the police station if necessary to maintain free speech. The police were "not at home" at this Twenty-six candidates have been

nominated for National Committees man. The following are the nominees:
R. S. Brooks, A. M. Canvan, James F. Carey Theodore W. Curtis, Wm. H. Curtis, George G. Cutting, Charles Fenner, Louis F. Fuller, Howard E. Giblis, Charles G. Hitchcock, William, F. Jogian, Robert Lawrance, S. R. Levenberg, Patrick Mahoney, John F. Mullen, Louis Marcus, Herbert Mos-mau, Squire E. Putney, Samuel C. Roberts, George Roewer, Jr., James D Ryan, Comrade Steinmann, Walter P Wentworth, George Wrenn. The can wentworm, George Wrenn. The candidates receiving more than one nomination were: Carey, five; Fuller, two; Gibbs, seven; Hitchcock, two; Lawrance, two; Roberts, two; Wentworth, fitteen. The following have declined: Cutting, Mahoney, and Stelmann. Returns for clubs should be sent in as

promptly as possible after Dec. 31.

The Campaign Committee made its report at the Executive Committee meeting last Saturday. The total cost of the committee meeting last Saturday. of the campaign for the State Execu-tive was \$447.33; total receipts, \$330.30; leaving an apparent deficit of \$137.13. There is due from clubs of Carey tour \$25.70 and on printing, etc. \$40.25. It is expected that there will be some income from the Weeks' leadets and from the campaign coupon books which ought to pay all the biffs. Clubs should result the amounts due

Claus should renir the amount due as soon as possible.

We are giad to be able to state their word has been received from Comration Finnders and that he will soon be back. in Haverbill.

Ir Haverbill.

At the quarterly conference left Worrester County Socialist Chibs, left Worrester, Bunday, Kov. 25, it was voted to enderse the moreomet of the Sam Prancisco comrades in culting sign in international che vennes of "Masky Bunday" on Jan. 22, 1005. The masks:

Bunday" on Jan. 22, 1005. The masks:

Bunday" on Jan. 25, 1005. The masks:

Bunday on Jan. 26, 1005. The masks:

Bunday on Jan. 27, 1005. The masks:

Bunday on Jan. 28, 1005. The ma

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this action to the international and national secretaries. The clubs thruout the county will be called upon to have public exercises upon that occasion to em-phasize the solidarity of the Socialist movement througt the world. Reports showed that there was considerable activity thruout the county during the state campaign agitation meetings be at the expense of the county, as evel as in places where the local organizations are in weak condition. Among

the places visited by speakers from the county conference were Leomin-ster, Gardner, Webster, Milford, and Sterling. Reports from the several clubs showed that much work had also been done in the distribution of literature, public meetings and the forma tion of classes for the study of books been laid out for the winter months.

The Fitchburg comrades won in a law contest with the city solicitor and city clerk, who held that they had no right to place our nominees for mayor and aldermen on the official ballot at the city election this week as twentyfive voters were not present at our caucuses in each ward and the party had lost its official standing in the state by reason of its failure to pol three per cent of the vote for governor at the state election of 1904. After several days of argument and considconventions and place nominees on hallot without filing nomination ers by reason of the fact that we papers by reason of the had east one per cent of the vote for governor for five successive years. Nomination papers were necessary to get common council and school committee nominees on the ballot, since in ernor for five years in succ Complete tickets were bominated in

The Finnish comrades of Fitchlers have begun work on their new ing at the corner of Leighton and Fos ter streets. Residents of the district tried to prevent the erection of the hall, filing a protest with the city gov ernment. A public hearing was held at which both parties were represented. At its conclusion the city council voted unanimously to allow the

The Finnish Socialist Club of Fitch burg gave a glay, "The House of Rain-iholm", Saturday night, There was a to the Social Democrats of Finland to assist in the struggle for the right of

BOSTON.

The Young Socialists' Club of Bos ton, which takes the place of the So-cialist Sunday School, will meet on the second Saturday of each month. at 3 p. m., in Paine Memoria! Build-ing, Appleton Hall, 9 Appleton street. The next meeting will be on Saturday, Dec. 9. All young Socialists and their mothers are invited.

Henry Sterling, Secretary of Typo-graphical Union No. 13, was the prin-cipal speaker at the Forum in Boaton last Sunday afternoon. His theme was Trade Unionism. On the whole, his treatment of it was rather weak, but it gave several good openings for the speakers who replied. Comrades Gal-lagher of Hyde Park, Sunderland and Besumont of Cambridge, and Carroll Beaumont of Cambridge, and Carroll

Continued on page 4.

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ervedly favorable reception book has resulted in the issuance of a pa-per bound edition at such a price as to exable the comrades to sell it at public meet-ings. Its circulation should be publicd, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the materialistic canceptions of history it is without an equal. The local or branch of the blocialist Furty that cannot dispose of at least a half-dozen capies at say of its meetings this winter is an organization that doze not know a good thing when it

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wish to be a hero to other men? I may not always shine. But I may al-

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emy fortify

By Horace Traubel.

to lift itself clear of the crowd. But my voice may be strong enough to strengthen the voice of the crowd. And the no one else may hear my voice I may hear my voice myself. I write the poorest book. But I write the poorest book in the st spirit. Let me be satisfied to serve unseen in the shadows. I am not hungry to stand in the light. am hungry to serve. I do not aspire for the world's applause. I want to feel that I am entitled to the applause of my own heart. I have no wish occupy the center of the stage. I am just as well contented to work in the wings. If my tongue is not eloquent my motive may be noble in rhythm. my motive may be noble in raythm.

My body may not be, beautiful. But
the eager good will of my body may
manifest the last grace. I hear the
big men uttering their big oracles. oracles. I have an ear with which to hear my own voice. I like my own voice well when my voice is honest with itself. Somehow I feel the sound cause if the good cause does not acclaim you? Listen. You do things. You see them done. You may thank yourself for doing them. voice well when my voice is honest with itself. Somehow I feel that my own voice is to me the sweetest of all voices when it lisps to me the articles of my sacred faith. Somehow I hard-ly ask to hear any other voice as long ly ask to hear any other voice as long as my own voice is in tune. Why should I be sorry to be lost in the crowd? In losing my superiority I find my humanity. Am I to be jea ous my voice is not the loudest voice in the chorus? Am I to weep tears because my persona t escape the general funes? Oth pass me by. I am satisfied. Let be faithful to the spot of ground on which I stand. You are a greater man than I am? Very well. You are not as little as I am. There we are equal. I am inglorious in isolation. I am magnificent in companionship. Let me be honest with such power as I have. Any man who is honest with such little power as he has is as pow-erful as any other man who is honest with such greater power as he has. I k that the evil of the world is not lord will feel my protest even the it protest vibrates the strings of their survey delivered to him by me in person or in my name. The lords of they cannot escape me. Because I be explaint to my man. they do not see me. I do not doubt but that every cry that leaves my lips is potent. Nothing that the obscurest man may say can be without result. It counts in the harvest. We cannot each seed. But we gather the would rather be an average in an average race. Let me serve down or up. But let me serve. I can-not head the procession. But I may carry a water pail. I may not be equal to the exceptional place. Let me be exceptional in the equal place. I want the lords god of exploitation to know that I can be counted on to help mies. I would rather be pointed Am I to push ahead whatever happens and whoever suffers and pose on a pedestal in front or the temple?" Let me rather be a humble worshiper on steps. A thousand men may pass on the road and I may still be I am surely lost. We have got to keep up with ourselves. No one may ever may not be strong enough to lift itself know me for a hero. Why should I clear of the crowd.

surely wrong when I fortify myself against the humility and the integrity of my own soul. Maybe the masters will never know I am against them. No matter. I know it. That is enough. I am too insignificant to be recognized as one, but I am not too I recognized as one, but I am not too pire insignificant to be counted in a total. And the masters will hear the total And the masters will tremble. end it is true that my own weakest voice of weak voices will bring down the walls of Jericho. I am around when you complain. You do things Nobody sees them done. Nobody thanks you for doing them. Ungrate-ful world. What's the use working for work for the good cause. And there's another reason. The good cause works good cause works for you. Works in night and day. Works whether hur-rahed for or hissed at. Works with frosts and fires. You may be seven feet high or three feet low. You may fist like Bob Fitzsimpons. The great cause works for you. For little soles or for you who may sing in the chorus. The great cause does not say It says it will benefit and bless all. The great cause does not see any man Fraternity is heaven. No one can pass one can stay inside the crowd and be lost. Such things are all so true that atremble over something I know they are atremble over me. I know that guilt. They may not know it. But they cannot escape me. Because I be-come irresistible in the general voice. Power is given power by the coalescence of our dreams. The one dream of social regeneration adds to other dreams. And then the old world calls for a new count. It takes all dreams to make the one dream. Let me pass unnoticed along the busiest ways. Let an ass but let me serve. Let no one never be suspected of goodness. But ple. Let the priests of the faith even refuse to receive my confession. But let me serve. Let me serve? I will The very people I may be ing to help may execute 1 will still serve. It is my business to serve and ask nothing. I cry the cry of the oppressed. Do you hear me? No matto answer my cry. Even tho my voice

6, with unabated interest, and we can

"The committee, composed of one

"Two hundred and five meetings

were arranged for and one hund

and eighty-nine meetings actually held. The following paid speakers were engaged by the committee:

were engaged by the committee Comrades Fieldman, Lateler, Wilkins

Panken, Mayes, Mills, Cohen, Miller,

Phillips, Wanhope, and Lewis. We would call special attention to the gen-

erous response of Comrades Headley

every date possible; also to Comrades Lee, Lemon, Leffingweil, Cole, Krafft,

Leeds, Mackenzie, Dobsevage, Rosenfeld, Karlin, Paine and Marr who, while

Our comrades of Essex were all kept busy, Comrades Wind, Kiepe, Walker, Killingbeck, Neben, Carless, and Mc-

preciation of the work of the comrade

who attended to the stands, chairman

literature, etc., which is by no means the least in the work of conducting

successful meetings-Comrades Ande

son, Moore, George, Habicht, Stein, Ball, Walker, Laffey, Klepe, McNabb,

Jaeger, Quinn, Tuck, Kline, Wolferits

Greenbaum, Leutchow, and others ac-

"While we feel this campaign has

been a successful one, yet we know that with a better system of organiza-

Nabb responding when possible. "We would not fail to note o

and Reilly, who gave us their service

not tell the good work that has

must bear fruit in season.

PARTY NEWS. (Continued from page 3.)

of the S. L. P. put several holes in the idealistic presentation of the question. Sterling in replying stated he believed that Socialism was a dream born of injustice and that the trade union would be compelled to take political action and that it would proceed to abolish all monopoly.

All members of the party in the city.

of Boston are hereby notified that there will be a general meeting on Dec. 12 in Cupid Hall, 724 Washington

H. Bomberg of Ward 8. Boston, was the cause of adding five new members to their roll at last meeting of C. C. C. Organization will be the

keynote to success for our movement.
Comrades having literature and platout when the two old parties hold rallies in their respective wards and give them out there. If a policeman shows up, disappear for a few min-

Branch 3 of the Socialist Party of Hoboken will hold a social smoker on Saturday evening, Dec. 9, at their meeting place, Berger's Hall, 200 Clinton street, corner Second. There will be good speakers, music and entertainment of various kinds. Everybody at-tending is guaranteed an enjoyable evening. The admission is ten cents. All readers of The Worker in and around Hoboken are cordially invited. ESSEX COUNTY.

Secretary Ball reports that good tion the work next year can be car-progress is being made on all lines in ried on more effectively and perhaps Essex County. The question of better with less expense—the various comorganization is being seriously considrades being assigned their particular line of work in each ward, where possible, and knowing just what the du-ties are and attending to same. to form a branch in each ward and township where we have members, re-quiring such members to join their "The Treasurer's report shows re-ceipts that at the begining of the cam-paign to some would seem impossible, but by co-operation and work accom-plished shows but in a small measure proper branches. A committee was to look for new headquarters and another to devise ways and means to pay off all debts and support a perwhat can be done in Essex County. We have a great field here for Socialmanent organizer. The matter of co-operating with Hudson and other counties in estrblishing a Socialist ism and time should not be wasted but spent in propaganda and organiz-ing work. Let each comrade do his part and next year will show a won-Speakers' School was favorably acted derfui gain in our membership of class-conscious Socialists(all willing retary, Geo. A. Klepe, for further aformation. Any commide who de-ires to help the few earnest commides the tried their best to make the re-

cent Russian meeting a success should immediately contribute some slight

tried their best to make the reRussian meeting a success should
addistely contribute some slight
toward the expenses of that
sting.
he Campaign Committee's report is
aft as follows:
The Essex County Campaign Comthe would report that the work of
Committee has been carried of
meetings, tickets and collections,
\$213.46; open-air contributions, \$50.46;
toati, \$708.45. Expenses Printing,
\$80.66; free literature, \$62.15; halls, The Treasurer's report shows:

\$105.50; speakers, \$288.80; sundries, \$00.20; balance, \$32.53. The Literature Agent has a balance of \$13.78, besides a considerable stock of literature and nts outstanding

Local Finleyville has endorsed thashington County Committee resolu tion calling for a referendum on abol

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. After thoro discussion, the County Committee as decided to continue the services of an organizer, who shall devote his entire time to the work. The committee believes it has acted in the best interests of the Socialist movement of Allegheny County in so doing. This is no time for weaklings and the County Committee must have the hearty co-operation of every party member to face the future of our grand movement. Our main wish now is to carry on a systematic campaign of education and to increase our me bership to such proportions that the maintainance of an organizer will be an easy matter. We can do this if every comrade will consider it a duty to co-operate in the work. This is the time for all good comrades to come to the ald of the movement. Let us begin now to crystallize the sentiment into a compact organization. The expenses of the County Committee, iter Organizer's salary, \$48; office rent, \$8: postage and carfare, \$6; total, \$62. This will be the average expense. Figuring the average sale of dues stamp at three hundred monthly, the revenu the County Committee derives from such source is only fifteen dollars a month, the rest must be made up from contributions. Forty members and about three locals are making regular contributions. The County Co should contribute promptly whatever they can, Individual members are als requested to contribute. If it is only a dime each month, it will help. Three hundred dimes each month would

Monday evening, Dec. 11, the So-cialists of Allegheny will hold their third annual ball at Teutonia Hall, Pike street, Allegheny.

Monday evening, Jan. 1, 1906, the county organization will hold a con cert, dance and entertainment at headquarters, 1701 Centre avenue, Pitts-burg. Admission—ladies, 10 cents; gentlemen, 15 cents.

During this month the County Or county in an effort to awaken the membership.
Secretary Noll of Local McKeespor

reports that the local has added three ew members since its organization three weeks ago, and has rented rooms at 52114 Fifth avenue, third floor, elected a full set of officers and is get

ting ready for work.

Secretary Devison of Local Hazel wood reports the addition of three new members at last meeting and a few more applications for next meet

Side (English) reports a few nev members and that the last meeting of the local was the best attended meeting in a long while. Seventh and Eighth Ward (Jewish

Local) took in eight new members dur Ing October.

Nearly all the locals in the county are taking in new members at every

meeting.

A communication has been received for in ormation concerning the formation of a local at Sewickley.

There was a large representation of members at the last meeting of the Gounty Committee. The interest that was manifested was something that was very encouraging. Chas. Lavin of Wilkes Barre made an interesting address. A collection was taken up, which amounted to \$7.16. At this neeting a committee was appointed to prepare some medium of raising funds for carrying on our great work. It is quite likely that the committee will decide on a five-cent stamp or coupon to be sold to our sympathizers and

There are a number of comrades holding campaign contribution lists. Please remember that the campaign is

Local financial secretaries are requested to send in the monthly reports quested to send in the monthly reports for the county to County Organizer Schwarz, and those of the state to State Secretary Robert B. Ringler, Reed and Walnut streets, Reading, before the 8th of the month.

active in their own county and state Locals desiring Weeks' leaflets County Organizer as soon as possible. Price, \$1 per 1,000.

Local secretaries and organizers are requested to send items of interest to the party membership to the County Organizer before each Saturday. B The Socialists of Allegehny have

nominated Chas. A. Juhnke for Mayor. also be placed in the field in the sev The next regular meeting of the

County Committee will be held at beadquarters, 1701 Centre avenue, Pittsburg, Sunday, Dec. 3, 2 p. m. sharp. Delegates will please be on hand at the stated time. All other party members are also cordially in vited to be present.

The vote in the state for the Social ist candidates is as follows: For State Treasurer, Robt. B. Ringler, 10,390; Judges of Superior Court, Fred L. Schwartz, 12,843; Hugh Ayres, 11,620; F. Foley, 11,248. Locals desiring a local speaker at

their meetings should not hesitate to their meetings should not heatine to make application to the County Organ-izer, but don't forget to have a good attendance at these meetings—at least of your own members,

be a free lecture on Socialism at Pa per Hangers' Hall, 412 Diamond street, Pittsburg. This is the first of a series to be held monthly and the success and continuation of these lec tures will depend entirely upon how much the party members interest

themselves.
The Socialists of Pittsburg have The Socialists of Pritisourg mayor nominated W. G. Pope for Mayor. Candidates for Council and School Directors will also be nominated.

State Secretary Sladden of Oregon writes: "A referendum is being voted on in Oregon to depose National Com-mitteeman Ramp for having voted to sustain Berger. Locals Portland, Drain and St. John having demanded

same, avowing that Ramp in sustain-Berger in his compromising tact sropresents, not represents, Oreg cialists. A note has appeared some Socialist papers stating that Ore-gon had cut the wages of speakers from \$3 to \$2 a speech and expenses. We wish this corrected as it was not expenses is not worth anything to the movement. In touring a state a speaker will often lose considerable time and would be practically sacri-ficing himself at less than \$3. Socialno martyrdom. We want and need no martyrdom. We want and need speakers of worth to present our argu-ments to the masses, not martyrs or petty wind jammers. Let ils stand like rational beings, for neither charity nor graft. Locals all over Oregon are coming to the front. Many which have been off the rolls for a long time are coming to the front again and we are looking for a large membership in the state this winter. Slayton is having successful meetings on his route and all places he has visited report him as one of the most able exponents of our doctrines that has been in Oregon in some time. Arthur Morrow Lewis is oing over the state on his way to California and between the two t there should be something doing in Oregon in the near future.

New York State.

The vote of locals on National Ref. erendum B, 1905, on amendments to the national party constitution closes Dec. 12, and local secretaries must no count votes cast by members after that date. Secretaries of locals are again notified that they must fill out report blanks of vote cast by the mem

after this date will not be counted. Geo. H. Goebel, who has been on been assigned to speak in Buffalo on direct with locals by the National Sec etary. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will make a few

dates in the state during the month of January, while on his way to New York City. Dates so far accepted are as follows: Jamestown, Jan. 17; Olean, Jan. 18; Rochester, Jan. 21; Auurn, Jan. 22; Syracuse, Jan. 23; Johnstown, Jan. 26; Schenectady, Jan. 28. Other dates assigned, but not yet accepted, are as follows: Buffalo, Jan. 19; Niagara Falls, Jan. 20; Rome, Jan 24; Utica, Jan. 25; Gloversville, Jan 27; Albany, Jan. 29; Peckskill, Jan. 30 Yonkers, Jan. 31, All the latter named locals should immediately notify the State Secretary whether or not the

dates are accepted.

Many locals have signified their inention to take speakers at least once a month. Several good lecturers and organizers have been spoken for and tours will be made up for the months of February, March, and April. Speak ers for these months have not yet been decided upon, but the best ones ob-tainable will be engaged.

New York City.

A regular meeting of the General Committee will take place at the La-

Saturday, Dec. 9, at 8 p. m. sharp. The vote on the amendments to the national constitution will close on Dec. 12, and the secretaries of Assembly Districts are again reminded that no votes will be counted which are not reported to the Organizer before that

date.
The Assembly District organizations of Local New York will please take notice that in accordance with the Byelect all their officers, delegates, and committees for the ensuing six months

cember.
On Sunday evening, Dec. 10, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street William Gundlach will lecture in Ger man for the Verein für Volksbildung taking as his subject The Darwinian

On Sunday, Dec. 10, 3 p. m., Lucier Sanial will lecture at the Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, opening a course for an organization known as the New York Social Science Club.

admission is free.
Sunday evening, Dec. 10. Peter E.
Burrowes will lecture at the Harlem
Socialist Club. 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, on The Source and Goal of Socialism

Headquarters opened Dec. 3 with an on followed his exposition of The Reign of Graft. Sunday evening on the significance of the decrease of the Socialist vote in 1965. Wednesday the Socialist vote in 1965. Wednesday evening, Dec. 13, S. Meuner will speak in Italian. There is something about a wood fire that makes men reflective and reminiscent. Perhaps it is some hidden inheritance from the days of his savage ancestors or ancestors less remote, that with the leaping flame ouches a responsive chord in his heart and opens the doors of memor The West Side headquarters is blo with an open fire-place—Fate reward the saplent architect that before the it there! And the West Siders burn wood. Thanksgiving Day some half dozen comrades gathered 'round it and gave thanks they were in out of the frigid zeplyrs. And they stayed there; nd others dropped in; and stories and strange experiences passed from mouth to mouth, from Atlantic beach es to the swamps of Louisiana and Arkansas, from half-past five to near-Arkansas, from half-past five to nearly midnight in the best of good fellow-ship and peace. Long live the open fireplace and the wood fire!

Comrades who wish to aid the Finnish Branch should note that on Dec. 14 that organization will hold an entertainment and ball at Manhattan

Lyceum, 68-68 E. Fourth street. Tick-

At the regular meeting of the 31st A. D. on Nov. 28, the question of the publishing of a daily Socialist paper in the English language was discussed under a special order of business and the following resolution adopted:

Whereas, The first A. D. Branch of the Socialist Party recognises the necessity of having a daily newspaper published in the English language to advocate the cause of the working class, which is Socialism, be it Resolved, That the list A. D. organise-

tion of the Socialist Party hereby declare that any newspaper published in this cit; to advocate Socialism and which might b established and supported with money sub-scribed by members of the Socialist Party, their friends and sympathisers, should be owned, controlled, and published by the New York state organization of the claimst Party.

BROOKLYN.

The Morris-Shaw Dramatic Societ ranged to hold its third entertainment Friday evening, Jan. 26, 1906, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, and request ing other organizations not to arrange ing other organizations not to arrang any festivities on the same date. Th proceeds of this entertainment will go to the fund for producing a Socialis play at one of the local theaters, prob ably in April

Wm. J. Ghent will speak at 315 Washington street, Sunday evening Dec. 10, on The Objections to Social

W. W. Passage will speak at the W. W. Passage will speak at an electing of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, in the Leng Island Business College, So. Eighth street, between Bedford and Driggs avenues. Sunday, Dec. 10, 3 p. m., on The Philosophy, Evolution and Politics of Socialism.

The 16th A. D. and Branch 1 of the 18th A. D. will meet Sunday after noon, Dec. 10, at the home of Comrado Flanagan, 1898 Fulton street.

Morris Hilquit will deliver his new lecture, Socialist Politics, Sunday evening, Dec. 10, 8:15 sharp, at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway. To those who attend an interesting

The concert and entertainment which will be given Sunday, Dec. 31, at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, in aid of the Free Socialist Lec-ture Course, will be interesting to those who like the more serious musi and recitals, as well as to thos prefer their entertainment in a lighte vein. Tickets are 15 cents, or 25 cents

On Thursday evening, Dec. 14, the Finnish Branch of Local Kings Coun-ty will hold a grand ball and entertainnt in the Manbattan Lyceum, 66-68 the dancing, the Finnish drama "Mur tuneita" will be presented by members of the branch. Tickets, bought in ad-vance, cost 35 cents; at the door, 50

SUGGEST CHRISTMAS GIFT

FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION National Committeemen G. A. Hoehn and E. T. Behrens of Missouri offer thru the party press the following practical suggestion:

Comrades of America; Our Russian c ens in the history of mankind. I would be a gross neglect of duty on our part if we should not remember our Rus-sian comrades during the coming Christmas from the state of Missouri, hereby recon mend and appeal to all the Socialist locals and ward clubs thruout the country Imme diately to make a donation for the Russia to National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnos 200 Dearborn street, Chicago, who will sen the amounts thus collected to the repre-sentative of the Russian Social Demogratic Labor Party, Comrade Ingerman of New York. No local should fall to do its duty and donate as much as possible for this noble purpose.

A LITTLE GAIN IN BELGIUM.

A Sunday rest law has been adopte in Belgium, from which the shipping fishing, and forestry industries are ex cepted. Otherwise, it is forbidden give employment to any except members of the family or servants residing on the premises on Sundays. Furthe exceptions are allowed for the sale of drinks, tobacco, medicine, and medical instruments, baths, newspa-pers, light, transport, and perishable goods. In these trades the workers can only claim one day in fourteen, o half a day's holiday. A half-day's work must not exceed five hours. The law comes in force next July. The passage of the bill is a conces the demands of the Socialists.

SAXON SOCIALISTS ACTIVE.

! The Socialists of Saxony have been holding gigantic demonstrations in favor of universal suffrage in the Saxon Landtag. Now that universal suffrage has been introduced in all the southern states of Germany a great southern states of Germany a great impetus has been given to the states which are the citadels of reaction to

THE WEALTHY ANARCHISTS.

Mr. Franklin MacVengh, of Chicago, discovered that "it seems to be the fushion at present to call any man an anarchis whose views do not agree with our own been characterized as anarchists, he ne lected to complain of it. The occasion of his protest was a speech by Joseph Medili Patterson, the Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago, in which the business breakers of Chicago were arraigned as "rich auarchists." This speech was widel published, and it evidently hurt. But i hurt only those whom it ought to hurt. So common has it become for plutocrats to de nounce as "anarchists" everyone whos riews do not agree with theirs, or whos idelity to public interests interferes with lered a genuine service in proving as h did prove, that if "anarchist" is a proand would do better by admonishing his own class to respect the law when it operates against their selfah interests than by criticising Mr. Patterson for applyin to effenders of that class an epithet whi her are accustomed to hurl with vicio redom at citizens whose views do no gree with their own.—The Public.

LIKE NEW YORK IN CAMPAIGN TIME erness (looking over geography pa "What's this? "The people of Lan what's this? The people of Lan-makire are very stupid! Where in the world did you get that idea from?" Pupil: "Out of the book. It says that

THE PROGRESSIVE STAGE

Max Horden's "Right to Love" to be Produced This Sunday at Berkeley Lyooum Theater.

Max Nordau's play, "The Right to Love," a modern social drama in four acts, will be given this Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10, 2,30 p. m., and also or Monday and Tuesday evenings, by the Progressive Stage Society, at the Berkeley Lyceum Theater, 19 W. Forty-fourth street, New York City.

This drama portrays the conditions of family life in the case of a woman married for the sake of economic se-curity to a husband chosen by her mother. The woman seeks gratifica tion of her unsatisfied emotions else Even the the fact that his known to the husband, the "home" is continued afterwards for the sake of piness before the world. The author pictures the frequent acceptance of such conditions of family life and the submission to circumstances created by wrong marital conditions, growing out of false economic relations. The price of all seats for the Sunday

afternoon performance will be fifty cents, and for Monday and Tuesday evenings fifty cents and one dollar. Tickets can be had from Julius Hopp at the office of the Progressive Stage Society, 244 W. Forty-third street, or at the theater.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 17, 2.30 p. m., the discussion and business meeting of the society will be held at 19 W. Forty-fourth street in the hall

The once strong American middle class

has dwindled to a fawning suppliant at the feet of monopoly, and the Democratic party, which ence stood for this middle class, is now but a shallow sepulchre of fraud, masking its treachery to the people sehind halting and hobbling combinations of empty words. They were belted barons Plantagenet with Magna Charta; It was the strong middle classes under Cromwell who shall free the American people from the cutches of the owning class who hold in the American continent, given to them by the stupid ballots of the American people themselves? It is class-conscious political action alone on the part of the working class and those who sympathize with it that can realize the dream of the patriots at Valley Forge. The working class of this nation must act quickly and surely if it is tone to further liberty which our present form of government affords. For what good

THE GREATEST VIRTUE OF TO-DAY.

Either by accident or design President Reconveit in his sermons on civic righteous ness always omits what has become in the present era the greatest virtue of all—that of solidarity. At its best Roosevelt's doc-trine is the doctrine of individual schish-ness—the doctrine of the hog—not the enlightened selfishness that bids us raise our selves by raising our class. There is not a word in his address about loyalty to an-other in the struggle toward betterment. in concert there must be solidarity of heart and unity of action. The President is hope-lessly behird the times if he does not realize that the day of the individual has gone forever, and that our day is the day of the organization. Men realize that to accomplish anything, be it only such a small matter as the exposure of a spiritu-alistic fake, they must unite their offers -hence the multiplication of "societies" for this, that and the other purposes,-Sait Lake Crisis.

ANOTHER STEEL-TRUST SENATOR?

It is reported that Charles M. Schwab take up a nominal residence in Nevada and be, elected United States Senator, Joining Depew, Platt, Scott, Elkins, Aldrich, and other defenders of privilege, including Letonly the tariff to build up "infant" indus-tries, but the right of railroads and all other public franchise grabbers and trusts to charge what they please and do what they please. Schwab Isn't decided on just what ticket he will stand for election— probably both. But it will be a great day for the "free American voiling kings" when -Cleveland Citizen.

SUNDAY IN BERLIN.

In Berlin to-day, five out of six people the are to be seen on the streets going to some meeting or other, are going, not to platforms of the Social Democrats upon the rights and duties of the working classes When their children have acqui habit of substituting the lecture hall for the church, the latter will no longer co front a careless proletariat with no religion, but a sturdy proletariat with a very definite, if materialistic substitute for a religion, with an organization, with speakers who are at least as able as the theological colleges can produce, and without any doubt as to their working class sympathies.

MOTHERS.

We are mothers. Thru us in our bondage Thru us with a brand in the face. Be we fettered with gold or with iron,

All humanity wasting its powers In a hand-to-hand struggle—death-dealir Shall we bear it? We mothers who lo

them?
Can we bear it? We mothers who feel Every pang of our babes and forgive the Every sin when they kneel?

Dare ye sleep while your children are cailing?

Dare ye wait while they clamor unfed? Dare ye pray in the proud-pillared churches While they suffer for bread?

Rise now in the power of our need! The world cries in hunger and darkness! We shall light! We shall feed!

In the name of our ages of anguish! In the name of the curse and the slain!
By the strength of our servew we conquer!
In the power of our path!
L'harlotte P. Guman. National Platform of the Socialist Party.

manbled, makes its appeal to the American secole as the defender and preserves of the Idea of Rherty and self-government, is which the nation was been; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact: as the easy political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democraticing of the whole of society.

The bull index of liberty the Remocratic manufacture of the Remocratic manufa

Wherever there are great cities, with unniscience even to the skies, be assured that, at the base of the domes and in the shad-ov of the spires, there crouch poor heir Creator, but unlike man in all else, for they are birds of the night, of darkness the clories that are built with their bone

BOOKS FOR

STUDENTS. If you wish to make a real study of Socialism, so as to understand it for yourself and not merely take its con-clusions at second hand, you will find

The Economics of Socialism.

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

the following list of books useful as

The People's Marx. By Gabriel Deville. Translated by

Robert Rives LaMonte. An abridgement and popularization of "Capital." Cloth, \$1.50.

Principles of Scientific Socialism. By Charles H. Vall. A popular treat t of the main outlin

theory. Cloth, \$1; paper, 35c.

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution By Emile Vandervelde. Translated by Charles H. Kerr. An argument for Socialism, based on an analysis of capitalist tendencies. Cloth, 50c.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. By Frederick Engels. This, like the "Manifesto," is a book that every thoro 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 reent work, not to be appreciated ex cept by those who have read some the above. Cloth, 50c. The History of Socialism.

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

the Minteenth Century.

By Werner Sombart. A brief but

very useful survey of the movement.

Cloth, \$1.

German Socialism and Fordinand Lassalle.

By W. H. Dawson. Much more than a life of Lassaile, it is the history of the beginnings of Socialism in Germany. Cloth, \$1.

The History of Socialism in the United By Morris Hillquit. Every American Socialist should know how the move-

ment has come to be what it is. This book fills the need. Cloth, \$1.50. By W. J. Ghent. A good up-to-date popularization of the Socialist theory philosophically explained by

ilosophically explained by Engels. loth, \$1.25; paper, 25c. Poverty. By Robert Hunter, A storehouse of

facts for the Socialist propagandist. Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 25c. The American Farmer. By A. M. Simons. The only Socialist-book treating of this important subject.

Socialism and Modern Science. By Enrico Ferri. Shows the harmony of Socialist principles with the

evolution philosophy. Cloth. \$1. The Religion of Socialism.

Cloth, 50c.

Cloth, \$1 each.

The Ethics of Socialism. Outlooks from the New Standpoint.

By E. Belfert Bax. Three volumes of miscellaneous essays. The titles of the first two are rather misleading. Hax' essays are always suggestive.

Some Good Pamphlets. Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl

Science and the Workingmen. By Ferdinand Lassalle. 25c.
The Workingman's Program. By
Ferdinand Lassalle. 10c. The State and Socialism. By Gab-

riel Deville. 10c. Socialism, Revolution, and Internationalism. By Gabriel Deville. 10c. From Revolution to Revolution. By George D. Herron. 5c.

Benjamin Hanford, 5c Socialism and Unionism. By Eugene V. Debs. 10c. Labor Politics and Socialist Politics.

The Labor War in Colorado. By

Where We Stand. By John Sparge Socialism Explained in Plain Lan

guage. By A. A. Lewis, 5c.
All of these books and pamphlets
can be procured thru the

Socialist Literature Co.,

184 William St.