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THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

The Greatest Moment Yet in the Greatest Movement of History—Robbers and Robbed of All the World Intrested-A Week's Record.

As The Worker goes to press or Wednesday, Dec. 20, the most critical moment in the Russian revolutionary movement seems to have been reached.

The Government, within the last two or three days, has clearly committee itself to the policy of repression, after long vaciliating between that and the plan of half-hearted conciliation.

The organized proletariat of the empire has responded with a declaration of war-the general political strike, to begin Thursday noon.

Yesterday, at St. Petersburg, the central organization of the Socialist workingmen waited only to hear from the headquarters of the railway workers at Moscow. The response was unanimous for the strike.

'The Peasants' Union signs the strike manifesto, along with the wage workers.

The League of Leagues, represen ing the Radical bourgeois, professional men, and students, supports the Workmen's Council in this step. It has is sued a manifesto accusing the Government of the perpetration of fresh crimes in arresting members of the Peasants' Congress, of the Postal and Telegraph Union, and of the Workmen's Council; in suspending progressive newspapers, and in promulgating laws destroying the bases of individual liberty which were obtained after a long struggle and were affirmed by the Emperor's manifesto of Oct. 30. It declares that the continuance of the pres ent Government is a danger to the country and that the Government is provoking a conflict which is forcing on the revolutionary movement.

The capitalists are alarmed. A committee from the Bourse implored Premier Witte to make concessions which would avert the general strike, as otherwise general bankruptcy would ensue. But the Government seems committed to reaction.

For months past the socialist organtrations have been doing their utmost to postpone a violent conflict, knowing that every day gained for education and organization would make the struggle less painful and the result more sure. If all Russia is convulsed with civil war in the near future, the immediate as well as the ultimate responsibility rests on the hands of the Tsar, Count Witte, Trepoff, Ignatieff, Durnovo, and those back of them-but most of all on the hypocritical Pre-

More truly in Russia to-day than here in 1776, one may say: "These are the times that try men's souls." As this is the most intense moment yet reached in the Russian revolution, so is that revolution as a whole the most important event yet reached in human history. All the world is interested. "The two nations"-the rulers and the ruled, the robbers and the robbed, the owners and the workers—in every land await the result in Russia which shall turn the balance everywhere to the one de or to the other. Let not the workingmen of America be slow to aid, as they can, in this great day.

We summarize below the news of the

The Lithuanian Revolt.

DEC. 12.—The independence of the Baltic Provinces has been declared and Battle Provinces has been declared and a revolutionary "provisional government established, which exercises authority thrugut, hypita and part of Courland. Many of the troops have gone over to the insurgents. Dvina Fort, commanding Riga harbor, is in the possession of the rebels. Russian officials are being expelled from the provinces, and many of them have been killed.

The people have chosen new officials and have decreed the closing of the spirit shops and breweries and the annulment of contracts between peas-

Some of the landowners have organ ized volunteer battalions to protect their property, as the authorities are powerless to afford aid, but the ma jority are fleeing. The peasants forbic the owners to sell grain or lumber and to afford aid but the me owners to sell grain or lumber and formally declare that the forests and estates of those who have departed

The position of the peasants in the provinces has been the most deplorable of any in the empire. The peasants have practically been kept in vassange at the mercy of the German barons,

from whom they rent land and purchase the right to cut wood and fish in the waters of the gulf.

The Letts, who form the backbone of the population, are a very independent, determined people. Their batted of the German landlord is even greater than for the Russian gov-ernment. They are imbued with So

ernment. They are imbued with bo-cialistic decirines.

The Russiln government has issued a ukase, appointing Oen. Sologub as Governor General of the Baitte Pro-sinces, with dictatorial powers, but

Workingmen's Reply to charging him to consult representatives of the various classes, including the peasants, to work out a scheme for the creation of a zemstvo to control local affairs. It is doubtful, however, whether this concession will have much effect, except to encourage the Finns, Poles, Georgians, and other dis-

contented subject peoples.

Moscow.—The agrarian disturbances are extending almost to the gates of the city. Two regiments have refused to protect noblemen's estates from the peasants. In some places the landlords

threaten that unless the government suppresses the agrarian disorders they will refuse to pay taxes, will take law into their own hands, organize guards to protect their property, and if neces sary make reprisals by burning peas ants' villages.
St. Petersburg.—At the workmen's

meeting last night the members of the Finnish "National Guard," really a So-cialist organization, offered their sup-port, and a sailor declared the sailors' solidarity with the proletariat.

The telegraph strike continues. As fast as communication is established in one place it is cut off in another.

The labor leaders have put them-selves on record as deciding "to con-tinue the organization and equipment of the fighting legions which the old President, Krustaleff, began." The Workmen's Council yesterday sent a lemand to Count Wittee for the re lease of M. Krustaleff. Later the workmen's delegates called on Procu Later the rator Kamishansky and demanded hi release, but the Procurator refused

Reactionists at Work.

DEC. 13.—The "Nasha Zhishn" says that at a conference of Grand Dukes and court officials held at Tsarskoe-Selo it was decided that Count Witte had proved a failure and that the time had arrived for the adoption of firm neasures, which could be employed with less opposition under a man like Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, ex-Minister of the Interior. It is reported that Prince John Obolensky, ex-Governor General of Finland, will succeed M. Durnovo as Minister of the Interior. Other reports say that the reactionary camarilla, headed by Ignatieff and Steschinsky, has failed in its effort to displace Witte and establish a dictatorship. The effort has not been aban oned, however. Von Schwansbach, ex Minister of Agriculture, and others are clamoring against Witte.

The Council of Workmen has pul lished an address thanking "our broth ers, the soldiers and sailors at Sevast pol and elsewhere, whose blood has been united with ours in the common

Berlin.-A dispatch to the "Tage blatt" says that a republic for the Bultic Provinces has been proclaimed in Riga. The peasants have driver away all the Russian officials, and have taken possession of the estates of the landowners, killing those who re

St. Petersburg.—The Government's advices to-day from the Baltic Pro-vinces are of the most alarming character. Thousands of Lettish peasant are roaming the country in the vicinity of Riga, putting the torch to the Ger man barons' houses and even threat ening Riga. The revolt is spreading to all parts of Courland. All railway communication with Riga is cut. Al the sailors from the commercial steam ers in the harbor of Riga have joined the strike.

DEC. 14.—The Tsar's name-day, Dec. 19, will be signalized by a peas-ant manifesto, and the publication of

the election law.

The telegraph and postoffice strike continues, the the government claims some gains. There are no signs of a break on the Siberian lines. Business men everywhere are in despair at the outlook. Runs on savings banks are reported at many places.

Colombo, Ceylon.—A hundred sailors of the Russian battleship Czarevitch in harbor here, have mutinied. The

The Government Defied.

DEC. 15.—The proletarian organiza tions united in the issuance from St Petersburg to-day of a manifesto in which the government is openly defied The manifesto has created a tremen dous sensation, and wholesale arrests are anticipated. In the document the government is declared to be bankrupt, and the people are called on not to pay taxes, and to refuse to accept anything but gold in payment of wages. They are also warned to withdraw their december from the saviness bank in deposits from the savings bank in gold.

The manifesto follows the form of a regular imperial document. It con-tains a terrible indictment of the man-ner in which the bureaucracy has brought the country to financial ruin. It points out that the rich have already taken warning, and are converting their property into securities and gold and are sending them abroad. The only salvation for the country, accord-ing to the manifesto, is the overthrow of the autocracy by a Constituent As-sembly, and the "sooner the Govern-ment falls the better. Therefore the last source of the existence of the old régime—its financial revenue—must be

The document is signed by the mem-bers of the Workmen's Council, the Committee of the Pan-Russian Union, and the Central Committee of the So-cial Democrats, Social Revolutionists, and Socialists of Poland.

This great step of the production

and Socialists of Poland.

This great step of the revolutionaries was prepared with such secrecy
that the authorities were taken off
their guard, and did not even prevent
its publication in the newspapers. The
revolutionary leaders expect that it
will be followed by reprisals and arrests, but all this had been forcesen.
New committees of the Farious organisations have been elected in the third

Continued on page

THE STRUGGLE IN AUSTRIA.

Socialists Fighting for Universal Suffrage.

The National Convention of the Social Democracy Approves the Use of the Coneral Strike as a Method of Winning Political Recognition-Stirring Speech by Daszynski - "A New Austria Created," Says an English Writer.

The national convention of the Aus trian Social Democracy met at Vienna on Nov. 1. Its entire proceedings were dominated by the spirit of revolt in-spired by the events taking place just over the border in Russia. It was determined to begin at once a revolution ary movement for universal suffrage. Comrade Ellenbogen introduced a resolution on universal suffrage which the following are extracts:

The decisive moment has arrived. The present parliament will shortly end its infamous existence. . . . In this criss the convention of the Austrian Social Democracy must recognize as its highest the convention of the Austrian Social Democracy must recognize as its highest and hollest duty to make every effort, to draw back before no sacrifice in order to prevent the people of Austria from endur-ing again at a new election the horrors that have existed at previous enes and that the people have endured during the six terrible years of the just disappearing par-liament of niviliers. The executive deiament of privilege. The convention names that the comrades enter upmands that the comrades enter upon a campaign of popular agitation for this right of equality and to draw back before no means that may be clearly seen to be necessary in carrying on this decisive battle among the masses. Finally to be prepared in spite of the rulers short-sightedness and cowardly inactivity to enter if necessary upon a mass strike.

Comrade Schuhmeier, representative in Parliament from Vienna, in speaking of this resolution, declared have had discussions enough. Let us now proceed to deeds. When the news from Russia lies before us, our place is no longer here, but out on the streets of Vienna. We cannot wait until the meeting of Parliament. Events call us to earlier action. It is not our position to stand here and speak, but to go out there where we belong among the people to arouse them to liberating inactivity."

Daszynski's Speech. presentative Dasynski spoke

It is our privilege to have lived in the moment for which so many races and so many millions of fighters have so long waited—the moment when the violent rolership of the Trac of all the Russias is sinking into its grave. A measureless feeling of liberation overcomes us and we shed tears of joy around this grave, for we know these tears are mixed with the fresh-flow-dholoid of our best and nohest: the best among us who have been conquered by the bellef in justice, and who have made the feeling of humanity something real among us, will make the very gallows upon which they die change from dry wood into the holy tree of freedom and transform the prisons into the Meccas of the pllgrims of the free humapity of the future. The hot wind that blows from the east will dry up the tears of the working class and agouse many to a recognition of our slavery and our shame. In this powerful stream of time in which we are fortunate to live, this miserable state of Austria will slass play a part, whether with or against its will, will be driven forward. This Austria critica cannot stand still, this Austria of slavery, this Austria of injustice, this Austria of the savage outbreak of suicidal chauvinsm. this Austria hustris must also go down to the savage outbreak of suicidal chauvinsm.

Resolution Adopted.

On the last day of the meeting Vic-tor Adler introduced the following resolution which was unanimously

The Congress stands upon the founda-tion of the resolutions of the Amsterdam Congress. It accordingly rejects all fan-tastic projects of a national or internation-al general strike for the purpose of overthrowing the social order, whether these projects come from anarchistic, anarcho-socialist, or unionist side.

accialist or unionis side.

Accordingly the Congress recognizes in the mass strike a single great branch of an the mass strike a single great branch of an extreme but effective political means of aghting, that in certain declaive moments brings into effect, for clearly defined and limited purposes, the whole power of the politically and economically organized working class, in order either to prevent a reactionary attack of tyrants upon the political and economic rights of the proletariat or in order to conquer against a final resistance the granting of a long due right of the proletariat.

In this sense the preparation of the mass strike does not endanger the political and economical organization of the workers, but is one of the most effective means with which to protect and maintain the possibility and security of every form of proletarian organization.

The success of this method of statistics.

bility and security of every form of prole-tarian organization.

The success of this method of fighting depends upon the same conditions as that of every profestarian battle; upon the de-gree of extension of class consciousness, upon the strength, firmness and unity in every form, and especially upon the eco-nomic form, of the organization of the working class, and finally from the clear energetic and sacrificing manner in which it is carried out. The congress therefore demands of the workers of Austria it demands of the workers of Austria in these days of political crisis, which may at any hour require decisive action, to work with doubled energy for the building up of their political and economic organizations, which in the time of battle will be so much more effective and dangerous to their ene-mies, the Grmer and the stronger they are. The Congress leaves it in the hands of the trusted officials of the projectarian or-ganization to decide at what moment in the battle for suffrage, whose attainment is a necessity of life to the projectariat, it is best to apply the political mass strike, and knows that in so doing the foll weight of reasonability will be recognized, for an

The victory of the Austrian railway

. A New Austria Created.

ment of the workers in favor or universal suffrage, says J. B. Askew in London "Justice." A democratic Austria has been created, and that by the description of the description of the description of the workers in favor or universal suffrage and the same and the sam termination and clearness of the or stood how to take up the task which a corrupt bourgeoisie was incapable of fulfilling. The government see that they cannot go back now. The et Austria with its petty national squalbles is dead. Now begins the fight of the proletariat for the control of their own life, for the abolition of exploitation and this false the mission. tion, and this takes the place of a struggle to decide who was to have the power of exploitation. It is also characteristic that the new fight should be begun with the weapon which the proletariat of the continent have little by little come to regard as peculiarly their own—namely, the pa-litical mass strike—a weapon which, as Dr. Victor Adler said, has not been adopted at the advice of any leader-but has come from the masses them selves, so to speak—a weapon which signifies that the mass have realized that they have in the future to trust less to leaders and more to their own solidarity. It shows the consciousnes Employers' Association in Vienna has decided to advise their members to allow the men to take a holiday to decide oustrate on the opening day of Parila ment in favor of universal suffrage.

WAVE OF REACTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

pesas to Repeal Labor Logislation of Recent Years-A Lesson for Hearstites in the United States.

From the "Worker" of Brishane, Australia, we learn that the wave of reaction which the Socialists have long predicted is now striking New Zealand. The government now proposes to practically abolish the famous Arbitration Act. If has introduced a bili which, according to the above authority, "open," aims at three things: the destruction of trade unionism; the destruction of the principle of industrial arbitration; the return to the old sys tem under which wages were regu-lated solely by the accessity of the in-dividual workman." In other words, the class struggle has now struck Aus form movement has been driven aside as the field is being cleared for straight fight. At the same time thru-out Australia Socialism is growing as never before. This was shown in a recent communication to the New not be accused of naving the slightest sympathy with the Socialist Party. According to the correspondent of this publication, the fight thruout Australia has now become clearly one between Socialism and capitalism, and while the writer is most bitterly opposed to Socialism, he cannot but admit that as Socialism, he cannot but admit that as a result of the campaign "politics were lifted to a higher level. "Men who in England had lived thru the great days of Gladstone and Disraell, Bright and Lowe, and who deplored the pettiness of Australian public life, were gratified to find the greatest questions brought within the field of discussion and to the verge of action. The mediant and to the verge of action. The medi-ocre personalities of political leaders were aggrandized by the cause they advocated." This writer also admits advocated." This writer also admits the Socialist contention that when the competitive era begins to disappear into that of monopoly the reform legislation for which Australia has been so famous would be swept aside and he states that Mr. Seddon, the famous New Zealand socialistic minister, recently introduced a new bill providing for the building of cottages for the houseless "with the melancholy confession that in spite of all the beneficent legistration of the second season that in spite of all the beneficent legistration of the season that in spite of all the beneficent legistration of the season that in spite of all the beneficent legistration of the season that in spite of all the beneficent legistration of the season that in spite of all the beneficant legistration of the season that in spite of all the beneficent legistration of the season that in spite of all the beneficent legistration of the season that in spite of all the beneficent legistration of the season that in spite of all the benefit season that in spite of all the benefit season that in spite of all the benefit season that in spite of all the season that in spite of all the benefit season that in spite of all the season that in spite of all the season that it is spite of all the season fession that in spite of all the bene-ficent industrial legislation of the past ten of twelve years, projected mainly fession that in spite of all the bene-ficent industrial legislation of the past ten or twelve years, projected mainly in the interest of the laboring class, the evendition of the worker had not been ameliorated. . . . The very prosperity of the country had penalised the worker and the entire mass of those who lived in other peoples' houses. The cost of living had risen fully as much as the wages of the workers had been raised."

Here is a lesson for those who are inclined to go off after the gods of Hearstism, and opportunism general.—International Socialist

RAILWAY COMPANIES GETTING CONTROL OF ELECTRIC LINES

The Eric Railroad is following the of the New York Central the example of the New York Central, the New Haven & Hartford, and other companies, in invading the trolley field. It will begin by building an electric lipe 76 miles long, from Bing-hamton to Corning, parallelling its steam-railway line. The Eric man-argument plans to extend this agement plans to extend this system constructing new electric railways it some places and buying existing one in others. This gradual merger of the steam and electric railway business.

SOUTHERN GOAL AND IRON MERGER.

A merger of the Tennessee Coal as Iron Co., the Sloss-Sheffield Iron Co and the Alabama Consolidated Co and Iron Co., with perhaps still oth concerns, is reported to be a probability of the near future. The true don't stop growing because the Pradent Sourisbes a Big Stick. The know it is a Stuffed Club, so tas they are concerned.

THIS EXPLAIRS IT ALL distinguished and learned coate

CONVENTION.

Max Hayes' Impressions of Pittsburg Meeting.

Says There Was Hothing in Officers' Reports or Convention's Proceedings to Inspire Enthusiasm - Industrial-Ists in Majority, but Do Bot Full Together - Is This a Turning Point in Labor History?

Max Hayes writes as follows in the "International Socialist Review" in regard to the Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor

The silver jubilee convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Pittsburg during the past menth, and, while from the standpoint of attendance of delegates and visitors it was a success, still when a retrospective view is taken of the affair it is difficult to mention a single acc of the session that stands out above the mediocre routine of former gatherings The officers' reports were fairly satis factory—that is, if we can be satisfied when the federation holds its own and is practically at a standstill just at a period when it has been subjected to considerable attack from the employers' associations and so-called citizens

lliances. There were upward of 350 delegates present representing 55 of the T16 aminated international queens, as well as 23 state and 73 city central organizations. Some of the information contained in the exhaustive reports submitted is quite interesting, not only to union men and women directly, but also to people generally who are not connected with organized labor, and who have no time or opportunity to wade thru the long columns of figures officials, or who only obtain a on sided view of trade unions, as, for example, during periods of strikes.

Financial Reports. Stripped of superfluous verbiage, 63 a few more than one half of the total number-paid out in sick and death, traveling, tool insurance and out-of-work benefits over stance, the curpenters expended \$191,-000 in death benefits, the cigarmakers \$151,752, molders \$58,000, and printers \$39,000. The disease that swelled the mortality list was tuberculosis the great white plague for which mode capitalism is largely responsible.

The cigarmakers paid their traveling The cigarmakers paid their traveling members \$58,000, considerably more than an average of one dollar per capita, while the sum of \$30,000 was expended as imemployed benefits. The amalgamated carpenters, with a triffe less than 5,000 members, with a triffe less than 5,000 members, distinguished from the brotherhood carpenters, who have 144,000 members, expended \$18,500 in unemployed benefits, \$3,500 for lost tools, and \$8,250 sick benefits. The hatters maid \$10,000 to members aut of hatters paid \$10,000 to members out of work, the machinists paid \$50,000 to their sick, and the boot and shoe work their sics, and the book and snoe work-ers a fraction less than \$80,000 for the same purpose. Those among the mold-ers who were ill received a total of \$178,000 in round numbers, while the lathers draw \$27,000 from a similar. barbers drew \$37,000 from a similar

Centralizing Tendency.

The tendency toward centralization in this industrial movement is as clearly reflected as in the world of capital. Of the unions reporting it is noteworthy that 2,350 charters were surrendered, while only 2,106 charter were issued, a net loss of 253. Yet the net gain in membership exceeded 38,000. Many of the charters that were

upon the industrial field, in a total of 1.157 strikes. The number of persons involved is given as 107,268, the number of benefited 63,350, and 53,028 worsted. Thirty-two national or zations reported gaining highe wages, with or without strikes, and

Gains and Losses.

The unions that increased wages were: Asbestos workers, blacksmiths, blast furnace workers, broom makers carpenters, carriage and wagon work electrical workers, elevator construc-tors, stationary firemen, foundry em-ployees, glass bottle blowers, glass workers, granite cutters, hatters, hod carriers, hotel and restaurant em-ployees, lathers, leather workers (both national unions), paper box workers, printing pressured. printing pressmen, quarrymen, street railway employees, theatrical stage employees, tailors, tip printers, tobacco workers and wire weavers. The union that reduced hours of labor were Blacksmiths, boilermakers, carriage workers, cement workers, cierks, elec-trical workers, stationary firemen, leather workers, metal polishers and brass workers, papermakers, quarry-men, cotton mule spinners and tobacco

Compars in the Limelight Beyond these reports showing t

Beyond these reports showing the ac-tivity of some of the affiliated interna-tional unions there is little if anything to record that will make the Pittaburg to record that will make the Pittsburg convention live in history, or that tended in even the most remote degree to lend encouragement to the progressive element in the labor world. It is noticeable that President Gompers' reports become longer each year in proportion as they contain less of real merit. He consumed practically all of the time during the afternoon of the first day in inflicting his ponderous platitudes and generalisations upon the delegates who would listen, sandwiched in with the usual regrets, apologies, attacks, etc. In fact, Gempers persists

of the stage at the slightest provoca-tion. There is nothing in the world that pleases President Gompers more that pose before a gaping and admiring at dience; he would have made quite success as an actor if he were not so short and as slow as a seven-years itch. During the first five days of the convention, when Gompers wash talking, adjournments were taken. Th sessions became farcies; everybody complained of the tameness of the con-

mething yourselves," the So cialists replied.

second week the good, old jurisdiction wrangle began; the painters succeeded ren was rudely fractured, for fights took place between the long shoremen and seamen, followed by th professed to be opposed to compulsor the case, that will be the logical out autonomy". For example, the carpet to bring about a contect the carpenters and wood

come of any of the propositions adopt-ed. All the unions involved in factional disputes will continue to waste a barrel of money and much time to

show concentrated capitalism how no to unite in a compact, militant force that recognizes that an injury to one

thirteen secured reductions in hours of

in always monopolizing a greater part of the time the first three days, and thereafter insists on taking the center vention. "Start something! Why don't you Socialists start something?" was the cry of the delegates on every hand

The Jurisdiction Wrangles. Finally, along about Monday of the

in tearing loose a portion of the car workers; then came the struggle of the steamatters for a charter, altho for several years they had been told to get into the plumbers' union, and they were tentatively successful. But when it came to granting the stogiemakers a charter, the consistency of the breth turned down the request and told the stogiemakers to like into the cigar makers' organization. The bitteres usual attack of the engineers, firemen, teamsters and coopers upon the brew-ery workers. It is becoming quite clear that the latter are singled out for dismemberment, and it was disgusting to observe the manner in which the combined against the brewers and crammed a compulsory arbitration scheme down their throats (altho they arbitration themselves), and the forced the whole jurisdiction squabble into city central bodies, where some lovely family quarrels will doubtles be had during the coming year. It looks as the the longshoremen will be up against the same fight in the nea future that the brewers are, and then perhaps the reactionists, led by Gompers, will camp on the trail of the miners. If the autonomists are concome. The discouraging feature about it is that the industrialists could control the conventions and the federation if they pulled together, but up to the present the big organizations have been unable to work in harmony. Some of them reach out, and attempt to absort those whom they consider rivals, and then prate beautifully about a "craft ters swear they will swallow the ama-gamated woodworkers, and yet oppose the industrialism of the brewers. Prac-fically the only thing that was gained as the result of four days' jurisdiction fights was the adoption of a resolution to below about. resentatives—no more and no less than what was accomplished at the New Orleans convention, three years ago. The chances are that nothing will

is the concern of all. Reaction Prevails.

But perhaps the most reactionary nove made in this farcical convention

was Gompers' high-handed ruling that

two resolutions—one introduced by the cloth hat and cap workers' national oranization and the other by the Wilke Barre (Pa.) central body—which were couched in socialistic terms and suggested independent political action were out of order in A. F. of L. con ventions. The resolutions were not of a partizan nature—in fact, the hat and ed that a co organize the workers to make a co bined attack upon capitalism practical lines. Yet Wm. practical lines. Yet Wm. Mahon president of the street railway em ployees, whether in jest or in ear made the point that the resolutions were in conflict with a provision of the constitution, which prohibited the convention from taking partizan politi ly been obsolete for years, and Gom-pers promptly ruled in his favor and choked off further debate. More than that, while Delegate Lavin, of the Wilkes Barre central body, was discus-sing his resolution his time expired. A motion was made that Lavin's time be extended, a courtesy that is shown scores of times in every convention Because there was an objection Gompers refused to put the motion and Lavin was ruled off the floor. That is how the immaculate, fair-minded (?) Gompers performs. He has been completely intoxicated with his power dictates one receives little considera-tion. It has been remarked by some of his friends that Gompers is becom-ing very peevish and irritable; he is likely to lose his temper at the slight-est provocation, and never misses an opportunity to display his annoyance if a Socialist or any other delegate who honestly differs from him criti-It was the belief of many delegate

It was the believ of many designated that the Pittsburg convention marked the turning point in A. F. of L. history. Events during the coming year will demonstrate whether or not their

ARE THEY SATISFIED?

In the recent circulars of "facts" we read: "The New York Life has for years annually." This believed in and advocated publicity." This official statement ought to convince every-body that the New York Life has been having a mighty enjoyable time for the last its months.—Evening Post.

AN ARMY OF SCABS

The Chicago Employers' Association Will Organize One.

Plans to Establish Azencies in Every City of Over 50,000 Population to Supply Strike-Breakers Whonever Capitalists Are Ready to Fight the Labor Organizations. CHICAGO, Dec. 14.-The Chicago

Employers' Association at a meeting to-day formulated plans for the establishment of a standing army of laborers, both skilled and unskilled, and representing every branch of trade, to be prepared to go to any city in the United States to fill the places of strikers when necessary.

The scope of the association will be extended so as to include every city in the United States with a population of 50,000 or more. Employment bureaus will be maintained in all cities of this class where non-union men can regis ter. When an occasion arises these men will be used to take the places of strikers.-Associated Press dispatch.

CHURCH VS. LABOR UNION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 .- For the first time in the history of labor in Chicago a church was appealed to yesterday to grant the demands of a body of strikers. The Western Methodist Book Con Miss Meyer, pleture at picale..... Punch-card 634, I. Annapoll.... The ownership of the establishment is vested in the Methodist Church. trike of compositors has been ordered ecause the concern allied itself with the Chicago Typothetae, and refused to grant the demands of the printers for an eight-hour day.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

At a meeting of Local 91, I. W. W. held in Yonkers, last Sunday, Secretary was instructed to send to the Worker an account of their doings

since the local has been organized.

A committee was elected four weeks ago to go before the different locals of the Socialist Party in Westchester County to bring before them the aims of the I. W. W. The result with Local Yonkers was that some of the ocal as such endorsed it. In New Rochelle the committee was well ceived and a charter blank was left in the hands of two members who promised to get enough signers to establish a local union there.

Another committee was elected to rrange a series of mass meetings dur-ing the coming year, the first to have leneral-President Chas. O. Sherman

as principle speaker. An organization committee was elected to go before labor organiza-

tions for the purpose of bringing be-fore them the objects of the L. W. W. The following are the officers for the coming term: President, Peter Jaobson; Vice-President, Victor Schnei der; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Orme: Financial Secre tary, Harold Jones; Warden, William Schwagermann; Conductor, R. W. Gaffney; Trustees-P. J. Erust Ryden, R. Gaffney. -P. J. Bauerberg

ON BOSTON ELEVATED. The Boston Elevated Railway has substituted women for men as ticket sellers in most of its stations. The men got \$2.25 a day. For the sam work the women get from \$8 to \$10 week. The saving of five or six dol lars a week in wages in each case seems, however, not to be the only motive for the change. An officer of the company told a correspondent of other." Employees of the road say that any man caught talking unionism or other "subversive doctrines" is marked for discharge, and there is reason to believe that the change in the ticket offices is due to the company's desire to get rid of those agents who were inclined to push the work of labor organization. Women are thought to be more docile as well as cheaper.

The Boston Elevated seems to have

WYOMING BOSSES WOULD

DESTROY SOCIALIST LOCALS The employers of Rock Springs and Carneyville, Wyo., are trying to break up the Socialist organizations at those places and are putting prominent members of the locals on the out-ofwork list for the purpose of driving them from the community, writes Na-tional Secretary Barnes. The local comrades describe the conditions a worthy of Russia, only the situation reversed. It is a strike of the bosse reversed. It is a strike of the bosses against the enlightened working class

The Workingmen's State Federation of New York, which is part of the American Federation of Labor, has American Federation of Lator, has called a special meeting for the first week in January to consider framing labor measures under the fourth con-stitutional amendment voted on af-

BEADY FOR THE SHEARERS

The College Boy-p"Dad, I think I'll tackle the Wall Street game as soon as I get my

FOR THE DAILY.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Interest in "Daily Call"

Plan Is Reviving. Financial Secretary Acknowleges the

Receipt of Over \$300 for the Fund, Which Now Approaches \$18,000 -Many Comrades Enthusiastic for the Project--Progressive Stage to Help. Financial Secretary Gerber of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association acknowledges the follow-

ing receipts for the Daily Call Fund: CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. Punch-card 671, A. Hobl Principles of the Prank Himoritch M. H. Upholsterers' USuleh No. 44..... Cash" I. Kogan K. Holzschub, Philadelphia..... F. H. L....Jaeschke diss Johnson, per Dr. Broda T. F. L.... Punch-card 075, A. Hansen..... Hope Ledge No. 97, I. A. of M., Bock City Lodge 242, I. A. of M., Dally Call Fair, per Malkiel..... John Abgles Chester, N. Y..... T. E. La., Daily Call Fair, add., per Malkiel.

2.00 51.2) 25.00 3.00 8.00 2.00 .67 Putch-card 687, H. Kreck...... Punch-card 885, M. Sachs...... Local 256, I. A. of M., Franklln, Pa. S. P., 18th & 20th A. D., N. Y.... A. Hohl on punch-card lost...... Previously acknowledged Total cush contributions \$4,723.87 PAID ON PLEDGES. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Herron

Punch-card 636, J. Strobel.....

\$400,00 .50 8.10 F. Schultheins R. Poble

Total paid on pledges \$4,292.60 RECAPITULATION. Cash contributions since last re-

plus that may be made. The comrades are assured of a good performance and they should fill the theater to the limit. All tickets will be sold at the same price, 50 cents, and no seats will be reserved. Tickets can 184 William street; the Labor Lyce

The farmers of the United States are by no means a unit in their attitude toward the trade-union movement. While thousands of farmers, chiefly in the West and Southwest, are organizing on similar lines and culti-vating fraternal relations with the industrial wage-workers, many others take an opposite stand. Thus the last convention of the National Grange and convention of the National Grands
Patrons of Husbandry, held in AtlanPatrons of Husbandry, held in Atlan-Patrons of Husbandry, held in-Atlan-tic City in November, adopted a resolu-tion declaring "that we as American citizens believe it is every man's privi-lege to work as many hours as he wills for pay; that energy, thrift and activity are entitled to encourager and should command rightful pensation for services rendered." discussion showed that this was m as a plain declaration against the labor movement

PRICES AND PROSPERITY.

According to Dun's "Review" the h dex number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption was \$105.812 on Dec. 1 against \$103.883 a month previous and \$100.554 on Dec. 1, 1904. Prices are now at the highest level in twenty-two years, yet, we are told, "this is to a great extent the natural result of unparalleled prosperity, which has enlarged consumption and pro-duced brisk competition for all staple

It is up to the working people to say whether their earnings have risen 5 per cent in the last twelve months, whether their wages now stand at the highest level in twenty-two years, and whether, as a matter of fact, they are enjoying the "unparalleled prosperity" with which the great capitalists are sel-well satisfied.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit in this mat

TO TRY AGAIN FOR LABOR LAWS

firmatively at the late election. The laws declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals will be redrafted and submitted to the Legislature. Among them are the Eight-Hour Law and the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law.

the Wall Street game as soon as I get my sheepskin." The Old Man (dryly)—"Well, I believe that's the proper apparel for young men in that district."—Puch.

Total receipts to Dec. 12......\$17,705.16

linck. The Progressive Stage assumes full financial responsibility, while the Call Fund will receive the whole sur-

64 E. Fourth street, and the W. E. A. Clubbouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

FARMERS DIVIDED ON TRADE-UNION QUESTION

commodities."

. "And if not, why not?"

The Worker. AN DROAM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Complaints about the business or editors assumement of the paper should be adversed to the Board of Directors. Socialist asspersive Publishing Association, 184 full am street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through it third general election. Its growing powe is indicated by the increase of its vote: 96,961



these days, must feel inclined to take very seriously the words of the humorist who said: "I don't care how much people lie about me. But when they begin to tell the truth, I object."

Socialists want to destroy the home and family. Don't believe it? Well, ask Mr. Corey and his friends. Asi the gentlemen on whose trail Mr. Corey is now camping. Ask Colonel Mann and the gentlemen who are said to have paid him for what he didn't print in "Fads and Fancies."

President Roosevelt managed to recognize the Panama Republic some twelve hours before it was proclaimed at Panama. The Lithuanian Republic has now been in actual existence for over a week, but Washington doesn't know it. Why? Because the Panams "revolution" was engineered from Wall Street, while the revolution in Russia is the real thing.

Three banks in Chicago have closed their doors, all owned by John R. Walsh, the proprietor of the Chicago "Chronicle," which Chicago capitalists distribute free to their clerks and other employees on necount of its cialism. The "Chronicle" has always been sure that there would be no one to "do the dirty work" under Socialism and its proprietor is certainly giving good examples of how easy it is to get it done under capitalism cation" has also been a pet cialist-killer, but it is now the turn of his depositors to have something to say on that subject.

"Cassatt Converts Penrose," Is headline in last Thursday's papers. Well, there is nothing surprising in a railway president converting a United States Senator. The only surprising thing is that the latter should need to be converted. However, it is interest ing to note that, according to the report, Cassatt converted Pensose to the support of President Roosevelt's scheme of treight-rafe regulation "Timeo Dangos et donn ferentes." I the head of the Pennsylvania Rallway is in the business of rounding up ators to support the President or clusion is that the President's scheme ists and useless to the rest of the

Mr. Hughes: "Well, it has been charged that, thru your relation with Mr. Odell, you have political influence what would you say as to that?"

of his relations with me.

There speke the man of antick no the theorist. And how completely his inswer bears out the contentions of worth volumes of academic discus don. In those fifteen words Mr. Har riman has plainly and clearly stated ectual relation between capitalls as master, the politicies a tical principle nurillary. Time in every Socialist's noteboo with Depew's remarks "I be a United States Senator as an in-

able to the rallway buccaneer. But admitting all that Ryan brough against him, has just as certainly countered on that poble-minded champion of distressed corporations. W vaguely remember reading in our early idays a moral and entertaining story of how the Pot called the Kettle black and the Kettle retorted. That seems to be the gist of what we are to learn from all these capitalist quar rels-of Hyde and Alexander, of Har riman and Ryan, of Lawson and the Rockefeller group, and others of the sort. If people who live in glass houses will insist on stoning their similarly lodged neighbors-well, at the least, other people may be amused; it is possible that they may learn som valuable lessons as to the stability and eternal fitness of vitreous dwellings.

That was a rather remarkable address which Lieutenant-Colonel Pettit. a United States military instructor, de ivered before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island last week From first to last it was an assault on democratic institutions and a brief for monarchy, based on the alleged greater military efficiency of the latter system. It is fortunate-for him that he is on this side of the fence; in no monarchical country in the world would an army officer be permitted thus to critize monarchy and praise lemocracy; a sharp reprimand would be the lightest penalty he could expect. But here-well, we shall not be surprised if President Roosevelt picks this man out for promotion, at the next "constructive recess," over the heads of officers who are loyal to political democracy. That the speaker was off on his facts is a minor matter. But wrong he was, for in the whole history of the world democracies have, on th average and in the long run, proven themselves more effective, even on the military field, than monarchies, and autocracles have been the least effec tive of all. But your typical professional soldier is very likely to care little for facts, unless they are on his side; and he may be expected to hate domocracy more than he loves even military efficiency.

Contempt of court is a helpous of fense, no doubt. But it is hard to keep one's conscience clear of it when learned judges juggle with the law as the majority of the New York Court of Appeals have in the Hearst election contest cases. The law explicitly provides that the ballots, after being counted and canvassed, must be locked up and carefully preserved for six months. Its provisions for a recount or recanvass are, it seems, badly worded and less explicit; but the imperative preservation of the ballots makes the intent of the law clear t anyone not seated on the bench not confined in an asylum for imbeciles But the Court of Appeals, the highest authority on legal questions, solemnly holds that, while these ballots must b kept for the specified time, they mus not, under any circumstances, be re counted. Unfortunately, the Court does not try to explain the purpose for which they are to be preserved; bu we suppose they have some magic virtue, similar to that of the amule which a savage carries in a little bee at his throat, which it is sacrilege to destroy and equal sacrilege to look at.

The New York Public Library demand voiced by workingmen's so cieties, took a partial and tardy step toward making the libraries accessible to these who most need them. The until nine o'clock on weekday ever ings, instead of closing at six, and six of the branches will be open weekday evenings and Sundays. As an illustru tion of the views held by some of the respectable gentlemen and einfeen citizens who are to be found on this and similar boards, serious objection to the change was made by some mem bers, who argued that if the reading rooms were open in the evenings many would come in who were looking fo warmth and shelter rather than for books. How horrible! That there are homeless men and women, shivering on the streets, these winter nights fter a vain daylong search for work that is nothing. "The poor we have siways with us"-and we need them to our business. But that these people should get a chance to sit for a fer hours in a public library would really be most unfortunate, from the emiss citisens' point of view.

President Corey of the Steel Trus proposes to fight back. His method of fighting back is not to dispute the charges regarding his personal and other capitalists who are trying to ous octs. The New York "Times says be has detectives at work obt ing data on a dinner given by a preseveral years ago. It continu

at Mr.

try, was engaged to sing. Just what of the outside world, but the acti ched her carriage in hysterics. This much has been public property since the dinner, but Gorey's friends say no has now new and interesting data. It has never been successfully dehied that there were certain millio both Pittsburg and New York who formed a pool and bought up their paper floated by Mrs. Chadwick. Corey, according to all reports in Pitts-burg, to-night filed notice that the per-sons concerned had better let him

We observe that immediately after this announcement, good Mr. Carnagie, who had been plously lamenting Corey's fall from grace, invited the sinner to dine with him. Of course. that is a mere coincidence. We are sure they discussed the Westminster Catechism, not the Chadwick case and the Duquesne orgy. Still, some captions persons will make their own inferences.

COUNT WITTE.

One respect in which the English and American newspapers' treatment of the Russian situation requires constant correction is their incessant praise of Count Witte and their censure of the attitude of all the advanced revolutionary elements toward him. We are told almost daily, in the news as well as the editorial columns-even of such papers as the London "Times" and its New York namesake, which re most hostile to the autocracy and favorable to its domestic enemies, as such-that Witte is a wonderful statesman, that in him rests the only hope for a good solution of Russia's internal problems, and that the Social Democrats and other "extremists" are factiously opposing him and thus hazard ing the cause of progress.

The editors and the correspondents upon whom they rely may not be wholly insincere in this matter. But they are assuredly very far wrong.

The Russian revolutionists know pretty well what they are about and with what manner of men they are dealing. A sufficient proof that their distrust of the Premier is not factious nor ill founded is the fact that it is not confined to the Socialist representatives of the awakening proletariat and peasantry, but is heartly shared by the Radicals, the more advanced section of the bourgeois and profes sional classes, whose aims are such as the "Times," for instance, could fully approve. Only a few days ago the representatives of the League of Leagues, the Radical organization, said to their would-be friends of the Anglo-American press, in effect; "Please guit criticizing us; we understand that you mean well; but you don't know what you are talking about, and you are doing us more harm than good."

The fact is, Witte has a record by

which the Russians know him. He

has been in the ministry, chiefly en-

gaged in finincial questions, much of the time for several years past. His conduct there has not been progressive, even from the bourgeois Radicals' point of view, to say nothing of the Socialists'. What is more, his record has not been that of a strong and honest man, but of a facile trimmer As a financier, pure and simple, his ability is admitted; but that is not a good enough credential for a prime minister at this moment, in the judg ment of those who wish to see the overthrow of the autocracy result in material and direct benefit to the producing masses. It is very doubtful whether Witte's past policy—the artificial forcing of industrial and commercial development, involving enor mous government losus and crushing taxes upon agriculture—has not been one of the monumental blunders of the age. But, be that as it may, the fact remains that the peasants and workthank him for and that those whose desire is the rapid extension of politcal liberty in order that Russia's economic and social progress may be fre and normal have every reason to distrust him. Posing before the outside world and trying to pose at home as the "man of destiny" of Russian liberalism and peaceful progress, be has lent the weight of his name and of his financial standing to support the most reactionary colleagues. Doubtless be would have opposed Pobledonestseff, Pictive, and Trepost (to cite only thr typical and well known enemies of progress), if he could have done so with the assurance of personal success rocate of policies which they hitterly entagonized he has consented to take office with each and all of them, to dicker with them, to clock their brutal tyranny with his liberal phrases. His veloped, has been in the interest of the creat capitalists and especially of the great financiers—those of England and Russian masses: and to the partial and ness of that policy he has been willing

Everyone eise knows that Tropost of it. He had the great opportu By so doing to would other have forced the most reactionary elements

out of the Government or else have feft it discredited and largely dis-armed by his resignation. Instead, be continued to six with the giant mur-derers in the Tan's councils and ex-plicitly threw the blame for the massacres upon the revolutionists. No Se cialist, no Radiest, no sincere Liberal after that, could trust his word for oment or regard bim otherwise than as the most dangerous enemy of

progress.

No, there is nothing factious, nothing excessive, nothing impracticable in th attitude of the Russian Socialists and Radicals toward Witte and his friends. A blood-soaked tyranny cannot be turned into a free state by homeo pathic doses of administrative reform Everyone admits that progress must ome by steps, that the most advanced ideals cannot be realized all at once But the steps must be appreciable ones; certain fundamental change must come in toto, because less that this ininimum would be worse than nothing. And the right man to guide these forward steps is not the man who has always been turning his face in every direction except to the front.

TION: CUI BONO?

Looking at the insurance investiga tion in its large aspect rather than its details: Has no one yet observed that the most remarkable thing of all is not the varied and plentiful rascality which it has exposed, but the fact that any such exposure is permitted. In the now historic phrase of Mr. Morgan's own newspaper. "Are these mer mad?" Why did they allow the investigation to begin? Or, at any rate, why did they not stop it long befor It is all very well to say that the

honest elements at Albany have got the upper hand. That is a very proper thing to "tell to the marines." It is also easy to an wer that the publi has risen in its might and is vindicating business righteousness, as it has several times risen and vindicated civic righteensness. That sounds plausible, but it is unsatisfactory. We observe that righteousness never stays vindleated; also that the public is extremely likely to find itself, after such periodic vindications, righteously holding the hot end of the poker. Hamilton was all wrong when he said: "The People, sir, is a great Beast," but he would have been all right had he said The Public is a great Ass." The public, as a positive doer of anything, is a myth; as public, it has only a passive existence. The reality which the word concents is the existence of various economic interests, in various attitudes of hostility or alliance, groupe into two or three classes, most of whose members are but confusedly ware of their class affiliations. When ome of them act under the impression that they are a Public, they act very foolishly and ineffectively. No, we don't accept the theory that "the pul lic" is in control of the Armstron Committee, any more than we subscribe to a teller in bonest Repub lican politicians, or white blackbirds

or square circles. We have been edified, but not asto shed, by the confessions and convic tions of McCail, Perkins, McCurdy, Depew, and all the rest. We have been surprised only by the fact that such things, so injurious to public con idence, are allowed to get out. The capitalists are not altogether foo's, nor have they lost their grip on that most angust assemblage, the New York Legislature, Why, then, this unseemly exhibit of hitherto safely closeted

After much puzzling over this quer tion we have formed an hypothesis, which we suggest for what it may prove to be worth. It has been arrived at, in the main, by the method of

It being known that capitalist in terests are able to conceal capitalist rogueries when they so desire, it may be assumed that when such reguerie are systematically exposed some capitalist interests is causing the exposure But it must be a large and well organ ized one, to take such risks. Now is there any large and well organized capitalist interest which has not been seriously and directly injured by thi to every tongue: "Yes, one the largest and best organised of all-one airend; known to be bostile to some of the interests which have suffered (to Morgan, for instance) one which has suc safully played many a daring cong in the past-Standard Oil."

Is that the solution? The choice of Mr. Peabody to head the Mutual well accords with it. The part played by Mr. Rvan in the Equitable does no conflict with it. As yet, outsiders can

What we do know is that Starder Oil is the biggest and most closely

The difference between Rockefeller and Morgan is the difference between Hanna and Roosevelt in American collities, between a glacier and a avalanche in nature.

We bet on Rockefeller-and wait the sequel.

The "Social Democratic Herald" about reaches the limit in its last issu when it editorially opposes the raisin of money by American Socialists t revolutionary movement When we see Comrades Bet and making half the sacrifices for th cause that thousands of our Russia brothers and sisters are undergoing we shall concede them the moral right to advise against the wishes of the who are bearing the brunt of the battle in the Tsdr's domains.

It is not the function of this paper

th fight the internal battles of the trade-union movement. It should and does and will, to the best of its ability, join in the fight of any body of workingmen against capitalists and capita sm, but it should and will, so so far as it can, leave the unionists to settle their own internal difficulties among themselves. Sometimes it has pens however, that some incident of such a fight is used by the capitalists against the whole labor movement. I then becomes our duty to take notice of the matter. Such is the case with the charge made by President Gom-pers of the American Federation of Ember that the moneys contributed fo the assistance of the Western Federa tion of Miners in its fight with th tion of Miners in its night with the Colorado mine owners—contributed largely by unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., as he truly says—have been directed from their purpose by the officers of the W. F. of M. and used for the upbuilding of the I. W.W. It is incumbent upon us to say, for the information of any readers who might rend and be influenced by such a state ment, that, to the best of our informa tion, Mr. Gompers' charge of misappro-priation of funds is absolutely unsupported by evidence and unworthy of

One of the cheapest substitutes for argument in internal party controver sies is the general allegation that there is a "clique" opposed to you. The word "clique" is, in our party, tie whose use is well calculated to arouse strong feeling, because th thing which it signifies (when consc entiously used) is a thing very repug But just because of this, it is incum on all comrades who take par in such controversies to use the word with the greatest care. No one has mere impersonal and sweeping state ment that a clique exists; whoeve ound to go on and name the me who, he thinks, constitute the elique To do otherwise is to be guilty both of cowardice and, in effect, of false are going to assume him to be speak ing from knowledge of fact: h tends them so to assume; he leaves them to fix upon this or that man, as may happen, the suspicions which h in a position of personal safety, letting his charge hurt whom it may. His method is that of Antony—"Mischief. thou art afoot; take now what cours thou wilt." He may not intend it; h true nature of hi act; but the evil effects are none the less sure. Therefore The Worker, bearing this fact in mind, will never raise the cry of "hoss" or "clique" without trying to make it clear whom it has in mind; and when anyone else raises that cry, it will call for speci

The result of the municipal election in Breckton, Mass., deserves at least passing notice. The the Sociafist Party has never controlled that city, it has several years always had a of representatives in the City Council and has three times elected Charles H. and an three times elected charles H. Coulter as Mayor. This year, when the time came for making months tions, the party decided not to pur Coulter at the head of its ticker equin. ford, who had already served as Alder mat. Coniter apparently the nomination one of his rights" and did not realize the case rigate and tid not renize the essen-tial, difference between Socialist and old-party politics. He gathered his friends and was nominated by petition as an independent candidate. Accord-ingly, he was expelled from member-size. Election Day came, and the ofes were cast and counted. The Re pullicans captured the mayoratty, with 3.871 votes; our candidate polled 3.491, lacking only 374 of election; Coulter polled just 666. Coulter succeeded in defeating the party's candidate, undoubtedly. If that is a comfort to him, he is welcome to the ad-mission. But the smallness of the sumber whom he, with his personal number whom he, with his personni prestige and connections and with all the outcry about "partisan tyranny" and the like, was able to draw away and the like, was able to draw away— less than one-sixth of the total—is very creditable to the sound sense of the workingmen of Brockton and very dis-couraging to the prospects of selfishly aspiring politicians in our party. At the same time, we gained one extra sect in the City Council, and work for Sectalism, will so on with respecta-

I charge that in many cases the from the movement and are quite last to it. This areas to one very sail. Can you give any advice to a couple, both atracist flo-cialists, who wish that their children should

The question is a serious one—to-serious for us to pretend to answer f-mith authority. Let us do no mor-than modestly offer some suggestions the first is this: Non't try to force the children. H. W. Lee, in a biographical sketc

a country action, where we were taught to would be extended to the country of the general three going robot of ma-We may don't whether, on the whole particular actions tend to Maranton

thinking and liberty-loving graduates; but we may fully agree that healthy children tend to rebel against any set of doctrines and ideals which they see that their eiders are trying to force down their throats. This is as it should be; we should be sorry if it

were otherwise; the young ought to wish to live their own lives, not to fol low tamely in beaten paths. But it is NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER

a pity when they are driven against what is vitally good. if it happens oftener with Socialist not sure) that their children abandon the ideals in which the parents have because most Socialists are very tense, because they see too clearly to make allowances for others who see but dimly, because their enthusias devotion makes them importent with thusinsm.

The proverb says: "Poets are born not made." As for Socialists, they are not born nor made; they grow. To at tempt to make a child into a Socialis by force is likely only to pervert his growth and make him good for nothing. Therefore our first suggestion

And the second is in accord with it Surround the children, so far as pas sible, with conditions favorable to and give them a chance to grow right Have books in the house; not dull books and not trashy books; not only Socialist books, but good books of all sorts. A child who plays among books at the age of three will probably begin to read them at six. Not only have books in the yourself-even if it involves skipping some Socialist meetings you would like to attend. Furthermore, nioud. Reading alcud is one of the rarest and one of the finest of accomments, it can be learned only by practise; but it probably yields more pleas ure and benefit, in the early practise as well as in the later use, than any you coubt; she has to darn your secks maybe, and that's dull work. The don't more than half understand.

What to read? Anything that is worth reading at all. Not the daily newspaper; the headlines and about one column out of the six or eight pages are all that you should bother with in that. Read "Robinson Cruso and "Little Women." Read Bayard Taylor and Mayne Reld and Coope and Irving and Dickens and Scott a George Eliot and Charles Reade and Hugo and Hawthorne and Mark Twain and Richard A. Proctor and Grant Allen and—but there, that's r long enough list; when you have reachalf a dozen books of these authors And when you are reading, if the chil dren "butt in" with questions or re don't shut them up; answe them if you can; if you can't, say so and try to find out; children too-more than we give then credit for.

books: It is better to buy books than to depend on a circulating library Most of the world's best books are to be had in cheap editions-from 15 to 50 cents; the "best sellers" of the day will cost you \$1.50 and be most useful generally, as pipe-lighters.

What has this reading aloud of suc books as we have named to do with saving a child for the movement? Just this: It starts the child off with intellectual tastes and habits; it gives his ten years later he will be able to begin to think for himself about the large world outside of home. Then his e vironment will probably make him Socialist, instead of making him " it links on to our third suggestion.

"Thirdly and fastly", then: Trea your children as friends and comrade not as inferiors, not as subjects to Your Paternal Majesty. Know some Your Paternal Majesty. Know some thing about their play and let them know something about your work. Pay yourselves and your wife the compli-ment of supposing that your children are intelligent beings—ignorant, as yet from lack of experience, but not stupid. If you behave as a Tear in your home, you ought to expect them to become rebels; if you pose as a Pope, you shouldn't be disappointed if they turn out heretics. But coursely turn out heretics. But comrad and ideals best win respect when they Wherewith endeth this discourse or

VIOLENCE YOU DON'T READ ABOUT.

You often hear people say they believe in unions and would give their support to the labor movement if it were not for the "vislence" connected with the drade-uni from the daily press accounts of strikes in large cities, where moles of teresponsible courses and thugs congregate during labor troubles and improve the opportunity to get even with the police. It is conceded by fair-minded men that not one-tenth of the struct into a story of violence on the par of the unious. On the other hand, do you Wages in Department Stores," or "A Hundred Children Murdered by the Cotton Mills of the South." No, you never see such heads in the newspapers, but all the same this sext of violence is going on all the thus—nickense samptioned by the sacred entines untilesed by you do it with a club or by the bid-glo method preferred by the "business inte cate".—Typographical Journal.

AN EVEN CHOICE.

ing just as usuch attention other."—Washington Star,

"PEACE ON EARTH."

By Louis Gardthausen.

Some there are who write for bread | ufacturing only a part of some proand cheese, some for pleasure and some for a principle. My excuse for putting my thoughts upon paper is to get them out of my head and thus re-lleve it of, at least, a part of its ache and burden. I am not glib of speech nor slick of pen, yet one who prides himself on a blunt speech and manner and an honest yearning for something better, some improvement of the conditions of the class of which he is a atom, improvement both mental and material. In short, Phave dubbed myself sociologist.

By trade I am a cobbier. Understand me well. I am not a shoemaker, as that is now almost considered one of the lost arts, thanks to the improved machinery. I am a plain cobbler, a patcher and paster of poor men's boots. I carn enough to lead a bach-clor's hand-to-mouth existence, as do most of my friends. We earn a little spend a little less, and save a little for those who have still less, for those who would consider hand-to-mouth a luxurious condition. But to my story, nough of this petty prattle.

Last Christmas Eve I started thru he shopping district to inhale some of g district to inhale some of spirit of the day. It had snowed all day and in the evening a fine crisp fall had covered all with sparkling, crunching whiteness. Passing in and out of the crowded shops were thousands of couples, young and one. Presents for the children, for the wife and husband, for the parents and randparents. Presents for everybody. Everybody was laughing, every giving: the joy of giving reatest blessing of humanity.

I was buying for nobody, was to

give no one joy; expected nothing. I felt doubly struck when contrasting myself with those about me. I felt myself ostracised, an outcast, dami yearned to give. With depressed and weary heart I

walked along, thinking of my damna-tion, scarcely knowing where I went. must have walked in a semi-con cious state for quite some time befor was aware that I was fairly beyond he shoppers. I turned back. I noticed that the crowds had thinned and that it was growing late. I decided

I had scarcely walked a block, when an elderly man, mumbling something unintelligibly, shambled along beside ne, yet always a step behind. He was all and well built and his wasted features showed that he had once lundsome. I judged him to be about lifty-five of six years old. His gray noustache and hair had grown a too long. His general appearance was poor yet neat. This neatness pro-claimed his pride, beggar the he was. The sleeves of his coat scarcely cover-ed his bony wrists. He had turned up his cont collar to hide the absence collar or tie. His soft hat had been pulled out of its original shape thru ong wear and handling

I stepped. He begged for help, help of any kind; food, old clothing, the price of a bed. Anything would something for him. He had nothing ething for him. He spoke with a tone of apology as the asking to be forgiven for claiming a diving where he could earn none. He seemed to be making excuses for treading the earth. He was hungry.

give, my chance to give not only joy but to still the gnawing pain of hun-ger. I had little but he had less, Af feeting a tone of cheeriness I hade him come with me to the nearest coffe house. He smiled a feeble and ghas le and thanked and bles yet I had as yet given him nothing promised him a mean, the price of origing and on the morrow he was come to my rooms for some clothing which I had laid aside. I gave him he address of my rooms

As the coffee house was some few blocks away I asked him a few ques-tions about himself. He told me that the cause of his being a tramp was that a younger and stronger mataken his place at the mills who had stood twenty odd years. He had always worked at some machine man-

duct and had therefore looked upon himself as merely a "feeder" or rather another "cog". He had not been dis-charged for drunkenness or for being unreliable. It was just this he was using space at the machine which, if occurred by convergence occupied by one more apt and quick, would turn larger profits into the mill question, his discharge, it was one of economics. This fate of his was iden-tical with that of most of his aged that of most of his aged mill-hand friends,

Their employer had told them that they were all "good fellows", but now useless to him. Competition, he told them, compelled him to exploit his machinery to greater output than here tofore, and that therefore younger, quicker men were employed.

As he had been only a "cog" in the

manufacture of textiles he could find only work as an unskilled laborer, Digging, carrying, chopping, sawing, these all were too heavy for him, and the unskilled labor market was full to overflowing. He tramped to New York, hoping to find work, which he could do, at any wage. The city seem-ed not only to be crowded with others bent upon the same errand but was producing its own output of 'cogs". The parks were full of them by day and night, winter and summer the charitable lodging houses packed and even the hospitals had their share of the starved unfortunates. It was the same all over the survival of the fittest, the weaker driven to the wall.

We had now reached one of those dingy coffee houses which dot the poorer districts of the larger cities so profusely. Saw dust on the floor, plain wooden tables and chairs, no the only orpamentation being pepper and salt shakers and greasy bottles of spice. The spice is used generously to "kill" the taste of the food. Some beg-gar artist had scrawled "Merry Xmas" in letters of soap on one of

As I was paying for a solid meal for my friend and had given him the money for his lodging. I noticed two other elderly men. They were sopping up the watery coffee with penny buns or unbuttered rolls. They are with ravenous appetite of this killing stuff. It gave them no strength-they asked for none. It only held body and soul together a little longer; it stilled the pain of hunger; it dragged out their misery for another day.

I felt at my heart, for it seemed as

someone had stabled me. Aithe I am a man I am not ashamed to confess

that tears came to my cyes.

I ran out of the coffee h into the cold air. The tears I wiped away, but another emotion lilled me aye, thrilled me, from head to feet, I clenched my teeth and cursed! These men were innocent of any other wrong than that of flying. Who was to binm for their poverty? They had slaved all their healthy days and now instead of ease and honor they were poor and spurned. It was not their fault, yet

was someone's wrong doing I cursed the system of competition of scabbing, of profits, of wages; a sys-tem where high rolls finds, where man cheats man; a system where tegalized thieving is the Alpha and Omega, ave the very life blood of business! And upon this system is based our present form of society. It is built upon sand

I began to speculate as to how many years would pass when I too would be walking the streets begging my food when I could no longer earn it. When some younger and craftler man should occupy my hench, not tant he wished to displace me but was compelled by hunger to do so. And it raised the question as to how many men working to-day will still be working to-morrow and what will be their state when meanwhead.

state when unemployed. I passed a rich man's mansion and ring out in the old song, "Peace on Earth. Good Will Toward Men", and wendered how many years, aye, how many hundred years will pass before the world will truly be one of

"Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

MARK TWAIN ON THANKSGIVING.

A few days ago one of the interview entiment. I was not able to take advantage of the opportunity, for I had already declined two chances, and it and unreliable unless I could do good by it or there was graft in it somewhere for the family. But there is another aspect to this matter. Every year every person in America concen-trates all his thoughts upon one thing ing thankful to the Delty for the twelve months.

This is well, and as it should be, but it is too one-sided. Think of the Delty side of it. Apparently no one stops to inquire how much or how little He has had to be thankful for during the same period: apparently no one has good feeling enough to wish He might have Thanksgiving day, too. There is

Do you suppose everything has gone to His satisfaction during the year! as indicated by the enthusia will appear is the papers on the 30th of this menth from the pens of the dis-linguished persons appointed to phrase of this month from the pens of tinguished persons appointed to its thankfulness on that day?

We may be unstintedly thankful, but can that be really the case with Him? If He had a voice, how would He regard the year's work in Russia? Who uld He be thankful for there? Th servants of that government, in patrictic obedience to its commands, have lately killed and wounded 50,000 Jews by mensual and unpleasant methods, butchering the near and the women with knife and hayonet, flinging them out of windows, saturating them with kerosene and setting fire to them, shutting them up in cellars and smothering them with snoke, drengthing children with boiling water, tearing other children assunder by the methods of children asunder by the methods of the middle ages. Doubless the most that He can be thankful for is that the carnage and the suffering are not

He will have noticed that life lasurance in New York has gone terribly It at the hands of their chosen protect tors Doubtless the most that He le

the robberies have not been absolutely complete. He has noticed that the political smell ascending from New York, Philadelphia and sixty or seven ty other municipalities has been modi He has observed that King Leonold's

destruction of innocent life in the Congo is not as great this year as it was last by as much as 100,000 vic tims, because of diminishing material. He has also noticed that America and other great powers-accessories before day, and for nineteen previous Thanks giving days—and without doubt He is Himself thankful that matters in the Congo are not as irretrievably bad as they might be, and that some of the natives are still left alive.

One is justified in fearing that the Deity's Thanksgiving day is not as rosy as ours will appear when Thanks-giving day sentiments blossom out in our journals, and that if He, now voiceless, should utter a sentiment it would be tinged with a pathetic reregret.

IT WILL SOME DAY. The Russian revolutionists took possess

sion of a capitalist newspaper the day and gently persuaded the proprietor to print some revolutionary propagands. For once is the history of a newspaper the men whose labor made the paper a possistive were not ashumed of their product. The incident than they would have been if the That had been blown to please by a beam.

Just imagine what relief it would be to the
intellectual wage shows of Juhn R. Watch
if something libs that would happen in the
office of the Chlongo "Carmiele".—Chlongo

ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS TO STAND UP STRAIGHT

By Horace Traubel.

All we have to do is to stand up | Whether you will stand straight little traight, dear brothers. Stand up | by little. Whether you will stand straight together. All of us. We carry | straight all of a sudden. All I know is straight, dear brothers. Stand up straight together. All of us. We carry the entire world of monopolized leisure and luxury on our backs. The whole world of the bosses and the masters. The whole world of interests and rents and profits. When we are ready we will stand up straight, When we stand up straight the plethoric baggage of oppression will topple off its stolen elevation into the historic ditch. Our eyes are kept very close to the ground. We may not find it easy to see the bur-den we sustain. It would be impossi-ble for one man to get up alone. All when the producers act together the or will not know it. He will re banded by the water and the sir and the sun. Some miraculous day it ap-pears above the ground. Even now the doubters scorn the innocent arrival. Many a man under ground to-day is thinking thoughts potential of revolu-tion. One thinker is added to another. Power goes to the increase of power Love goes to the increase of love. Some time there will be enough thought. Some time there will be enough love. Then the crowd will lift itself and stretch for the real career of the race. Then the parasites will join the producers. There will be no two classes then. No producing class and no consuming class. The same class that produces all will consume all. I do not know how you will get to stand straight, dear brothers.

that you will stand straight. All I know is that when you do stand straight there will be no more masters to provide for out of the granaries of the earth. I could cry sometimes, seeing you, dear brothers, with your bent backs. Seeing you, dear brothers, with your bent brains. Under there, under the awful load. Despairing your self too often. Despaired of too often. Your wives and children and sisters there with you. Do you not think we are not all there together

insult to the members of the Executive Committee is absolutely false, and by makganizer. In this attempt, however, he did not succeed. The Organizer in his letter has not accused the members of the Executive Committee of unfitness, neither of the affairs of the Local. In my letter was not very creditable to our comrades. I comrades may put an end to it. If truthtelling by an official of the party is criminal, then the Organizer pleads guilty: and he will continue committing suc Karely may inflict on him. The meeting of the E. C., even in the midst of the cam my recollection two members at least have been absent for more than three consecu be substantlated by reading of the min ites of the E. C.

received letters from several comrades congratulating me for coming out with the truth—one of them being written by Comrade Egerton, himself a member of

in my letter I make frequent reference to the make-up of the E. C. This is un-true, as I have made but one reference where did I commit such an offense? A commite who deliberately makes such a premeditated stander. The rank and file

Since when and by whom was Comrade Kanely appointed as the spokesman of the rank and file? While he is assuming to speak for them he is already threatening and menacing everybody that in the even I am reelected organizer, he will begin rade Kanely mean by this? Is he going to reorganize the party or does he desir to bring us back to the old conditions when

his friend Wood was organiser? having a gradge against me have don eyes of the comrades. Unable to find any fault with my work, they have begg have been circulated, all with one inten other comrades who have incurred the enmity of these self-appointed representatives of the rank and file. Comrade nely speaks about the "Rig Ten" dared to express their opinion that it have never meddled in any party squabbles before and the others are men too well known for their devotion to the Socialist cause to feel insulted by any remarks from Comrade Kanely. The so-called "Big Ten" hase, Fred Paulitsch, A. Waldinger, Sol Fieldman, and C. Lemon. Comrade Ka-nely will hardly have the audacity to

present the rank and file. I would like to know who they are, and how he figures it out, since one vote elected the entire

instes both our state and local affairs.
This is a double falsehood. I was un-The comrades well know that I would have been only too glad to be given an is abilitated by a cique is another falsohood and coming from a men who is a member of the E. C. It might be taken authorized by a few innocest comrades. Comrade Knuely uses the word "clique" any for the purpose of arousing the feelings of the comrades against the Organized and other comrades who dured to disagree with him on some occasions. He uses this word just because he is aware of the fact that to a sincere Secialist nothing is more objectionable than the Mea first his local is dominated by a clique. Comrade Kneely's desire to injure the Organizer and certain other counsdes has no limits, and he would do it over it the rick of poisoning the minds of the no limits, and he would do it even it the risk of poisoning the minds of the commetes. When a commete, be his name Kanely or not, makes such a sweeping accusation, that the affairs of the Local are dominated by a "clique" or a "ring", holding the Secialist Party by the theore, and that he Organizer elected by the G. C. in the tool of such a ring, it thymy duty to challenge him either to make public the masses of those composing the ring or two stand convicted.

or one stand convicted.

The nembers of the State Quarum are elected by a referendum voice of the rest coolest can scarcely be dudgasted as a man flag. There were four members to be elected and cight considerable in the field.

The success of the recent mayoralty collected as a success of the constant of the field of the constant of the field of the constant of the field.

Courted and cight considers in the field.

Courted and cight considers in the field.

Courted and cight considers in the field.

Courted Kanety being one of them. Over-

450 votes were cast and Knnely received about 80. He was defeated, not by the ring, but by the rank and file. But now he assumes to appair, for the rank and file and calls the others a "clique".

It is a well known fact among the comrades—and Comrade Kanely knew it, because I told him—that I did not coatemples according again the office of Organists.

permanent and salaried" New York to accept again the nomination not, matters little to me. I have done my duty and those who are unprejudiced ar bound to appreciate my work. U. SOLOMON.

ANOTHER REJOINDER.

To the Editor of The Worker:--It is much rather help extinguish than to fan Spargo, Ghent, and Solomon, as well as sary that I should he my opinion and action in regard to it before the party nembership and the readers of Th represent them on their Executive Com uittee, where this case originated,

from persons other than class-conscious should buy, beciring we need the money eral Committee my negative vote was against the mode of procedure, and not for

tives of the Socialist party on their Execu-tive Committee. It is very fortunate that we can got an Organise that is such a gunius as to keep the Committee in check so they will not do anything contrary to the cardinal principle of Socialism. We would

New York, Dec. 11.

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men must get up together. The load is too big for one to throw off. But revolution is accomplished with the clock. I love you, dear brothers. I do not pity you. You do not need pity. You need self-respect. You need to know your own power. Yes, your own for a man to be a master than for a man to be a slave. When you lift your bodies and stand straight. When you upset the wolves and the hyenas of

prey. When you at last step living free from under the dead weight of social wrong. It will be just as good and better for the oppressor as it is good and better for you. The op-It would be beautiful for him to get does get off. But the oppressor class never resigns. It always has to be discharged. It generally comes to a quick end. An end so quick it won-ders how the end could have happened. Of course the seed is planted a long way back. But the oppressor class only laughs as it sees the field hand at work. It thinks the seed is dead in the ground. All the time the seed is being taken care of. It is hus-

how to stand up straight. I used to for my own part try to stand up alone. But I found I could not do it. I could wish to stand up. And I will continue to wish to stand up. But I must wait straight. We will get up, all of us many men as one man. I will be strong in you. You will be strong in me. We will all be strong together. Then there will be no lords of land and sent bills to us. We will not me taxmasters wherever we turn. We will all men be working cheerfully for each man. We will each man be cheerfully working for all men. And we will produce more. Riches will abound. A man standing straight in freedom can do so much more than i man bent double in slavery. Because after all when the mind stands straight all stands straight. Or the up. The very cripples will stand up. The old men. The superamunated laborers. They will all stand upstraight on the day of social atonement. My brothers, are you trying your backs for a change? Are you bassing the word along to seek others. passing the word along to each other Are we all ready to get up? How many are ready? Are enough ready? We do not need to wait till the last man is ready. When enough men are ready we can straighten our crooked backs. The wall built upon us will crack. Will crack. You will see the mor-

THE DENVER "REPUBLICAN" ON THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM

been noted for any undue friendliness to Socialism. On the contrary, we So cialists have often felt that we had good grounds for complaint against it. It is therefore all the more interesting and significant when this paper comes out, as it did on Nov. 30, with the fol-

lowing editorial on The Growth of So little importance a movement in which they are not particularly interested, and holding beliefs contrary to their own. The Secial-ist movement has been greeted with sneers It has already made and is still making, not

that the thing which is is the thing that will be. The Romans believed that while the Colosseum stood Rome should stgnd, the Colosseum stood months of the Colosseum fell Rome would fall, and with Rome the world. The Colosseum fell, and so did Rome, and the world went on, developing, for better or worse, new idens quite alien to those held by the rise of Christianity. He appeared to think that Socialism would win eventually as characters, when Paul, apparently so insignant, preached in Corinth. Athena and that Socialism would win eventually as that Socialism would win eventually as the control of the Corinth mineant, preached in Corinth, Athens and Home, the gospel of Christianity, he seem-ed to most of his auditors a man beside himself, yet the gospel that Paul preached-became the creed of Europe. And when Martin Luther natted his theses to the church door at Wittenberg, a load guffaw arose at his expesse, but no one laughed a few years-later. When the civil war broke-

quent events did not quite fulfill his sau-So has it ever been. Movements that were at first laughed to scotn have won the victory, or, if they have not won the vic-tory, they have made the victory of their PASS BEFORE SOCIALISM WILL BE THE BURNING QUESTION OF THE

cialist-Party is feeble, there is much Socialment, and many prominent Eng nen of our time are Socialists in everything

way. Even now in my dream of dream

I behold the toppling palaces go over

The mighty have risen. The root has

sent its message up to the boughs. Are

we ready, brothers, dear? I say to you: "I am ready". Do you say to me, too: "I am ready"? This hour is

as good as any hour if we are ready. Pass the question along and along. Let

around. Let it never stop until all the

answers are answers of ready. All

we have to do is to stand up straight, dear brothers.

it never stop until it has gone

the answers or enough answers.

The Lut election in the United t "ealed the existence of more than 400,000 voters who believe in Socialistic principles. In Massachusetts they have elected their hill and Brockton, and several of their legislative candidates have been successful thruout the country, and often on other days of the week. Converts are made daily and only a short time ago the venerable

movement.

The disciples of Henry George resent the tion, and among their number may be found such men as Charles Francia Adams such men as Charles Francia Adams Ernest Crosby and Bofton Hall, men of strong intellectual quality and current workers.

THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION THAT THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IS BOUND THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IS BOUND TO GROW, AND GROW RAPPIDET IN AMERICA. THE NUMBER OF SEMI-SOCIALISTS IS ALREADY ENORMOUS. SOONER OR LATER THEY WILL CAS THEIR LOT WITH THE SOCIALIST THEIR LOT WITH THE SOCIALIST PAIRTY. A panic, or any decline from the prosperity which the nation is move sinjoying, would show to what an extent Socialist leaven has been working. A Socialist tidal wave is among the possibilities in the future. The contest must be rively be between Socialism upon the give hauft and individualism upon the other. Informately, there are few who know what the argument for individualism is. OUR POLITICIANS MAYE BEEN MORE INTERNATION IN PEANUT POLITICIS THAN IN STATICSMANNELLP. MOST OF THEM STATESMANSHIP, MOST OF THEM WOULD MAKE A VERY POOR SHOW HELD WITH A VERY HUMBLE SOCIAL ST. FOR NO MATTER HOW HUMBLE GOTAL-OFR SOCIALIST MAY BE. HE IS AL-MOST INVARIABLY A STUDENT AND A GREAT READER. His mind, to, is usual-by wonderfully less and logical, and the weak minds in the wonderfully keen and logical, and the wonderfully keen and logical, and the weak points in the armor of his antagonish he quickly finds. To his mind there is less one side of the question, and it must be ad-mitted that his opponents will need to take a new departure if they would make an adequate answer to his argument.

---- It takes a crocodile eight as

the sold of the leading candidate for the position of chief of staff that he is the "best story teller in the army." Surely he is rapping for the wrong office. The Panessa Canal Counsission would give him \$16,000 a year to lesses the gloon of its party \$2,000 for every flay of the present it is cathesial, have on headquarters.—Evening Post.

comrade who has the misfortune of ac-

and one need only read Comrade Kanely's

SOLOMON'S FINAL REPLY.

To the Editor of The Worker:—Comradianely's letter published to the last less f The Worker compels me to make som

reply. While I do not think it worth while

Comrade Kanely's statement that my

and that was the one mentioned above grave accusation ought to have manhe

Comrade Kanely claims that only one two of the seven members of the E. C. elected by the General Council do not re-

plate accepting again the office of Organ-izer. He have this long before he wrote his letter. Knowing that I would not be a candidate, he could then claim that owa cure victory. While I would have been glad to leave the office, I feel now that in face of the accusations huried at me, it election. My record is open to everyone. I assumed charge of the affairs of Local New York after Kanely's friend, Jas. N. Wood, left us a busted treasury and very for the honor. It was imposed on me. I did the best I could do, working day and night, in the daytime slaving for a boss I had this opportunity of working for the cause. I felt that I was doing what every good Socialist should do. Suddenly the cry was raised that it is a disgrace to allow me to keep on working without any had a job and to frustrate the schemes of some disgruntled comrades I gave up my job and became the Organizer with salary for all kinds of abuse. I had to submit or quit the office in the midst of the campaign. Now in face of all these new incomrade who can never forgive me and

to their opinions, beliefs, and action on this case, and I think it fitting and news-

First, should the Socialist Party take and local sent out over 3,000 campaign contriof five persons each. When a picule, ball, ouly incidentally for pleasure, we sell Worker-follows the same procedure. Note tion now on has not as yet proved it is a published by the New York "World" was ticket, as we could not use it under those conditions, as introduced and worked for

shalf be governed from the top hereafter on

SOCIALIST PARTY AT PROSPECT HALL Prospect Avenue, Near Eighth Ave.

decked in kimono, waved his fairy wand over the destinies of mythical buttalions and immaterial unbeatable and undying legions from his cyrle at No. 6 New Rend street. It is a charming personality. However, something more tangible tha ose poetry and hysterical effusions on

vote is required. The "potentialities" wil take care of themselves. Our present task calls for the setting aside of useless and stultifying antagor ing simple proposition as a preliminary step in the right direction. If the sugmestion receives favorable considerati from those concerned, no doubt increase

energy and benefit will ensue!" In Greater New York there are several hundreds of ex-members who really be long in our ranks, many of these ex-men ns organizers, some as speakers, and so men absolutely essential to give practica effect to the first three categories. I Sanial, Hugo Vogt, Thomas A. Hickey, Poter Flebiger, Patrick Murphy, Max Forker, William Kinsella, Peter Damm, Frank McDonald, Chas. Vollmers, Arthur

Keep, Benj. Keinard, Cooper, John Keep, Donald Campbell. In the interest of common sense and genuine Socialist sentiment, let Local New Fork and Local Kings County, offer a fra-

aligning our ranks. We want these mer they belong to us; we must have then Come, comrades, let us make the effort i the interest of Socialist progress.—Fro WM. H. WHERRY.

TO THE CAPITALIST Never mind telling us how you lov us, and refrain from repenting your goo Socialist Party, which is the party of th way deceiver, and you can't coax us to sto

A CALIFORNIA OPINION OF US. We do not know of any section of ou party the world over that is more worthy of unreserved commendation for pursuing a which I thought then (and still do) was too radical and too nurrow. I did not vote to retain the money, all Solomon may say to the courary notwithstanding. In the Gen-blew life and with The Worker occa-the courary notwithstanding. In the Genand Committee my negative vote was spaints the mode of procedure, and not for retaining the mode.

All the aforesaid on the minor issue and yet much could be said. There is no space fully to discuss the major question at instance. Should the party be governed from the second of the said of the party be governed from the second of the said of the party be governed from the second of the said of the party be governed from the second of the said of of th 'pastion in boosting Hearst and anothing
'fife New York comrades, will be the end of
'lift his pretensions to be the party's "steerlift committee of one." Surely we do not
want municipal ownership bedly enough To follow after every stype of opportunist politician tike the middle-class leader, Hearst, or the inhor mislender, Schmitz, or

WE SHALL PASS ON.

We state out of the property of the myel-lectual level of those who make it, and little is gained where one false notion supplants another. But we must some day, it hat and forever, cross the line between housenes and commonenses. And on that day we shall pass from paternalism, origin-ally derived from fettal fiction in times ally derived from fethal fiction in times of universal ignorance, to human brother-hood in accordance with the nature of things and our growing knowlege of it; from political government to industrial administration; from competition in individuality in co-operation; from war and despotism, in any form, to peace and liberty.—Thomas Casiyla.

Wallie

"German Secinism and Fordinand Legalie," By M. H. Dawson, ... I. No
"Gavoluties and Counter Levolution in Hormany in 1548." Karl Marr. ... #1.00
"Secialism, Utopian and Secisitio." By F. Hanets.

"Origin of the Family, Frivate Property, and the State." By Secolete Registration of the Secolety. By Lewis Morgand-100
A large stock of Labor I-tionature is Eaglesh and German always on head.

SOCIALIST ENTERATURE CG.

134 William St., New York.

IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

CALL SAHM CLUB (MUNICIANS UNION), meets first Tweaday of the month, 10 a.m., art Labor Lyceum, Ed East 4th Street. Secretary, H. Frag. 1568 First avenue.

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THE STORY OF A MILL GIRL

Gertrude Barnum, in "Machinists' Journal,"

It was during the Fall River strike, and Mary was one of the hundred and thirty mill girls brought to Boston to enter domestic service. She had wrenched barself from her foriorn family after a sleepless sight of dread. She had braved her first journey to a great bewildering city to begin life all over at thirty-four. She sat in a dark and crowded room, berded with a hur dred other "domestics". The ol and the timid, green Irish and Nova Scotia girls were "eyein as a "striker", with curiosity and hostil-ity. 'The pasteboard dress box and hundle at her feet were the worse for ndle at her feet were the worse for ar and for the rain. She might have wear and for the rain. She might been forty-five from her appearance round-shouldered, anemic and ne vous. The strained eyes behind the glasses were excited and sleet:

glasses were excited and alert.
"I can't write," she whispered, as I
gave her a record blank to fill. "I
never got much-schoolin'." There was something peculiarly pathetic in her mortification at this admission and in efforts to cover her bursting bundies with her dress skirt. I ast down beside her and a few sympathetic tions brought out her story:

time. She worked in the mills in Eng-land since she was nine years. I had to stay at home and tend the children and help round ever since I was little were four younger'n me. I get spooler-tender when I was a job 'spooler-tender' when twelve—there wasn't the law them twelve—there wasn't faurieen when must have been about fourfeen wh went to weavin' and Bolearnt quick.
My! but I was proud when I got them
first four looms! I liked the mill better than workin' at home. At first the se is fierce, and you have to breathe the cotton all the time, but you ge used to it. Lots of us'is deaf-weav ers that's one reason I couldn't get that second girl place. The lady said I couldn't hear the door bell if it would ring, but you never think of the noise after the first, in the mill. Only it's bad one way; when the bobbins flies out and a girl gets burt, you can't hear her shout—not if she just screams, you can't. She's got to wait 'till you see her. I saw a man hit with his mouth open. His teeth got knocked out and all the roof of his mouth tore. You can't never tell when ost likely!

"We girls used to talk 'sign-talk'with your mouth and fingers, you know-you can have lots of fun that way. We used to sit and crochet, right on the floor, between watchin' the loams. My me was paralyzed two years before she died. She was awful heavy to lift. We couldn't get no insurance on her, of course. But we have got one hun-dred dollars in all on my father and me. It's hard payin' insurance every week. Some weeks you don't get off much cloth. Some weeks you only get two or three days' work, when they're 'curtailin'. Like as not your mili will 'shut down' three months. We ain't ce for Ellen-she's next to She's twenty-eight he's got insurance for his own. His wife never worked since she got the first child. She never had no health. They lived with us, and he's got three children, and he's only twenty-four now. He is a good, sober worker, Tom is. The next brother, he died when he was only two, and my other brother ain't much for the mills—he ain't much for no work. He never got no bringin'-up; he was 'boarded out' when h was little, and some of 'en gets like that. He goes away lookin' for work 'round in other towns, but he don't make out very well. Alle's twenty. Father' he is a 'slasher-leuder', but he sin't done much since ma died. He drank some after ma died—and before,

oo—only more, after."

Here Mary's sister, Ellen, came in m an unfruitful interview with a from an unfruitful interview with a lady who wanted a more attractive girl to care for her two small boys. The lady wanted some one who spoke more quietly and better English.

didn't get much scho ly. "She stayed home so't I could work more steady. She aln't so very smart, but she is steady and she can make pretty good in the steady and she can pretty good in the mills when she gets the work reg'lar. But could only get 'sick weavin'' lots the time (that's when some one is sick and you take her work till they get back. Lots of the girls has to 'ask week. They can't stand it.

"Ellen's kind of plain, and you kn how it is—the good lookin' girls get the best chance. Now there's Frenc Charlie, he's one of the 'supers'—h takes mostly French girls, course. But French Charlie, he don cheat you on your cloth; some 'super are terr'ble mean that way. You g to fight for your pay after you earn it, and like as not you'll miss a dollar "If our family had all stuck togethe

and toined a buildin' club, and Tom I hadn't got married, we could hav owned a cottage by now, but we ain' as bad off as my uncle and aunt. The got a lot paid on their house and then they couldn't pay for a little while and the landlord took it all off'n 'eu just like they never put up a cent Some people makes lots of money that way. There's a man named Flint, one of the mill men; he just watches, and gets some other people and foc the same and—well, he makes more out of that business than you can

make at weavin', and that's a cit "We saved some, but somethin ways comes. Sickness is the w When you drive on eight loo time in busy season you get sort of 'spent', and you catch cold easy. In winter they don't shovel off the paths e round them mills, and you have to walt a long time in the Some of the girls take sick awfu den and never gets back for their pay envelopes they go that quick s times. It was like that when you so tired 'drivin' at eight looms, a when they gave us twelve looms didn't see that we could make out t live at all. They talk about the ele tric stop makin' it easy. The girls say and you don't make as much. n no electric stops at our mil makes von crazy watchin' 'em. You just try it! But that don't make no matter-there's plenty waitin' at gates for our jobs, I guess. Polaks learn weavin' quick, and they just as soon live on nothin' and work like that. But it won't do 'em much good for all they'll make out of it.

They're welcome.

'They say the mills is comin' down in wages 'til we get like in the South, Well, it is just as well to know about it, and then the smart ones will 'ge thru' and get a livin' out of somethin else, if they can, and leave 'em to ben down the Portagee."

Mary sighed deeply. "It's terrible i Fall River with the strike. You don't hear nothin' else. Every one's spen savin'). You are owin' rent, and it you've 'got a store', you've got that to pay, too-on nothin'-when the mil open again. The union was go ns. My brother, Tom, he's union, W didn't keep it up lately, Ellen and me times was so hard. The union helpe all they could. They gave us checks on the store sometimes and sometimes things from the farms. We used to get fish and berries when the sear was. The Portagees was lucky-as had the little vegetable gar The Salvation Army was good, too They feed the children, you know Tom's biggest girl hated to go, she'd rather go hungry; but they all came t

it. They'd bring home soup and bre -and we got so we needed it had.
guess that's about what my folk makes out on now-'the benefits' Tor got to get a place soon, Ellen and me and send somethin' back."

Another deep sigh. "Some of the girls that's workin' out in Boston, they ain't much stuck on it. They say it' terrible lonesome. You ain't get terribl long hours-you're jus never thru. Your 'day out' mean pretty near 4 o'clock in the afternoon before you get to go, and you got ne place to go much when you do g -so far away from every one. Tuin like Fall River, where you know per ple. I don't see as there is much worked there all my life. Do you think you can get me and Ellen a place to

But we couldn't, and Mary had to three dollars a week

IN RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 1.)

and fourth degree. If one set of com mittees is put behind the bars, an other will take its place at once.

More Mutinies.

DEC. 16.—It is reported from Ir-kutsk, Siberia, that the garrison of 4,000 men has mutinied, demanding the immediate convocation of a consti-

Kaluga.—Capt. Samanski of the 272d Regiment has declined to use his com-pany in breaking up the strike, declar-ing in writing that he regards police work as outside the duties of officers and soldiers.

and soldiers.

Berlin.—The Moscow correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger" telegraphs:
"The ferment in the Moscow garrison over bad rations and numerous arrests resulted to-day in an open mutiny of the Rostoff Grenadier Regiment. The the Moston Grenadier Regiment. The Grenadiers freed their arrested com-rades, seized the arsenal, and disposed machine guns before the barracks. Later they issued a series of economic machine guns before the parraca.
Later they issued a series of economic
and political demands, and the command of the regiment was taken over mand of the regiment was taken over by a committee of twenty elected by the mutineers. The men of she Astrak-han Regiment and the Cossacks re-fused to move against the mutineers."

In Baltic Provinces.

Berlin.—In view of the serious news from the Baltic Provinces, Chancellor von Billow has issued orders to charter steamers for Riga, Reval, and Libau, and place them at the disposition of

and place them at the disposition and place them at the disposition of Germán subjects there.

Reval, Esthonia.—The City Council to-night passed a resolution in favor of the removal of the police and troops from the city and to rely for protection as the workmen's militia. It was also

resolved to transform the city treasur; nto a strike fund.

Dorpat, Livonia.—The plans for

revolution in the Baltic Provinces, as set forth in the resolutions adopted here, provide for the establishment of a revolutionary administration which shall boycott the representatives of the present government close the liquor shops, resist conscription, refuse quar-ters or subsistence to the troops, with draw deposits from banks, and cease draw deposits from banks, and cease payments to the crown, landowners and church. It has also been resolved to arm and organize the people into a militia and to respond to the call for a general strike of the Russian proletariat in order to compel the convocation of a constituent assembly, the liberation of martyrs for freedom, the immediate return of the Manchurian army and its disbandment, together with the army in European Russia, and the distribution of their arms among the people.

and the distribution of their arms among the people.

DEC. 17.—Reports received at St. Petersburg say that the Lettish insurgents have routed regiments of dragoons and infantry sent to "preserve order."

St. Petersburg. - The Governmen has information that a big uprising is in course of preparation in the Ural regions.

An officer who has just returned from Manchuria said to-day that the spirit of mutiny prevailed among a large portion of the army, and that the prisoners from Japan had been saturated with revolutionary ideas by agitators during their captivity.

The policy of repression reached a climax last night, when all the members of the Executive Committee of the Workmen's Council were arrested and orders issued to dissolve the Ballway Union.

The revolutionists recreat these acts

The revolutionists regard these acts as deliberate provocation by the Gov-ernment, which hopes to precipitate a

ut the army. It is diffict how the challenge can be evided. The probabilities are that a general strike will be proclaimed on the railways and that it will spread to every other-in-dustry. Warrants have been issued inst the editors of all the papers ich published the revolutionary

manifesto.
"The "Novoe Vremya" was the only The "Novoe Vremya" was the only paper, with the exception of the "Official Messenger," to appear to-day. It second from the Publishers' Union and was published under the protection of the published under the protection of the published to the published to the protection of the published to the protection of the published to and was published under the prote tion of police and Cossacks. The "Slovo" and the "Novosti" were unable to appear, as the printers walked out ecause these papers refused to prin the manifesto of the proletarian or-

Altho practically all the leaders of the proletarian organizations were ar-rested last night, the resourcefulness of the Council of Workmen was proved by the fact that in less than au sour a new Council had replaced the

Most significant news comes from Tsarskoe-Selo, where a regular cam-paign is being conducted with the purose of firing the loyalty of the Gua regiments. Each day a regiment from ed by Emperor Nicholas, with much ceremony his Majesty passes up and down the lines, and speaks personally to officers and men.

Anti-Strike Laws The Emperor-has sanctioned the fol owing anti-strike measures elaborated

by the Council of Ministers: Persons who incite others to strike

who go on strike are liable to impriso Persons holding membership ristions which aim to foment strikes may

years, with the loss of civil rights. Wages will not be paid during Employees whose health has been jured by the acts of strikers will be com

abled they will be pensioned, and if they

should be killed or die from injuries their Constantinople.-A dispatch received here from Batum, Russian Transcaus asia, reports a revolutionary outbreak The streets were harricaded and fierce occurred. The military artillery, and many persons ployed were killed. In response to a request made by the Türkish Consul, the Porte s now arranging for the dispatch o vessels to Batum to bring back refu-

gess. The dispatch says that a similar state of affairs prevails in Poti and Kutals. DEC. 18-The War Department Js concentrating two army corps to sup-press the revolt in the Baltic prorinces. According to the Govern-ment's information 60,000 Letts are under arms. Many of the troops al ready sent have surrendered to the inurge

Berlin.-A dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" says that the conductor of a morning train from St. Petersburg asserts the troops at Riga have joined in the revolt.

Stockholm.-Mitau and Libau in Courland and Reval in Livonia are said to be in the power of the Lettish St. Petersburg.—The Government or-gans say that the Moscow mutiny has

Workmen's Council Active.

The Workmen's Council, under the es of the police, has succeeded in printing 100,000 copies of its paper announcing that the Government has declared a civil war on the proletariat and saying that the challenge must be accepted. The Council declares this is the Government's last fight, that the throne is tottering, and that another blow will cause it to fall. The paper also contains a direct appeal to the army adjuring the troops to remem ber that they come from the people and must not fire on their kith and

e new Workmen's Council, repre sentatives of other proletarian organizations, and also the League of St. Petersburg to-day and discuss ways and means. The majority favored for January, but it was agreed that success depended on whether the rail-road men would participate. There is a division of sentiment in the ranks of the railroad men, and the governm the grievances, dreading above all a suspension of traffic on the railroads

transport troops.

The Government's note practically notifying the railroad men that if they strike the authorities will be unable to afford them protection is regarded as a grim warning that they will be aban-doned to the mercies of the "Black Hundred." Another note has been isued threatening them with "excep-tional measures" if legal means do not

The Cabinet is considering the elec-The Cabinet is considering the elec-tion law at Tsarskoe-Selo under the Presidency of the Emperor. It is un-derstood that the majority at the last moment shifted in favor of universal suffrage, excluding only the nomadic tribes, the military and government employees, and those disqualified by

Warsaw, Russian Poland. - Th Bund has issued a proclamation urging preparation for armed insurrection.

Concessions to Army.

DEC. 19.—In celebration of the Em-peror's name-day, and in the hope of checking mutiny, the government has issued an order-raising the pay of all enlisted men and lower officers in the

emisted men and lower omcers in the army and navy.

The government fears that the revolt in the Baltic Provinces, which is extending southward to the Pollah frontier, may arouse the Poles to an

armed uprising.

Reliable details regarding the establishment of the so-called Republic of Kharkoff have at last arrived. The workmen's Socialistic organizations, joined by 300 troops, took possession of the city, and, with the aid of a militis armed with nikes revolvers. militis armed with pikes, revolvers and axes, established a government of Faderated Council. This Council is

The address of the National Secre-tary of the Socialist Party is J. Mahlon Barnes, 260 Dearborn street, Chicago.

resolutions by Local Cook (Calculo), calling for a na-convention next spring, have been endorsed since last report by Lo-cals Little Rock, Ark.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Rockford, Ill.; Vigo County, Ind. (Terre Haute); and Denver, Col.,

The National Office has granted harter to Local Rhyolite, Nevada lghteen members

ts at hand indicate that the which is to be held in Oklahoma City. Dec. 28, 29, and 30.

rania reports that Paul B. Wreath and George A. McKeague have been ex-pelled by Local Philadelphia. The Nash-Holman State Co.

The State Committee of Pennsyl-

of Minnesota has issued a call for a state convention to be held Feb. 22. A John A. C. Meuton, 1323 S. Saginaw street. Plint, has been elected National

Committeewan for Michigan and Mrs. G. H. Lockwood, Kalamazoo, State Alexander F. Irvine, P. O. Box 45 New Haven, Conn., has been elected State Secretary, pro tem., of Conne

The following donations to the Na tional Agitation Fund were received from Nov. 25 to Dec. 15.

W. I. Fisher, Lyle, Wash., 75c.; Jas rille, W. Va., \$1; John Siemens, Douglas Neb., \$5; Lucal New Rochelle, N. Y., \$5; Local Staunton, Jil., \$5; Local New C. stie Pa., \$2: Local Eikhart, Ind., \$2: Wm. C. Sullivan, Grove, I. T., 40c.; Lester Geer, Buth, S. D., \$1; E. A. Robinson, Huntington, Ark., 50c.; Henry Spieker, Meiros Minn., 5)c.; Dr. H. Gifford, Omaha, Net \$5; Albertus Hooper, Media, Pa., \$1.50; M. T. Ward, Stockville, Neb., \$1,25. Total at received \$34.90.

National Organizer Slayton's dates re as follows; Dec. 24, Chehalis, Wash.; Dec. 25, South Bend; Dec. 27, Grand Mound; Dec. 28 and 29, Hoquiam; Dec. 30, Montesano A CALL TO ACTION.

The N. E. C. has addressed the folowing appeal to the Socialists of the To the Members and Sympathizers of

the Socialist Party. Comrades:—The phenomenal presi-ential campalgu of 1904, showing the political progress of the Socialist Party, with 409,230 votes recorded for ts candidates, is a part of history. This year the attention given to or

ganization, and the campaigns that were waged amidst the epidemic of movements, steered by caplalists, involved a beavy financia den upon the National Office. The or ganization, as such, is in better condition to-day than ever before, and the dues-paying- members are on the in

The high carnival of corruption inancial, industrial and political cir cles makes the toller ever more su There is no other avenue of escape.

Socialism' is the all pervading topic of our time. "The dreams of to-day are the realities of the motrow. The gen eral discontent so largely in evide must be molded into a construc-force. The present party members should and can be increased fourfold preparatory to again demonstrating to a doubting world the assured political triumph of the working class in the

calls upon all comrades everywhere earnestly to co-operate in a campa of education and organization, exc ing in scope anything heretofore un-dertaken. Beginning with the new year, a larger force of national organ-izers are to be sent afield, and stationed for periods ranging from three day Large locals, small locals, locals, weak locals, all are to be reach

of "Weeks' Leaflet" is nearly dis This expense about equalled the entire contributions to the National Agitation Fund for six months. Like documents in larger quantities should follow in rapid succession.

Comrades to carry into execution these plans, submitted by your National Executive Committee and build an organization to vanquish capitalism, now vulnerable at every point, a suff cient National Agitation Fund must be raised. Not much from any, a little from each local and individual, accord-

from each local and individual, according to their means, to the end that the age-long tyranny of capitalism shall end in the battle royal.

Capitalism will fall before the organized hosts of Socialism, and by that organization the eclipse can be timed.

Your contribution, large or small, will Your contribution, large or small, will light the torch of freedom, man the tor for the emancipation of manking Only those blind to facts or the men-tally dead, insist that we will continue to make millionaires by the hundreds

tally dead, insist that we will continue to make millionaires by the hundreds and paupers by the millions.

A dollar more or less in the treasury of the local does not count much for agitation; added to the National Agitation Fund it will advance our movement all along the line. Contribute now, that no day be fruitless in the new year.—Fraternally submitted. Hobt, Bandlow, V. L. Berger, B. Berlyn, Wm. Mailly, S. M. Reynolds, H. L. Slobodin, John M. Work, National Executive Committee, Socialist Party, Make all remittances payable to J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary.

All contributions will be acknowledged in the party press.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ACTIONS OF N. C.

N. C. Motion No. 40, That the first paragraph under the heading "Land" in the State Program be stricken out and the following paragraph be inserted under the heading "Taxation" "All private property to be subject to purchase by the state at an advance of 10 per cent on the assessed valuation as fixed by the owner or owners, has been adopted by the following vote: Yes, 11; no, 8; not voting, 25.

N. C. Motion No. 41, That the following paragraph be inserted in the Sate Program under the heading. "Taxation" paragraph be inserted in the Sate Program under the heading. Taxation paragraph be inserted in the Sate Program under the heading. "Taxation" paragraph be inserted in the Sate Program under the heading. "Taxation" paragraph be inserted in the Sate Program under the heading. "Taxation paragraph be inserted in the Sate Program under the heading."

don": "It to be the duty of ex property owner to see that his (or her property is assessed for transition, and all property not assessed to be confis-ted," has been adopted by the rol-owing viscous and the confisowing vote: Yes, 10; no, 9; not vot

N. C. Motion No. 42, That the follow ing paragraph be inserted in the State Program under the heading "Taxa tion": "Exemption from staxation of property up to \$2,000 and saxes on the excess to be graduated," has been idopted by the following vote: Yes

Members of the National Committee of Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wisconsin were not entitled to vote on the bove motion because of their state being three months in arrears for due NOMINATIONS.

Nominations are now being made in the National Committee for National Secretary and National Executiv Committee for 1906. So far, J. Mahlo Barnes, Jas. Oneal, John W. Slayton William Mailly, and Franklin H Wentworth have been nominated fo National Secretary. Mailly has de lined; Slayton has accepted: The fol lowing nominations have so far been made for the National Executive Com mittee: Wm. Mailly, Robert Bandlow, Henry L. Slobotin, John M. Work, Chas. G. Towner, Barney Berlyn, Chas: Ufert, Jas. S. Smith, Jos. Wal hope, Seymour Stedman, Victor L. Berger, Frank A. Kulp, A. M. Simons, Morris Hillquit, S. M. Reynolds, Tho I. Morgan, Emil Seidel, Ernest Unter mann, Wm. M. Brandt, Howard A Gibbs, C. J. Lamb, Ben Hanford, Jas Oneal, Constantine Smoley, Courtenay Lemon, Eugene V. Debs, A. H. Flon ten, Geo. H. Goebel, S. M. Holman, G A. Hoehn, Franklin H. Wentworth, J Mahlon Barnes, Arthur Morrow Lewis, Chas. H. Kerr, Max Hayes, John Spargo. The following have declined: Berger, Berlyn, Holman, Spargo hope. Nominations will close Dec. 22. Declinations will close Jan. 1. The election will take place from Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, closing the latter date.

Massachusetts.

The result of the national referen Amendment No. 1, yes 122, no 52; No 2, yes 123, no 54; No. 3, yes 106, no 70 4, yes 120, no 57; No. 5, yes 162, no 21.

The receipts of the State Secretary' office for November was \$92.90. This is considerably less than any previous month since July. The clubs were settling up their local campaign expenses. The receipts for December are howing the usual results; up to Dec dicates that the clubs have made a per manent gain and are in excellent con

The Jewish Socialist Club of Mariporo has held a bazaar at Franklin Hall and cleared \$50, which will be sent to the self-defense fund of the Bund.

The Haverhill Socialists had a min strel show on Dec. 8 to raise funds for party work, and 500 persons attended BOSTON.

Morrison I. Swift, who is mown here, has made several ad es to the Jews in the No and found plenty of good listeners There is a chance for fine results if th

The semi-annual general meeting the Boston countains, was well attended. A committee of seven was elected arrange for Jack London's lecture.

Henry Steinman, Secretary of Ward 7, 9, and 12 Club, has pro-six new members within, the un, Secretary of th nouth. Comrades of other wards wil to well to imitate his exar

will take notice that a regular meeting will be held on the fourth Sunday of street. Business of importance will

ome up. Jack London will address a meeting der the auspices of the Socialis Party of Boston, on Tuesday Dec. 26, at Faneuil Hall. n. Every Socialist within reffroad distance should, come, as it worth the time and expense.

Pennsylvania.

Local Finleyville has elected th icers for the new term Corresponding Secretary, J. William Adams; Financial Secretary, James Waugh; Organizer, George Johnson Literary Agent, Michael Haispy. A mittee was elected to raise

PHILADELPHIA

for the mass meeting to be held in the Casino Theater, Wainut and Eighth streets, on Sunday, Dec. 24, at 2 p. m. The meeting is called for protesting against the massacre of Jews in Russis and to express sympathy with the revolutionary movement there. It is to be held under the auspices of Local Philadelphia, Socialist Party. The following speakers will address the meet-ing: Ben Hanford, Sol Fieldman, G. wanted as volunteers to serve on com mittees. Those willing to do their share should be at the meeting place not later than 1 p. m.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Dates for Jos. Wanhope are as follows: Allegheny, Sunday, Jan. 7; Car negie, Jan. 8; Wilmerding, Jan. 9; Mc Keesport, Jan. 10; Braddock, Jan. 11; Pittsburg, Jan. 12, 13, and 14. Local secretaries at the above places should send in name of hall in which their Wanhope meetings will be held; so that the County Organizer may proceed with printing advertising matter.

An extra five thousand Weeks' leaflets have been ordered. Twenty thousand have already been disposed of. Can be had from the County Or-ganizer at \$1 per thousand; "Appeal to Reason," trust edition, \$1.50 per thou-

sand.

Don't forget the New Year's gathering, Monday evening, Jan. 1, at headquariers, 1701 Centre avenue, Pittaburg. The committee in charge solicits donations of cakes—"the kind your wife bakes." Every little helps.

The monthly report blanks for the State Secretary and for the County Organizer are being sent out. Piease return them to their respective places before Jan. 8.

A hall for Comrade Wilshire could not be secured for the date offered, and

be secured for the date offered, and meeting is therefore declared off.

gislature. The amendment introd. cial Democratic ass imiting the hours of labor on the nex capitol building to eight hours, has passed the assembly. The capitalia press confessed that "this amendmen s offered by the Social Democrats carefully drawn measure. mittee to which this eight hour me sure was referred, in its majority re port, claimed that the amendmen could not be considered under and that it was "inexpedient." theless the Assembly rejected this majority report and passed the eight dment by a vote of 64 to 24. Now it is safe to say that of the sixty-four "friends of labor", barring the four Social Democrats, not one would have dreamed of introducing an eight-hour amendment, or any bill directly benefiting the working class. But, once introduced, they dared no vote against the amendment for fear of losing the workingmen's votes. And right here is a most significant poin ter, showing what Socialists may do
in our legislative bodies. Here is an instance of the way in which they might force favorable labor legisle tion from the most unwilling capital

ist-politicians. Six telephone companies are try city of Milwaukee. Social Democratic Alderman Seidel has proposed several limitations to these franchises. These conditions would enable the city to ssion of the plants at any time, would give the city ten per cent of the companies' gross proceeds each year, exclusive of taxes, retain the right to amend or annu their franchise at any time the city sees fit, would require the compan to give an up-to-date service, subjecto interference of the Council if the did not give it, would require a yearly report of their business and give the Council the right to interfere if their rates are excessive. It is needless to say that these limitations are not likely to be included in the franchis of any corporation until the Social Democrats carry the city.

Here and There.

A valuable auxiliary to the Socialist Party has been formed under the name of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Social istenbund, or German-American Social ist League. The call for the organiza tion of such a body appeared in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of Dec. 3. over the signatures of Charles M. Gall, P. Jann, Henry Ortland, Ernst Ramm, Otto Sattler, F. Sturm, and Max Tanzer of New York; F. W. Koenig, Chris tian Pattberg, Otto Wegener, and A Wehle of Brooklyn: Johanna Greie beth, N. J.; P. Grund and Max Richter of Union Hill, N. J.: Frederick Kraff; of Jersey City; and Ferdinand Ufert of West Hoboken, N. J. The names of the signers are a sufficient guaranty lish-speaking comrades. The purpos new society is to carry on the ocialist propaganda among the man-speaking proletarians of the United States and, perhaps still more ists in this country and entist their persistent energy and their spirit of disciplined organization in su the Socialist Party and of t press in both languages. It is very likely that there may be am readers of The Worker not "alte Genossen" who have become separated from the German movemen thru living in towns where there wer few Germans; and there are some, too who have become inactive in the move ment as a whole. They are invited to "get busy" again. They may ad dress their communications: Deutsch Amerikanischer Socialistenbund, La bor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Nev York City. The party needs them and so does the party press.

New York State. Comrade Byron-Curtiss of Rome em

braced an opportunity on Dec. 11 to make a good Socialist speech before the Board of Alderman and the Board of Public Works of the city, on the occasion of a public hearing as to the granting of a franchise for an electric railway to enter the city on one of the public streets. He remi public streets. He reminded the out-cials that they represented the people, not the speculators, even the the latter were prominent citizens; that first of all, they should safeguard the interest of human life by stipulating that but one track should be laid; secondly, that in granting the franchise a string should be kent on it so that the our poration owning the road could be pre-vented from riding rough-shod over the rights of the people in future years; and closed by declaring that if a perpetual franchise was granted the officials of the city would but be hastening the day when the people as a whole would step in and reclaim the rights now given into private hands The officials were a unit in acknowl edging that he spoke the truth, but re-sented bitterly his declaration that one of the "by-products" of Socialist agitation was a recognition that pub-lic franchises possessed a value. One official remarked that if they had known he was going to speak they would have had a Republican or Dem-ocrat on hard to "lambast" him, to which Byron-Curtiss quickly respond ed that nothing would have please

nim better. Geo. H. Goebel spoke in Olean or Sunday afternoon Dec 10 He had a good meeting, considering the fact that two other lectures were being held at the same time.

for the Yonkers People's Forum on Sunday, Dec. 24, his subject being Graft and How to Fight It. The meeting will open at 3:30 p. m., sharp. Admission is free and questions are The State Quorum met Tuesday

rine State Quorum met Tuesday evening, Dec. 11. Slobodin, Phillips, Pelser, Paulitsch, Solomon, Koenig, and Chase were present. Phillips was chairman. Communications were read from many sources and given atten-tion. Communications accepting Geo. R. Kirkpatrick for lectures were re-H. Kirkpatrick for lectures were re-ceived from Locals Jamestown, Rochester, Buffalo, Schenectady Yonkers, Adurn, Syracuse, Utica, and Johnstown. State Secretary Chase reported that he had ad-dressed a meeting at Port Jefferson on Dec. 9, that a fairly good sudlence was present, and that a local Methodist

also that Jack London be got to speak in that city, Local Ithaca asked for peaker for a meeting in aid of Russian revolutionary movement. letter from State Committeeman Ar-land of Steuben County suggested that he State Committee instruct all speak ers sent out during the winter to make an effort to obtain subscriptions to The Worker and that the Committee send at least fifty copies for free dis-tribution to each place where meetings e held; the suggestion was adopted. Credentials were presented by Comrades Koenig and Pelser as me of the Quorum from Kings the delegates were seated. was granted for a new local at Haverstraw. Applications for membershi nt-large were received and granted from Fred B. and Anna G. Gorton of Liberty. The State Secretary ported that a lecture tour had arranged for Geo. R. Kirkpatrick. with fifteen dates, nearly all of which tary was empowered to send Sol Fieldman out as the speaker for the February tour. The plan of sending out some capable speaker and organizer. beginning in January, to visit unorgan ized places and hold meetings was dis cussed at some length, but the plan was considered impracticable during the winter. It was finally voted that Fieldman's tour be arranged so that he would be given time between dates with organized places to stop off at unorganized places where it is practienble to hold meetings. It was voted that the State Secretary call for the nomination of candidates for National Committeemen, each local being allowed to nominate three comrade siding in any part of the state, the nominations to close Dec. 30. The election of officers of the Quorum then taken up and John C. Chase was elected Recording and State Secretary. U. Solomon was nominated for Final clined, and the election of this officer was laid over, Comrade Solomon serv-ing until such time as his successor is elected. The Secretary was requested to correspond with several speakers Comrade Kirkpatrick's tour be gins at Jamestown, Jan. 17, and ends at Yonkers, Jan. 31. Locals that have accepted dates should do everything in their power to advertise his meetings vote on National Referendum B 1905, on constitutional amendments.

said and supported the movement.

Local Rochester asked for a for the Labor Lyceum in F

227; No. 3-yes, 449; no. 156; No. 4-yes, 887; no. 217; No. 5-yes, 554; no. 53. New York City.

resulted as follows: Question No. 1-

yes, 449; no, 145; No. 2-yes, 382; no,

The General Committee meets Satorday, Dec. 23, 8 p. m., at 206 E.

Eighty-sixth street. The Literature Agent of the Second Agitation District reports the ing work done during the campaign: Subscriptions taken for The Worker, 24 yearly and 71 half-yearly; copies of The Worker sold, 5.577; dis-tributed free, 8.573; "Volkszeitung," 234 sold and 800 distributed free; ooks and pamphlets sold—"Campaign Book," 700; "Unionism and Socialism, 300; "Merrie England." 205; "Moder Socialism," 46; "Communist Mani-festo," 31; "Poverty," 16; "Mass and Class." 5: "Railroading in the U. S.," 45. Other pamphiets, 313; "Pionier Kalender," 18; "Municipale Forderungen," 136; "Ein Wort an die leartily to be wished that every agitation district had done as mu ed this record.

Bradley H. Kirschberg will lecture on Eyolution and Revolution at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Sunday evening, Dec. 24. On Wednesday evening, Dec. 27. Ella Reeve Cohen will address the club on Child Slavery

Its Cause and Cure, The 21st A. D. has adopted the fol-

lowing resolution:
Resolved, That it is the sense of the the party press in New York should be more impartial in its discussions of the reports of the proceedings and affairs of the respective bodies should be given ar the that the party's official organ. The Worker, ignored the meetings of The Industrial Workers of the World recently dustrial Workers of the World recently held in this city; and that the Secretary lution to The Worker, and the "Volks-

BROOKLYN. The financial report for the Kings County campaign has been issued, and The Worker has to beg the indulgence of the Brooklyn comrades for not pub

of the Brooklyn comrades for not pub-lishing it till next week.

The vote of Kings County for mem-bers of the State Quorum stands: H.

A. Crygter, 34; C. L. Furman, 249; Wm. Koenig, 144; Mark Peiser, 138.

Fred Schaefer was elected as Kings.
County's representative on the State County's representative on the State Committee, having 137 votes to 4 for Henry Bauer and 12 for H. Seiden. Morris Hiliquit will speak at 315 Washington street, Sunday evening, Dec. 24, on Socialism as a Science. Next week, J. G. Dobsevage on The

Dangers of Capitalism.

Arrangements are complete for the masquerade and civic ball of South Brooklyn Division. Schnefer's orchestra of fifteen pieces will furnish the music. The Morris-Shaw Society will give a short the

will give a short theatrical sketch and several well known soloists will play between the dances.

The next regular meeting of the 16th and Br. 1 of the 18th A. D. will be held at 1808 Fulton street, Sunday, Dec. 24, 2.30 p. m. As this meeting will elect new officers for the ensuing term it is important that every mem-ber who can possibly do so be present. At the last meeting of the 21st A. D.

it was decided to make the fourth Fr day of every month, beginning with January, a social evening, in order to of same and laterating to newcomers as possible. Comrades were requested to agitate for these meetings among their friends as an able committee has charge of same. Committee for macquerade ball to be held at Schmidt's Hall Pennsylvanis and Jamaics ave. querade ball to be held at Schmidt's Hall, Pennsylvania and Jamaica ave A hall for Comrade Wilshire could be secured for the date offered, and reserved at meeting at Port Jefferson on Dec. 9, that a fairly good audience was present, and that a local Methodist.

Wiscensia.

The Social Democrats have scored a make victory in the Wisconsin Leville and Jamaica average of the property of the for booklet to be distributed at the ball. Subscription cards of The Worker were ordered, which are to be used for new members. QUEENS.

A special meeting was held by Local Queeus on Dec. 15 at 65 Myrtle ave nue. Comrade Goeller was chairman. It was decided not to give lectures this winter, Comrades Raffa, Schram, and Burgher, the committee selecting pro Burgher, the committee selecting pro-paganda leafets for distribution in Wyckoff Heights, was asked to pre-sent its selections to Local Queens Executive for their approval with a view to inaugurating a general distribution of said leaflets by all the branches once a month, the same as Wyckoff Heights has decided to do. The Campaign Committee, composed of Com-rades Burkli, Schnepf, Uhl, and Goeller, was instructed to audit the bill from Local New York item for item and to compare all orders for literature on it with the stubs of the Organizer's order book, the committee to report at next meeting. The Entertainment Committee reported that Kreuscher's Hall could be had for either Sunday, Jan. 14 or 21, and that the ment would allow \$2 on each keg of eer sold. Wyckoff Heights elected Comrades Loeder and Krueger, Mas peth Keidel and Hass, Jamaica Warren and Unfricht to serve Local Queens as committees on the cutertain-Glendale, Evergreen, Corona, nent. Woodhaven and Long Island City have not yet committees for the entertain-ment. Committees Heiler, Hahn and Burkli were elected to engage talent. An admission of ten cents is to be charged and hat check to be ten cents. rades Goeller and Burgher were elected as Press Committee. Comrade Loefler Krueger and Hass are the ticket distributing agents. The Press Committee was instructed to have 1,000 tickets and 1,000 throw-a-ways printed at once. Comrade Schnepf was elected stage manager. Comrade Doeller and Lehman were elected Bar Committee and were empowered to select whatever beer they thought was best. It was decided that the coming entertainment should be a first-class vaudeville show, regardless of expepee, to be followed by dancing. This entertainment, as well as others which are to follow, is for the purpose of obtaining funds to carry on and particularly to be prepared for the state campaign next fail. Over \$100 was made in a similar entertainment that we propose to run for the moving fund of the "Volkszeitung" and The Worker. It is up to the comrades to work for the success of this entertain-ment in their branches and in the branches of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund and particularly for Glendale, Evergreen, Corona, Woodhaven, and Long Island City to send committees to the meeting Friday evening. Dec. 22, 8 p. m., at 65 Myrtle avenue.

TUCSON DOES WELL.

TUCSON, Aris., Dec. 12.-At yesterday's city election the Socialist Party more than doubled its vote. Last year had 54 votes. This time we had 120 for our candidate for Councilman at-Large and 73 and 67, respectively, for Councilmen from the First and Second Wards, Our straight vote was 12 per cent of the total; last year, with larger total vote, we had less than 5 per cent. And yet we are not satised; we hope to do better ned; we hope to do better next time. Both old parties played dirty politica to the limit. On our protest a room on Court street, where several politicians were dispensing whiskey to voters, was closed up; but in several other cases men were got drunk, and then were marched up and voted by the

heelers, despite our complaints. IN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES.

CHICOPEE.-F. N. Graves, Socialist candidate for Mayor, received 152 votes. We re-elected John J. Kelly as Alderman-at-Large and J. McMahon as

Alderman from the 6th Ward. SALEM.—We came within 22 votes of electing Thomas J. Lally as Alder-man from Ward 1, he having 270, as against 201 for the lowest on the

cessful list.
WORCESTER.—Comrade Welss, for Mayor, got 222 votes and Olof Boke-lund, for Alderman-at-Large, 464. Last year we had 232 and 305 for these

flices, respectively. HOLYOKE,—Edward Buckland, our candidate for Mayor, polled 97 votes. For Alderman at-Large we had from NEWBURYPORT, - The Socialist

vote for Mayor, with Alfred Pearson as candidate, was 151. C. W. Johnson, for Alderman-at-Large, got 502.

MALDEN:—We have 71 votes for candidate 3,497 votes instead of 3.551, as first reported, and gives the Re-publican 3.871, instead of 3.812. The recount increased the plurality for A.

P. Thompson, Republican, each hav-ing 376. The first count gave each 379. AMERICAN AID FOR

T. Clancy, our Alderman, from 40 to

43. A special election will be required in Ward 5 for Councilman, the recount showing J. E. Hunt, Socialist, and E.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Secretary J. J. Friedland and Treasurer lagerman of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the assistnce of the revolutionary movement in

Russin: Elys Blanchard, Phits., \$1; Local S. P., Stanton, Ill., per Kohn, \$5; H. Tuttle, Mil-waukee, \$2; E. Besselmann, San Francisco, \$3.50; Mass Meeting S. P., N. Y., per Solomon, \$56.35; per H. Tuttle, Milwaukee, \$2.50; Al. Olbrich, Phila., \$2; per G. Couover, Cauton, O., \$4.75; Local St. Louis, per Kaemmerer, \$50; Local Sacramento, Cal., \$10; Otto Wild, Los Cob. Conn., \$1; Jos. Meindl, Oregon City, \$3; per H. Tuttle (Wilson), Milwaukee, \$2; Local Reading, Pa., per Ringler, \$25; J. Wulf, Manchester, NSH., \$5; previously acknowledged, \$4,921. 98; Total \$5,095.08.

The collection at the Arlington Hall mass meeting, \$112.70, was equally di-vided between this fund and that of the Bund.

Contributions should be sent and

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

-If you believe in Socialist principles, you ought to be a member of the organised Socialist Party.