Agents are personally charged and bold responsible for

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XV.-NO. 42.

BLOODY SUNDAY PARADE WILL BE A VAST DEMONSTRATION.

Plan Meots With Great Enthusiasm and Everything Points to Tremendous Success.

East Side Organizations and Progressive Trade Unions Quick to Co-Operate with Socialist Party in Arranging Extraordinary Demonstration in Aid of Russian Revolution on Anniversary of St. Petersburg Massacre.

> be the largest ever organized by the Socialists of this city. A motion to the effect that the demonstration be in the

shape of a parade to end at Union

Square Park was carried, only two delegates voting no. It was decided to

elect a committee of nine to have charge of the details of the parade and make a full and comprehensive report to the next meeting. John C. Chase,

U. Solomon, M. Gillis, Dr. M. Romm

man, A. Steig Bassam, and Mrs. S. O.

Pollock were elected as the Executive

Committee of the conference. A committee on speakers and resolutions will

be elected at the next meeting of the

to the raising of funds to de-fray the expenses of the conference and the conclusion arrived at was to

and the conclusion arrived at was to the effect that the delegates from the

various organizations are requested to

contributions, with the understanding

that the surplus, if any, be donated to the Russian revolutionary fund.

John C. Chase was elected treasure

and U. Solomon financial secretary of

the conference.

It was decided to meet hereafter

every Wednesday at 64 E. Fourth street, and that one of the larger halls be secured to accommodate the large number of delegates expected at the

The Executive Committee of the con

ference met on Friday, Jan. 5, at the

Lator Lyceum. All members were present and Thos. J. Lewis was elected chairman of the meeting. The details

Rutgers Square will include all the

second avenue all the up-town organizations. The East Side division will

start not later than 7 p. m. from Rut-

avenue and Fourth street thru the fol-

lowing streets: Rutgers Square to East Broadway, East Broadway to Pike street, Pike to Henry street.

Henry street to Clinton street, Clinton

street to Grand street, Grand street to Eldridge street, Eldridge street to

Rivington street, Rivington street to Attorney street, Attorney street to Houston street, Houston street to Ave-

nue A. Avenue A to Fourth street

combined divisions will start from Second avenue and Fourth street at 8

p. m. and proceed to Union Squar thru the following streets: Housto

street and Second avenue to Seventh street and Second avenue, Seventh street to Avenue A. Avenue A to Thir-

teenth street and Second avenue, Sec

ond avenue to Twenty-first street Twenty-first street to Fourth avenue

Fourth avenue to Union Square, where

massacre of the working people at St. Petersburg will be delivered from the

ottage and several trucks.

It was further decided to have a roll-

call of delegates at the next meeting

every organization the number of per-sons it will bring in the parade, so as

to have an accurate estimate of the size

Band and engage two extra bands, and

the organizations are requested to fur-nish, as far as possible, their own bands, so as to make this the most im-

pressive demonstration. The question of transparencies, trucks, calcium lights, etc., was left in the hands of the

Organizer to get estimates on all these accessories and have them ready for

The following speakers were sur

gested to the conference: Ben Han-ford, Algernon Lee, Morris Hillquit,

Abe, Cahan, Meyer London, Alexand

Jonas, B. Feigenbaum, Alex. Debsk, M. Gurewitz, and Dr. Chitlowsky.

John C. Chase was recommended as the Grand Marshall of the parade and S. Schapiro and H. Goldin as assist-

The Executive Committee decide

to meet again on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 7 p. m. in the Organizer's office, when the question of rateins

when the question of raising money to help the Russian comrades in their fight against the autocracy will be

L. W. W. IN PHICADELPHIA

Three mass meetings of the L. W. W. of Philadelphia, will be held on Saturday evening Jan. 13, at Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets; Sunday evening, Jan. 14 at Sheridan Hall, Fortyfourth street and Lancaster avenue; and Monday evening, Jan. 15, at Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria. First meeting in German, last two in English. Speaker: W. E. Trautman of Chicago, National Secretary of the I. W. W.

discussed and the recommendat will be referred to the conference.

ants in charge of the Rutgers So

the next meeting.

port mosting

The first meeting of the conference delegates from Socialist and pro-essive labor organizations, called by cussion was a very farmonious one gressive labor organizations, cailed by Local New York, Socialist Party, to arrange a large demonstration in the shape of a parade on Monday evening, Jan 22, to express the solidarity of the American working class with their struggling brothers in Russia, showed by the unusually large number of dele-gates, about one hundred and seventy representing seventy-five organiza-tions, that Jan. 22 will be a memorable day in the history of the Socialist vement and that this demonstration will esclipse everything so far under taken by the New York comrades While the arranging of a parade in midwinter was looked upon by every-body as a very risky undertaking, those witnessing the enthusiasm at the first meeting of the conference and the the delegates, could not help being of the opinion that this parade will in any event be a great success and that on the anniversary of the great massacre of Russian workingmen the New York workingmen will march thru the or snow, and show once more the soli-

The first meeting of the Bloody Sun day Parade Conference was held of Wednesday, Jan. 3, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. The meeting was called to order by Organizer U. Solomon of the Socialist Party and M. Gillis and U. Solomon were respec-tively elected as temporary chairman and secretary of the conference. U. Solomon, M. Typermas, and L. Poss were elected as a committee on creden-tials. While the committee on credentials was examining the large numb of credentials, the chairman granted the floor to Moses Oppenheimer, who delivered a short address on the sigarranged by this conference and urged the delegates to do their utmost to make this commemoration of Bloody Sunday the largest and best organized parade ever undertaken by the New York comrades.

The commendation to be parade were discussed and it was decided to recommend to the composed of two large divisions, one to assemble parade ever undertaken by the New York comrades.

committee on credentials re ported favorably on the following or-vizations and recommended the seat-thal of their delegates: Singing Society Pretheit; Lithuanian Socialist Society Zihua; Turaversin Vorwaerts; Russian Social Democratic Labor. Party; Pro-Social Democratic Labor Party; Pro-gressive Young People of Kapule; Workingmen's Circle Br. 2 (Women); National Executive Committee, Work-ingmen's Circle; United. Hebrew Trades; International Propaganda Groups of America; Brotherhood of Carmenters and Joiners No. 300: The Carpenters and Joiners No. 309; Th rward Federation: Ceskysh Revolu men's Circle Br. 1; The Slavonic Fre men's Circle Br. 1; The Siavonic Free Thought Society; Brotherhood of Car-penters and Joiners No. 513; Hat and Cap Trimmers' Local No. 30; Eigar Makers' Union No. 90; United Hat and Cap Makers' Union No. 1; Rumanian Group Light and Truth; Polish So-cialist Party Ald Association; Work-ingmen's Circle Br. 8; Sionimer Revo-lutionary Society; Workingmen's Circle No. 42 Austrian; Krementschuger No. 42, Austrian; Krementschuge Radical Society; Moliver Revolution ary Society; Dwinsker Revolutionary Society; Birenziner Young Men's Asso-ciation; Nikolaever Progressive Asso-ciation; Lieder Rayoner Revolutionary Society; Stuchin-Zaludker Revolutionary Society; Schmillewitzer Labor Bund; Wilner Revolutionary Organiza-Committee, Socialist Party; State Committee. Socialist Party; Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party; Progress sive Lodge No. 365, I. A. of M.; Vest Makers' Union No. 16; Yolkovisker Revolutionary Society; Dwiner Young Men's Aid Association; Passementerie : Riga Revolutionary Aid So Volkovisker Benevolent Associa tion; 2d and 8th, 4th, 12th, 16th, 22d, 80th and 31st Assembly District branches of the Socialist Party; Rovner Voliner Revolutionary Society: Pinsker Radical Benevolent Associa-tion: Navaridicar and Vicinity Radical Association; Riga Revolutionary So-ciety; Bricklayers' Union No. 11; In-side Architectural Iron Workers No.

After the scating of the delegate from the above-named organizations the temporary officers of the conference were made permanent. The secretary read the minutes of the meet ing of the committee of five elected by the General Committee, and the recom-mendations made by that committee mendations made by that committees were all approved and the minutes made part of the proceedings of this conference. The secretary further reported that he had mailed about 240 invitations to various progressive and labor organizations and, while the attendance at this meeting was more than satisfactors, at the same time. than satisfactory, at the same time, most of the organizations invited had no opportunity to send delegates as the invitations were only mailed a few days before this meeting. The attendance at the next meeting of the con-

COURT HITS UNIONS AGAIN.

Still Another Anti-Labor Decision.

Republican and Democratic Judges Once More Unite in Far-Reaching Ruling Against Unionism Whiol Knocks Out Important Labor Law.

The Appellate Division of the Su-preme Court of New York last week gave a decision of great moment to decision of great moment to lishes the rule, unless the Court of Ap-peals should overturn it, that an employer has an "unalienable right" to discriminate against union men and require men who apply to him for work to sign an agree on of their craft, in order to get the Job.

The case was that of Harry Marcus, who was charged with and in the trial court convicted of coercing one Hyman greement with the H. Marcus Shirt Co. not to become a member of any labor organization, as a condition of obtaining employment with that conern. The Appellate Division reverses

In so doing, the court wipes off the books one of the few labor laws that the unions, by years of pa-tient and humble petitioning, have got

Judicial Monpartizanship.

The opinion is written by Justice Laughlin (Rep.) and concurred in by Justices O'Brien, Patterson, and Ir graham (all Dem.) and, so far as conerns the result, by Justice McLaughlin (Rep.), one Republican and on Democratic justice not concurring. The nonpartizanship of our judiciary is beautifully illustrated by this agree-ment of two Republicans and three Democrats on the bench in declaring that the capitalists have a legal right workingmen to ren to require their right to organize, on pain of be ing denied permission to earn a living by the labor of their hands.

The Bosses' Secred Right of Free Contracts. The court says in part, in its

It has always been supposed, and the lecisions so holding are numerous, that au employer, so long as the contract does not affect the public bealth, merals, or welfare, is at liberty to employ or discharge who sorver he pleases, and to refuse to employ any person without becoming answerable therefor except for a brench of contract for

an unjustifiable discharge of an employee.

The contracts at which the provision of employer's right to employ whomseever he ecide the question upon any consider. aless, of course, he makes a contract cor trary to public policy and affecting the state itself, or, for instance, imposing as a condition that the employee shall no the National Guard, the maintenan on that the employee shall not join

of the property of the state. A Far-Reaching Decision.

Thus it appears that capitalists would be within their legal rights in requiring employees, as a condition of employment, to join or the leave the Methodist or the Catholic church, to enroll for the Republican or the Demo cratic party, to insure in Nylic or to give up their policies, or, in fact, to impose any conditions that capitalists Impose any conditions that capitalists could think of imposing. Such is the "sacred right to work," from the capi-talist point of view.

lessues the point directly involved in the case at issue, the decision clearly covers and sanctions two other conditions very often imposed by employers, to the great injury of the workingmen. who have to of the workingmen, who have to submit because they cannot live with-out working and do not own the things wherewith they work. One of these is the emploment contract by which the employee forfelts his right to damages in case he is injured in the cours ret the job, agrees that any invention he may make while holding that job shall belong absolutely to his employer and renounces any right to use such inventions for his own benefit.

MEAT TRUST REACHES OUT

INTO SOUTH AMERICA The American Meat Trust has just given us another illustration or the in-ternational character of modern capi-talism. The German government, as a part of its plan to win agrarian supgiven us another illustration of the in ort against the Social De ort against the Social Democracy, has aposed almost prohibitive duties on the importation of meat from the United States; while, to advance Ger-man commercial interests in South America, Argentine meats have been left on the free list. The American nout into Argentina, establish packing houses, and capture the Argentine export trade. Your capitalist is a great patriot—with his mouth; but profits are all acceptable to him, no matter from what land they come.

An Indian veteran of the Civil War has refused an accumulated pension of over \$18,000 on the astonishing ground that he was herer in an engagement, and never even heard a shot fired during the term of his service. And yet there are those who think it is possible to educate and civilize the red man.—Providence Journal.

AN OPEN LETTER TO UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN.

been able to buy back one: so that the heap has grown bigger and bigger, and your masters have grown richer and

richer, while you have grown poorer and poorer, because you have given them all the wealth you have pro-

duced, while they have given you only about a third its value in wages, to buy it back again. And so they, on their side, have only been able to seli

you about a third of the things you

goods have grown so many, and you

chienry to gather nuts and other things

having served their turn, they prac

set of monkeys than we two-legged human monkeys? We can gabble of

not yet learned how, in a peaceful, orderly way, to get our daily bread. One part of us is rotten with luxury,

andthe otherpart starved with poy

at us, let us cease to gabble of our

superiority to the other animals. You are out of work, then, because

you have produced wealth for others

(I mean to keep that mankey-figur

other means of life. This was the roo of the mischlef. Then you allowed

have allowed you to consume it. Nov

of you in your ignorance condemn-Socialism.

As your insaters no longer know what to do with the huge plies of nuts

which you, by your thrift, abstinence, and industry have produced, I don't think they will much longer raise very

strong opposition to you in this op-ject. Indeed, if you don't hurry up. I think it is more than likely that your master will turn Socialist before you. Meanwhile, before he does this, it is

in your back attic, and there stary

petually beseech him to disgorge

portion of the surplus nuts you have collected; and see that through the Government, or the municipalities, he

provides you with a sufficient supply.

For instance, how do you think the

Suppose you put your heads together, and quietly and orderly and discreetly marched to your mayors, and told them

to lock you all up? What do you think might be the effect? You are

think might be the effect? You are destitute, you musn't beg, and you must not steal, and you must not starve, and you must not commit sui-cide. Therefore, in my humble judg-

ment, you ought to tell the authoritie

that you refuse any longer to be tempted to break the laws in any of these matters, and therefore they must give

you work and food and clothing to

prevent you from these extremes—or lock you all up.—John Tamlyn in

with your wife and children. A wise course is to unceasingly approach him. which poverty he has caused; and per-

collecting nuts for yourselves.
As your meaters no longe

before you) to own the land, and the

NEW YORK, JANUARY 13, 1906.

The Worker.

My belated Brother—You who tighten your belt and quietly starve while your country is full of food; you who brush your old clothes, and patch your ble boots, while the shops are glutted with new ones; you who, behind closed doors, starve in your back attic with your wife and your children—you think yourself a smart fellow. Will you allow me to be most plain, and tell you that I think you a criminal and a lunatte? Take which you like, or beth. Your place should be the gaol, or the lunatte asylum; your wife ought to despise you, your children to sprun you.

Is it of any use to reason with you? God knows. But, anyhow, I must continue it, and hope. For I have to bear the burden of your mischief. Yourstin—the burden of your while you who bethe you have added to the heap you have only the burden of your mischief.

tinue it, and hope. For I have to bear the burden of your mischief. Yourstndolence and cowardice are keeping back a beter state of things—a better state of things that is knocking at you door and mine. What is there in you miserable life that you should fear to stake it for liberty and plenty? I mar-vel! The more I think of you, the more I marvel. I am poor, but I have my belly filled and my back clothed, and I have my books, and some leisure to read them. My lot is easier than yours. And yet I blok out and work. And yet I kick out, and scoff the development of my manifold being. But you, who are tortured by the for yourselves, nor will they let you injustices of society worse than I, you any longer gather and produce for take it all lying down. What does it them, as they can no longer sell; but,

I might have made myself even with | tically tell you: You can go and starve society long ago, if I had not turned again and again to take your part. I out work? And now, do you not think could not bear to see you taking it there has never been a more belated lying down. I shall continue to take set of monkeys than we two-legged your part until the grave closes over me. And yet it is not your part I take philosophy and religion, but we have merely, but the part of that bester not yet learned how, in a peaceful, state of things o come. For it will orderly way, to get our daily bread. come, in spite of you, and in spite of

Now what is it you have to say for certy. One part is rusted with idleness, courself? You say: I am a respectable and the other part bowed to the earth working man. I can work, and I am with toil. Until we mend this, if we yourself? You say: I am a respectable, working man. I can work, and I am willing to works why should I expose, my poverty? Why should you need? The poverty is not of your making. ome upon those who have made R? Now be reasonable, my friend. You instead of producing it for yourself, say that you can work, and are will. In the first place you have allowed a ing to work; and I grant you this, and, certain number of crafty old monkeys give you full credit for it, for certain the country would not be filled with a them. For certain the others that you

bow down to have not made them, them to employ you to make wealth Very well, then, if you have made for them. Working this way, you have all the things that are, and if you can produced the wealth quicker than they make more, and if you are willing to make more, then this horrible poverty they are at their wits end to know and unemployment that you find your what to do with the smalls, and you self in canont be fault of yours. Then, instead of covering it up, you ought to the without it. You are both in a fix. throw it abroad, and track it home. to its proper owner. If you are able to work, and willing to work, it cannot be your rault that you are works socialism.

less and poor. Whose fault is it, then? You must get hold of your fields.

Why are you workless? Who has made and other things necessary, and start you, therefore the shame lies not with up, you must thrust it out of doors, and not pause until you have tracked it to its home, and have laid it at the doors of those who have caused it. And now, in this matter, I will buck

work, you must go back and see what went on when you were working. Then you will soon see why you are now out of work and poor.

When you worked your master em produced the wealth, you did not get the wealth your labor had produced, but something else, called wages. Mark this simple fact again. You did

not get your product, but wages.

Now you surely don't require to be told, at this time of day, that your wages did not represent the wealth you produced, but only a small portion of it—perhaps about a third.

Your master, then kent the wealth. Your master, then, kept the wealth

Your master, then, kept the wealth, and handed you the wages. Now, then, don't you think that the first man who submitted to a contract of that kind was the greatest ass in existence? And don't you think we have been asses ever since? And don't you think we we allow relations of this kind? What prevent you frow would you say of a regiment of monkeys who, from morning till night, went

London Justice.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary J. J. Friedland and Treas

urer Ingerman of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the follow ing contributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia

Previously acknowledged, \$5,235.06;

Previously acknowledged, 25,225.08; per Fr. Cerne, Stanton, III.; 236.05; per Robi. Dikhamson, Stanton, III., \$22; per C. H. Hering, Stanton, III., \$6.20; Local Vigo County, Terre Haute, \$8.50; H. Pfasmeler, Terre Haute, \$1; Albert Marx, Terre

Haute 50c : Julius Bernard, Missouls, Mo.

Mystic, Conn., \$65; B. Friedmann, J York, \$7; Lace Clothing Cutters No. U. G. W. of A., \$15; W. S. 30, B. F.,

U. G. W. of A., \$15; W. S. D. B. F., Br. S5. Bridgeport, \$17.05; per J. A. Miller, \$10; per National Secretary Barnes, \$111.02; local St. Louis, \$20; Local New Rochells, \$5; Goldberg, Rockiand, \$1; J. Winberg, Bas Francisco, \$3; E. Eberlin, \$5; per 'N. Y. Volkyszeitung, \$200.06; H. Steinman, Boston, \$2; H. Ekborn, Rock Island, Hl. \$1; \$4. W. Kreyling, Rock Island, Hl., \$1; A. Trefx, \$5; Arsenal Lodge S. I. A. of B., \$3.00; Local Rock Island, Hl., \$1; A. Welling Girl, 200; E. Enselbracht, \$15.00;

Girt, 20c.; E. Engelbrecht, \$10.76; On n Bricklayers' Union No. 21, \$200; A. L arade from Newark, \$2; from a Breakly

AMERICAN AID FOR

\$1.50; Miss Moore, Cambridge, \$5; Miss Campel, Boston, \$1; W. S. & D. F., Br. 106, Pullman, \$13; Socialist from Kansas, 15; W. S. & D. B. F., Los Angeles, \$5; Wr eal, \$1; Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 \$95.60: total. \$6.177.43.

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

YARKEE METHODS IN BRITAIN Injunction against picketing has inon the French polishers in a large oncern struck against a reduction of two cents an hour. Six men were cents on hour. Six men were re stuck in their hats announcing ir mission and the cause therefor e matter was taken into court and The matter was taken into court and a temporary injunction was made permanent, just as in America. It is a certainly, however, that this action will be floorly exposed by the Socialist and Labor candidates for Parliament, and "government by injunction" will probably receive a hard blow at the sensoral elections.

SOCIALISM IN TORONTO.

Education.

Samples of Immediate Measures Favored Therein by Representative of Uncompromising Revolutionary

TORONTO, Can., Jan. 3.-In the n New Year's Day the Socialist Party ago the S. L. P. used to run tickets in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Brantford and other Canadian cities, but for three years they have been inactive and Local Toronto, Socialist Party of its ticket and manifesto has been un nising and revolutionary, many it their votes and passive support. The record for the past three years is as follows, the vote in each case being for the Board of Education, property qualification laws preventing the nomi nation of candidates for Mayor or Allermen:

dermen:

In 1904—Phillips Thompson, 1,131;
J. A. Kelly, 831; F. Peel, 381.

In 1905—James Simpson (elected),
5,930; Phillips Thompson, 2,438.

In 1906-Phillips Thompson, 2,808 1,187.

fusing, because each voter had six votes and could give as many as three to one candidate. The cumulative vote has been abolished, however, and the 1906 vote is a clear one, the difference the candidates are better known than others and get some votes on account of their own popularity. In 1905 Comrade Simpson was one

is a prominent "labor leader." the Max Hayes of Canadian unionism, and he sonal popularity rather than becaus he was a Socialist. The local holds his signed resignation, and in order to keep a clear record of the elected comrade immediately chose an educa-tional committee to act with him. The Board of Education meets on the first and third Thursdays of the month and our committee meets on the first and days, revising the mat ters coming before the ensuing meet ing and giving definite instructions to the elected comrade as to how to vote on every question known to be coming up and also advising as to motions and new legislation to introdee. The result of Comrade Simpson's first year's work is given in our manifesto of this year, in part as follows: ... What a Socialist Party Representative Has Done During a Year on the Board of

pfbyces of the Board to take part in election of Trustees at municipal elections. 2. Supported promotion and appointment of men and women to vacant positions upon the basis of merit, and strenuously opposed

in the nublic schools and for the promotio of pupils (a) on record during term of year; (b) recommendation of teachers; (c) age of pupils; (d) health of pupils; (e) num

her of terms in classes from which they are promoted. The Board adopted the mo

tion after adding clause (f) that tests be 4. Opposed the reduction of \$15,000 in the estimates by the Board of Control, as a 5. Opposed all measures encouraging the spirit of militarism, including (a) the taking of a collection in the schools in aid of the South African Memorial Monument; (b) exof Trafaigar Day in schools by pupils singing "patriotic" songs, writing essay on development of British Navy and it

of the world, and Trustees centering pa-triorie" speeches.

6. Opposed setting spart a day for holi-day in honor of the Governor-General.

7. Moved to award printing to strictly union printing firm as against a strictly

affinence as civilizing force in development

of the world, and Trustees delivering "D

8. Opposed a recommendation of th the Board's express work be awarded to the lowest tenderer at 25 cents per ho horse, and wagon, because the 9. Moved to have lady teachers lady

specialists, and lady instructors in the pub-lic, high, and technical schools paid the same salaries as men holding these posi-

annuating teachers and principals and urged the introduction of a permanent scheme for superapprentice.

11. Opposed the exclusive use of the Isaac Pitnam system of shorthand in the Isaac Pitnam system of shorthand in the public school commercial classes and urged a fair test of new and meritorious systems.

12. Moved in favor of sucertaining from the Minister of Education whether a system of government insurance could be in-augurated whereby all public, high, and

panies or corporations.

13. Moved that application be made to the property with stated hours to teach the ued to consciousness.

14. Moved that application be made

ALL FOR THE FUND FOR THE COMING SOCIALIST DAILY.

Our Record in Board of Jack London Will Speak at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 25 -Progressive Stage Will Give Peformance This Friday, Jan. 12-Brooklyn Socialists Busy Arranging Big Three Days' Fair in May.

Jack London, the famous novelist and story writer, author of "The Call of the Wfid," "The Sea Wolf," and many other volumes, will speak on The Revolution at a great meeting in Carnegle Hall, Fifty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, New York city, on Thursday evening, Jan. 25, the property of the property of the conditions, of the criminal, who cannot extricate himself from a life of crime and Maeterlinek's poetic drama, "The Death of Managings" which symbolizes and Maeterlinek's poetic drama, "The Death of Managings" which symbolizes are the conditions of the Call of Managings." which symbolizes the conditions of the conditions and the second illustrating the conditions and the second illustrating the conditions and the second illustrating the conditions of t ceds to go to the fund for the "Daily Call," the Socialist daily newspaper which the Socialists of New York and vicinity are working to establish.

As is well known to party members

As is well known to party members and to all who have read his "War of the Classes," London is an ardent So-cialist and has long been an active worker in the movement.

Comrade London's literary reputa-tion should make it easy to sell tickets for this lecture and every Socialist in the city should do all in his power to pack the great hall on this notable ocension, thus helping to swell the fund gauge devoted to the cause of Socialism and at the same time giving their friends an opportunity to hear our principles expounded by one of the strongest writers in America. Reserved seats will be sold for from

25 to 75 cents; balcony. 15 cents. Tickets are on sale at the office of The Worker, 184 William street; the office of the Socialist Party in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth strest; clubhouse of the Workingmen's Édu-cational Association, 206 E. Eightysixth street; Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; Socialist Headquarters in the Bronx, 3309 Third avenue; and Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby

Progressive Stage Performance

This Friday evening, Jan. 12, the Progressive Stage Society will give three plays at the Berkeley Lyceun Theatre, 10 W. Forty-fourth street, at 8.15 p. m., for the benefit of the "Daily

So far the sale of tickets for this performance has been going slowly, and we must therefore again' remind our readers that any Socialist who neglects to attend this performance, and bring a friend, will both fail in a duty to the movement and miss an oppor tunity to spend an evening in intel-lectually beneficial enjoyment of the highest character.

The dramas to be given are two one-

Death of Tintaglies," which symbo the tragedy of man's struggle against the inevitability of death.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

All tickets for this performance are 50 cents, and no seats reserved. Tickets are on sale at the office of the Socialist Party, Labor Lyceum. 61 E. Fourth street; The Worker, 184 William street; the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street; or at the door on the evening of the performance.

The Progressive Stage assumes ail financial responsibility for this per-formance and wil receive out of the receipts only the expenses of the praduction. The "Patly Call organiza-tion has complete charge of the sale of tickets, and it will therefore be the fault of the comrades themselves it this affair is not made the financias success it should be.

For the Fair in Erocklyn.

Donations of prizes are coming in slowly for the "Daily Call" fair at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on May 11. 12 and 13. Altho the date is a long, way off, still it would be well for the comrades to bestir themselves and serd in whatever they can. Everything is acceptable—from a pin cushion to a diamond tham, from a pen-holder to an automobile or any such workingman's

Careful and elaborate arrangem are being made to make the fair a rousing success, as future anounce-ments will show. The tickets are ten

There will be no charge for the Labor Lyceum's beautiful hall, and there is no reason why a good, round sum should not be made to establish a daily newspaper that will be unique among the papers of this country—a paper that really represents the working class and, stranger still, is owned by workingmen and workingwomen, But prizes must be collected and tickets sold if we mean business. Therefore, up and bustle!

up and hustle!

The Fair Committee meets every Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, and comrades are requested to send in suggestions towards.

act plays by the famous French poet quested to send in suggestions tows and dramatist, Villiers De Fisie making the fair a memorable success

wis on of special fund to be | MORE MEETINGS

set apart in 1906 for that purpose.

In five of the above instances Comrade Simpson voted alone.

Po the capitalist candidates supply a re-

view of their actions during the year? No. The Socialist Party is the Party of the Working Class. It presents the reco of its representative to the wage-workers but it does not ask for votes from slavery and establish the Socialist Com onwealth. From these it demands sup-

workers to vote the Socialist ticket bu sks them to abstain from voting for reasons, voting always for the principle rather than the man. It also asks cialist ticket not to vote it at all, point ing out the folly of splitting the ballot tween Socialist, fake labor and capi-

With the exception of Vancouver, Toronto is the only Canadian city hav-ing a Socialist ticket in the field at this

"Bloody Sunday" will be celebrated in Toronto on Sunday, Jan. 21, by a mass meeting in the Labor Temple, to be addressed by William Mailly of To-ledo, in aid of the fund to arm the Russian comrades. Comrade Debs is also booked to speak in Toronto on Feb. 1 and 4, also filling dates in Ontario at Mt. Forest, Guelph, Berlin Woodstock, and Hamilton

WESTON WRIGHEY.

SOCIALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA. Our Candidate Against United Capital

ist Parties Almost Elected to Natal Parliament. Socialism grows apace in British

South Africa. A special parliamentary election was recently held in Durbar Natal. The capitalist parties and fac tions got together and nominated a M Evans, a rich and thoroly "respectable merchant. The Workers' Politica Union chose Dr. Haggar, an activ worker in the Socialist and trade union movement. A lively campaign was made and Comrade Haggar's meetings were so large and enthi siastic that the capitalist candidat siastic that the capitalist candidate got scared and resorted to the des-perate trick of endorsing practically the whole of the labor program. When the votes were counted, we had 1,055 and our opponents 1,818—a result which has roused our comrades to sm for the approaching

A Socialist paper has been estab-lished at Cape Town and gives promise of doing valuable service.

ANOTHER LITTLE VICTORY.

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—We have elected a Socialist Alderman, in the per-son of John Cloak, who received a ma-jority of 96 over two other candidates. The straight Socialist vote was in the

FOR JACK LONDON.

The Noted Author Will Speak for the Intercollegiate Socialist Society and for the Socialist Literary Society, ex Well as for the "Daily Gall."

In addition to his lecture for the benefit of the "Daily Call." Jack Lon-ion will address two other meetings while in New York." On Friday evening, Jan. 19, 8.15 p.

On Friday evening, Jan. 19, 8.15 p. m., he will speak for the Intercollegiate Socialist Society at Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue near Forty-third street. His subject on this occasion will be The Impending Crisis. J. G. Pheips Stokes will preside. Twenty thousand tickets of admission will be distributed in the colleges and the meeting will be eges and the meeting will be adve tised in the daily papers. It is hoped to make the occasion an impressive one, and to let the press and public know about the collegiate Socialist Society. To this end the society expects the assistance of all the comrades in Greater New York who are college men, or who are in any way in touch with educational work or with college students. The lecture which London will deliver at this meeting is different from the one which he will give at the Carnegie Hall meeting on Jan. 25 and it will therefore be worth while to attend

both meetings. Comrade Lendon will also lecture on Sunday evening, Jan, 21, at the Educa-tional Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson street, under the auspices of the Socialist Literary Society.

OUT-OF-WORK REMEETES IN FRENCH TRADE UNIONS.

In France unemploment benefit is not so generally paid by trade unions as in England. The total membership, according to the latest year for which comparison can be made, was 643,757, and of this number and 30 207 or best and of this number only 30,297, or less than 5 per cent, belonged to unions which paid members some allowance when out of work. With a view to en couraging the system of unemployed benefit, the French government, in the budget of April, 1905, voted, for the enoudget of April, 1905, voted, for the en-suing financial year, a sum of \$21,528 for subsidizing the funds of societies which provide assistance to members during manufactures. during unemployment. The amount is ridiculously small, but the action is interesting. If such a proposition were to be made at Washington or Albany it would probably throw half the lawit would probably the makers into spasms.

MAY BE REDUCED TO IT.

"Have you made any especial study ex

"Not yet", answered Senator Sorghum; "but if the corporations hold out in their resolutions not to contribute to campaign

ance at the next ffeeting of the conference, which will be on Jan. 10, at the Labor Lyceum, & E. Fourth street, will undoubtedly be a larger one. The secretary also reported that he had secured the partit from the Park Commissioner for the use of the cottage and plaza of the Union Square Park for the purpose of speech-making and reviewing the parade.

A general discussion took place on the nature of the demonstration, a few delegates favoring a large in-door

The Worker DROAM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PURLISHED WEEKLY

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es all business communications, and amery orders, checks and drafts par-The Worker, Communications con-the editorial department of the should be addressed to the Worker, Communications for Worker, Communications for teltung" should be separately ad-

at Tellowing receipt of money.

As The Worker goes in press on Wedney, correspondents sending news show the their communications in time to reast so office by Monday, whenever possible. mplaints about the business or editivement of the paper should be sed to the Board of Directors. Seek serative Publishing Association, ans street, New York

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. e Socialist Party has passed through general election. Its growing now dicated by the increase of its voice.



OUR SPECIAL BLOODY SUNDAY EDITION.

The next Issue of The Worker, that of Japuney 20 (which will go into the is on January 18), will be especially adapted for use at and in connection with the Bloody Sunday demonstrations. It will contain articles explain ing the Russian situation and its sig-Scance for American workingmen and others for general Socialist pro-

We believe that every local will find it worth while to take a hundred or five hundred or a thousand or more, in proportion to its membership and the field it can cover, to be sold or given away both in the public meetings and in the shops and elsewhere during the week, so that the printed word may fix and reinforce the impression made by the speakers.

Bundle rates will be! For 100 to to one address, 75 cents; 208 conies. \$1.20: 300 or more. 50 cents a hundred. Orders should be sent in as early as possible. Where the local or its executive committee does not meet in time, two or three comrades should easily he found who will assume the respo shillty of providing the papers.

Tint competition has ceased to be "the of trade," and that consolidation in all lines of activity is the tendency of the age, is illustrated even in the legal profession, where, if anywhere, uld expect individual enterprise have its stronghold. Here, for in ice, is a title insurance company in New York advertising the fact that it a corps of more than two hundred and fifty lawyers regularly in its em The very existence of title incompanies, or of insurance of any kind, indeed, which is a necessary ition to highly developed industry. ternal law" that individual enter prise and individual responsibility take for the highest efficiency; for it is a systematic "dividing up" of the risks resulting from chance and from the fallible judgment of the individual.

ood McCall at the bend of the New York Life falls in very well with our theory, advanced in these volumns weeks ago, that Standard Oil is back of the whole insurance slinke-up. Mr. Orr is connected with the Rockefeller group by more than one tie, having sat for years with such gnized Standard OU men as Henry gers, Charles M. Pratt, Willian efeller, William D. Sloane, and Debart Boron in the boards of direct lors of a dozen financial and other co-

If it were true, as some ignorantly nloss or impudently sanction room maintain, that drunkense the chief cause of poverty, the Russian persents and workingmen ought to be much better provided with this cids goods than the workingmen and farmers of the Unified States. In this country the average yearly conof alcohol per capita of the population is one and a third flons, while the Russian average is out six-tenths of a gallon.

rable comment has been or nd Enher Assembly of Columbus, O., deciding to accept the services of a of Chicago University to ver a course of lectures there

cago University is so largely enlowed and, it is believed, dor by John D. Rockefeller. The action nay be a little extreme, for it is pos sible that even a Rocksfellerized pro fessor might have good things to say, and it is well, anyhow, to hear the labor body did show some projudice, the fault is one we cannot help half admiring. Better an illogical antagon ism to Rockefeller and his like than th blind worship of success, as measur in the getting together of dollars, to which the American working class has so long been trained. If, as some say, the Columbus central body "cut off its nose," it was not "to spite its own face," but that of an enemy.

THE EBB AND FLOW OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

In the opening pages of "The Elighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. Mary has set forth with wonderful in sight and clearness the characteristic difference between the revolutionary movements which have established cardfallen in power and those by which the working class is to shake off the capitalist yoke.

"Bourgeois revolutions leap from

success to success, their successis men and things seem to sparkle, ecstasy is the prevailing state of mind.
. . . Proletarion revolutions, on the ontrary, constantly make their own continually interrupt ourse, return upon what seem complished and begin it anew, cruelly scorn the imperfections and weak-nesses of their own first attempts, appear to conquer their adversary only to permit him to rise in greater the immensity of the end they pursue, until the situation arises which makes The words night have been written

of the events now proceeding in Russia as well as of those in France fiftyseven years ago. For the greater part of the year that country has been virtually in an acute state of revolutionary activity, and the progress made by the revolution during the year, when we cast up the account, will be seen to be immense. But that progress has been anything but continuous. It has been like the incoming of the tide wave after wave sweeping up and falling back again, but each one rising a retreating not quite so far. In January, in June, in October, and again last month have come splendid demonstrations of popular energy, and each has been followed by a period of reactionary triumph, of official perfidy and bloody repression. To-day the revolutionary forces are comparatively quiet. Perhaps some of the rulers are foolish enough to think them dead. But we know better, all thinking men know better, even the world's money the failure of the attempt to float a Russian loan in Paris last week. No. the Russian revolution is not dead no even sleeping; it has only stopped to take breath and to gird its loins for a more heroic struggle. It may be but a few weeks, and it surely will not be more than a few months, till we shall see the next wave, more powerful and more extensive even than that which came so near to victory in the last

days of 1905. It is important that all well wisher of the Russian revolution should real ize this fact at the present moment. It is true generally that a Socialist has neither right nor reason ever to be dis couraged, and that a thoroly grounded Socialist never is. But this generaliss tion is not enough; it must be applied And in the present case the application is both obvious and urgent.

There are no barricades in the streets of the Russian cities this week. The workingmen are back in the fecstarving families in these bitter winter months. But the they have gone back to work, they have not ceased to think. The barricades will reappear. In time of peace the prudent prepare for war, If they know the causes of war to exist. Our Russian comrades are preparing for the next battle. We should not delay our preparations for helping them. We must not forget that it takes time to carry our aid from the United States to Russia, that some weeks necessarily intervene between the giving of a dollar in New York or San Francisco and the providing of a revolver in St. Petersburg or Moscow The revolvers will probably be needed in March, if not in February; the dollars, then, ought to be given this the thousands of dollars; if they do not, we Americans—the best paid and the freest workingmen in the world, ill noid and far from free as we are ought to hide our heads to shame. For men on the firing line to shrink fron danger is discreceful: but for men is the safety of the commissariat department to shirk their duty would be be-

The Worker believes that the party pembers and sympathizers and the rogressive trade unionists of the United States will not fall in their duty on this great occasion and that the amount of funds which our National Secretary will be able to acknowledge after January 22 will be great enough to make sentertal difference in the strength of the next rising common scores; in the strength of the next rising common scores; in its fresh and couldnot in Russia and to serve, in itself, as a two do not think he will set the Local

neath contempt.

striking demonstration of the class darity of our proletariat.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

We have received a number of re-Army," which was a reprint of three editorials in this paper. The pamphlet is now out of print. We shall be glad to bring it out again if the de-mand justifies. Locals, clubs, or individuals desiring its re-issue are re quested to write to this office, stating how many they will undertake to buy, at 3 cents a copy, \$2 a hundred, or \$15 a thousand, cash to accompany order on announcement of publication If such orders aggregate 10,000 we

To all subscribers and corres ents, a New Year's request: Don't, to Algernon Lee nor to Courtenay Lemon; but just to "The Worker, 184 William street, New York." Com-munications meant for the editorial office, and only such, should be addressed to the Editor. Some mistakes not a little delay, and a great deal of profaulty will be saved by observing

. In our issue of Dec. 16, we wrote

We heartfly regret to learn that John Burns has accepted a position in the new British Ministry. The carrespondent of the "Evening Post" rightly said, a few days before the list of Campbell-Banner man's colleagues was anounced, that if Burns took such a position be might be guining a great personal honor, but he True, his value has not been great. He has been a pretty "safe and sane"—which is to say, harmless and useless—labor mem ber in the House of Commons. Yet it is too bnd to se him leaving the ranks of the opposition and tring himself up with Peatherstone-Asquith.

Now comes a reader of The Worker with this communication:

I never was in the British Cabinet and do not know as to the detailed duties of its members. But I do not see why a man could not be a good Socialist and still b er of the British Cablact.

We wonder if this correspondent would hold also that a Socialist might accept a place in President Roosevelt's Cabinet and yet be regarded as a good Socialist—or a place under Governor Higgins, or under Mayor McClellan. If not he is inconsistent. If so, his con-ception of "a good Socialist" differ-widely from ours. We do not consider that a man is a good Socialist merely by reason of holding certain opinions, or even of expressing them, or even of voting the ticket. We require more than that, we judge a man by his whole public life and even a part of his private life. Not all those who cry dom of heaven, we are told, but only those who do the Lord's will; faith without works is dead, in politics quite as truly as in religion; as it were no more absurd to hold that a man may a good Christian while doing the vil's work than to hold that a man may be a good Socialist while doing the work of a capitalist party against

enters a Liberal or a Tory Ministry in England, or an old-party ministry or cabinet in any country? It means that he binds himself, while in office to act in harmony with the gener policy of that lody. For a cabinet not an aggregation of separate and in-dependent ministers, each free and supreme in his ewn department; it is a unit, representing a certain party, which, in turn, represents a certain class interest. We do not say that all non-Socialist cabinets are equally had tho we would not be so very far from the truth if we did say so. We say only that any non-socialist cabinet must represent a non-socialist party, and cannot therefore, truly represent it. Any man calling himself a Socialist or calling himself in any way a representative of labor, therefore, who ac cepts office in such a cubinet-be hi Millerand in France, or Burns in and or what not-pledges In advance to act and to support others in acting according to some rule other than the principles of Socialism and the interest of the working class and

This is the general rule. We would not say that there can be absoluted no exceptions. Exceptional circum stances may arise in which one or st parties is so mu two capitals: parties is so much more liostile to labor interests than the other, in which the situation is so critical, and in which the Socialist Party is so incapable of effectively acting alone, that a temporary com-promise is necessary; it is never jus-tified unless it is necessary; and the party, not the individual, is the right judge of the necessity. Millerand's case was more nearly justifiable than that of Burnet but even it growed disthat of Burns; but even it proved dis

Another view: Why was Burns of-fered a portfolio in the new Liberal Cabinet? Burns, Campbell—Banner-man and other Liberals had become converted to even that extremely. converted to even that extremely distinct sort of Socialism which, of lat month. And they ought to be many.

The proceeds of our Bloody Sundey not. But because Burus is a man of grounnessee and of some prestige as a clarer man," and the shread political properties are the process of the cians of the Liberal party thoughle name would make their his popular. Burns gets the hor the Liberal party and, thru it, the capitalist class, gets Burns; the work-ing class gets nothing.

This view is confirmed by the sub rouse view is commend by the sus-sequent comments of the Tory "Sat-urday Review," quoted with approval by the New York "Evening Sun." In approval of the appointment it says: Mr. Burns as Hight Honorable and as potential Minister in attendance (on the King at Windsorl has tickled the public rang at wanners has teckied the public fungingtion. There is, of course, talk atout it is every bar, but along and bar-ler's saloon; at the clubs too, the pownpaper offices, everywhere. Home people feameers tive and aristocratic gaugie, that is; are domaright scandalized and even

There is the emplanation. "Gargantua is now gagged." Mr. Berns has been caught and tamed. Having "plenty of common sense," he will be careful not common sense." he will be careful not to do anything distasteful to his new friends and patrons. "He shall roar you as gently as any encking dove." Nothing dear to the heart: of Liberal Tory capitalism will be "set un fire" if he can help it.

Within a week Burns demonstrated

within a week Burns demonstrated, the truth of this view, when for the first time he spoke in the House as a member of the Government. Unemployment was the question at issue—a question on which something might be expected from a "labor ill-histor." ent to which the something came, matter belongs. Well, something came. In the face of reports showing wide-spread unemployment and an unpre-cedented increase of pauperism, in the face of records of misery and starva-tion in the face. tion, in the face of a popular demo stration such as England has not se for sixty years, Mr. Burns got up and devoted most of his time and his ora-torical skill to protesting that nothing must be done for the unemployed until the "lonfers and drunkards" are sifted out, and the residue to declaring him-self against the Socialist demand for government action to organize the will ing in productive industry and in favor of the barborous scheme of wholesale evolved by that prince of humbugs, General Booth of the Salvation Army! Burns differed with Booth only in advising that the English unemployed be dumped into Ireland Instead of Austrelia

"Justice" is quite right in speaking of Burns' appointment as "the price of his apostacy." Perhaps it is right, too, in refolcing that he has got the price, since that makes the fact.

of the apostacy clear.
So if we devote so much space to the incident, it is because parallel cases may arise in our own country, as our party grows in power and as the economic situation becomes more scute and it is well that our cou

A TRUE STORY OF THE FACTORY.

By A. P. Firth.

Before me a big saw screamed thru a long plank; behind, another made little swishy sounds as it cut out short lengths; to one side could be heard the chep, chop, chop, of, a mortising machine; and in the distance shapers, and its leaf to planes sent out. sanders, lathes, and planers sent up medley of sounds that made talking

I was standing with the manager in a large furniture factory. The making of gilded curio cabinets, maryclously polished mahogany, walnut, oak, and other kinds of house furnishings, had been a mystery of which he had promised to show me the rudiments.

We carefully picked our way
of this chaos into a quieter place.

"Every now and then," he said. some poor unfortunate pays tribute to these machines. Do you see that man

I looked in the direction be indi-cated. The room was not very light, but I was able to discern a short stout man, who seemed to be sorting out different kinds of cut wood and placing them together.

I nodded.
"Look closer at him," he continued.

Look at his hands."
I looked again. "Hands?" I ex claimed, as the man by placing a l claimed, as the man by placing a survey well up brought those members into view. "Why, good God! he has no hauds." They are only stumps."

"Yes, his is rather a worse case than usual, and his story is unique. Would

"Of course," I replied; and the mana-

ger continued:
"When he started to work here twenty-five years ago his lands were all eight. They did not become so bad as they are now, all at once, but the ns they are now, all at once, our the upshot was that when they did he sued the firm; and Mr. Goldberg, our treasurer and at that time general manager, settled the case by promising manager, settled the case by pro

manager, settled the case by promising him a job for life.

"Time went by, business grew slack. Goldberg wanted to economize, and discharged the older men, among he thought the case old enough to be forgotten, and this man was simply filling the place of some young fellow with two good hands. However that nouth or so nothing more was heard of him.

"But one morning, as I came into the office I found him sitting there. I knew his story and the clerk told me he was waiting for Goldberg. Of course, that being the case, I simply went to my desk and started to wo he man went over to him.

the man went over to him.

"Mr. Goldberg," he began, 'I have tried everywhere to get a job. Nobody wants a man with hands like these." He held up the two stumps. 'You broke your contract with me and so I have no means of living. Hunger has made me a feature to man Me. has made me a desperate man, Mr. Goldberg. I have made up my mind that I will not die a slow death from starvation. Either you find me work as you formerly agreed, or I will kill you and myself before leaving this effice.

"For one moment there was slice then our treasurer beckened me over Goldberg is a bully, and those men an always cowards at heart. It was a full minute before he found voice enough to ask me what he should do. I told him frankly that the man was light about the fran owing him a job.

"Well, the man got his job and has been working ever since." I did not have much to say after

hearing that story. Somehow piture did not have the same int We got back to the office and my friend good-bye. I wonders we get mace to he came and a my friend good-bye. I wondered the way home how much human till it can to make that deep red shine ideboards and trilles I had some the homes of my friends. The exceptions a music cablests, magnifectured chairs and wall please, in store window I passed, seemed to

ornment Board on fire. Many propin AND THAT IS THE FEARFUL WAY THEY CALL YOU TO ACCOUNT

By Horace Traubel.

And that is the fearful way they call | world. The workers of the world pro

you to account. You who have wronged the people. You who have thought

vide for the enough and plenty of the world. Why should they be deprived of all the prizes? Why should the

you could go on forever alienating men who make the palaces sleep in huts? Why should the men who farm the land and run the looms go cold and hungry? Russians are asking Russia such questions. They are asking the from the people their immemorial heritage. Russia is not speaking for Russia alone to-day. Russia is speak-ing for the whole world. Speaking Tor our republic as well as for its own such questions. They are asking the questions in a drastic way. Do you think America has no such questions autocracy. The people sleep long, oh, so very long. The people sleep ac sound, oh, so very sound. But the signal that is first too feeble to wake to ask? Do not believe yourself. Be lieve me. We are asking America the leading questions to-day. And Amer-ica must answer. And America must answer right. Answers that do not answer will not suffice. The reigning them up grows louder and loude finally they are on their feet. finally they are on their fact. The anger of the people may be very slow coming. But when it comes it is not mistaken for flattery. These same people can love. They like to love. They would prefer to love. Their love is mightler than their hate. Even their hate itself, even their anger it than their hate itself, even their anger it. s in Russia tried that metho a little too long. The people are now saying: We are determined to get ric American plutocrat. We will get rid self, is ready to come because love is more ready to come. The Russian people, God help them, even loved the Thar. They called him "the little ie plutocrat whatever he answers tever his generosity answers of the plu Whatever his generosity answers Whatever his curios and pictures an They called him "the little". They wanted to love the swer. We will get rid of the whole institution of the plutocrat. No mat-ter what goes with the tsars and the Tran. They wanted to believe he leved them as a father in order that they might love him as his children. But the rulers never play for love. Ruler ship plays for hate. Rulership play for the bomb and the pistol. Ruler to surture can quite easily be dis-pensed with. They will never be nissed, except for good. Russia is suf-fering the throes of a world. We are all listeners as Bussia speaks. We are all beneficiaries when Russia rebels. Russia is giving notice to the class of ship is not appeal. It is the brute club. The aristocrat gets what he plants for. His harvest is not a har plants for. His harvest is not a harvest of frinces but a harvest of enemies. The Grand Duke Sergius drew his pay. Wasn't that the pay be asked for? It was the pay for which he planted. Was he who sowed hate to expect to reap love? The human spirit retailates. You say retailation is not beautiful. Very well, then, it is not beautiful. But there it the masters that the masters are doomed. Russia is our spokesman. The class of the masters is called to account. All that has been stolen must be accounted for. All the misery it has caused must be accounted for. All the children starved. All the parents robbed. All must be accounted then, it is not beautiful. But there it is. You cannot rob men until the for. Every seed due for results and starve and then expect the robbs denied results must be accounted for. All the girls driven to the streets. All to confess that they are pleased with the suicides. All-must be accounted for. Not less in America than in Rus-sia. All money that has caused harm starvation. It is all one whether are a Russian grand duke or an AL can millionaire. The law holds just the same for both. You get what you pay for. Nothing else. The people would rather love than hate. They stand a good deal, they stand almost everything, they stand a lot too much, before they make their protest. And instead of good must be accounted for. The greed of lords of money. men who are willing to accept big in comes, not caring how they came. The men who are willing to be com fortable while so many are in mis all their first protests are petition rather than demands. But the peti and want. The children awakened to early. The men and women worked too late. All must be accounted for. tions never work. And the demands never work so long as demands are only words. The people try all expe-dients before they resort to the last Even the open shop must be accounted for. And the man who can see no glory in the sympathetic strike: expedient. They would rather do anything than do anything riolent even for their own emancipation from brutal systems. No one can say the Russian people have been in a hurry to move. They have gone slow, very he, too, must be accounted for. The masters cannot escape. None of you who look down on the people and look up on yourselves can escape. people are very tolerant. The very patient. They do not know much slow. They have stood the wrong not about themselves. But the little wearled spark of their self-regard, longer. They may not be using nice weetpons. But the material they have to work with is not nice material. Do hardly kept alive thru the oppres they must suffer, one day or another breaks out in flame. They endure you believe that any amiable appea the spark what they will not condor to the American plutocracy will persuade it to disgorge? The p in the flame. Then the bill is pre-sented with a receipt and pay is ex-The people persuade it to disgorge? The people will have to resume their surrendered pected at once. Pay, God help us, sometimes in blood. As in Russia. where horror retaliates upon horror in

THOUGHTS FOR THE MAJORITY .-- III.

By Peter E. Burrowet

It would be easy to convict the ruling classes of all natious (including holy Russia) of a deliberate labor to make and keep the people alcoholic. The working people are debauched and degraded by drunkenness." says the good Mr. Sober and Mr. Temperate who belong respectively to the Republican and Democratic church narty. lican and Democratic church party; "drink is all that's the matter with America," they cry in unison. Then a prohibition plank comes up from the ide of one of the coffins in the grave yard, or a prohibition party rattles its old bones and ascends from among the mortal remains of the puritans, where-upon Job's tectotal comforters take to their heels. Why do they both rus A race to be realized thru the consciousness of the present day laboring class! This is not a progression of single lives ending in graves, the ends of whose attainments cannot be picked up by another. Socialist man realizing his all eternity in the art of living socially for and with all men is too big for any grave; in proportion as he lives outside of himself as a moral artist he outside of himself as a moral artist he had is immortal, because mentally he had away. Is it the other party that will not let either of them get prohibition, or is it the prohibition party itself that will not? No. It is the old party in Some call him the devil; but Socialist

just call him the profit party. How inferior in respect to individual development capitalism must be to So-cialism! Capitalism is the controlling, almighty state, as to its awful power and crushing authority, but morally and intellectually it being "cribbed, cabined, and confined" within the vite will and purposes of a parasite party, it dwarfs and crushes all the life beneath it and does so in proportion its might. The greater the state the smaller the individual when the state instead of being the nation is but a blood-sucking class. But were all the nation what the state is now; were we free of the money tuberculosis, the white plague which eats up all else as the dragon of the state, how swift would be the development of the free would be the user, and fearless man!

What a grand day it would be he moral paralytics who now sit to the Senate and Congress if they were themselves set free from the fratricidal despotism of their class. Socialism would be the voice of resurrection to them as to us. The refined and pampered cripples would be set free from heir property sanitariums and without the predatory and ravenuo now laid upon their order to sweat and kill us, they would begin cheerfully and healthily to take men's parts in the world's work for men. Freed from beir present nursery bandages, how gladly they would learn to tou world with their own bare hands. Then indeed the individual could breathe, then love, fraternity, gen-erosity, honor, would have their erosity, honor, would have And then the grand man would no longer be a fiction picking pockets.

A bad bee or a bad ant could be only from physical defect, or disease; it dies because it cannot do its work. working community; they have in-vented no substitute for individual efficiency, the unequal creature cannot hide its imbecility behind a franchise or bank account as we, under our fake individualistic civilization, can do. A broken wing, a lost prebensor puts the creature out of business and out of life. Now, the two greatest wonders of mankind's social super-abundance are these: that he is as abundance are these; that be is as cruel as the beasts to the working part

of the people and blinder than the beasts in his indulgence of rich idlers nd hereditary parasites If I were to draw a distinction be-tween negative and affirmative moral-ity, I would say that negative morality proclaims that minimum of selfproclaims that initimum of self-dental which is necessary to secure the safety of would-be offenders, it requires no more than any well-equipped secondrel can easily comply with, and he who, the not a secondrel, has com-plied with all such prohibitions may ere. It is a long

yet remain nothing more. and "Thou shalt make alive," which is the affirmative side of it. Yet that is the road to be taken, for it is by what we do affirmatively that the world

Even the most hoggish and besotted of property individualists has his inter-rals of social reasoning; for no man is ever thrown wholly out of that immortal life of the race. So, we find much of our literature to be a weary applegy for the modern good man. dness, on close analysis, proves to be a thing bought at the cost of that which makes the other necessarily bad; and the apology for the bad man leads us up against the same dead wall. Thus we find that life cannot be interpreted on two logs. What then: Are there no good and no eril per-sons to be any more discussed amongst us? No. They are lost in our classes until the classes are lost in common society. We are good or bad artists according to the requirements of our class, and that is all. The individuals are all dead long ago and the state has morally and intellectually shrivelled down to the bidding of one small group

We have seen what one sort of good one is for our masters. Now, what sort of an artist is one of our good men? Is it he that is humble and obeys, or he that blindly resists? No. Our good artist is he that gathers the er about him and organizes them. hopes, our economics, our po There are also other sorts of good for us—think them over.

Many of our neighbors, friends and comrades will be eliminated from this struggle. We do not enry them, we do not think of them any more; and they soon forget us whose lot it is to continue under the burden and coming for ourselves and for the rest-dum, those who shall remain when the opportunities of escape from our class will too elight to court ambition

One little class, the capitalists', with interests directly apposits to those of all the rest of society has revolution-lited the natural order of secial supremney and has itself become society. It lias become the state, the press, the church, the school, the name; this one framework decisions the whole. And the workers, who are the whole, igninst this impudent amerchy are Wassington Post.

zied cant of egoism. Less substantian than smoke, not more real than the marsh light, what is this solf that Ibsen and the rest of them, like files impaled on a pln, have been buzzing impaled on a pin, have been buzzing to realize? Nothing but buzz. But there is something, be assured, for a man of heart and brains to realize if he survives the chloral of property—it is the philosophy of Socialism, the class self, the social self outside. A race to be realized thru the con-

is immortal, because mentally he had calized society. Must the world go on without good Must the world go on without good men and without morals for all, until Socialism comes? Surely. This bi-ethical squabble must go on until the interest of some one class manifests itself as being against all others. Then the interest that unites them all against that one unites them gloriously forever in one morality. From whence have you received the

precious attributes we call your vir-tues, My Lord Dollar. Did you not get then from heaven? Did you not get the Holy Ghost under your white shirt front and diamond stude by special messenger, or did you not swallow Gos sacramentally? No. It was only after many centuries of class appreciation that our useful arts thus assumed tha phase of grace descended, and became divine. First it was he who could hit hardest, then it was he who could hit softest, but always our virtues must be blows artistically delivered to you-slaves, or passes to save

A class victory is complete when the victor passes its virtues (or arts) over to the victim, so that the poor ignoramus makes them his own—when the beggar, who dares not touch the horse, reasons on horseback and as if he had a suit of armor on, when the proletarian talks Republican, Demo cratic and Prohibition politics, when he sings the praises of the lords' God and bleeds some of his meager wages to support the lords' literature, and their many anti-labor institutions.

The whole rotten system of individualistic evil is held together by salt stolen from Socialism; the bankers help their rivals to stop the run that leads to crisis, the ever-dreaded crisis The unconvicted gaug of grafters go home for Sundays and in church keep themselves from stinking by singing hymns of fellowship and brotherly love. They steal our bread and then our morals, but in words only.

Some one caimly blinking over the records may say, "But all the blows and defeats delivered in history were not delivered on the falling poor by the rising rich." Were they not! But they raing rich. Were they not: But they were. Vicarionsly they were delivered on the heads of those that went down for us, the final beirs of all defeat. The bloody field up which all the victors climbed to fame was that down which the others alipped to poverty. There were no other contests of economic interests and loss of glory meant always less bread. What fame is there that is not riches? I say that all the little basketfull of it outside this cutegory is a basket full of bun

It is sureasonable, wasted abundance still clamoring for more, and still wasting it, which devastates the life of the people. "Still more!" the mon-ster blindly and incessantly cries, and the source from which that more comes is out of the virtue and manbood of the people; out of their leisure, their physical strength and their ex-hausted souls. Poverty in itself is not the whole wrong; it is the violent and talism. Not to have, or for another to have what you need, is not the whole of our monn, but that wealth powerless and desecrated under its feet and is mutilating it out of the image of manhood for private profit; this is the outrage that calls for, and

It is as difficult to appropriate any one of those sins, for which we are so liberally damned by the clergy, and to make it our own, as it would be to pull gravity out of the heart of the earth, or the corth from gravity. The state and the person have so grown into each other that they cannot be separated for deportation to hell. deed! What an infinite hell it needs must be! All the rags that ever de-graded man, all the walled eities that ever benimed him in and poisones him, all the chains that ever him, all the thrones that eyer over shadowed him and almost all the laws and books and creeds that were ever imposed upon him for rightsousness. What a lumber room is hell.

The priests connect sin and sorrow warning the sinner of the sorrow; but they put the child before the father, for sorrow is the father of sin. How much ain must there he then in our sorrowful cities? See the sad-faced fathers, how they run, not to miss work; were there ever such time-hunted creatures! Lo. their lunch! Were there ever such joyless caters! At work, was there ever such uninterested blindness of labor! Hear them jray how bentally they mistake their God! See them drunk, what dull belly drunkards! How dolerally they dance! How they marry! How they sorrow is their ein's sins; the father of

the Democrats "to get closer to getter." He comet want to see a fight-

By Grace Potter.

A SPLENDID WOMAN, BORN FOR LOVE.

She was spiendid. She was ragged, a sweat-shop. Got knows how ever she came to such bloom and strength and bedraggled. She held her head so proud and high. On her face was mud stunted and deadened as her sisters She was queenly. She was wet and bedraggled. She held her head so proud and high. On her face was mud and dirt.

and assume their id.alized preroga

tied and refuse to move off. They

will have to take their place in the factories and stores and refuse to go

out. They will have to take posses. And that is the sion of the world. They make the you to account.

Let the words wall to your hearts Let the words burn into your sonls She was drunk. It burts, does it, and it isn't at all the thing to do to write about a drunken woman? If she had not been there in Central Park last Sunday, you would never have had to hear about her. As it is, you must.

glow of the autumn sunshine. The in my attire. No one looked at her. No one noticed her. But among all there was none more fit for smiles and ess than was she. There w more fit for love and joy than s

none more lit for love and joy than she who sat there in her awful shame and watched the throngs go by. I do not know her story and so I can not tell it, to you, except what nature wrote upon her face so plain that all who passed might read.

The fairles smiled when she was born and lavished gifts upon her. She was a woman born for love. You saw it in her eyes which, frank and swhet, even in her degradation, looked calmly back at you. You saw it in her red and enving lips, which must kiss and he kissed, or falling that, miss the work as life that they were meant to do. You saw it in the gracious swell of do. You saw it in the gracious awell of her woman's breast, made to pillow first a lover's head and then a babe's. You saw it in her body's ample room where Nature had made plan to grow great men and women. The fairies smiled when she was

born? Yes, but they must have smiles in scorn after they smiled in benedic-tion. For she was born in a New York tenement house and almost before she

that had been given in their making. I buttoned my coat around the and hursted on.

"How long will it be." I saked myself, "before we build things because
we want to, instead of building them
becomes we are forced?"

DIPAL BAKERIES IN STALY.

By a general vote of the ciftiens of attento, Italy, trought about by the orialists, it has been decided to unicipalitie the baking industry, here were 8.706 votes for the pre-unit and 1.079 against it.

REMEMBER THE UNION LABEL

nostly are. Or maybe, after all. God doesn't knew. Maybe the people is the tenements are none of his affair. She wasn't more than eighteen yen

the revolt against the barbarous castes. The people stirred at last out of their sleep. The bill receipted in blood. And that is the fearful way they call

cape from the thralldom and the ties of her pitiful life. Made escape for tittle time by way of drink Sunday, you would never have had to hear about her. As it is, you must.

I shall always shudder when I pass that seat where the woman sat in the that would take her forever away from the world take her forever away from and the sweat-shop. will in time, of course. I suppose she will next time

When she dies, this splendid w born for love, I think the only thing she'll need to say for an excuse will be: "I was born in a tenement and I worked in a sweat-shop, until I was eighteen years old. After that—"
I don't think God will question her

any more, nor call her to account for what happened after that, if the people in the tenements are any of his affair. But when you and I go up for judg-ment, I think He will ask as many questions. Questions about the tene-ments we built or let suncone else build, while we lived in the light and sunshine and fresh air. About the else own, while we bought the gar rise own, while we bought the gar-ments made is those sweat-slops, dyed with the blood and stained with the sins of the people who made them, smong whom was this spiendid woman bern for thee.

And for what happened after to this

eat seen and women.

The fairies smiled when she was en? Yes, but they must have smiled in benedle score after they smiled in benedle m. For she was born in a New York sement house and almost before she rended to talk, she went to work in a of the autumn sunshine.

And for what happened after to this appened after to this country to the country of t

MEMPLOYED IN NEW ZEALAND

A warning has been sent to the un-employed workmen in Australia by a trade union of New Zealand. It was pointed out that a great number of men were out of work in New Zeaind, and employers were putting me gend, and enipolers were parting men-off nuless they chose to work for lower rages, and were at the same time timestening that if they did not ac-cept less pay, man would be inspected from New South Wales and Victoria.

insperior: "Is these anything the main with your gas?" Lady: "Yes, sit. Is has a very bad case of quick consumption."—Detroit Free Press.

PARTY NEWS.

2+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+

The National Committee is now vot ing upon the election of the Nationa Becretary and the National Executive Committee, composed of acven members, for 1900. The vote will close on Jan. 22. Those who have accepted nomination for National Secretary are nomination for National Secretary are J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. Oneal. Terre Haute, Ind.; and John Bayton, New Castle, Pa. The following have accepted nominations for the National Executive Committee: Zohert Bandlow, Cleveland, O.; A. H. the National Executive Committee: Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, O.; A. H. Floaten, Denver, Col.; H. A. Glubs, Worcester, Mass.; Geo. H. Goebel, Newark, N. J.; Frederick Heath, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo.; Chas. H. Kerr, Chicago; F. A. Kulb, Battle Creek, Mich.; C. J. Lamb, Dryden, Mich.; Courtenay Lemon, New York; William Mailly, Toledo, O.; John A. C. Menton, Flint, Mich.; Thos. J. C. Menton, Flint, Mich.; Thos. J. A. C. Menton, Film,
Morgan, Chicago; S. M. Reynolds,
Terre Haute, Ind.; A. M. Simons, Chicago; James S. Smith, Chicago; Seycago; Chas. G.
Chicago; Chas. G. mour Stedman, Chicago; Chas. G. Towner, Newport, Ky., Chas. Ufert. Hoboken, N. J.; Ernest Untermann, Chicago; John M. Work, Des Moines, Only those candidates receiving majority of the votes cast shall be

declared elected; a re-ballot will be taken on all candidates falling of elec tion on the first ballot and receiving at least ten per cent of the votes, pro-vided the full quota of officials is not The apportionment for in Committee for 1906 shows the National Committee of the member that there will be fifty-eight member on place of fifty-five last year.....Colo de and Kausas each will have one smber this year instead of two inst ar; Michigan two instead of one; three instead of two: Okia

two instead of one: Wisconsin three instead of two. The national consti-tution provides that "Each organized state or territory shall be represented on the National Committee by one ber and by an additional mem for every one thousand members or major fraction thereof in good standing in the party. For the purpose of de-termining the representation to which each state or territory may be cuttiled, the National Secretary shall compute the National Secretary shall compute at the beginning of each year the aver-age dues-paying membership of such state or territory for the preceding year." The following report shows the representation to which each state and territory is entitled, in accordance with

Alabama, dues paid during 1905, \$52; Alabama, dues paid durius 1905, \$52; average membership, \$6; number of National Committee members, 1; Arizona, \$160; 206; 1; Arkansas, \$87.50; 145; 1; California, \$1,028.40; 1,710; 3; Colorado, \$202; 236; 1; Connecticut, \$242; 305; 1; Florida, \$62.51; 154; 1; Idaho, \$156.60; 207; 1; Illinois, 1,447.10; 2,412; 3; Indiana, \$220; 533; 2; Iowa, \$235; 568; 2; Kansas, \$153; 255; 1; Kentucky, \$97; 161; 1; Louisiana, \$22.50; 154; 1; Maine, \$145; 241; 1; Massachusetts, \$721; 1,201; 2; Michigan, \$133; 521; 2; Minesota, \$473; 701; 2; Missach, \$530; 883; 2; Montana, \$230; 383; 1; Nebraska, \$100; 166; 1; New Hampshire, \$40.65; 69; 7; New Jorey, \$650; 1,083; 2; New York, \$1,250; 2,633; 8: North Dekota, \$88.00; 147; 1; Ohio, \$925; 1.465: 2: /Rhode Island; 138; 1: South Dakota, \$77,10; 128; 1; Texas, 138; 1; South Dakota, \$77,10; 128; 2; 1-2436, \$214.85; 2.58; 1; Utah, \$36.46; 173; 1; Ver-mont, \$22; 36; 1; Washington, \$650,3); \$1,083; 2; West Virginia, \$48; 50; 1; Wiscon-sin, \$200,58; 1,066; 3; Wyoming, \$167.85; \$179; 1, Utah began to pay discuss an or-

Colorado and Kansas each have at oresent time two accredited mem-of the National Committee. Under the new apportionment they are entitled to but one each. This matter has been referred to the state comittees of these states to determine which r shall east the vote on pending ns before the new committee is

has again failed to take action on the motion for a more extended plan for gathering funds for the Russian revolutionary movement, involving lecture tours by a number of speakers, which was recently re-submitted by Mailly. This time no vote was received from Comrades Bandlow, Berger, Reynolds, and Slobodin; Berlyn and Mailly and Slobodin; Berlyn and Mailly voted in favor; and Work against on

roted in favor; and Work against on the ground that later developments re-cline him to think it impracticable. The National Secretary's financial report for the month of December shows: balance on hand Dec. 1; \$72.51; receipts for month, \$1.411.56; expendi-tures, \$1,431.04; balance on hand Jan. 1, \$53.03. Receipts for national dues suring the month were: Alshama, \$15; Arisona, \$25; Arkanas, Alabama, \$15: Arizona, \$25: Arkansas

\$15; Catifornia, \$92.50; Colorado, \$10; Con-necticut, \$5; Idaho, \$5; Illinois, \$115; Insecticut, 85: Idaho, 85; Hibots, 810; In-Siens, \$20; Iowa, \$30; Kunszs, 810; Louisi-ans, \$2; Maine, \$20; Massachusetts, \$32; Michigan, \$33; Minnesots, \$50; Missouri, \$50; Montaus, \$25; New Hampshire, \$5,10; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$50; North Dakots, \$15; Ohio, \$70; Okishoma, \$35; Ore-gon, \$20; Rhode Island, \$10; South Dakots, \$11.90; Texas, \$38.30; Utah, \$15; Vermont, \$2; Washington, \$51:20; West Virginia, \$3; Wisconsin, \$83.50; Wyoming, \$10; unor ganized states. -Washington, D. C., \$5; Maryland, \$1; Nevada, \$16; South Carollila, \$1.40; Tennessee, \$6.10; members-at-large, \$3.10; total, \$1.077.10.

Fred L. Schwartz, 1701 Centre avenue, Pittsburg, and J. W. Adams of Wilmerding have been elected members of the National Committee from sylvania.

e Omnha resolutions calling for a

national referendum on the L. W. W. have been endorsed by Local Lyman,

The joint convention of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, held Dec. 28, 29, and 30, was a marked success. By a recent referendum of the territories. J. E. Sayder was elected State Secretary; Kate O'Hare. Organizer; J. Hagel, 2 Reno street, Oklahoma City, Okia, and G. F. Bentley, Duncan, I. T., were elected members of the National Committee.

Reports from Minnessta are to the

were elected members of the National Committee.

Reports from Minnesota are to the effect that the state convention eniled by the Nash-Hoiman State Committee for Feb. 22 will be well attended. Fifteen locals have already elected delegates. The State Secretary reports receipts for dues to Dec. 27, \$110.90, or \$25 more than in any other full month in the history of the state movement.

Numerous reports from locals are

aching the National Office from early every state in the un their intention to Jan. 22, the Ru ssian Bloody in keeping with the action of the In ternational Socialist Bureau, and the roclamation of the National Executiv

Dates for National Lecturers and rganizers for the coming week are: Teofilo Petriella (Italian): Jan. 14. Calumet, Mich.; Jan. 16 and 17, Racine Wis.; Jan. 16, Kenosha; Jan. 19 and 20, Coal City, Ill. A few applications for Comrade Petriella have been received from Missouri and Kansas. I is hoped to extend his tour farthe west, and the National Secretary there solicits applications for

Wash.: Jan. 15. Granite Falls: Jan. 17 Rochester; Jan 18, Vancouver. Local Vigo County (Terre

Ind., has protested against the Na-tional Secretary's asking E. E. Carr if funds for the Russian revolutionists The resolution states: It is the sense of our local that Co

rade Carr is not qualified to speak on him during the late presidential campaign Our local engaged him for a street meet lug and he gave us a fine lecture on the life of Christ. The comrades were disgusted with his talk, as it had nothing to do with the Socialist movement. We believe that none but the best speakers in the movement should be enegaged

To which Comrade Carr replies, to

If seems remarkable that the ability to deliver "a fine lecture on the life of 'Christ" should disqualify one for speaking in behalf of the Russian revolutionists or "disgust" fact is, the lecture referred to is in no sense a lecture on the life of Christ, as It shows that Christ's spirit and teaching applied to modern conditions led to So stood Christianity to be a proletariat movement and that modern Christianity only by striving for Socialism.

The address was heard by a large street disgust, the many expressed enthusias-tic approval. Moreover, on the previous night is fact which the protest ignored I gave "The Failure of Capitalism," which ven Comrade Openi will admit is a strong

under the appoices of scores of Socialist iches in different states, and I am per ectly willing to be judged by them. ades at Racine, Wis., Evansville, Ind., timore, Md., Richmond, Va., and many other places could enlighten you as to the

This complaint from Comrade Oneal i 1904, more than fifteen months ago; and h t were a thing to disgust real Socialists, or if he honestly though been very neglectful of his duty to allow me to go through the national campaign, and ever since, speaking for Socialism, without a protest, alt is evident that the Socialist movement. It is very doubt ful if this protest originated with the Terre chance sword thrust thru the curtain i rould probably strike some who are not cialist cause in that city.

I am willing to be judged by the numer us members of the Socialist Party who have heard my lectures and who have no ulterior motives in passing judgment. I am in favor of a Socialist Party broad nough for all who believe in Socialism and Perhaps I should add what is aire known to you, that owing to previous en gagements in Minnesota and Wisconsin, not go out as a special speaker it

Pennavivania.

Jos. Wanhope will lecture Jan. 20 in 21, 230 p. m., Sharon, Pa., Leslie Hall Jan. 22, South Sharon, in I. O. O. F. Hall; and Jan. 23 at Wheatland, in the schoolhouse. Locals should realize the of county organization South Sharon are the only ones that are not behind with their county per capita tax. Every comrade in the county should help to make the Wanhope meetings the best attended of any yet held. It can be done. Com-rade Wanhope can sow the seed of So-cialism, but the local comrades must prepare the field. If we trust to the trust to make Socialists we will have very ignorant ones. Let us use every means at hand to increase our political power and educate the people

It is probable that Ella Reeve Cohen will address some meetings in the western part of the state in February. Geo. H. Goebel begins about Jan. 30 an extended organization tour in the coal regions. To engage either of these speakers, locals should address State Secretary Rob't B. Ringler, 628 Walnut street, Reading.

PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia will commemo-rate the Russian Bloody Sunday by an international mass meeting on Sun-day, Jan. 21, at the Labor Lyceum, day, Jan. 21, at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, at 2 p. m. Prominent speakers will address the meeting in English, Jewish, German, Itälian and Lithuanian. All comrades are requested to be at the headquar-ters and secure the advertising matter for distribution. for distribution.

The speakers' class held its first ses-

aion, on Sunday, Jan. 7, 8 p. m. The boginning was very successful and promising. It has been decided by the members of the class to continue the sessions on Sundays, 8 p. m. sharp. The class meets at the headquarters, 1305 Arch street, Room 10.

1305 Arch street, Room 10.

The Bohemian Branch will held a concert and ball at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, Friday evening, Jan. 19, for the benefit of those who have been wounded or imprisoned in the struggle for universal suffrage in Austria. An excellent program has been arranged. Gentleman's ticket, 25 cents: ladies free.

The first meeting of the new General Committee was held at 650 Washington street, Boston, on Saturday, Jan. G. Considerable business was Total County, Jan. 11. Admission, 10.

transacted and harmony prevalled and encouraging reports from the countries were given. At the last ele districts were given. At the last elec-tion Jai. F. Carey, our candidate for Governor, polled over 12,000 votes, and as this is the required three per cent the Socialist Party becomes a legal party with rights as a political party in the state. The Legal Committee was organized by the election of Wm. F. Richards of Quincy as chairman; Expand C. Irish of Walthm. Vice-Ernest C. Irish of Waltham, Vice-Chairman; Squire E. Putney of Somer ville, Secretary; Leander Johnson of Lynn, Treasurer. The following com-rades comprise the committee for 1906: First District, John D. W. Bodfish, Barnstable; J. J. Sullivan, Fall River; John Bear, New Bedford; Th Dunn, Abington; J. Wilfred Rich Brockton;-Second District, John Hak Brockton; Second District, Solitory, ola, Quincy; Wm. T. Richards, Quincy; Wm. T. Richards, Quincy; Geo. G. Brockton; Geo. G. Herbert Mosman, Stoughton; Geo. G. Hall, Dorchester; Carl Engelse, Roxbury; Third District, Eugene Hough, Newton; E. Sunderland, Cambridge Squire E. Putney, Somerville: Alfred B. Outrain, Chelsea; George G. Cutting, Boston:—Fourth District, S. H. Levenberg, Roxbury; Louis Marcus, Rox bury; Timothy Coveny, South Boston J. J. McEttrick, Boston; Fifth Dis trict, Charles Hartshorn, Lynn; Put-

nam, Danvers; John McLaughlin, Houcester: Joe W. Bean, Haverhill; F. Lennder Johnson, Lynn:-Sixth Dis Irish, Waltham: Wm. Baker, Groton C. A. Littlefield, Lowell,—Seventh Dis trict. George Knorr, Clinton: Henry T. Esta brook, Fitchburg: Daniel G. Hitch cock, Ware: Wm. E. Kent, Milford:-Righth District, Theo, Koehler, Adams; Joseph McDonald, Northamp-ton; Charles C. Hitchcock, Ware; Alva E. Feiner, Springfield; E. A. Buck-land, Holyoke. After adjournment of the Legal Committee the Socialist Party General Committee was or-garized by the election of Comrade Richards as Chairman: George G. Cut ting Secretary: M. J. Konikow, Treas urer: Comrades Richards and Williams Auditing Committee. The motion to arrange a conference with the S. L. P. was defeated. The following were elected as members of the Executive Committee: Comrade Dunn, Abington Herbert Mosman, Stoughton; Squire E. Putney, Somerville; M. J .Konikow Boston; Joe W. Bean, Haverhill; John D. Williams, Malden; Olaf Bokelund, Worcester; Charles C. Hitchcock, Ware: Wm. F. Richards, Quincy. All communications and money orders should be addressed as heretofore to orders George G. Cutting, State Secretary, 600 Washington street, Boston, as the General Committe adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in April. The Execu-

are in better shape than ever before and an optimistic tone prevails. A number of applications for a good Jewish speaker and organizer have been made by the Jewish clubs.

tive Committee was organized and transacted its business and adjourned

Socialist Party of Massachusetts now

comprises nearly one hundred and fifty

ing 2.000. Finances and organization

with a membership approximat

to the first Saturday in February.

Jas. F. Carey of Haverhill and Franklin H. Wentworth of South Han on were elected to serve as National Committeemen for 1906.

Committeemen for 1906.

The State Secretary has been in-structed to obtain a list of members of each local club, and will send blank eards for that purpose. A list of the membership will be kept on file at the

ment of the campaign to start with ampaign fund in the treasury and this tive Committee. lars at the beginning of the work wil go farther than a larger sum in the heat of the campaign. Some way will devised to gather such a fund

The West End Branch of Bo meets on Jan. 18, at West End Union
Hall. Business of importance.
The Executive Committee recom

nends that clubs arrange meetings for Bloody Sunday in as many localities as

practicable.
The East Bridgewater comrades are coming together to reorganize.

Many local secretaries continu

make money orders and checks pay-able to ex-secretaries. All business should be addressed to George G. Cut ting, 699 Washington street, Boston.

At the meeting of Local Fall River on Jan. 3, among other correspondence read the prock N. E. C., concerning the Russian situa-tion. A profound silence reigned while our secretary was reading, writes Comrade Wyman. The faces of all present became gloomy and all felt that this was the blood of their own brethren being shed. It was voted to observe Bloody Sunday on Jan. 22. After a long discussion on the Russian situalong discussion on the Russian situa-tion the members proceeded to elect new officers for the coming term as follows: J. Sullivan, 161 Branch street, Secretary; Jules Kugler, Treasurer; Thomas Boyce, Literature Agent; Mar-cus Wyman, Boyce and LaRuch, audi-tors. The comrades of Fall River ask Comrade Goldbarth kindly to let them know, then The Worker his present now thru The Worker his present

In Cincinnati the Socialist Party, 8. L. P., and I. W. W. locals will unite in holding a public mass meeting in Workman's Hall on Jan. 22 in commemoration of Bloody Sunday. Good speakers will be there and a collection will be taken to help the movement in

State Secretary Palmer's report for November shows receipts \$119.02 (of which \$101.70 was for dues); expendi-tures, \$115.61 (of which \$60 was for dues); and a balance of \$3.41, as against \$15.67 on Nov. 1. For Decem-ler, the features are: Becomber \$10.36. ber the figures are: Receipts, \$96.36 (dues, \$91.20); expenditures, \$94.30 (dues, \$60); balance, \$1.56. At the end of the year there were forty locals in good standing; thirty lapsed during the

With the new year Otto Pauls of St. Louis takes office as State Secre-tury. He is to be nedressed in care of "Labor," \$26 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

modious hall at 63 Canal street, in nucleus of a good Socialist library. One of the committee lives on the same floor and the hall is open at all times. Propaganda meetings are held every Sunday at 3 p. m. and business meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m. The local has started the distribution of literature from house to house overy Sunday morning. Arrangements are nder way to observe Bloody Sunday.

Racine, in the last meeting of the City Council, introduced a resolution look-ng towards municipal ownership of Racine waterworks. The plan of the Social Democrats is, first that the City Council appoint a committe to confer with the owners of the local waterworks system and ascertain the price at which they would sell the works at the expiration of their franchise; secondly, to submit to the people the question of buying or building municipal waterworks, this to be voted ipon at the next municipal election in mill tax on all taxable property be levied for this purpose. Of course, the old party aldermen oppose the measure

The Milwaukee "Wisconsin" (Repub lican) says that: "Two separate politi-cal conferences have been held within past few days with the idea of organizing a citizens' movement for the spring campaigns to oppose the Social election. Demo part in one of the gatherings. The ousiness men of the city do not want the Social Democrats to carry the city next spring, and from the outlook at present, they acknowledge that there is danger of that result. Rather than run the risk of turning the city over to the Socialists, they want to forget for the time being their jealousies and differences and unite on a man whos baracter and influence will be a guar intee against any political or factional schemes and who will administer t iffairs of the city in a business-like We thought we should drive the two old parties together, but did not expect that desirable result quite at this stage of the game.

Gertrude Breslan Hunt will adhead, Jan. 14 and 15, Monticello, Jan. 16; Whitewater, Jan. 18; Racine, Jan. 20; Green Bay, Jan. 21. Teotlo Petricl'a, the Italian cr-ganizer and lecturer, will speak at Mil-waukee, Jan. 7 and S: Racine, Jan. 16 and 17; Kenosha, Jan. 18.

Here and Thore.

Jack London will speak in Chicago at the West Side Auditorium, Sunday, lan. 28. Admission, 25 cents. Ebcal Canton, III., has passed resola-

tinns condemning and Comrades Wilshire and LaMonte for 'attempting to harmonize the interests of the middle classes," on account of the December number of "Wilshire's Magazine," in which the Hearst vote is spoken of as practically a Socialist ote. State Secretary Martin of Washing-

ton points out that the state organiza tion there is ahead of any other in the country in proportion to population.
The state has 518,000 people and the dues payments for the last year indidues payments for the has year and cate a party membership of 1,100. To do as well, New York City ought 40-have 7,500 organized Socialists; the state of New York should have over 15,000; Massachusetts, 6,000; Pennsylrania, 13.000; Ohio, 9.000; Wiscon vania, 13,000; Onio, Noio; Wiscouri, 6,500; California, 3,000. As a matter of fact, so state has more than 2,500. Doubt-less other states have something to teach Washington, but it seems certain that they have something to learn from

er. Teofilo Petriella has written a book in Italian on the Socialist movement, which will sell at 50 cents. In order to get funds to continue "Avanti," an offer is made of the book and the paper for one year at \$1. Those incrested in Italian propaganda should avail them-selves of this opportunity to aid the Italian comrades. Address "Avan 193 Champiain street, Cleveland, O.

New York State.

Referendum ballots have been sent to all locals for use in voting for three National Committeemen from this state. Full instructions as to the time of closing the vote, etc., have been sent to local secretaries and they should see to it that each member receives a bale State Secretary after that date will be counted. The candidates for National Committeemen are Morris Hillquit, Aigernon Lee, Henry V. Jackson, Paul J. Bauerberg, Phillip Jackson, E. J. Squires and Arthur F. Siminsonds.

Arthur F. Shimsonds. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick begins his lec-ture tour at Jamestown, on Jan. 17. All locals which have engaged him should do everything possible to give him good audiences. He has the repu-tation of being an exceptionally good speaker, clear, forcible and logical. His tour will end at Yonkers on Jan. 31. Sol. Fieldman starts on an agitation

and organization tour on Jan. 15, beginning at Biughsupton. Comrade Fleidman will address a meeting in Ithaca, on Jan. 21 in aid of the Rus-Ithaca, on Jain. 21 in aid of the Russian revolution and on Jan. 22 he will address a similar meeting in Corning. A joint debate on Socialism will be arranged in Rome between Comrade Fieldman and a college professor if the Rome comrades can get any professor to meet him. Locals not yet having decided whether they will arrange meetings for Comrade Fieldman on the meetings for Comrade Fieldman on the dates assigned them by the State Sec-cretary, should do so at once. Locals accepting should do so promptly. Those that feel that for any reason they cannot arrange meetings should write the State Secretary stating the nature of the difficulties.

the difficulties.
On Monday, Jan. 22 (Bloody Sunday)
8 p. m., a meeting will be held in
Teutonia Hall, Buena Vista avenue.
Yonkers, N. Y., for the purpose of aiding the Russian revolution. This meetting has been arranged jointly by Local Yonkers, Socialist Party, and
Branch Yonkers, S. L. P.
A meeting will be held in Schemectady in observance of the Russian
Bloody Sunday on Jan. 22, to be addressed by Courtenay Lemon.

Bloody Sunday on Jan. 22, to be addressed by Courtenay Lemon.

At the Youlers' People's Porum, in Public Library Hall, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14, 2.30 p. m., the jacturer will be little Messader Dawson on Life Immurance: Retrespect and Proc. port, a teste on which he is an authori-

ty, being an actuary of standing an

New York City.

The first meeting of the new General Committee will be held on Saturday, Jan. 13, at the club house of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. This being the first meeting, the delegates are requested to bring their creduitals and membership cards and be at the meeting promptly at 8 p. m., so as to enable the committee to pass on the credentials before nine o'clock and then have sufficient time to transact then have sufficient time to transac the important business before the committee. The delegates are reminde that, in accordance with a standing rule of the General Committee, only those delegates will be scated whose district financial secretaries have for warded to the Organizer the s annual membership reports of the spective organizations. Up to this time only a small number of district organi ns have forwarded their report and it is to be hoped that the remain ing secretaries will not fall to comply with this request before the meeting of the General Committee and thus not deprive their districts of repres on. The "City Record" containing the

enrollment lists of 1905 is just out and ach district is requested to at one notify the Organizer as to the numbe of copies they need. A letter to be mailed to each enrolled Socialist votes will be ready in a few days. There i an unusually large number of enrolle ocialists this year, and a large num Socialists into year, that a man be-ber of good party workers could be se-cured by either communicating with or calling on all of them. There are no 8. L. P. enrolled yeters this year, as that party, by losing its official standing, ceased to be a legal political party and its members could not earoll inder their party name. In some dis tricts there are more enrolled Socialists than actual votes cast, which proves either that some of our votes were personal canvass of all the enrolled voters is very desirable and is sure to prove highly beneficial to our organiza-tion. Not all the districts could attend to this work but usually a large number of these voters are visited, and this year more attention should be given to this. Those districts which cannot afford to visit every enrolled voter per-sonally could mail to them one of the circular letters inviting them to a district meeting and thus probably gain few new members.

Ballots for the state referendum on

the election of three National Commitcomen have been mailed to all the distriets organizations. The nominees Philip-Jackson, H. V. Jackson, P. J. Bauerberg, E. J. Squires, and A. F. Simmonds. Only members in good standing can vote and each member can vote for only three candidates The vote will close on Feb. 4, when all the district secretaries mu ward to the Organizer a tabulated vote showing the total number of votes received by each candidate. Bal-lots were also sent out for the election of an Auditing Committee of three for the State Committee. The candidates for this committee are: D. Miller of the 28th A. D. New York, M. Oppen-beimer of the 26th and Jas. G. Kanely of the 21st, and Wm. A. Schmidt, Alex. Fraser and J. C. Lipes of Brook-lyn. Each member can only vote for three candidates. The vote will close on Feb. 4, when the Orranizer must be on Feb. 4, when the Organizer must be in receipt of all the return slips con trict for each candidate.

Morris Hillquit will lecture on The day morning, Jan. 14, 11 a. m., at Clin

ton Hall, 151 Clinton street.
The Verein fift Volksbilding, which ds Its sessions Sunday evenings a 64 E. Fourth street, has an excellen program of lectures. Last Sunday Mr Meta Stern on Unsere Pflichten Geger über Unserer Nächkommenschaft. The month's list includes, Dr. M. Romm. Die Russisch-Japannische Krieg, Jan. 14; Ella Reeve Cohen, Child Labor, Jan. 21: Wilhelm Gundlach, Begraben ode season Marat Merten, Peter Grund Alexander Jonas, Algernon Lee, Christian Pattberg, Walter Bartholomew Johanna Greie-Cramer, Eugene J. Schoon, Fritz Frebe, and Ferd. Sturm will speak, some in English and some in German. At each meeting there is also to be a good musical entertain

ment.

Marren Atkinson will lecture at the Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunthy evening, Jan. 14. on Influences Against Socialism. L. Lum Smith will jecture Wednesday evening, Jan. 17. on

Newspaper Government. Bronx Agitation Committee have arranged to give a series of Sun thy evening lectures at Metropoli Theatre-Hall, corner One Hundred and Theatre Hall, corner One Hundred and Forty-minth street and Third avenue, beginning on Sunday, Jan. 14. Au-mouncements of speakers and their abbjects will appear in these columns each week. John C. Chase will open the course by speaking next Sunday evening, Jan. 14, on Socialism and Re-form. Comrades are urged to bring friends to these lectures. semi-annual elections of the

West Side Agitation Committee re-sulted in the choice of E. M. Mertin for Organizer, Dutton for Recording Secretary, Schlafner for Treasurer and Reifel for Literature Agent Spindler is treasurer of House Commit tee, T. J. Lewis delegate to City Execu

Continued on page 4.

A VOICE FROM FAR SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The Twenty-second of January is sending a thril the ranks of Labor, thruout the roods," on the true-wasse, weak way Mississippi, Local Biloxi in its weak way will do its best to emsiste your example. We want to extend the hand of encourage-ment, the hand of brotherbood, to the suf-fering millions under the iron feet of Rus-

prior the light. It they wish now much against it will be for an whon our time games, as come it will! If they lean, how much harder it will make the small her sail. There is no choice. We must help the

of wag. We must bear a part of the bur den-by far the lightest part-of our broth ers. There is no excuse for us, that is no coward's excuse, to withhold our goo it is possible for us to contribute to thos on the fighting line for freedom. And we should contribute so liberally that we will deny purselves some pleasures, and perha

Fraternally. SUMNER W. ROSE.

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iner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Barrill Fast at

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perched on the top, you cannot me. Here is the kingdom of

sists, as a rule, are economists and historians, and few are specialists in

very name shows, has arisen out of the

measuring of the land, necessitated by the formation of private property.

With this "finger-post" Hax is dissatis-fied, saying that it is "a crass confu-sion between the subject-matter of the

science itself and the impelling reasons that first led men to undertake its investigation." I am afraid the confusion is on Bax's side. Wint

Engels said was, not merely that the needs compelled men to create the

science of geometry, but that its truths

have been suggested to them in the.r

economic practice. In a similar man-

ner, as can be proved documentarily,

the idea of the struggle for existence

and of natural selection was sug gested to Darwin and Wallace by the

competitive system of the present day, itself the product of the "totality of

t would be difficult to interpret the

in the same way—that is, to show how by which of its features, the economic

conditions suggested to Newton and Leibnitz that, remarkable feat of

mathematical imagination. Yet, be-cause it is difficult, it does not quile follow that such a deduction is, per se,

impossible. If a biological generalisa-tion can, as an act of thought, be

may yet live to see—if our Sphynx does not devour us in the meantime for not solving his riddle—the same with re-

gard to the mathematical one.

other factor than the economical,

the primitively naive contrivance

thru Spencer's organic theory o society. Ah! that is different, he says

it's economics!- And so thruout human

a very convenient method-this com

too old; in fact, as old as the unscientific mind itself, and the daylight i

plex dynamics of human society" thru

out the centuries which had elapse

But here arises a very important

and deny the existence of all others-

the psychological, for instance? Our critics think we do, and even Bax.

to come about without the co-operation of human will, or definitely-directed intelligence," which, "in fact, follow a

one-sided mechanical causation of their

own." That is, according to our critics our view, and that is the standpoint

plies just Marx's method.

no clearer than a fog at the water

of "two fundamental element

liscovery of the differential calculus

the relations of production." No dox

THE CHEAPNESS OF CHILD LIFE.

Picture an arms of 1702,000 chil-firen, all under affeen, and then realise that that army tramps, day after day, not to school and playground, but to the factories, fields, imines, and workshops of these United States. One million, seven hundred thousand was the number of child laborers estimated when the census of 1900 was taken; the colour of the colour of the colour of the vat. Their bodies, she was told, when the census of 1900 was taken; only the God of fallen sparrow knows what it is by this time. In the twenty years preceding 1900 the number of boys in manufacturing and mechan-cal pursuits—boys between ten and fit-teen—had increased 100 per cent; the per of girls, 150 per cent; but only number of girls, 150 per cent; but only a 50 per cent increase had been added to the population. To-day, in spite of all the child labor agitation of the past a controversy followed, in which one stockholder of the company earnestiy asserted that the boys were not naked enough and the Southern entits are said to employ 20,000 children spits generously provided—

not yet twelve.

As to how the children work, a num-

into a bleaching vat, saw dimly two white objects moving about in the steam. The foreman laughed and asked her what she made out. It was some minutes before her eyes could pierce the white clouds; then she saw two little boys, naked, spreading and treading down the cloth in the bottom of the vat. Their bodies, she was told, were oiled as a protection from th eyes were cruelly inflamed, as she saw when one came to the surface for a breath of air. The sight did not see

rubber suits generously provide has to now instances will show that may be all them, body and mind and soul, when greed, ignorance and indifference are their employers. It is only a very few years kince a visitor is success Magazine.

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

tive, and Zaches, Tauton, and Strodell auditors. Preparations are under way for a great Commune festival in Lyric Hall on Sunday evening. March 18. First-class talent and a secured and the celebration should be a great success. Thekets have been ted and are now far sale; m. 15 cents; hat hov. 10 cents extra The lecture at 585 Eighth avenue Sun-day, Jan. 11, Sp.m., will be by Louis B. Boudin, The Fight for a Theory and Its Fractical Results. On Wednesday, Jan 17, W. Shurrleff, General Organ-izer of the Brotherhood of Rullway Clerks, will speak on The Coming La

bor Union.
The 24th A. D. held a well attended meeting on Monday, Jan. 8. Comrades Egerter and Pentz were elected dese-gates to the Bloody Sunday Parace Conference, in which the district resolved to take an active part as also at the Progressive State Society's production for the benefit of the Call." Ten dollars was set aside for books for the district library and it was recommended that the readers of the "Volkszeitung" save the coupons and turn them over to the district. The comrades and sympathisers are espe-cially called upon to attend the meet-ing of Jan. 15, at 975 First avenue. when W. J. Ghent will locture on The Reign of Graft.

Regular meeting of the 16th A. D. will take place on Friday, Jan. 12, at 8 p.sn. at the clubrooms, 255 E. Fourth

BROOKLYN.

Bloody Sunday will be observed by a mass meeting in aid of the Russian revolution at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willenghby avenue, on Mon-day evening. Jan. 22, which will be addressed by prominent speakers. Geo. H. Goebel will speak at 315 Washington street on Sunday evening, Jan. 14.

Jan 14.
Dr. E. P. Robinson will speak on Socialism and the Theory of Evolution on Sunday evening, Jan 14, at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway. The following Sunday Dr. S. Berlin will lecture on Socialism and Art. The lectures at Hart's Hall are not as well be, and unless the comrades assist by advertising and attending these tures, it may be necessary to hold fewer meetings. The police will not permit the distribution of circular the streets, and it therefore become of circulars in urgent for every comrade to give the widest possible publicity in all other

W. J. Ghent will speak at Prospect W. J. Ghent will speak at Prospect Hall, Fifth and Prospect avenues, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17.

A Sunday evening lecture course will be opened at Germania Hall, Sunday evening, Jan. 14, with a lecture by Josefus Chant Lipes on Socialism Made Plain, Its Relation to Church

There will be a regular meeting of the 16th and Br. 1 of the 18th A. D., on Jan. 14, S p. m., at 1898 Fulton street.

TO ORGANIZE LOCALS

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the metiform and constitution of the Socialist Farty (known in Wiscousin, as the Social Democratic Party), and sever their reiadions with all other political parties.

2. The officers to be elected are:
(a) A Chairman at each meeting.
(b) Recording Secretary.
(c) Financial Secretary.
(d) Internute Agent.
(e) Literature Agent.
(f) Under of business.
(g) Reading of the minutes.
(e) Communications and bills.
(d) Report of Organizer.
(e) Reports of committees.
(f) Uninshed business.
(g) New business.
4. Where a state is unorganized and a local is formed, a monthly payment computed on a basis of ten cents for each member, for the unintenance of the inational forganization, shall be paid to the National Secretary.

ber, for the maintenance of the national Segranization, shall be paid to the National Segranization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Where state organizations exist, this payment of ten cents should be made to the State Secretary with a formal application fraction and the secretary with a formal application for the supering flushed by levying dies on the membership or otherwise, as the local may see flut.

5. A full report of fire upreting in which organization was decided on the names of persons participating, tegether with the ten seula for each member, should be sent with spokeafton for charter; after receipt of which, apont approval of the National or Sinte Committee, charter will be granted.

7. In the second of the decussion of political and economic questions.

7. Where no local exists, any person degring to become a member of the party may apply to the State Secretary in organized states or to the National Secretary in unorganized states or to the National Secretary in an anticomplex actions of the second of the national secretary in the payment of the national secretary in the property of the National Secretary in the payment of the national secretary in the payment of the national secretary is a manufacture of the national secretary in the payment of the national secretary is a second of the national secretary in the payment of the national secretary is a secretary in the national secretary in the payment of the national secretary is a secretary in the national secretary in the payment of the national secretary is a second of the national secretary in the national secretary is a secretary in the national secre

—One objection, however, to abolishing the use of railroad passes except by em-ployees of the companies would be that it would leave most of the politicians with

reached seventy without ever having be-come a United States Senator.—New York Commercial to his credit that Mark Twals has

Organised labor in Topeka has arranged a course of lectures this winter. At ten cents a head it is hoped to fill the Mggset subdiction of the town. Among the speakers are Eugene V. Debe, Walter Thomas Hills and Miss Jane Addams.

which was undoubtedly true, in that stiffing vat. This was an extreme

GERMAN LEGISLATURES. gistatures of the various German

SOCIALIST STRENGTH IN

sen, Meirdugen, 7 each; Coburg-Gotha, 6; beck, 4 each; Altenburg and Lippe, 3 cas Wedner and Anhalt, 2 each; Barony, Al-Only Prussia, Mecklenburg, Brunswick Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, and by exceptionally had suffrage systems.

-A FOLLOWER OF JESUS."

The Rev. W. J. Jack gave a new defini a sermon at Cheetham Hill, Presbyterian

seonle's charity: equality-therefore the the nation a family, therefore let the 'is what the Socialists mean by liberty, runs 'Curse charity, we want work,' It the so-called uncomployed who parade on do not want work if work were found for

Jack has evidently been reading the Nev What, no charity You remember?-London Ciarlon.

A REGLECTED FACTOR.

A scientist predicts that Niggara Falls scientist is evidently unfamiliar with the character of the New York Legislature .-

"Mickey, wot's a philantropist?"
"Well, it's like this-if I wuz t quarter from ye when ye wasn't lookin' ne of them things."-Life.

Parke: People laughed at me when I pu I tell you, education pays. Why, he has foods that simply can't be detected .- Life

THE MODEL OFFICE BOY.

"What are your qualifications for an

"Well, sir, I can do anything from filling inkstands to attending directors' ings."-Life.

Philanthropist Ryan is fifty-four years old, a giant in stature, and in perfect

NOT PROVEN.

"Gelt is one of our most pro "Is that so? I hadn't heard of his bein

investigated."-New York Times. ANOTHER PREACHER

WANTS TO KNOW. Rev. John Thompson is another preacher who wants to know. Says he

in the "Northwestern Christian Advo ate," a Methodist newspaper: Social reform is in the air. It is se to hide our heads, ostrich-like, and link it is not coming because we do not ment than we can sweep back the ocean tide with a broom, or catch the lightning flash in a net. What shall we, then, as churchmen, do with it? We ought, first of all, to study it so as to get a better understanding of its aims and methods. understanding of its aims and methods. We must not judge it by what we hear on the street corner. Benjamin Kidd says: "True Socialism has always one definite object in view, up to which all its proposals, directly or indirectly, lead, namely—the final suspension of that personnl struggle for existence which has always been waged." It seems to me that any world movement which has for its end the reducing to a minimum of the fearful, crushing struggle for life which affects us all, is worth studying. It is our business to get the best possible understanding of it.

so solicious about the state ensiaving the workmen when they own it. The capi-talists now own the state, and we don't hear any of them complaining of their slavery because of such ownership.—Wil-shire's Magazine.

-- Wherever I hang my hat is home for me," said a police court witness the other day. That would be a pretty good motto for quite a number of American citizens under the prevailing capitalist property.—Ex.

By Th. Rothstein,

THE ECLECTIC THEORY OF HISTORY.

service to Bax by prevailing upon him to publish the paper on "Historical Materialism" which he had read before the Central branch. I think such "criticisms" of Marx, if uttered at all, had better have remained within the small circle of a branch audience, and not given to the public as a body of opinion professed by a man of Bax's standing. For what he says has been said over and over again by all our bourgeois critics, and if he claims for his own view the originality of a "synthetic" philosophy he only shows how little he knows of the Marxist and anti-Marxist literature. His "criticism" is based partly on a total misconcep-tion of what historical materialism really teaches, and partly on a most vicious predilection for eclecticism of the worst type. It is just one of the greatest services which Marx's teachng has rendered to the philosophica that it has done away the foundations of a real, unadulter ated monism. Now comes Bax, of all people in the world, and re-introduces the worst features of modern bourgeois thinking—its looseness, vague-ness, and "failering fear".

I say Bax'x first fault is his ignor-ance of the doctrine he criticises. He thinks that that doctrine professes to

offer a "complete explanation of the entire human life"—nay, even of cosmical laws and mathematical 'truths. He goes so far as to threaten us with an adverse verdict if we do not prove to him that "the relations of the angles of a triangle or the first law o motion" has "its origin in some mode of social production." Mind you, he says, "if you give up the absoluteness of your theory at one point you give up its absoluteness altogether." It is terrible. Yet we must, in all humble ness, confess that we cannot explain relations of the angles of a triangle we are bound, at the risk of forfeiting Bax's pleasure, to acknowledge that they existed long before not only we

poor Marxists, but even man himself first made his appearance in this valley of tears. cannot explain; ergo, your historica materialism is bankrupt. Oh, my just won't wash clothes does it follow that it is no good for polishing metal, as it professes? Think of it, Cadi: do the relations of the angles of a triangle form part of human history? Or did to explain "economically" the circula-tion of the blood, which presumably is part of "the system of human life"? Surely, oh Cadi, you will find enough justice within your breast to answer these questions negatively. If so, then tion when we refuse to explain mathe matical or anatomical facts from the point of view of historical material-ism Neither a triangle nor blood is a product of human history, and it is about as logical to ask of us an explanation of their properties as it is to ask of a biologist an explanation of plus jolie fille, etc.

This sample is characteristic of Bax's state of knowledge of what we, Marxists, mean by our materialist con-ception of history. If he is capable of such gross mistakes in cases which are, or should be, plain even to a child, more complicated, cases? Indeed, take his disquisition on the rôle of religion a great effect on the direction of our material progress, and in a we which regards this life as a m preparation for another after death, life itself must assume a different com-plexion. Which, of course, is quite true; only it is as shallow as a duck's pond. It may well be asked why does, at a particular moment, religious be-lief become "vital", and why does it assume this particular form, not the the point in Marx's remark, which he Middle Ages and the city politics in Greece and Rome. He might have helped himself in the difficulty if he had looked up the first volume of the "Capital," where on page 54 of the English translation—not in a private manuscript as he supposes—he would have found in a footnote the whole re-mark: "This much," there says Marx, "is clear that the Middle Ages could not live on Catholicism, nor the an-cient world on politics. On the con-trary, it is the mode in which they gained a livelihood that explains why here politics, and there Catholicism, played the chief part." This, so far from being a "weak petitio principii." puts the whole case in a nutshell Granted that Catholicism played great part in the Middle Ages and city politics in antiquity-this does not in the least invalidate the Marxists' assertion that it is the relations of pro-duction which determined the course duction which determined the course of historical life in those periods. It was precisely owing to them that a religious belief of the particular form which we associate with Catholicism arose and took such a mighty hold of the minds of the people. Had they been different, either Catholicism would not have arisen at all, or, if it had, it would not have played such a great part. Catholicism exists to-day; wit it has not a tenth part of the nower. yet it has not a tenth part of the power which it had in the Middle Ages. On the other hand, there were times when strong religious beliefs existed and yet Catholicism had not yet arisen.

The reader will note that we are not concerned here with integrating this

The reader will note that we are not concerned here with interpreting this or that historical phenomenon—Catholicism or any other. Historical materialism is a method of historical enquiry, not a ready solution for historical riddies. What we are concerned with here is to show that all objections to this method do not hold water. They are all sither shallow or arise out of a misconception of what Marx has taught, and Bax's objections share the common characteristics.

What he says about the race factor is but a further illustration of his

The following article from the monthly I mode of thinking. He takes exception London "Social Democrat" is the outcome of a theoretical controversy which has been carried on in the London weekly, "Justice", actor in the interpretation of the course of the present revolution in derstanding of the principle of economic determinism which is the basis of scientific Socialism.

I do not think Hyndman has done a any other Marxist ever deny that there is such thing as a race tempera-ment? To my knowledge, no: what they do deny is that this race tempera-ment ever played an historical role. It is manifestly two different things to recognize a certain fact as existent and to ascribe to it an important part. We may well acknowledge that there and to ascribe to it an important part. We may well acknowledge that there are people with blue eyes, and yet deny that they play a role in their individual history. Of course, Bax's implication is that race temperament does influence the course of a nation's history, and this historical materialsm denies. It says that, masmuch as the race, as well as other natural fac tors, such as the climate, or the soil, and biological factors, such as the size of the cranium, etc., remain thru-out ages practically unchanged, human history, which is a movement, cannot be produced by them. They are, so to say, the groundwork of the canvas ou which the economic brush draws its designs. Of course, since the very groundwork is different in the different nations, the designs themselves will bear a different complexion. The same reaction against asceticism brought about by similar causes, will produce in sunny France a troubadour gallantry, and a heavy lewdness in cold England. But this difference in the outward manifestation of one and the same thing is of no greater im-portance to the historian than the manifold individual varieties of the same species are to the biologist. The historian deals with mass-phenomena,

> development, and their individual forms of manifestation are to him of no account. It is with the race and other such like factors as, say, with the paper on which I am writing these lines. No doubt, with paper of differ ent quality the particular shape of the letters which I draw will be different; nevertheless, it is the pen which produces them, not the paper. Here I must add an explanation. I said before that the natural, biological and other smallar factors are practically unchangeable. This means that they do change, and consequently may ne a factor in history. This may cem an important qualification, mak

which alone reveal the laws of social

ing away with "the absoluteness of the theory." Yet let the reader only ask himself why do they change, and he will soon find a correct answer they change because of the action of the economic factor. It is this economic factor which brings together and intermingles two races, it is this factor which leads to the destruction of forests, and the consequent change of the climate, it is this factor which is responsible for the waste-ful tillage of the soil, resulting in the change in its fertility, etc. And as this factor is, and has been, continually at work, it follows that even race itself, and the climate, and the rest of

the product of the particular ecor sion against which Bax will revolt with all his might. I say that the at work, whilst Bax distinctly confine its influence to but modern times. An important qualification! Bernstein has discovered that the "predominance" of onomic factor was limited to historical periods; nowadays, forsooth, it is the moral factor which reles the show. Bax says the precise reverse. His discovery is that we see in general a "progressively determin-ing influence of the economic factor as we advance towards modern times," whilst formerly other factors—pre-sumably "psychological spontaneity"— were the determinants. A happy com-plement to Bernstein—only rather too rude. Evidently Bax has in his mind, lar—to which even kings nowadays bow. Indeed, he says as much when speaking of the progress of science:
"It is only by the elimination of such disturbing influences as are embraced disturbing influences as are embraced comply originality and "scientific adequacy." With this "adequacy" we lar-to which even kings nowadays under economic conditions, that pure science progresses at all." This means, if it means anything, that it is only when a man does not care for any ulti-mate peaumary gain, but concentrates oughts un elfishly upon the subward. With which we may agree, and yet assert that no cruder view of what we Maxists understand by the term "economic factor" could have been propounded by any bourgeois thinker.
When will our sol-disant critics understand that when we speak of the eco nomic factor we do not mean by it the material interests of an individual or even of a class (as conceived by it), but what Marx has called "the totality of the relations of production?" "In the social production of their existence," says Marx, in a famous passage, "men enter into definite, inevitable and, independent of their will, productive relations, which correspond to a definite stage of development of their definite stage of development of their material productive forces. The total-ity of these productive relations forms material productive forces. The totality of these productive relations forms the economic structure of society, the real basis on which," etc. Can anything in the face of this be more ridiculous than the above quoted passage of Bax? As a "totality of the relation of production" the economic factor al-ways existed, because men always proed in order to live, and the pre lust for material goods is in no way a more direct expression of it than at one time was the lust for heavenly craving after a martyr's crown; at one time it gives rise to selfishness, at

on which they place themselves, when acknowledging the measure of truth contained therein. Shall we say that this opinion of our eritics is wholly fantastic, and only shows how little they understand what Marx has taught us? I am afraid, 46 I say this, I shall be threatened with immediate extinction by the approved method of "mind you, if you give up the absoluteness of your theory at one point," etc. Yet, let our critics, before pronouncing the sentence, turn to the original words of Marx. He says: original words of Marx. He says:
"The totality of these productive relations forms the economic structure of society, the real basis, on which a furistical and political superstructure is built, and to which vertain definite forms of social consciousness correspond." Will our critics note the wording of the underlined sentence? The juristical and political superstructure is helit, whilst the forms of social consciousness correspond. What does it make? It means that the state of any land the particular arganisation is the

refuted, takes refuge in the most ab-stract regions of thought—in the his-tory of philosophy and pure mathe-matics. Here, he triumphantly says, contents are the direct produc an organic being which thinks am feels. This is a biological fact, which lectual "spontaneity"— exite profani! A good position, no doubt. The Marxmathematics or even in philosophy. It is, no doubt, very easy to propound riddles in those "disciplines" to which an average Marxist will not be able to give an example. The faculty and im reply satisfactorily. In fact, until somebody arises with the special knowledge of the subject and with organic constitution. They have noth ing to do with the mode of production of our life. But the form of belie knowledge of the subject and with leisure from everyday work, both for himself and for the movement, who will undertake to apply the Marxist method in those domains, I am afraid the majority of us will only be able to offer certain "finger-posts," leaving to the opponents the satisfaction of a temporary triumph. However, even those finger-mosts aganty as they which we call religious is the produc when man has not yet got the full cor kind till the advent of Socialism, whe those finger-posts, scanty as they are, will appeal to those whose misds are trained in a monistic direction, as a proof that the causal connection beappear. But again, within that stage proof that the causal connection be-tween the economic conditions and the development of those "disciplines" holds, in spite of the absence of de-tailed facts, as good as elsewhere. When we see, for instance, how the atomistic philosophy of Democritus first makes its appearance with the emancipation of the individual from the tribal family ties, or how the ro-mantic materialism of Lucretius closemantic materialism of Lucretius close-ly corresponds with the ruin of Italian national--in accordance with the econd mic conditions of production and ex-change, and international monotheism —Christianity—will in its turn subagriculture, we get a glimpse into the inner working of the philosophical mind, and say to ourselves: What liftle we are able to analyse confirms the view of Marx and his followers. Likedivide into different creeds, holding wise in mathematics. It was Engels who pointed out that geometry, as its

different modes of production, etc. We see, therefore, that Marx and all who follow him have never thought of denying the existence of other factors besides the economic, and our critics are simply knocking at the open door. But then does it not mean that we give up "the absoluteness of our theory"? Granted, that the forms of social consciousness are determined by "economics"; surely without the social consciousness itself, or rather without the faculty for it, you could not have its forms. Is it not clear, then, that biological, psychological and other factors, too, play their part? Quite sciousness without a particular form? It is simply non-existent as a fact, and can, therefore, play no part in history.
It is only a faculty of the individual which reveals itself in various directions, having in themselves torical importance. It is only when out of the individual consciousness there arises a social consciousness that it becomes an historical fact; but then precisely its contents will be determined duction. Naturally, what we say about social -consciousness equally applies, for instance, to social will. Will is a does not belong to the domain of history, but to that of biography. soen, however, as the individual willis coalesce into a social will it becomes directed by the economic factor. The reader can at the same time

now perceive how crude it is to imagine that we, Marxists, conceive So far, then, we see that all attempts by Bax to introduce in the exthe historical process as a mechanical movement, developing "without the co-operation of human will or definitelyother ractor than the economical are either superficial or an abuse of the Stuaffon. It is with him as with the proverbial man in the street, who, when unable to explain a thing by some rational method, falls back upon directed intelligence." Why, it is pre-cisely we, Marxists, who have first raised these factors to the importance which belongs to them by defining exactly their place in the historical proc-es, and by introducing in their move-ment the element of law! We say, as it electricity or God-to do duty for the ment the element of law, we say, as always was said, that history is made by man—by his intelligence, by his feelings, by his will; only instead of how Thales came by his idea that water is the principle of the universe. It is "intellectual spontaneity," he says. On the other hand, he sees clearly making man and his powers a mere plaything in the hands of blind chance -for that is what the expressions "psychological spontaneity" and such like really imply—we make them the expression and the bearers of the law. history in all its departments. It is on? Do we say, intelligence and will, and enthusiasm do not enter is deducible." What you cannot exof solidarity and self-sacrifice? plain by one you relegate to the other, and then the whole thing is as plain as daylight. Only the thing is a bit we say all that, but we say something more besides. We say that all this "psychology" is not a chance phenomeuon, but is strictly law-deterr the relations of production—law-de-termed in its origin, in its strength, in its direction. Without this psychology, as a means, the objective development towards Socialism could not proceed; on the other hand, that objective dehave not till Marx made a single step a "psychology" if it was to be realized at all. But not merely this general psychology of classes "struggling to be free" is the product of economic develforward in the explanation of "any event or series of events in the comopment. There is a special projection psychology which is of prime importance for the realization of Socialism, and which is determined by the "relations of production." As 1 was neither will Bax except when he aplations of production." As 1 was looking, on the morning of Sun point-perhaps the most important in looking, on the morning of Sun-day. November 6, at the Jewish contingent starting from Mile End Waste in a downpour of rain, and in deep mud, for Trafalgar Square, I thought to myself: some, with a nice overcoat, thin boots, and new trousers, the whole controversy between Marx-ists and their critics. Do we really recognize only one factor, the economic will not venture on such a journey in when granting the "measure of the truth contained in our view" speaks of economic processes" which appear "to move mechanically," which "seem spite of all their sympathy with the revolution; but these fellows—they dare; they are not afraid of spoiling their suits, and boots, and hats, because they are all the same, not in a prime state. This example may look trivial way to the same of trivial, yet it illustrates the specific proletarian psychology on which all out hopes and all our theory are based. The proletarian is a man without property, who literally owns nothing but his chains. That is why he dares so much. That is why he will carry it thru to its most ultimate conclusions. There him and make him look round to se if he does not endanger anything. He has no property; he has no family life which he may ruin; he and his children starve all the same—he can afford to go the whole bog, and make a clean sweep of the whole capitalist society.

deny it? Ah, non! But we say at the same time that this psychology has not fallen from the skies, that it has not been "spontaneously" generated, but is both the legitimate product of the "totality of productive relations," and their means of developing further. It is with them as—to use a familiar analogy—with the silk-worm who spins his occoon. The cocoon is both als absent and the means of his development to a further stage—that of a but-

direct product of the totality of the productive relations, whilst social con-sciousness, as a fact, is given, and exists spart from it, and only its parof this factor. In other words, man is is quite independent of "economics." But the form, how and what he thinks, and how and what he feels, depends directly on the economic conditions. To man will, at last, become the master of nature, and religious belief will disthere are several divisions—there is the tribal communism, the transition from that to village communism, village communism, individual ownership of communism, individual ownership of land, the full development of the lat-ter, the rise of money-capital, etc. We see corresponding to them, fetishism, polytheism, monotheism, with all their gradations and blendings. Then again monotheism itself will assume a dif-

Is not that "psychology"? Do we deny it? Ah, non! But we say at the

or scientific, as can be proved by chapter and verse; and my comrades who have shown him already their teeth in "Justice" will do well to stick to their old, unscientific Marxism. -If you believe in Socialist principl you ought to be a

. CARNEGIE HALL

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1906, AT 8.15 P. M. JACK LONDON

THE NOTED AUTHOR WILL LECTURE ON THE SUBJECT - REVOLUTION -

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DAILY CALL FUND HIS LAST LECTURE BEFORE GOING WEST, DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY

ADMISSION: Reserved seate 25-75 Cents

Tickets for sale at office of The Worker, 184 Willism street; Labor Lyceum, 04 E. Fourth street; W. E. A. clubhouse; 206 E. Eighty-sixth street; Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; Bronx Headquarters, 3309 Third avenue; Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughb

SECOND GRAND ANNUAL

SECOND CRAND ANNUAL MASOUERADE BALL

OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, BROOKLYN

TO BE HELD ON ""

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1906, AT 8.30 P. M.

AT SCHMIDT'S KLOSTER HALL Corner Bushwick and Jamaica Aves.

ADMISSION: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A PERSON

Ladies' and gentlemen's prizes will be awarded to the most comic and

National Platform of the Socialist Party

grain and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and pront by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further ensiavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the special control of the still further ensiavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the special control of the still further ensurement and degradation of labor. They have been aclised upon by the cantialist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradially as inrading a to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpeting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for him-

own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depends. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defeading private rowerty, capitalism is using our

ical tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism means of lite upon which his liberty of the ling, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist Party, we piedge our fidelity to the principles of increasing the control of the principles of increasing the control of the principles of th

for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, it as ostanding, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of the control of the following a working or producing class from a nossessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits and the opportunities and enlor-ments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet of the class conflict.

This class conflict, and the produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or col-

terfly. Only the silk-worm's cocoon is

always the same, alike in material and other properties; whilst that of the forces of production varies infinitely.

With this I will conclude. I dare

say there are a number of points which I have not succeeded in elucidating as

clearly as I would wish. But when jotting down hastily a few remarks on

a subject as complex as historical ma terialism, shortcomings are inevitable.

it is a matter of surprise that a man with a philosophical education like Bax should seriously regard himself as the author of a new scientific philosophy called "synthetic." It is neither new

e wealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from expitalism are but a preparation of the workers to select the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby by hold of the whole that they may thereby by hold of the whole that they may thereby by hold of the whole their rightful luberitance.

To tills end we piedge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political to us by our fellow-owerkers, both for their limate and complete embrephilo. To this end we appeal to a life worker lives for the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will uobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers cause, to east in their lot and faith with the Sechisti Party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our their common decisioning of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that-conough freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

Current #

Charles H. Kerr & Co. have reprinted from "Wilshire's Magazine," in pamphlet form, Enrico Ferri's "Science and Life," translated by Odon Por. I venture to think, however, that I have It is well worth reading. By the same Bax's criticism and how crude are his ceive "A Socialist View of Mr. own views. As I said at the beginning. | feller." by John Spargo, and the sec-it is eelecticism of the worst type; and ond and revised edition of A. M. The last-named pamphlet costs 10 ents and the others 5 cents each. Of all three we expect to make further

> --- "What do you think of this reform wave?" "It's a good thing," answered Senator Sorghum. "It retires of the old-time bosses from business and makes room for promotions."—Washington Star.

notice.

—The address of the National Secre-tary of the Socialist Party is J. Mahlon Barnes, 200 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The State Secretary of the Socialist Party of New York is John C. Chase, and his office is at 64 E. Fourth street, New