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WORKERS LIVES SUBORDINATED TO CAPITALIST PROFIT.

Frightful Figures from Pennsylvania's Industrial force—bottles of nerated water blowing up. Serious injuries usually attend such explosions, especially among the men and women who paste the growth of the men and women who paste the labels on the bottles. The question formulates its own a Disease and Death Resulting from Bad Shop Conditions — Adulteration of Foods and Medicines | Dinded. There were 136 accidents in Boston last year resulting from the extension of Foods and Medicines | Boston last year resulting from the extension of Foods and Medicines | Adds to the Systematic Murder of Toilers for the **Enrichment of Parasites.**

statistics gathered by insurance men. more persons are killed or maimed in Allegheny County in peaceable pursuits in one year than are numb on the casualty list of some great bat-tles of history. The statistics for the last year for the iron and steel mills blast furnaces show, killed or wounded, 9,000; in other mills, shops and factories, 4,000. The coal miners are 400 more, and the railroads furnish an additional 4,300, making a total of 17,700 persons killed or injured. There sands of casualties that are not reported.

According to employers, most of the accidents occur thru the carel of employees. The frequency of acci-dents and deaths in the Edgar Thom-son Mills has caused Chief Factory Intor J. C. Delaney to anounce that he will investigate that plant next month. Of all the casuaities in the last year only ninety-two cases came under the notice of the State Factory Inspec-tor.—Associated Press.

Almost exactly four years ago, in its issue of Jan. 29, 1902, The Worker had an article on this same subject, drawn

partly from accounts published in the New York "Herald." The "Herald explained the terrible death-roll in the steel works by the prosperity of the trade, saying: "Mill and furnace owners will not close down their plants for proper repairs, because of the enormous demand for products. Engineers who have wished to apply the latest inventions to lesser risks, are told there are too many or ders on the books to close down for repairs. Human life is considered of less value than the life of mules, for the latter cost money. There are cases where men have failen into the fur nace, their bodies being consumed, and no inquiry ever made for them, nor was the loss reported. Superintendents warn the workingmen not to discuss what occurs around the plant, or they will be discharged."

RISK DEATH FOR A CHANCE TO LIVE.

A Writer Who Speaks with Authority Tells of the Terrible Conditions under Which Workingmen in Many Trades Toll for Livelihood.

In a recent number of the "Technical World" Lawrence Perry writes of the dangers to life and bealth faced by ingmen in various trades. Almo all of these dangers could be avoided, were it not that the profit-motive of the masters of industry prompts them to run their shops in the cheapest pos-sible manner, not in the manner most conducive to health and safety for the

workers. Mr. Perry says, in part: Self-preservation is instinctively the dominant element in human, in all ani-mal life. All that a man hath will he give for his life. He will struggle to live even after constitution live even after consciousness has de-parted. What strange paradox, then, do we observe in the fact that severa do we observe in the fact that several millions of men and women in the United States are to-day engaged in oc-cupations that yearly take their toll of human life and health as inevitably, as Inexorably as the seasons roll in their

In order to live, they sacrifice their lives—no mild indictment against the industrial conditions of modern times. The tremendous mortality in the recent world: how many of us ever giv thought to our immense army of indus-trial martyrs? Certainly their martyr-dom is ever before us—in the things we use, the things we do in every-day life.

Evidences of Martyrdom.

We dine—what sort of martyrdom is dere involved? Well, many sorts. In our table china—potter's asthma, pot-ter's phthisis. (The medical profession, you see, has provided specific nomen elature.) In our cutlery—grinder's rot in our napery—linen worker's disease And so one might go on citing specific diseases resulting from the production of the ordinary things of life, almost ad infinitum; but the above will serve to impress the point, if we add print-er's phthisis, suggested by the morning newspaper, or stainer's blood poising, or "bronze lung," or erysipelas, ing, or "bronze lung," or erysipelas, all suggested by the Sunday supplement. All of which is saying nothing re-

garding the things one wears, the bridges one crosses, the conveyances used in transportation, or the thouands of things considered as necess ties of life, the production or building or carrying out of which involve the sacrifice of our fellow men.

Extra Hazardous Employments.

A year or two ago, a corps of expert statisticians compiled figures showing the mortality in trades and occupations commonly classed as dangerous.

The census in ten eastern states and

in eighty large cities thruout the counby, including New York and Chicago, involving a total population of 19,650,-440, was taken. Of this population, the mortality for twelve months in manufacturing and medical industries, was 15,136; which is that of the trans-portation agricultural industries 12,54% of this population, also, 643.07 at and cap makers per 100,000 suc-cumbed to pulmonary and respiratory diseases; cigar and tobacco workers, 454.45; and marble and stone workers, 508.73. Other occupations in which the mortality was very high were those of quarrymen, masons, carpenters (one quarrymen, masons, carpenters (one earpenter in every 1,212 of all the car-

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—According to latistics gathered by insurance men. lore persons are killed or maimed in garment workers. cattlemen, iron workers, painters, dyers, printers enamelers on iron transfer makers etc., etc.

One Out of Each Six Hundred

Last year one in every 600 men em-ployed upon railroads in this country was killed. In all 3,200 railroad employees gave up their lives, and 40,000 were injured. The great Williamsburg Bridge spanning the East River, just above the Brooklyn Bridge, hanging in its network of cables, brooding over the waters like some great deadl spider, cost seven lives to build and an untold number of serious injuries Physically there is no occupation more healthful than bridge building: the work is conducive to muscular devel-opment, and the free play of the air in high places a wonderful tonic. But accidents, miss ps, mistakes, miscal-culations, have their deadly results, more rapidly, if not more surely than

any disease. But all this is a braver, more exhilarating (one might almost say) mortality than will be found in the drying or moulding room of some pottery fac-tory. Here the air is filled at various times of the day-all times of the day, most likely- with choking dust-clouds that cause the visitor to sneeze upon entering. The whole impression is one appalling suggestion of disease. The interiors of the meaner sort of potteries, indeed, are nothing more nor less than so many cartoons of disease, and effective ones, too. Factory in-spectors in all large cities have had laws passed requiring proper ventila-tion and more sanitary and hygienic surroundings for pottery workers; and as a result, the mortality in the past few years has decreased. But it is still abnormally high, heaven knows. phthisis and asthma figuring almos

Grinders and Cutters.

More dangerous even that this occu-pation is that of the cutlery grinder. Sanitation, hygiene, nor aught else can ameliorate his lot; for hour after hour, year after year, he must bend over his whirling stone, inhaling a most pern'cons dust composed of equal parts of steel and stone. A swift-rucing pulmonary majady is the result, which medical men call "grinder's rot." Science puts forth no hope of ever combating grinder's rot successfully.

File cutters succumb in large num-bers to lead poisoning which is the appanage of many organic diseases. The mischief with file cutters has its origin in the leaden beds upon which the implements are prepared for commercia ise. Emall pieces of lead find their pitiable results follow. Attempts have been made by philanthropic persons, who are interested in bettering the lot of factory workers, to find son tute for these leaden file beds; but thus far no other non-resistant, non-elastic substance upon which files can be

worked has been discovered. Glass polishers suffer also from the same malady—lead polsoning—and their ranks, as a consequence, show a large mortality year by year. The cause lies in the fact that the powder with which the edges are treated con tains seventy-five per cent of oxide of lend, the inhalation of which, of course, cannot be otherwise than baneful. In one of the largest glazier's factories in the country, the proprietor told the writer that every I looking toward the health of the em-ployees had been taken. To demon-strate this, he conducted the visitor thru the plant, showing the electric fans in the polishing room, the venti-lating system and the like. Yet he

loses men year by year.

Lead poisoning claims victims in many other trades and occupations. white lead worker is prey to it and so also are the carriage builder the plumber, the painter, the dyer, the enameler, the label stamper.

Workers Do Not Worry.

And what do you all do about it? "And what do you an in a file fac-we asked of a foreman in a file facall. It's like a fireman, I guess, He knows he is in a dangerous calling, and knows that some day he may have to cash in. But he simply says, 'Yes, it is a dangerous business; but very likely if any one gets killed, it will be the other fellow.' He doesn't worry; neither does the file man. It sin't natural for a man to think that he i the one who is going to get sick at file cutting; it will be his benchmate.

Arsenic poisoning rises balefully in Arsenic poisoning rises balefully in the lithographic printing and paper-staining trades. The production of the modern Sunday supplements and other faring matter necessitates the use of a fine, bronze powder consisting of cop-per, zinc, and 0.12 per cent of arsenic. In the various processors of the product of arsenic. In the various processes of preparing the paper for the public, such as mica dusting, satin glazing, flocking, the brenze dust arises in clouds, working sad havoc with the health of the artisad havoc with the health of the arti-sans, and more especially is this the case in the rooms where the paper is dried, rooms heavy with heat and noisome with a multiplicity of odors. All sorts of diseases lurk here, but par-ticularly phthisis and hronchial afflic-tions.

The visitor to a bottling establish-ment is liable at any time to be startled by an explosion of more or less

blown out each year in the labeling rooms, and often a labeler is totally plosion of bottles filled with gerated waters, and you may estimate from this what the ratio must have been in other large cities.

How Hatters Pay the Toll.

Hatters, brickmakers, wig-makers, uffer and die from multifarious bronchial and pulmonary ailments, caused by the inhalation of dust compos largely of fine pieces of hair. Hatters are also victims of dye poisoning and of the disease germs hidden in overheated rooms. In the sweat shops of New York City, where hundreds of thousands of garment workers are huddled in a comparatively few filthy East Side garrets, the mortality from any number of diseases is sufficiently high to give pause to those who love to prate of our ultra-civilization.

Tobacco workers are prone to deadly ervous diseases.

The foreman in a stone-cutting yard was questioned as to the evils of his trade, "See those dust-clouds all over the yard," he said—"Consumption there! and quick at that."

Victims of the Subway.

Probably those who use the subway in New York City never pause to consider the fact that in the process of construction there was a victim for every square of ground above that re-markable tunnel. Not every victim lost his life; but some did, among them prominent contractor; and numbers were injured permanently. Of course no one thinks of such things; in the first place, no one knows them; and if they ever were known, they have long been forgotten. This busy world has other things vastly more important to

The average working life of an iron worker is ten or fifteen years at best, with good chances that he may not survive this period of usefulness in his force with wracked and crippled and weakened body to street-car conduct-ing or something of the kind, or per-chance to begging. Yet buildings must rise, and tens of thousands of men are willing—nay, anxious—to engage in the work of erecting them. All we can do is to be happy we are not of

Divers, too, are short-lived. It does not help the functions of the heart greatly to work for hours under water at a depth of from thirty to sixty feet. Yet there are plenty of divers in the country, and they seem happy enough and supremely contented with their

Doeth in the Powder Flash. Going thru Brooklyn on the way to Coney Island one may notice rows of queer-looking, zinc-sheathed structures near Homecrest. Within these tures near nomecrest. Within these buildings are made a large proportion of the fireworks used in the country. Not infrequently the neighborhood is startled by a series of detonations, in-dications that men have perished, vic-tims to the death that lurks in the powder flash. And what an epitaph or the fireworks-maker—he died that his countrymen might play with fire-crackers or Roman candles! It sounds grotesque when you put it in that way. In the great powder mills up in the New Jersey mountains, men are blown to atoms month by month to the end that their fellow men may be provided with the means of exterminating one anothe And of the Indiana flats where mey in a nitroglycerine for the oil-shooters, three plants have gone up

in the past two years.

Tunnel Diggers Get "the Bends." The sappers and miners and others buildings and bridges and the like are notably short-lived. Their work car-ries them in places far below ground or under water, where the overhead walls must be kept up by pneumatic pressure. Sometimes this pressure i en feet to the square inch, sometimes nore. Workmen must enter these sub terranean or sub-aqueous tunnels thru air-locks or caissons by means of which they encounter an air-pressure equal to that in which they must work. Standing at the entrance to the hol three men brought to the surface, suf-fering from the dreaded "bends." The "bends" result from the forcing of blood into cells of the body designed for other purposes, by the high air-pressure. Often the malady is fatal, pressure. Often the malady is fatal, but not so often as is the caseson dis-case, to which these men are also liable:

Fate of Human Flies.

Perhaps no band of men in the world suffer such constant injuries, if world suffer such constant injuries, it not death, as the corps of building wreckers to be found in every large city. They visit a building which has been guited by fire, the tottering walls of which are still standing, and which, accordingly, are a menace to pedes-trians. It is the business of these wreckers to pull the walls down, and a half-hour spent watching them at this work brings the quick thrill as noth-ing else in our hum-drum urban civili-zation can. They swarm over the swaying walls with reckless impunity; fastening ropes here and there, pre-paring for the long and strong pull. Frequently the walls go in simply be-cause of the weight of the men at work upon them. The bodies are dug out of the mass of iron and brick, and

The Death Rell Grows

Year by year grows the death-roll of industrial martyrs. In the matter of gaining a livelihood, the impression is forced upon us that peace is more dan-

Why do men and women engage its such occupations of hazard? Ab, why? The question formulates its own answer. They are necessary to the life of the civilized world, and necessary knows no law of safety, of health, or of anything else. Life to exist must destroy life; and the fittest survive. Man may not observe the constitutions. Man may not choose his occupation; at least the majority of mankind may not. Fate, environment—what not?—puts these industrial martyrs where they are; and only from age, illness, nceident, may they turn to some less strenuous, less dangerous, and always less gainful occupation. Many descent to that sad let of those who are de scribed as having no settled employ: ment. It is from such ranks that street

ADULTERATION

sweepers, cab drivers, and the like are

Physicians Tell How Impure Drugs and Short Weight Endanger People's Lives.

Dangerous proprietary medicines and impure drugs were discussed by the New York Academy of Medicine last week. Startling Information was brought out as to the adulteration practiced by both small druggists and cholesale dealers.

Dr. H. M. Biggs of the City Department of Health gave results of the work of his department. He was of the opinion that all drug stores should be put under its supervision. "We don't realize," he said, "how,

completely at the mercy of the phar-macist is the physician. In a very expected of small dealers?"

His assistants, Dr. S. Hirschman and Dr. James Atkinson, gave some results they had obtained from samples bought in the city. The aconite was quarter or one-tenth as powerful as they were supposed to be. Things have already improved, it was said. In 1903, out of 373 samples out of 373 samples of phenacetin ex-amined by the department, only fifty-eight were pure. The others were aduleight were pure. The others were adu-terated with sugar, starch, soda, and other ingredients. Even the deadly acetanilld was common, to repeat the ose of which is most dangerous.

In preparations of alcohol for external use wood alcohol was common. The tincture of lodine was often mixed with methyl alcohol, and cocaine hy drochloride was a frequent ingredient in catarrh powders. One gargle for the throat was found to be nothing but a composition of sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid.

Short weight is now the principal trouble. Carelessness, incompetence, or inert ingredients diminish the value of preparations by a half or three quarters, and there is no safeguard that a powder will have the value it is

upposed to bave. supposed to have.

Dr. George L. Peabody emphasized the harm done to the public by the secret preparations so widely advertised. A certain kind of predigested beef tea analyzed at Harvard contained 30 per cent of alcohol, and if the dose directed had been taken, the statest would be the course of a day patient would in the course of a day have absorbed one and a quarter ounces of nutriment and six ounces o whiskey. A pepsin preparation, de-clared to be the very thing for a tyhoid patient, contained 30 per cent of aftenhol, and in 61 sorts of tonic and bitters the proportion of the same in-gredient ran from 21 to 42 per cent.

Victims of alcoholism were invited to buy a "Gold Cure," and received two bottles containing 41 and 28 per cent of alcohol respectively and a little box of pills, made of nux vomica, cov-

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson asked the support of the Academy for a bill com-pelling the labelling of all preparations with a statement of the quantity and character of the ingredients. The la-bel would be a warranty for the prep-aration, and a heavy fine is provided for any infraction of the provisions of

The Council of the Academy was invited by resolution to take action in the matter. It was asked to watch all legislation dealing with secret preparations and support such as seem advisable. It was requested to reco mend that doctors should not prescribe or write testimonials for such medi-cines, and should carefully prescribe in writing for every case. In many medical journals and religious papers pounds appear, and physicians were asked to use their influence to have them removed.

ANOTHER LABOR LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The child labor law enacted at the last session of the California Legisliture has been declared unconstitutional by mr Oakland judge on the ground that the statute "discriminates be tween children who have parents and those who have not; and between those who have parents and have been abadoned, and orphans." The only diswho have parents and have i loned, and orphans." The crimination which the courts recognises as legitimate is that against the children of the working class and in favor of the profit-takers.

PLAN MONUMENT TO JOHN SWINTON The "Weekly Bulletin" of the cl The Weekly Bulletin of the clothing trades is pushing the plan for a monument to John Swinton, to be paid for by one-dollar contributions from workingmen. J. W. Sullivan, editor of the "Bulletin," acts as custodian of the fund. He may be addressed at the Bible House, New York City,

WORKINGMEN DEPORTED.

West Strikers Repeated.

"Citizans" Committee" Foreibly Expels Cuban Cigar Makers Because They Insist on Better Wages-Similar Crime in 1901-Will Roosevelt

HAVANA, Jan. 18 .- Seventeen Cuban cigarmakers, comprising the sec-ond group of strikers, who were expelled from Key West Wednesday, say their clubroom was surrounded by a hundred men, some of them armed, and that the latter compelled them to OF MEDICINES, had been held captive eight hours they were escorted on board the steamer Olivette, bound for Havana. They were told that if they did not appeal to the press their families would be cared for, and they would be permitted to return: otherwise their families would be abandoned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.→Represen tations were made to Secretary Root to-day by Senor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, concerning the forcible de-portation from Key West of a number of striking eigarmakers of Cuban na-It was asserted by the Min ister that this act of the Citizens mittee was in violation of treaty rights. Secretary Root promised to make an immediate investigation.

This is not the first time such a crime has been committed by the "re spectable citizens"-1, e., the capital-ists-of the cigarmaking towns of large number of the drug stores the spectable citizens"—1. c., the capital-drugs sold are either inert or adulteration in the drug sold are either inert or adulteration of the cigarmaking towns of ed with active polsons. Even the large Florida, under the very shadow of the houses are not clear. What can be American flag, against members of this

In our issue of Sept. 29, 1901, we Cuban cigarmakers' union La Resisten cia of Tampa had been forcibly abducted—one of them torn from the bed-side of his wife, who had just given birth to a child, and who later died from the shock; how they were put on a vessel, under armed guards; were taken across to the coast of Honduras and there landed with one day's pro-visions; hew it was only the hospitality of sayage Indians that saved them from starvation and enabled them after several weeks, to regain their

Seven of these thirteen men were American citizens.
Yet neither Mr. McKinley, then

President, nor Mr. Roosevelt, who soon after succeeded to that office, lifted a finger to protect these poor workingmen against these lawless capitalists Every appeal to the Capitol or the While House was met with silent con-

The question is: Will it be different now? Or will the promise of "imme-diate investigation" be the end?

MORE GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Federal Judge at St. Louis Says Labor Organizations Must Not Ask Contractors to Refrain from Buying Materials from Unfair Manufacturers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.-A decision of much importance to employers and to organized labor has been rendered by George D. Reynolds, Master in Chan-cery, in which five union leaders are held to be in contempt of court for violation of a restraining order issued nearly two years ago by the late Judge Amos Thaver.

The case is of long standing, growing out of an order issued April 28, 1904, by Judge Thayer, of the United foil. This was the only gold in the tion of the Huttig Sash and Door Com pany, restraining the Carpenters Union from carrying on a boycot against the concern.

The injunction was still in force in July, 1905, when George J. Bohnen, National Organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, came to St. Louis.

As a result of the campaign inaugu rated against non-union planing mills, the Huttig Sash and Door Company applied on Sept. 18 for an attachment or contempt against five of the officer

The matter was referred by Judge The matter was reterred by Juney Finkelnburg of the Federal Court to Master of Chancery Reynolds, to take testimony and report findings. The hearing continued at intervals from Oct. 16 to Dec. 16.

was taken under advisement by Judge Reynolds until yesterday, when he found in favor of the plaintiffs. The findings will be certified to Judge Fininburg for consideration.

The decision is regarded as esp

ially important because it establish a precedent. The main grounds upon which the decision is based are two. One is that certain circulars issu y the defendants, containing a list of ns considered "fair" and notifying tractors not to purchase materia from firms not enumerated in the list,

decision also holds that the ac of the decisnon also house that the act of the defendants in calling on building contractors and seeking to obtain from them a signed agreement not to purchase material from houses not in the list of "fair" concerns, was a violation of the order, seether the contract was given or not.

—If the fight with the state printer ceps on, the bound copy of the insurance estimony may become almost as exposed; as volume of "Fads and Facicia." In man leading characters are to be found I works.—New York Evening Post.

CLERGY OUT OF PLACE IN C. F. U.

Object to These "Fraternal Delegates."

Point Out that the C. F. U. Is Supposed Represent Organized Wage Workers and that the Organized Church Has Almost Without Exception Stood for Class Rule.

The Worker commented last week on the seating of two Presbyterian clergymen as "fraternal delegates" in Central Federated Union of New ments York. Our protest against such illogical action evidently voiced the sentiments of many workingmen. Among other organizations that either have entered their objections or contemplate so doing is Architectural Iron Workers No. 42. On Tuesday evening this union adopted the following reso ution.

Whereas, The Central Federated Union of New York, at its session of Jan. 14, seated we clergymen as fraternal delegates from a church organization; and Wherens. The Central Federated Union.

is the central delegate body of organized wage-workers of New York, claims to repreent the working class of this city and should, therefore, be free from all en-tangling alliances with organizations which, wholly or in part, represent other classes;

Whereas, The record of the organized this and in other countries, in this and in ther class conflicts, has almost without exception been a record of complete sub-servience to the ruling classes and opposi-tion to the just demands of the oppressed tolling classes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Architectural Iron Workers, Local No. 42 of the International Workers, Local No. 42 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, at its meeting of Jan. 23, 1906, enters its emphatic protest against this in-trusion of representatives of a parasite class into the councils of the organized workingmen of New York, and calls upon the Central Federated Union to reconsider its action and return to the established rule of seating only delegates of bona fide labor organizations. rganizations.

If the statements made in the preamble to this resolution are cha it will be easy to substitute them by citing facts from the history of the labor movement in this country and in Europe, from that of the Abolition movement in the United States, and from that of the struggles against feudalism in Europe in earlier days.

CO.OPERATION VS. LOCKOUT.

Something over two years ago the Glass Bottle Workers' Union of Italy found itself engaged in a desperate struggle with the associated employers Many of the members were locked out and blacklisted. To provide for them, the union established a factory of its own, under the control of a co-opera tive association composed of unior members. Most of the employers soon gave in and signed an agreement with the union. The co-operative shop, however, was kept up and succeeded so well that when a surplus of \$2,800 had been accumulated it was resolved to start another branch. The manu-facturers' association took alarm at this and declared a lockout in the pri vate shops to compel the closing of the co-operative branch. Over 600 mer were thrown out of work; but the union responded by opening another factory to employ 300 workers, and leasing yet another from an indepen-dent boss, who was not doing well, and running them on the co-operative plan The experiment has not yet gone far enough to make prediction as to its ultimate success or failure safe. If it is kept strictly on the co-operative basis, however, there seems to be good hope for it.

CH HEMPLOYED AGITATIO

Feb. 4 has been fixed as the day when the Socialists and unionists thru out Spain will hold public mass meetthe problem Bread and Work. The government and local authorities will be called upon to provide the necessary means for relieving the pitiable condiion of the Spanish wage-workers.

RENEGADE BURNS' IDEA OF RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED

A deputation from the Central Un employed Committee for London, con-sisting of the chairman, Rev. H. Rus-sell Wakefield, the Bishop of Stepney, and Mr. Kier Hardie, walted upon Mr. and Mr. Kler Hardie, waited upon Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, recently, with reference to some of the regulations of the Board under the Unemployed Act. Three points were gone into . . . The President reminded the deputation that it was essential that the worl provided for the unemployed should be less remunerative than for labo under ordinary conditions. - London

MERPASKA SOCIALISTS SAVE MINORITY RIGHTS.

State Secretary J. P. Roe of Nebrasks, in a circular letter addressed to the locals of that state, points out the fact that our party stood alone in the contest against the obnoxious features of the primary law, which, had they no the primary law, which and they got been eliminated by our efforts, would have destroyed all minority parties. The Prohibtion and Populist parties uttered not one word of protest. This fact once more proves the futility of workingmen placing any confidence in reform parties of whatever name.

there our intellectual awarening be.
The more we learn, the more we reshow tittle we know and how much is
we ought to know for the good of ourse
and our fellow men.—Et. Louis Labon.

NEW YORK'S DEMONSTRATION FOR BLOODY SUNDAY.

Outrages Against Key Architectual Iron Workers Thirty Thousand Men and Women Respond to the International's Call.

> Wonderful Manifestation of World-Wide Solidarity of Labor Against All Oppressors and Exploiters - All Expectations Surpassed - Many Tongues Spoken, but One Idea Expressed in All of Them.

but it is safe to say that between 25,000 and 35,000 persons participated in the demonstration of sympathy with the Russian revolution held in New York City last Monday evening, under the auspices of a conference called by Local New York of the Socialist Party. The turn-out exceeded the expectations of any of its promoters.

It was a magnificent affair. The capitalist papers did all they dared do to conesal its magnitude and its significance from such of their readers as had not seen and understood. But it had its effect.

The Sight of a Lifetime.

To one standing on the "Cottage" platform in Union Square as the parade entered, marching and countermarching so as to bring the crowd without confusion into the closest proximity to the speakers, until at last the great expanse, to Seventeenth street in front, to Fourth avenue at the right, and to University place at the left, was one sea of close-packed heads, every face upturned in eager interest, the sight was one to stir the heart and to be carried in memory to one's dying day.

ones dying day.

Torches and red lanterns lighted up
the scene. Red banners of party
branches, clubs, and progressive trade unions waved on every side, inter-mingled with the stars-and-stripes to indicate that it is a peaceful revolution that we seek and with black flags to signalize our mourning for the martyrs of the struggle in Russia. Bethe flags there were scores of transparencies, bearing revolutionar nottes or indicating the presence of

labor organizations.

From the cottage and from two temporary platforms on either ade speakers addressed the crowd. Not a half of those present could hear, even so. But they stayed to the end. They felt the spirit of the occasion and they instictively knew what was being said and joined in tumultuous cheers as the speakers pledged our support to our rothers and hurled defiance, not at Nicholas alone, but quite as much at Morgan and Rockefeller.

On the Line of March.

The procession formed in two divions-that of the East Side organizations at Rutger Square, the other on Fourth street. It was late in starting, of course—parades always are. But when it moved, it commanded respect. Along the whole line of march, with the exception of a brief space in the aristocratic district above Union Square, the sidewalks were crowded with sympathetic onlookers. points red flags were waved from th windows-the reporter observed a red blanket serving for a banner at one point—and rockets and red Bengal lights were set off. In the aristocratic district mentioned, it was interesting to observe the observers—the masters and mistresses at the upper windows. cold and sneering, the basement doors, in open-mouthed wonder. Both snobs and flunkeys will emember and understand, in time.

John C. Chase acted as grand ma

shal with E. S. Egerton, M. Steltzer, and G. Christian as marshals for the first division, and S. Shapiro and H. Golden for the second. R. Jovano vitsch, H. Baussman, and Edward Meyer were banner bearers in the first

No less than eighteen bands played of the revolution as the parade ad vanced. Among them we may me tion the Carl Sahm Club and the cialist Band, which headed the two divisions.

It is impossible to give due credit to

all organizations participating, but some deserve special mention. The Bund was out in force—that oes without saying.

The Arbeiter Ring made a good showing. Two bands kept its mem bers in step.

The "Vorwärts" Association was

there with a band.

The Cap Makers' Union turned out 1,500 strong, with a band. The Jewish Actors' Union also had a band, and so did the Cigerette Makers' Union.

The United Hebrew Trades del

gates were on duty, with a band of 60 pieces. The Finnish Branch of Local New York must not be overlooked. Fully 500 men and women were in line, with torches and red badges and transparencies. The singing of Finnish So-cialist songs on the line of march and at the square was a striking feature. The Finns had a separate platform at the west side of the square where sev-eral speakers, of both sexes, expounded

the ideas of Socialism.
Polish, Lithuanian, Lettish, Bo hemian, and Hungarian Socialist organizations were there, too, besides the Russian Social Democratic Society,

Meetings in the Square.

Comrade Chase presided at the cen-tral platform in Union Square, and Morris Hillquit, Abe Cahan, Algernon Morris Hillquit, Abe Cahan, Algernon Lee, and Meyer London spoke, all in English. Hillquit's speech is printed elsewhere in this paper. As before stated, a Pinnish meeting was held on the left, and from another platform on the right, with Thomas J. Lewis

It is impossible to give exact figures, presiding, addresses were made by Dr. Gurewitz and Dr. Zhitlovsky in Russian, Alex. Debski in Polish, B. Feigenhaum in Yiddish, and I. Philips and

Simon O. Pollock in English. The taking of the collection was & great difficulty and the result was far from satisfactory. Many did not understand that a collection was to be taken; ome may have feared to take out their noney in such a crush-even in a So cialist crowd; and, worst of all, a large part of the people were so jammed to-gether that the collectors could not get thru and that men could not even get their hands into their pockets and out again in time.

But there is still time to give money, either to Organizer Solomon, at 64 E. Fourth street, to be divided among the Russian organizations, or to Dr. Romm, at 306 E. Fifteenth street, for the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party alone.

A Timely Resolution.

The following resolution was read rom the platform and endorsed with rousing cheers: "On the twenty-second day of Janu-

ary, 1905, one hundred thousand Rus-slan workingmen assembled on the streets of St. Petersburg to petition their sovereign for the most ele-mentary political rights and for some paltry economic relief.

"The government of the Tsar ans-wered their humble prayers with brutal bloodshed; thousands of unarm defenseless petitioners were wantenly shughtered by the armed henchmen of Russian Intocracy. "The boody Sunday thus ruthlessly naugurated by the government, forced

the proletariat of Russia into an armed struggle for bread and freedom, and the struggle has since been carried on by them with a courage and persist-ency which excited the admiration of the entire civilized world.

"The cause of the Russian working-men is the cause of the international proletariat. Their heroic battles and sulendid achievements have insuring

splendid achievements have inspired the workingmen of all countries with renewed enthusiasm for their own batties, and renewed hopes for their own victories. The Russian working class is but the vanguard of the world's proletariat in their universal struggle for emancipation.

"Therefore, we, the workingmen and Socialists of New York, assembled to commemorate the first anniversay of the memorable Bloody Sunday, in response to the call of the International sponse to the call of the international Socialist Bureau and in common with all Socialists of the world, express our sympathy and solidarity with the heroic struggles of our comrades and better the solidarity with the heroic struggles of our comrades and prethren of all nationalities in Russia, and our deep abhorrence of the tardly means by which Russian autocstained regime—the massacre of Jews and 'intellectuals,' and the slaughter of defenseless men, women, and chil-

dren. "We demand from our own government the immediate abrogation of the shameful extradition treaty with Rus-

'And we call upon the workingmen and all liberty-loving citizens of the United States to give their moral and naterial support to the brave fighting workingmen of Russia."

After the parade the S. L. P. and I. W. W. held a meeting separate from that at Union Square, in Grand Central Palace. The hall was fairly well illed. Danial De Leon and Jas. T. Hunter spoke. The Anarchists also held a separate meeting, in Progressiva Hall, where John Most spoke.

The Parade Conference will meet again at 64 E. Fourth street on Jan. II, when a full report will be made

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Friedland and Treasures Romm of the Russian Social Demo-cratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following con-tributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia:

revolutionary movement in Russia:

Kranken Kasse, Cincinnati, \$25; Local
St. Louis, per Kimmerte, \$30; Mideka,
Mahton, Wash., \$5; San Francisco Club,
per Soderland, \$1.50; Local Shamottn, Pa.,
\$86.30; Local Reading, Pa., \$9; Local Pottatown, Pa., \$1.25; Local Scrauton, Pa., \$4.75;
X, \$2; Ingo Slav. S. D. Redenika, N. Y.,
\$7; Sept, Grubitzer, \$5; Hebe, \$3; Dr. Y.,
W. L., \$10; Dr. M. R., \$10; H. Schl., \$5;
Feuerbesthitungs Verein, Br. 35, Woodside,
L. I., \$4.40; W.—s. Wechawken, N. J., \$1;
H. and L. Lont, Randallsville, per Bartholomew, \$2; W. and M. Bierbrauer, \$5; Kranken Kasse, Br. G. Morrisania, \$100; Loc
Schmidt, Brooklyn, \$1; Local St. Lonis, per
Kimmerer, \$35; German Br., Local Newark, N. J., per Rubinow, \$10; Vorwärts
Club, Midelstown, Conn., \$5; A. L. and
F. L., \$1; coll. by H. Schonwaciter, Aberdeen, Wash., \$10; Local Harrison, N. J., \$2;
Manhattan Lodge No. 402, I. A. of M., \$5;
C. Fiera, 50c.; per "Volksseitung." \$200.10;
formerly acknowledged, \$6,349.33; fotal,
\$5,946.13. \$6,946,13.

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Trensurer, 306 E. Fif-teenth street, New York.

LABOR MEN ELECTED IN CANADA.

A number of labor candidates were successful in the recent municipal elec-tions in Optario, two being elected in Hamilton, three in Ottawa. three in Stratford, and one each in St. Cath-prites, Berlin and Gala.

P. O. BOX 1512 Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. Bondle Rates: 100 copies, per copy or more, per bundred. Weekly Bundles:

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mot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

Rescipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the west following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever prestrict this office by Monday, whenever prestrict management of the paper should be addressed to the Beard of Directors, Social Competitive Publishing Association, 151 William street, New York.

niered as second-class matter at the

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through it ind general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its vote:



of the United States are organizing in sition to the Asphalt Trust-form ing an anti-trust trust. This is always a preliminary to complete consolida

The tremendous success of the Bloody Sunday demonstration in New York augurs well for our coming May Day celebration—the day which we ob serve every year as sacred to the idea of the international solidarity of the working class against all rulers and

Lewis Nixon says the Tsar is al right and the Russians who are making trouble for him are all wrong. Why wouldn't he? He is an industrial king himself, and his natural sympathic are with monarchs and against workers; in the Old World quite as much os in the New.

The native American comrades is New York did not show up last Monday in anything like such numbers as bad a right to expect. They have little reason to complain when the "Sun" sneeringly says that the Germans had to do duty as Americans It is a shame that we should have to admit this; but when a thing is true, The Worker is not going to try to con-

If you have any printing to do, insist that it must bear the union label If any organization to which you belong has printing to do, see that it in sists on the label. Do not patronize or in any way help any firm or organization that puts out cards or handbills or other printed matter without the label. That is the way to help thou sands of printers in getting an eight hour day and in reducing the army of the unemployed.

The Chicago "Socialist," calling attention to the fact that the railway corporations have pretended to shut down on the practise of giving passes to legislators, states that the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul has sent free passes to Joseph A. Ambroz and Andrew Olson, the two Socialist member of the Illinois Legislature, and that they promptly returned them. It is now up to the Republican and Democratic members.

"The Socialist meetings held all over Germany in commemoration of Bloody Sunday went off without serious die order, probably owing to the extraorprecautions taken by the rities," say the press dispatches. The explanation is correct, if it be rightly interpreted. The authorities considered that "discretion was the batter part of valor." and were careful not to interfere with the meetings, as they had threatened to do.

The organized drug manufa have declared their intention to fight "on principle" against the passage of the Pure Food Bill which is still, after ns, under con ngton. The measure is put enlistic, they say; personal liberty ultion bow-wes if capitalists were fortifiden to sell isons under the label of usefu And not there are peop do not see that capitalism ally dishenest system!

don's meeting in Grand Central Palace a man who is known as a political op popent of the Socialist Party. We think well of Mr. Stokes personally. But he was out of place on that plat form. Even entire strangers expressed surprise and annoyance at his elaborate disavowal of responsibility for London's utterances. The I. S. S. has a great work to do; but it will not forward that work by such methods.

It would be idle for The Worker to attempt to give even half-way adequate reports of the Bloody Sunday parades and mass meetings all over the country. Our space is limited; and, besides, our time is limited, the reports mostly reaching us on our publication day. Suffice it to say that, apparently without a single exception the demonstrations were a wonderfu success. Never have the Socialists of this country done anything on so large a scale, or done anything on a large cale so well. The capitalist press has peen compelled to take notice and, in general, to give fair reports, and thus the attention of the outside public has been effectively called to the revolution in Russia, to the Socialist movement in the United States, and to the relation between them. We may well be pleased with our work, and by its suc cess be inspired to new enterprises.

The Prince of Montenegro has voluntarily renounced his autocratic powers and granted his people a liberal constitution without their asking it. Speculation is rife whether it was goodnes of heart or just caprice that prompted him. Most likely it was neither, but just a degree of common sense such as monarchs and other parasites seldom ossess. With Russia in the midst of revolution and with the larger Balkan states sharing the popular agitation, probably the Prince saw that it was a question of yield gracefully in advance r bow to superior force in the near future.

We are glad to find in the column f so godly a paper as the New York "Evening Post" an admission that in at least one case-in a foreign land, of course, and in a past generation telse the "Post" would not admit it)-revolutionary methods carried to the exreme of attempted assassination have reduced good results. It grants that Orsini's attempt on the life of the Emgave him, was the direct cause of his intervention (shamefully incomplete as it was, yet beneficial on behalf of the political independence of Italy. That was one case out of many that we could cite: but for the "Post" to concede even one is gratifying.

A Pennsylvania judge has ruled that an allen injured thru the fault of a railway company has no standing in the American courts and therefore no edress. A "Dago" or other "ignorant foreigner" is all right to help build railways for the Morgans and Vander bilts and Goulds; but if his life goes in their service and for their profit-to the devil with him! Such is "the spirit of American institutions" as interpreted by the official gnardian of jus tice. Which moves a Toronto paper to suggest that had a Cuban or Venezue ian court made such a decision in the case of a United States citizen-an "alien" there—President Roosevelt would have had his warshins moving very soon. True, with one qualifica tion-if the said United States citizen were a man of property or an agent of an American business bouse; if he were a laborer, hardly so.

"Under the amended act of the Legislature known as the prevailing rate of wages law, James J. Carey, a painter employed in the Fire Department, alleges that he is entitled to has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover this amount from the city, York may be compelled to settle thousands of other mechanics' claims."

"May Cost the City Dear" is the eadline under which the capitalist daily prints the foregoing news item. We are moved to ask: Who constitut "the city"? Is "the city" composed of the 20,000 property owners and tax payers-or tax dodgers? Or does it consist of the 4,000,000 wage workers and rent payers? If the former, we understand that a favorable decision will cost "the city" dear-and we hope so. If the latter, it will be all to the good.

The elevated, surface, and unde ground railways of Greater New York during the last year collected some thing over a billion nickels, or over \$50,000,000; of which full half, necord ng to the companies' reports, was at solutely clear profit, over and above al expenses of operation and replace -including exorbitant asiaries, contract tors' graft, legal fees, and other form under municipal ownership on the Sc cialist plan, the people of the metro lis would have had \$25,000,000 (or setting like \$30 per family) to dispose of for the public good in higher wages and shorter hours for em ployees, better wervice, and reduced cros-wideh, under the existing sys m, went into the pockets of men who de no useful work whatever. We are such practical people!

pathy with the Russian revolution is not confined to the white races, who

are in the habit of considering themselves the only portion of humanity that counts for anything. In a copy of the "Indian Patriot" of Madras, re cently received, we find expression of the same sentiments which we have tried to voice. The "Indian Patriot" speaks for an oppressed people who with abundant reason, bitterly hate the Brifish government: but they do no allow themselves, as do some other enemies of official Britain to be tricked into friendship for the Tsar This is encouraging. Slowly indeed but surely, we are developing interna tional understanding and sympathy binding together the oppressed of al races in opposition to all the oppres sors.

THE APPROACHING CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Germany, as well as Russia, seems to be a storm-center. The Socialis novement is steadily growing and the masses are becoming impatient in face of the reactionary measures by which their penceful methods are being rendered futile.

While manhood suffrage prevails in elections for the Reichstag or imperial parliament, the right to vote for mem bers of the Landings, or state legislatures, and of city councils is, in most cases, very restricted.

A few years ago Saxony adopted a system similar to the three-class election law of Prussia. This was avewedly done to shut out the Social Demo crats. With equal suffrage we should now have an overwhelming majority in the Saxon Landtag; as it is, we have not one member

Now Hamburg is trying the same plan. Even the existing law is very unjust. At the last general election our party cast 100,000 votes there, out of a total of 160,000, but we have only 13 members in a Council numbering 160. But even so, the ruling classes took alarm and now they seek to establish a three-class system under which the large majority of the people -those having incomes of less than \$625 a year-could never elect more than 24 of the 160 Councillors.

The Social Democratic Party is be ginning a gigantic agitation for universal suffrage in all elections. At Hamburg and in some Saxon cities there have already been a few encounters with the police. In Berlin, last Sunday, the police were wise enough peror Louis Napoleon, thru the fright it to keep very quiet. German movements go slowly, but they have a great momentum. Just hew soon the crisis will come, no one pretends to say. But there is a feeling that it cannot be far off, and that when it comes, it will have an effect reaching far beyond the frontiers of the German Empire.

"SINEWS OF WAR" TO FIGHT AUTOCRACY.

The Socialists of the United State evidently realize that the revolution in Russia is neither dead nor asleep, even the we get so little news of it just now -that it is simply pausing to take breath and collect its forces for a nightier effort than ever. The Rus sinn Social Democratic Society of New York, the central agency in this coun try for the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, is able to acknowledge the receipt of almost \$600 during the week ending last Saturday; the total of this fund, since it was opened eleven months ago, is almost \$7,000. Besides this, it is to be remembered, our Jew ish comrades have collected still larger sums for the aid of the Bund or General Union of Jewish Workingmen in Russia; and the Polish, Finnish, Lettish, Lithuanian, and Armenian Social ist organizations in this country, as well as the American adjuncts of the Russian Revolutionary Socialist Party have their separate funds, each smaller, but large in the aggregate. And now, on Sunday and Monday, at the hundreds of meetings and parade held between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of California, some thousands of dollars must have been raised, to be sent to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party of America and by him forwarded to the International Socialist Bureau for distribution among the various revolutionary organizations of

Russia The United States has done well But fortunately it is not alone. The Socialist workingmen of Germany, of Austria and Hungary and Behemia, of the Balkan states, of Sweden and Norway and Denmark, of Holland and Belgium, of France, of Switzerland, of Italy, of Spain and Portugal, of Great Britain and Ireland, of Canada, of Australia and New Zealand, of South Africa, of Japan-of all the civilized world, in fact, have been contributing in proportion to their means and or Sunday and Monday last, have joined in a simultaneous demonstration of the international solidarity of labor, both for its moral effect, in inspiring the workers and impressing the rulers with espect for their power, and for th specific purpose of giving funncial aid in the battle against tearism.

The money collected at the Bloody strations will provide onibs for some thousands of Russia workingmen who otherwise would ave had to face the Tear's soldie nce in the result of the next presed conflict, which is sure to take place within a few menths, if not

has just been made should rather ine than diminish the regular sup port to be given in the following weeks to the various standing funds. have put our hand to the plow; let hurt by it. here be no thought of turning back.

ITM HILL NUMBERED AMONG THE PROPHETS.

Jim Hill save we are a profile ation. In an address before the St. Paul Commercial Club last week be aid:

"We are selling out our natural re

ources exploiting them as fast as we an without building up industries and rade relations to take their place when exhausted. "It is only a question of time till our

timber is exhausted. Our public do-main is all gone, and the nation cannot onger boust that it has homes for all. Where are the immigrants rushing to ur shores to end up? Not on the land We have no more to offer them. The must crowd into the cities."

And he went on the predict disaster f we do not change our ways.

All of which is quite true-only, ince when is Jim numbered among th eachers of righteousness? And what card has he got up his sleeve this time?

If the story of the destruction of the magnificent forest domain of Minne sota, under the great triumvirate composed of James J. Hill and Archbishop Ireland and the late Senator Cushman K. Davis (with Ignatius Donnelly of unblessed memory as yellow dog) were to be written, it would form a beautiful commentary on the Northwestern Railway King's present utterances.

That triumvirate (with its factotum by the way, was a splendid objectlesson to workingmen. Hill, Protestant and Democrat: Ireland, Catholic and Republican; Davis, Protestant and Republican; Donnelly, Catholic and, by turns, Republican and Democrat and Populist-worked together in harmony Workingmen may quarrel and fight over the tariff and the trinity, free silver and transubstantiation, expansion and immaculate conception; but the capitalists and their political agents know better. Irish laborers may curse Jewish garment workers for eating ment on Friday (when they have the wherewithal to buy it) and Jewish workingmen may shudder with borror at Irishmen eating pork; such mimesities, among those who toll, it is the business of the guardians of society to foster. But a Belmont and a Ryan never allow questions of fasts and unclean meat to divide them when they see a chance to squeeze a little more profit out of the workers of their own and other creeds and races.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

In the course of a private letter Comrade Obrist speaks earnestly of the need for a daily Socialist paper in the English language. He remarks that if Hearst had not had his paper his platorm and organization, even with all als money, would not have brought him so many votes; and he continues In onler to gain the workingmen to our rinciples, we ought to be able to speak to hem daily. A daily paper would certainly ost a great deal of sacrifice, but it has to be done if we would rally the great army of workingmen to our ideas. All real So cialists will surely help in this great work. If they do, the paper will be brought into

"Lest you forget, we say it yet"or, rather, because you forget, we reeat: Letters concerning the editorial epartment of this paper should be addressed, "Editor, The Worker, 184 William street, New York City," not to either of the editors by name; and letters concerning the business department (subscriptions, orders for bundles of the paper or for books, advertise nents, etc.) should be addressed. "The Worker 184 William street New York City," not to the editors. Secretaries of locals and branches, literature agents, members of lecture committee other correspondents are earnestly requested to take notice of this. If they disregard it, let the blame for err or delay be on their own heads.

To two or three I. W. W. corre dents—the similarity between heir letters suggests the existence of a centralized correspondence bureau in that quarter, by the way—we have to say that whoever has told them that editors of The Worker and the Volkszeitung," as delegates at the Amsterdam International Congress, de nselves in favor of the restriction of immigration, is a liar or a repeater of lies. What these two dele rates, with several others, did propos was a declaration against the cool contract-labor system, which is now in corne in British South Africa and a eral other colonies and which the capi-talists of various countries plan to extend wherever they dare. If our correspondents think the delegates did wrong in that, they are welcome to the n; but we have a right to ex ect them, if they call themselves Scialists, to be fair in their statement of fact and not to depend on the life terest enemy of The Worker for inforhis and other questions.

The editors of The Worker are be American born, of native parentage, and able to trace their ancestry back in this country for several generations. They therefore have no hestation about offering the following bit of advice to members, and especially new or members, are, of the party:

aurone comes around tenna "The Jews are running the party" "the Germans have centrel of Accept to that or that "the Germans have centred of the party," bell them to depart to that were climate where Cuin and Judas and Ananias are supposed to abids. In our party there is no soom for autional will appeal to such project to carry a point in the org survey to be kicked and We see a kicked and

We say this at this time he

firty politicians' trick within our party. We know that the great ma-ority of the party members do not used a reminder as to our international It; but some do, and the others will

Ben Hanford says that the wise man is not the man who can give advice but the one who can take advice. As suming, therefore, that our readers ar wise men and women, let us transcribe this from the editorial columns of "Justice." the organ of the British Social Democratic Federation

The recent conference of the Am-Federation of Luber at Pittsburg piniuly shown to our American com-that so long as the Gempers-Mo-clique dominate the A. F. of L., Sociway, as far as the trade unions are d. Our comrades have got to disti guish, however, between smashing the cilque and smashing the trade union organi sations. The A. F. of L. has affiliated and adustrial side. To break down this or anization is to weaken the proletariat; to reak down the bossing clique and to kill heir civic federationism should be the of the comrades within the trad tage of every opportunity that presents t self of giving the unions the lead in the right direction. Nothing is going to be, as complished by destroying them.

Please inform me thru The Worker boy many Labor members there were in the last British Parliament, with their names. Were they all Socialists? There were fourteen members of th

late Parliament who were counted as "Labor men"—as follows: William Abraham, representing Rhonnda Division Wales: Richard Bell, Derby Borough Henry Broadhurst, Leicester Borough John Burns, Battersea; Thomas Burt, Morpeth; William R. Cremer, Haggers ton; William Crookes, Woodwich; Charles Fenwick; J. Kier Hardie, Merthyr Tydfil; Arthur Henderson. nard Castle Division; William Parrot Normanton Division, Yorkshire; Tho mas Richards. West Monmouth: David James Shackleton, Clitheroe Division, Lancashire: and John "Wilson, Dur ham. Hardie is the only one of these whom we could consider as a Socialist representative, judging both by party filintions and by the record to he House. He is considered the leader of the Independent Labor Party, on of the two wings of the Socialist would be more correctly described as advanced Liberals with special interest in labor questions. It must be rea bered that party lines have not been se clearly drawn in that country as in the United States. The men named were nominated by various labor of ennizations and nearly if not quite al of them were endorsed by the Liberal party. In the House they did not form a clearly organized unit, but acted rather as independents, generally not-ing with the Liberals. All of the fourhad been manual workers th ist including seven miners, a callway man, a carpenter, a machinist, coper, a weaver, a molder, and a officers of their respective unions. If Hardie is, from our point of view, the worst. In the present Parliament there will be over 40 Labor men, including Will Thorne of the S. D. F. ng Will Thorne of the S. D. F as well as Hardie; and we understan that they will constitute a separat in the House (the many of then

ement) and will vote as a unit.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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

an, w. week ending	trolled and suppressed.
Jan. 13. Jan. 20.	In the second place, inequalities of wealth create individual experiences of
Single subs 9,707 9,473	a different order and content. The life of the rich is one thing, that of the poor another. The capitalist may sym- pathize quickly and keenly with a
Bundles	
Exchanges	brother capitalist who is threatened with bankruptcy, for he has, or may at
11,681 16,695	any time, face a like danger. His sym- pathy with a laborer who is out of
Gain	work will be vague and perfunctory, for the loss of employment is an inci-

If you are weary in the struggle fo existence If you are uncertain of the morrow ised and disinherited,

If you are an outcast among the man If you are lovesore and leve If you are sick and airing. Driven or disemployed. You are my brother

If you are hunted like the beast. if you are foul and dirty. Chained and deformed. You are my brother.

On you and on me, The often and ever, I am your brother.

You are merely a neglected flower, Planted in the cellar of earth. Without rain, sunshine, or we uty, Come look at me! I am your brother.

Had you been planted in the fr

I see who you are.

PROLETARIAN POINTERS.

By Eugene V. Daba

The blacklist contains the names of the whitest of men.

Without the working class the earth rould still roll in space a wilderness. The workers do everything; the capi-

talists have everything. The capital-ists do nothing, the workers have nothing. In the book of nature is graven the inexorable law that there can be no perfect freedom for any of her chil-

When the working class shake the capitalist class from their backs, there will be neither an upper nor a lower class—there will be just the people.

iren while any are in fetters.

Touched by the modern e forces, China is arousing from her ancient sleep and the mighty celestial em tieth century industrial life. In all the nations of Europe the

working class is mustering its millions and firing them with the revolutionary spirit, and the thrones of the roya parasites are tottering to the earth Within three decades Japan has bat tered down the barriers of the cen turies and leaped from primitive production to capitalist industrialism-

from barbarism to civilization; and she now stands a powerful rival among the The millionaire is no less a moral delinquent than his concomitant, the tramp. Though widely separated, they are not far apart; and they keep to

to capitalist

gether the lock-step of their fate.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Roosevelt for threatening the railroads with rate legislation. Theodore doesn't mean anything by it; he and the rail-roads and corporations in general understand each other and are the best They will not be in to his whipping post and flogged into-obedience to the law. . . .

Far away in frozen Russia thousands are offering up their lives that they and their children to come may be free. Martyrs to freedom and heirs to glory, these sons and daughters They lie they fell, wrapped in the dream of death with the white snow for their

THE LIMITS OF SYMPATHY

We may now understand the peciar restrictions on sympathy im by inequalities of wealth and differ-ences of social condition. In the first place, in so far as the interests of the various classes in a community are economically antagonistic, as those of laborer and capitalist, for instance, pure selfishness interposes to deaden or overwhelm the sympathetic predisp where sympathy between the opposing forces would be a kind of class dis-loyalty. In curious illustration of the restriction on sympathy, it has been re marked that an employer the charitable relief of his employee than consent to raise their wages, subscription may even necessit personal sacrifice, but it does not sur render an economic interest. Sympathy may have play in charity, not is usiness. In the latter relations eco mic egoism and hostility lead to tha discipline of indifference before al discipline of indifference before at luded to, by which the natural prompt ings of sympathy are voluntarily controlled and suppressed.

dent foreign to the possibilities of his own career. And in a similar way a

laborer will feel his friend's enforce

it were his own, but will remain indi

ferent to the financial embarrassmen

of, say, his employer, the counterpa of which he can never know. The be

rier raised to sympathy by dissimila

by the quick rendering of it, where, a with the death of a child, the expe

rience becomes at least potentially fa-miliar to all classes and conditions of men. The touch of nature makes the

In the third place, the strangely con

trasted environments due to inequali-ties of wealth create an allenage which

makes the exercise of sympathy be

tween different social classes difficul

and unfamiliar. A society leader will sympathize with her friend's igss of

prestige; her maid's loss of prestige it a lower class would be merely amus-ing. Chivalry and courtesy, those deli-

cate outflowerings of sympathy, ar

kept for those of one's own station

The brave knight showed them toward

concerned. The tearfulness of an Irish

hundress over her son's drunkennes is only partially pathetic. The agony

than they will the same sorrow when it visits the socially superior. The causes of suffering may be identical

on the cottage door. The rich have

From these re

ther of one's own class over

fortunes of their fel

the noble dame; he knew noth

them where barmaid or peasant

world kin.

is further illustrate

idleness as if the anxiety and perti of

YOU ARE MY BROTHER.

By Nicholas Klein.

Despised and disale. You are my brother.

Regardless of your condition in this life. Your strength or your weakness, Your faults or failures, Many the they be, I am your brother.

Let the world kick and cull you, Let them spit if they will.

With love, joy and security. Real labor and equality. would still say You are my brother.

HERBERT SPENCER ON PATRIOTISM.

Were anyone to call me dishonest or untruthful he would touch me to the justified but is a duty. quick. Were he to say that I am unpatriotic, he would leave me unmoved. What, then, have you no love of country?" That is a question not to be

answered in a breath. The early abelition of serfdom in England, the early growth of relaively free institutions, and the greater recognition of popular claims after the decay of feudalism had divorced the masses from the soil, were traits of English life which may be looked back upon with pride. When it was decided that any slave who set foot in Eng-land became free; when the importation of slaves into the Colonies was ed; when twenty millions were for the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies: and when however unadvisedly, a fleet was maintained to stop the slave trade; our countrymen did things worthy to be admired.

And when England cave a home to causes of small states struggling for freedom, it again exhibited noble traits

But there are traits, unhappily of late more frequently displayed, which acts by which England has acquired over eighty possessions—settlements, colonies, protectorates, etc.—does not arouse feelings of satisfaction. The transitions from missionaries to resient agents, then to officials having armed forces, then to punishments of those who resist their rule, ending in "pacification"—th resses of annexation, now gradual and ow sudden, as that of the new Indian province and that of Barotziland, which was declared a British colony with no more regard for the wills of the inhabiting people than for those of the inhabiting beasts-do not excite sympathy with their perpetrators.

of country is me on remembering that when, after our Prime Minister had declared that we were bound in honor to the dive to reconquer the Soudan, we, after the re-conquest forthwith began to adnluister it in the name of the Que and the Khedive-practically annexing it; nor when, after promising thru the ouths of two Colonial Ministers not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvant, we proceeded to insist on certain electoral arrangements, and made resistance the excuse for a desolating war.

Nor does the national character shown by a popular ovation to a leader of filibusters, or by the according of a university honor to an arch-conspira-tor, or by the uproarious applause with which undergraduates greeted one who sneered at the "unctuous rectitude" of those who opposed his plans of aggresion, appear to me lovable.

If because my love of country does not survive these and many other adverse experiences I am called unpatrio -well. I am content to be so called To me the cry-"Our country, right

or wrong!" seems detestable. By as sociation with love of country sentiment it expresses gains a certain justification. Do but doff the cloak. nowever, and the contained sentiment be of the lowest. Let us bserve the alternative case Suppose our country is in the right-

suppose it is resisting invasion. Then cry are righteons. It may be effectively

they profess on Spuday.

the poor love the poor," and, with equal truth, only the rich love the rich. Mutuality of interest, community of experience, and the Mumination of the inderstanding which springs from identity of condition co 5. 1905, as follows: class a true fraternity, while any projection of humanitarian concern above or below the class level is blunted by doubt and vitlated by patronage, sus picion or servility. This unfortunate thwarting of the best in human nature

the stratification of sympathy is but That the quickening of the intelligence, the broadening of personal knowledge concerning classes other than the one in which we find ourpline of the imaginative capacity may do something to overcome the barriers placed by social inequality to the prac-tice of sympathy it would be wrong to deny, and it is, of course, the duty of each to nursue a personal culture evil is a social segregation rather th a private hardness of heart; and the vote his energies and his life to the promotion of social equality.—Clarence

is for the individual, inherent in the

is not a personal fault. The reot of the evil is in the inequality of social situa

pustitution of the mind, and therefore

JAURES ON THE GERMAN SITUATION. In a recent article in "L'Humanité"

upon the systematic agitation for universal suffrage which the Prussian Socialists h ve begun this week, Jean Jaurès expresses the opinion that the Kaiser's at gressive policy in the Mo-rocco affair is due to a wish to get up a war scare and stir up German "patriotism" in order to divert attention ette emestions. In the inter est alike of international peace and of Socialist progress, therefore, Jaurès urges Frenchmen to keep cool.

It is a great crists which is now begin ning. If France prodeatly avoids giving the Kniser a diversion by incidents of for-sign policy, William II. will find himself face to face with serious domestic difficul-ties. The German social system is a solid visco of masoney; but when three millions but the details of the picture are so changed. The darkly draped entrange to the massion has for the lowly fil-server but slight significance com-pared to that of the futtering crape place of masonry; but when three millions of men begin to agitate, even if that agitation be as yet slow and somewhat here, the whole addict is shaken. The contrast is too riolout between the power of the Social Democracy and the alignachical regime, which in Proseil, as in Sarony, completely excludes the people from \$50 Landing. Tas fortresses of privilege will Iail, and when unberreal auftrage has been preclaimed in sections of the German fathes, when in several of them a Socialist majority has legally situated office, when the Prussian aguicanthy, the aureory and support of milliarism, is no longer protected by a political rightness of caste, the whole of Germany will be trunsformed. plece of masonry; but when three so much so cansale them, shey are so reserved, so far away; is it possible they feel as we do? Something of the same allenating effect of dissimilar en-vironment is also noticeable between city and country, and, perhaps, be-tween the sexes.

contended that self-defence is not only

Now suppose, contrariwise, that our country is the aggressor—has taken possession of others' territory, or is forcing by arms certain commodities on a nation which does not want them, or is backing up some of its agents in "punishing" those who have retaliated. Suppose it is doing something which, hypothesis, is admitted to be rong. What is then the implication of the cry? The right is on the side of these who oppose us; the wrong is on our side. How in that case is to be expressed the so-called patriotic wish? Evidently the words must stand— Down with the right, up with the

wrong! Now in other relations this combination of aims implies the acme of wickedness. In the minds of past mea there existed, and there still exists in many minds, a belief in a personalized principle of evil-a Being going up and down in the world everywhere fighting against the good and helping the bad to triumph. Can there be more brieff expressed the aim of that Being than in the words—"Up with the wrong and own with the right?" Do the se called patriots like the endorsement?

e years ago I gave expression to my own feeling-anti-patriotic feeling it will doubtless be called -- in a some what startling way. It was at the time of the second Afghan war, when in pursuance of what were thought to "our interests," we were invading Afghanistan. News had come that some of our troops were in danger. At the Athenaeum Club a well-known military man-then a captain but now a general-drew my attention to a tele gram containing this news, and read it to me in a manner implying the belief that I should share his anxiety. I astounded him by replying-"When men hire themselves out to shoot other men to order, asking nothing about the justice of their cause, I don't care if they are shot themselves.

I foresee the exclamation which will be called forth. Such a principle, it will be said, if accepted, would make an army impossible and a government powerless. It would never do to have each soldier use his judgment about the purpose for which a battle is waged. Military organization would be paralyzed and our country would be a prey to the first invader.

Not so fast, is the reply. For one war an army would remain just as available as now-a war of national defence. In such a war every soldier would be conscious of the justice of his cause. He would not be engaged in dealing death among men about whose doings, good or ill, he knew nothing, but among men who were manifest transgressors against him self and his compatriots. Only aggressive war would be negatived, not defensive

war. Of course it may be said and said truly, that if there is no aggressive war there can be no defensive war. It'm clear, however, that one nation muy other nations do not. So that the prin-

ciple remains operative. But those whose cry is "Our coun try, right or wrong," and who would add to our eip ty-odd possessions others to be sindarly obtained, will contemplate with disgust such a restriction upon military action. them no felly seems greater than that of practising on Monday the principles

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

We take the following from the Lonon "Labour Leader" of Jan. 5: A reliable correspondent writes us from Pretoria, South Africa, under date Dec. Things here are on the verge of a big

Things here are on the verge of a high crisis in the commercial community. Hundreds of men of all trades are out of employment, and without the means of getting away. I have been informed that over ferty high bankrupteles occurred hist month, and that many mere are to follow shortly. What the end is likely to be no one can foresee. The grade of the no one can foresee. The grade of the no one is not as the state of the commercial of the state. foresce. The grade of the ore is going down, and prices have never recovered since the war, notwithstanding all the attempts to create a beam. The volume of trade is much greater than before the war but there are three times as many competi stratification of society itself, of which up half houses, and now with the general depression are unable to meet the calls. Under the Dutch, it was said, we were no-ing to hell in a wheelbarrow; under British ing to bell in a wheelbarrow; under Britisl rule we are bound for the same destination moil train.

THE SOCIALIST WAY.

In the November issue of the "International Socialist Review," published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Socialist book publishing house of M. Eifth avabook publishing house, of 56 Fifth ave-nue, Chicago, appeared an advertisement offering a combination of thres magazines, the "Review of Reviews," the "Cosmopolitan" and the "Woman's Home Companion," with the "International Socialist Review." The writer. vho is a Socialist, immediately to Chicago, calling attention to the fact that the typographical union of Spring-field, O., had trouble with the Crowell swer was received:

We have never had any dealings with the We have never and any dentings with the "Woman's Home Companion." Our arrangement is with the "Review of Reviews," to which concern we send all subscriptions. In view of what you say, however, we will discontinue publishing the ever, we will discontinue publishing combination advertisement in the "Inte tional Socialist Review" until the Cro-Publishing Co., makes terms with

There is no "we regret to say," or owing to the fact," etc. No, none of that. They refrain from using the ad. which means a loss in two ways to the "Review," namely, the chance to in-crease the circulation of the finest Secialist magazine published in the United States, and the opportunity for increased propaganda work. members of our union who wish to pur chase Socialist literature should begin this in mind.-Typographical Journal

THE WILLING SLAVES.

They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak; They are slaves who will not choo listred, scotling, and shuse. Rather than in silicuce shrink From the truth they needs must the They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.

PARTY NEWS. Zenenenenenenenenenenenen

tion may proceed with its busine

cals and branches that duplicate cre

local secretary) two weeks prior to th

convention. It was further decide that no delegate shall be seated unless

this rule has been complied with. The Recording Secretary desires more com

plete reports from locals, for the pur pose of having membership list, finan cial condition, etc., published in the "National Bulletin." Secretaries will

"Pernetual Campaign Books" on ha

paign of 1906 will soon open up, as

Campaign Committee met immediately after the adjournment of the State

Committee and transacted some neces

retary to procure 5,000 leastets from

UNITY CONFERENCE.

Glanz, Hueck, and Gregory, from Pa

saic County; Brechschneider, Cassens and Wilson, from Union County.

The Socialist Labor Party Committee

consisted of: Eck, Jacobs, and Ho

Johnson, and Rapp, from Essex Cour

ty: Frueh, Smithers, and Romark, fron

Killingbeck of the Socialist Party

called the meeting to order. Organization was effected by electing Headley

of the Socialist Party, as chairman

Party, as vice-chairman of the con

and Hossack, for the Socialist Labo

Party.
Rules to govern the proceedings were

adopted. They provide: for openin

the sessions at 2 p. m., and closing a

the sessions at 2 p. m., and closing at 5 p. m.; that if any members cannot be present, alternates, regularly elected, may serve; for limiting the discussion to members of the Conference Committee, unless, by vote, the con-

ference permits others to speak; for

time limit of ten minutes in speaking

subject, so long as a member who ha

not spoken desires the floor; no matte

given out for publication during the

authority of the conference, and the

such reports for publication must bear the signature-of the secretaries of the

After the adoption of the rules. Hos

thing definite before the meeting, read the invitation from the Socialist Party

bers were laboring under a misappro hension, if they thought the Socialis

Eck asked if any official statemen

as that answer really defined the S. I.

P. position. He was informed that no answer had been drawn up. Killingbeck defined what he con-

sidered his party's position on the trade

S. P. is purely a political organization

it extends sympathy to the A. F. of L. I. W. W., or any other labor organiza

tion; but, as a party, it should take I

part in trade union conflicts; he

be kept apart from the political move

ment, but stated that such tactics might be changed. He read the party's

ingat be changed. He read the party's trade union resolution of 1904, and also read from the Preamble of the I. W. W., that clause which speaks of non-affiliation with any political move-

ment. Eck held that a Socialist party

that took no part in working-class economics was a contradiction. Rellly declared that to assure the

political triumph of the working class it is necessary to have an economic or-ganization to take over the industries.

Quinlan said it is not possible to or ganize the workers on the political field, if they cannot first be united or

the economic. Cited instances of Eng-lish labor party men, voting at odds on eight-hour bill, because in one field

they had day's work, in another piece

A. F. of L. has to go. Thru the & L. A., the S. L. P. falled to do

& L. A., the S. L. P. falled to dominate the trade union movement. A Socialist trade union should dominate the political movement. It is commendable. At the downfall of capitalism, something will be needed to save society from chaos, and that something must be a united and class-conscious economic organization of the workers of the world. We must have such an organization to take and hold the industries, to sumply ourselves with food and other

cation to take and hold the industries, to supply ourselves with food and other necessaries when overthrowing the capitalist class. Economic organization must be capable of teaching and organizing the workers of the world, to the end that victory may not mean defeat. The trusts have a program to play in the labor movement. The steel

Wilson: The condition of labor in this country is most famentable, and craft unionism is responsible for it. Industrial unionism looms up and the

Party of New Jersey an autono

oody, as it is not.

pertaining to the conference to

life of the conference, except

and McGarry, from Union County.

County; Burgholz, Fallath

Two official secretaries were

sed of for the benefit of the

In accordance with action of the In accordance with action of the National Executive Committee the National National Secretary will soon submit to general vote the resolutions submitted by Local Cook County, III., for a national convention this year.

By arrangements between the National Office and State Secretaries, the

"Official Bulletin" is being shipped direct to locals in Indiana, Iowa, Utah West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, saving labor and expense of Lund, National Committee

for Washington, has donated to the National Office 2,000 copies of his book, "The Four Orphans." THE RUSSIAN FUND.

The National Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following contribu-tions for the Russian revolutionary organization, Jan. 13 to 19, inclusive: Kari M. Schade, Clifton, Ariz., \$8; N. H. iye, Pender, Neb., \$1; Local Finleyville b., \$8.55; Bohemian Branch, Ellzabeth Nyc. Pender, Neb., 31; Pa., 88.85; Bohemian Branch, Ellzabeth, Pa., 45; Brauch 1, Local Holyoke, Mass.; N. J., 45; Brauch 1, Local Holyoke, Mass.; NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Orfor the coming week are:

Guy F. Miller: Jan. 28, 29, Idnton, Ind.; an 30 to Feb. 2, Henderson, Ky. Teofilo Petricila (Italian); Jan, 20 to Feb.

Teoflo Petricila (italian): Jan. 28 to Feb.
2. Chaton, Ind.
Jehn W. Slayton: Jan. 28 to 31, under
the direction of the Oregon State Committee; Feb. 1 to 13, under the direction of the
California State Committee.
Mother Jones: Jan. 28, Washington, D.
C.: Jan. 29, 30, Richmend, Va.; Jan. 31,
Feb. 1, Newport News; Feb. 2, 3, Norfolk.

Massachusetts.

Red Sunday was generally observed throut Massachusetts. Meetings were held in Haverhill, Brockton, Worces-ter, Fitchburg, Springfield, Quincy, Boston, Chelsen, Lynn, Lowell, Law-

Boston, Chelsea, Lynn, Lowell, Law-rence, and in numerous small towns. The Bloody Sunday demonstration held at Quincy, was a great success. It was under the joint auspices of the alist Party, American, Finnish and Italian branches, and the S. L. P. All the different nationalities in the city were represented in the audience, and the speakers were Comrade Curtis in English, Comrade Ahouen in Finnish. English, Comrade Alionen in Fransa.
Courade Champ-in Italian, Conrade
Botkin in Yiddish. Levi H. Turner
presided. The hall was draped in red,
and music was furnished by the
Italian mandolin and guitar club, a
male chorus of fourteen from the
Swedish club and a mixed chorus of fourteen from the Finish club.

John B. Cameron and James A. Wilon of Lawrence and David Mike of Boston, were the speakers at the Haverhill Bloody Sunday meeting.

The Haverhill comrades recome Frank Miniszweski as a Polish speaker He may be addressed at 17 Keyer street, Jamaica Plain. He will speak anywhere in the vicinity of Boston

charging only expenses.

Worcester Socialists held a mass eting in Horticultural Hall, com memorating Bloody Sunday. About 500 persons were present. The speakers were Louis F. Weiss, Thomas P. Ab-bott, and Olof Bokelund in English, Gustav Ericson and Anton Janti in Finnish, Samuel Egdall in Jewish, and Alexander Debski in Russian. A col-

The outlook for the party was never so good in Worcester as now, writes Comrade Fenner. A Finnish branch of about 50 members was organized three near future. A committee has been ejected to take steps toward the pur-

A general meeting of all Worcesto branches will be held Sunday, Jan. 28, L30 p. m., at 566 Main street, to dis

cuss plans for headquarters. BOSTON.

Boston celebrated Red Sunday or Monday evening. The parade started at Castle Square and marched to Fenculi Hall, which was crowded to the doors and thousands left outside.

The parade was marshalled by Theo hill was the principal speaker in English. Addresses were made in Yiddish, Finnish, Russian, and Polish. The Boston papers give three column reports of the demonstration with big Alsner Bros., 32 Beach street, are

agents for all Socialist papers. The City Central Committee has beted as Organizer, Louis Marcus, 92 √nyland street; as Corresponding Sec-yetary, Jacob Stapleton, 5 Lorenzo

atreet.

Delegate Rubinowitz of Ward 18 was the means of adding four new mem-bers at the last meeting. Delegate Jordan of Ward 8 presented two. Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen of Pennsyl-

vania will lecture on Socialism and Its Relation to the Life of the People, on Sunday evening, Feb. 4 in Paine Hall, 9 Appleton street, under the auspices of the Socialist Women's Cliffs of Boston Tickets cost ten cents. Comrade m is a speaker of much ability with years of experience. To encourage other clubs, the Women's Club will pay the larger part of the traveling ex-penses, so that any club in Massa-chusetts can engage Mrs. Cohen for a lecture near Feb. 4 on very moderate terms. Address Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen, Washington's Crossing, Taylorsville,

The Progressive Dramatic Club of Boston will act Elsa Barker's play. "The Scale," and H. C. Merivale's farce, "A Husband in Clover," Tres-day evening, March 6, in Kossuth Hall, 1995 Tremont street. Clubs in Boston and its vicinity are requested to arrange no meetings to conflict with this.

The State Committee met Jan. 14. Henry Carless of Ecssex in the chair. Comrades DeMott of Passale and Thurston of Camden were seated as new delegates; Brickerood of Union renew delegates; Brickereod of Union remarked. The Financial Secretary's report showed receipts for dans-stamps,
672.20; for literature, 830.45; from Br.
8. Easex County, festival, 57; balance
from Hudson County, 55.00; total,
4305.25; stamps sold, 722; on hand, 856.
The Treasurer reported cash on hand,
642.20. The Secretary reported that
the financial the party ambient
with the state authorities; that nexttags had been arranged for Ella Basve
Coher et Vinsiand, Bridgeton, Millstille, and Burlington, all successful;

1. Imms apoles of experience is pure
and ample culsuism. and said that
to look is it for furthering Social-

ism is a hopeless task. He had at-tended an I. W. W. meeting in New-ark, which pure and simplers tried to disrupt and partially succeeded, which to publish the report of the New Jor sey Unity Conference in full. [Ex planation of delay has been made to was in glaring contrast to the present conference, which had met to calmly discuss and learn from each other. He the State Committee.—Ed.] The time for sending in results on the state despaired of anything thru union m returns must be made to local secretaries by Jan. 31 and to State Secretary by Feb. 5. That the state conven

same material to whom he must appeal on the political field, and the unorganized workingmen were bet

McGarry arose to speak, and sked by Killingbeck to define the non-political affiliation clause in the I. W. W. Preamble. McGarry said he was not a past-master, but explained that the finale of the Socialist movement is not merely to overthrow the capitalist class politically. The ose is to do them up where their power lies—economically, and it is in the economic field that the workers

must primarily be united.

Kiehn said that the stumbling lock is the craft form of unionism Industrialism is best fitted to promote class-consciousness. Holds that more S. P. than S. L. P. men are in the L W. W. now. Everything should be done to help the movement along. that there was a difference of opini

Kerr & Co. for distribution in poorly rganized counties.
F. W. Wilson will speak at Newarl should be the party's trade union headquarters, near Empire Theater, Sunday evening, Jan. 28, on Industrial Unionism. Last Sunday Dr. S. Gordon L., some had stood for the A. L. U., and some advocated the I. W. W. Some again were without economic belief, but he held that without class-conscious economic organization of labor Socialism cannot be accomplished. In-The first meeting of the conference committees, elected by the Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party of dustrial unionism believes in and adwealth. Craft unionism is of and be New Jersey, was held at Socialist Headquarters, Newark, Dec. 17. lieves in capitalism. He had join the union of his trade, pursuant to resolution of the Indianapolis Conven-tion, only to find his hands tied, and even the on Executive Board, could do sisted of: Headley, Klehn, and Reilly, from Hudson County; James, Killing-beck, and Green, from Essex County; nothing for Socialism. Had witnessed of corruption in the union,

instances of corruption in the unitariand cited details.

Frueh arose to suggest that as several of the S. P. comrades had touched upon such matters as partyowned press, discipline and kindred topies, in addition to trade unionist and as these were grounds of differ ences between the two parties, they should be noted and discussed sepa

rately.

Green said that while he belonged to a pure and simple union, yet he favored I. W. W. He said Socialists were blamed as union-wreckers. Whatever fate befell A. F. of L., it had but itself to blame.
Smithers set forth the I. W. W.

osition. The hour for adjournment having ar-

rived, it was resolved that at future meetings the topics for discussion be in this order: Trade Unionism; Party Press; Party Discipline.

The conference then adjourned to anday, Dec. 31, 2 p. m., at same 39 Washington street, Newark. During the proceedings the best of good feeling prevailed. The members of both committees addressed each other as comrades, the spectators gave close attention, and were in evident sympathy with the purposes of the After the adjournment the crowd broke up into groups, and the discussion that way lasted for an hour longer. The prevailing-practically the Pennsylvania.

The financial statement of Loca Philadelphia for the last six mo tee, shows: balance on July 1, \$56.06 receipts, \$759.82; expenditures, \$691.97

receipts, \$100.82; expenditures, \$001.97; balance, \$67.85. Comrade Goazlon, editor of "L'Union des Travailleurs," French Socialist paper of Charleroi, collected \$40 from his subscribers to aid the Russian revo-

Local Philadelphia had an enth tie Bloody Sunday meeting with speakers in seven languages.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. W. J. Wright will lecture under the auspices of Local Duquesne, K. of P. Hall, 6 N. Duquesne avenue, Friday evening, Feb. 2, on Socialism and the Labor Problem.

Fred I. Schwartz will lecture unde the auspices of Local Allegheny, Perry Hall, First and James streets, Friday,

Politics.

A collection of over \$20 was taken

A collection of over \$20 was taken at the Wilshire meeting for the benefit of our Russian comrades.

May Beals of Tennessee will be in this county in May. Terms are \$2 and expenses. Hall meetings are preferred. Every local ought to take a date.

The Socielists of Allechery have

The Socialists of Allegheny have candidates in nine of the fifteen wards,

A branch of Croatian Socialists has been organized in Allegheny with nine members. An Italian branch will be organized.

There are 562 members on the roll f Allegheny County.

The destruction of Old City Hall by fire prevented the Pittsburg courades from holding the meeting planned for Jan. 21 in commemoration of Russia's Jan. 21 in commemoration of Russia's Bloody Sunday, but the meeting will nevertheless be held next Sunday afternoon, Jan. 28, 3 p. m., at Turner Hall, Forbes street, between Mages and Chestnut streets. Walter Thomas Mills will speak in English and others in German and Yiddish.

The County Committee will meet Sunday, Jas. 28, 10 a. m.
Walter Thomas Mills will lecture on

Walter Thomas Mills will lecture on The Economic Foundations of Muni-cipal Misrule on Tuesday evening, Jan. 80, at Perry Hall, First and James

which \$2,932.80 was for dues, indicating an average membership of 4.885); expenditures of \$3,455.48; balance, Jan.

egining of the year. Local Cook County has over \$135 in litigation over the legal rights of the

energetically. The Chicago "Socialist" says that the prospects for electing several So-cialist Aldermen in that city are growing brighter every day. The Chicago workingmen observe what the Socialist Aldermen in Milwaukee and other

ball on Jan. 13, which proved to be a thoro success, educationally as well as financially. Many strangers attended. cals in the Eleventh Congre

tions for the campaign.

Eigin, Streator, Waukeegan and
Jollet were among the cities observing Bloody Sunday.

Wisconsin

Victor L. Berger and Alderma Frederic Heath have been elected National Committeemen, in addition to Carl D. Thompson, whose term has not yet expired. Wisconsin is now entitled to three National Committeemen, tive Board are Alderman Emil Seldel Alderman E. T. Melms, all of Mil Bay, Ira Cross of Madison, H. J. Am mann of Kiel, and William Kaufmann

of Kenosha.

There has long been a conspiracy be tween Mayor Rose and the Catholic element in Milwaukee to cripple the public schools, thus giving the advantage to the perochial schools. As a sample of this step-mother policy to wards the public schools, they are fur nished only with so-called auxiliary fire-alarm boxes, conceting the school with the nearest fire alarm, a system which might prove very dangerous in time of fire. The Social Democrats in the Common Council are therefore making an effort to get a better avs

Teofilo Petriella spent Jan. 7 and 8 in Milwaukee. The Italian priest, get-ting wind of his presence, preached against him and forbade his hearers to strend the meetings of this "Anarch st." Nevertheless, Comrade Petriell ist." Nevertheless, Comrade Petriella made a goood beginning, which will nean an Italian organization later on The Milwaukee Social Democrate

ste now taking a referendum on the treasurer, and city attorney. The new primary law of Wisconsin requires the nomination of all candidates in pri-merics and makes it possible for the old parties to run in their candidates on the Social Democratic ticket. The referendum, altho of course it has no legal force, is intended to obviate the danger of our party being overpowered at the primaries. The candidates se ected by the referendum party vote party will get out nomination papers. and will be the ones voted for at the primaries by all Social Democrats. Thus, instead of a split Social Demoratic vote, our party will present a olid front at the primaries, which wil prevent all trickery on the part of the anitalist politicians

capitalist politicians.

The Milwaukee "Daily News" says:
"Nothing could better show how
thoroly the people of Wisconsin have
been surfeited with politics the last few years than the lack of interest which is being shown in the coming municipal campaign, and, outside of the Social Democrats, there is very little work being done by any party in preparation for the municipal elec-tion which is now less than three

months away." Five thousand Polish leaflets have been printed by the Milwaukee cam paign committee, and will be dis-tributed in the Polish districts. Despite the fierce opposition of the Polisi priests, many Poles in Milwaukee wil rote the Social Democratic ticket next

California.

The streets of Los Angeles, after be-Jan. 20.

Ing closed to Secialist meetings for within official circles, to distrust democracy.

Wm. Adams will lecture under the over a year, are now open again. It assigned that the authorities, learns the discussions on the recent referendums. was about to begin, decided to save themselves trouble by gracefully backing down. They were undoubtedly well informed; for we had three stal well informed, for we not three stat-warts in the city, whose feariessages and experience in fighting for free speech are well known to the police of the Pacific Coast: Arthur Morrow Lewis, whose struggles with the police of Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver, of Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver, B. C., during the summer were an un-broken string of victories; Lena Mor-row Lewis, who took a hand in the Portland struggle and fought single-handed the police of North Yakima, handed the police of North Yakima, wash, and who sampled a San Francisco jail when that fight was on; and J. B. Osborne, fresh from the struggle in Oakland, where the victory was ours. With this combination of fighters, and a local tired of being discriminated scatter in force of the struggle. ers, and a local tired of being discrimi-nated against in favor of the Saivation Army and the "Hely Jumpers," the sudden collapse of police opposition has robbed the citizens of Los Angeles of an amount of trouble and excitement such as has rerely been seen in any one city in this country since Abolition days. For the next few months Arthur Morrow Lewis will hold street meetings every Saturday night on the cor-ner of Market and Spring streets and every Sunday afternoon on the south side of the Plana. The new hall, New England Hall, 129 Fifth street, between Main and Spring, is twice the size of the one we had previously. For the four weeks ending Sunday, Feb. 4, we are sure to pack it solidly, as Comwe are sure to puck it solidly, as Com-rade Lewis will speak. The evenings here are very cold, and few people will stand are street meeting. Last Satur-day sight Comrade Lewis held his first street meeting. About eighty people who happened to be well wrapped stood ever an hour and became so decayly interested that they bought \$10.20 worth of Breature. The com-mittee is busy arranging a meeting for Jan. 22, in commemoration of Bloody mittee is busy arranging a meeting for Jan. 22, in commensoration of Bloody Sunday. Mrs. Lewis is improving and expects to speak shortly. The Soviel, let movement is in a more flourishing condition now thus over before. "Com-

mon Sense" is installing its own press

Here and There.

New Year's ball of Local New Haven, Conu., was an extraordinary success in every respect, and the half success in every respect, and the half was so packed that hundreds had to be

turned away.

A large crowd was present A large crowd was present when Benjamin Seigle of Washington lec-tured in Baltimore on Scientific Socialism and 10' subscriptions were take

there say they like for propagaida.

A plan is on foot to send the Chicago "Socialist" for a year to every firemat in the city. So far \$15 has been con tributed to a fund for the purpose.

sized audience in Detroit on Jan. 11 Much interest was shown, writes Cor rade Engel, and about 150 pamphle were sold, showing that the are beginning to seek the light.

Local East St. Louis, Mo., has en

ed the L. W. W.

dersed the I. W. W.

Carthage, Mo., now has a strong
growing local, whereas two years ag de there were afraid to say the were Socialists. A city ticket will be put up in the spring and the old par-dies will be surprised. A very successful meeting for Comrade Wilshire was held last mouth.

The December financial report of

State Secretary Martin of Washington shows total receipts, \$180.70 (of which \$95.10 was for dues); expenditures, \$166.03: balance, \$14.67.

Comrades will be glad to learn that "Park" Flanders of Haverhill is much

improved in health,*
Fred Long of Philadelphia is still in
the hospital, but expects to be able to go home in a few days. He will not be able to walk, however, for at least two months. When he is on his fee again, he intends to begin "creatin puble"-for the capitalists-as of naving had altogether too much enforced quiet in the last few months

Local Sioux City, Ia., held a Bloody day mass meeting and distributed 5,000 copies of the National Commit tee's proclamation.

National Organizer Teofilo Petriella

has organized an Italian local at Calumet, Mich., with 34 charter member D. Kotoku, editor of "Chokugen" of Japan was one of the speakers at the Oakland, Cal., Bloody St By an error in copy last week, the

Continued on page 4.

WE NEED THE WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Worker -- It seems o me that there was so much of truth in Comrade Ellen F. Wetherell's letter which appeared in The Worker of Jan. 6 that we ige our women to come, and to be with us

In referring to two letters from which recently appeared in The Commide Wetherell wrote, "thereft she speaks I believe she should be

With Comrade Wetherell I believe she should, and believe that were we kindlier to, and more considerate of our women com-rades that there would be more of them.

are men, and they predominate in meet ings and assemblies, therefore when women Surely the women in the party have no in any wise exhibited inferi

Remember that the nast and

Remember that the pass, and present condition of woman was not, nor is not such, that she could be expected to sad dealy become the assertive being she should. To make her so we men should be kindlier to our women; extend the helping hand, give them the fair play they ask, to the end that they become both the name and fact—comrades.—Fraternally,

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY.

To the Editor of The Worker -I may be lency in the Socialist Party, especially ecutive Countities and the National Secre-tary that a select body was more capable of choosing these than the entire member-ship. This attitude was particularly in evidence among what might be called the "intellectuals" and the "bureaucracy" of the party. Even those who defended the democratic side of the argumant seemed to think it conclusive evidence against the effective officials would be chosen by the

Tet the acceptance of this position in-volves treason to one of the most funda-mental principles of the Socialist move-ment. It by no means follows that if bet-ter officials could be chosen by a small body of "experta," that it would be to the best interest of the party to pursue this method. Efficience which is nurchosed at the ex-

is one to which the most faithful of work particular kind of work, when an approach ing election threatens to supplant ther with what they believe to be less com petent persons. Two lines of conduct are open to them. One is the slow tiresome one of educating the membership to a recognition and appreciation of the work and the workers who have done it; the other is the terference from the membership. "Our familiarity with the work makes us better able to judge than they, why should they be permitted to interfere?" is saked. "We know the individuals who are to be chosen mittee better than the rank and file, so we will choose them for the members," In smell easier to any and to carry into effect, than to set about telling of the good work that has been done by those "placeure individuals whom the members would everlook, although they are so very efficient," and thereby as-fact in educating the members to the qualifactions of those "submousts." Incidentally a would like a fery enumples of those belifficate approvement the force from the first approvement by the other method.

In bottom pile to accountably the document Engels of the Fundy Petrary Experts and the State. By Prederic Engels Sc. Ancient Series, By Prederic Engels Sc. Ancient Series, By Prederic Engels Sc. Ancient Series, By Prederic Engels Sc. Ancient Series of Labor Liberators in English and Groman alongue on head.

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that a "benevatent despotism is the best the argument which defends an aristocracy because they have been "trained to gov-ern." It is a part of the bourgeois demand for "efficiency" as the essential in government ownership of industry and administra-tion of offices. But the Socialists of the world have always maintained that d

racy was a far higher principle than effi-ciency, and that if either most suffer is should be the latter. That the wor lemocracy is preferable to the best des

rapidly. Aiready we see siurs at "dema-gogs," who "run democracy into the ground," while any instruction that our enevolent rulers would form "eliques,"

ades may be who seek to "save the party that such doctrines and methods do not fit planted in the educational field will caus uled party, and the "Intellectual I racy" will find itself in the position of a ceneral staff without an army, out of touch with the membership, and wailing about the spathy and indifference of the rank-and

you are convinced that God in his infinit wisdom has committed the Socialist Party nembership to help you out with the bur ien. Resides, some of us have never seen tached, certifying to your capacities, and we may have our doubts. A. M. SIMONS.

No one can thoroughly understand the Socialist movement in the United States as it exists to-dny without knowing how it arose and developed to its present stage. Every member of the accialist Farty, therefore, ought to gire Morris Hillquit's book a careful reading. It should be in the reading room of every local or cisp that make that make the commendation of the It is a well-known fact that New York REAL ESTATE is the be it the same time safest investment saved, put it where it will work for wenty-four hours every day. AUGUST F. WEGENER,

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THE STRUGGLE IN FINLAND.

Double Fight for Workmen of the Grand Duchy.

Not Only Against Russian Autocracy but Also Against Finnish Nobles and Clergy and Landlords and Capitalists. Who Wish Merely to Substitute Domestic Glass Rule for Foreign Domination.

The Finnish Socialists of Greater The Finnish Socialists of Greate New York held a mass meeting recent ly and resolved to give moral and ma terial aid to the revolutionary force in Finland. An executive committee was elected, most of whose men numbers of the Socialist Party of the United States, and the following appeal has now been issued:

To Labor "Unions, Socialist Locals, and

You have all doubtless followed the course You have all donniess looked the cutse of that listories struggle, the revolution that the entire great Russian nation, with the social Democrats in the van, are mating for their liberty. The demand the dethronement of the autocratic Tsar, the thronement of the autocrane rank and downfall of the corrupt government, and the overthrow of the entire upper classes; for these desnollers of the bread of the people and constant opposers of enlighten-ment have, for centuries, been a stumbling block to the intellectual progress and social

betterment of the common people.

Finland, the foremost in civilization of the dependencies of Russia, still retained. considerable measure of independence unti the year 1899, when the Tsar's manifesto de the year 1850, when the 18st's maintender prived the upper classes of Finland of what little political freedom they had hitherto possessed. As to the lower classes, the workers, they have never known political rights. A numerous class of office-holders, drawing high salaries and always supported

drawing high salaries and always supported by the bourgeoisie, have been permitted to suck the blood of the lower classes at will. But new, the recolution having broken out in knasa, the Finnish people demand for themselves—that is, for all the people— equal suffrage for every man and woman of age; a representative body to consist of one chamber only; freedom of uriton, as-sembly, except, and press; a general law sembly, speech, and press; a general lav prohibiting the sale of intexicating liquors

prohibiting the sale of intexteating liquors; and other important reforms.

And now arises the question, "Will they win?" We say they will! But to do this, they must have the means for carrying on this movement and bringing it to a successful close. Therefore, comrades, much depends upon you, for, says the Finnish preverb, "Mighty is the hand of the people."

We recommend that all organizations and individuals who have received our subscription lists contribute to our cause and help us in securing funds for the work of freedom; or, voluntary gifts may be sent direct by postal money-order or check to Mrs.

or, voluntary gifts may be sent direct don; or, total money-order or check to Mrs. Haunah Lehtinen, 729 Forty-third street, Brooklys, N. Y.

The appeal is signed by the mem bers of the Executive Committee—K. Nissinen, A. Auer, K. Lindström, Hanna Lehtinen, J. K. Luode, J. Walkespaa, A. Vaara, O. Petroman, and F. Vainola.

and F. Vainola.

The existing legislative body (which is now little but a tool of Tsarism, and which never represented the masses of the Finnish people) consists of four chambers—delegates of the nobility, of the clergy, of the bourgeoisie, and of the peasant proprietors The clergy of the established church -Lutheran are violently conservative, and resist with might and main every

effort to enlighten the people.

The bourgeois, or business men, are the most powerful of the four bodies, being the most intelligent, and consist

peing the most intelligent, and consist-ently oppose the workers' demands. The peasants, as land owners, are to a great extent compelled by their class interests to side against the working-

do the work of agriculture.

The first and second houses frankly represent limited classes. In the cas of the other two the same object is attained by a high property qualifica-tion. The majority of the wage-workers and tenants have no vote, while a rich capitalist or landowner

may have as many as 25 votes.

All these classes offer the stronges esistance to the efforts of the common *pposition from the nobility and clergy, *ho know that education would beget the desire for equality.

During the recent strike in Finland as in some other parts of the Empire. the workingmen enforced a strict pro-libition of the sale of alcoholic liquors; and the Finnish Socialists include this in their program for the future, feeling that alcoholism is a great evil to the people from the point of view of leath, of morality, and of economic

Equal rights for men and women i + part of the revolutionary program all wer Russia. In portions of the Baltic Provinces and the Caucasus, where provisional republican governments have already been set up, women par-ticipated equally with men in the elections and many women were chosen to

G. J. HOLYOAKE DEAD.

British radialism has lost one of its most noted figures by the death of George Jacob Holyoake, last Monday. Holyoake was born in 1817. While still the greatest of the Utoplans. Later he basing duty on purely human consi-derations, regardless of religious be-lief or unbelief. He was imprisoned on a charge of Atheism, being the last person to suffer under English law for that "crime." He was prosecuted also for persistent violation of the law taxing newspapers—the tax on knowledge, as it was commonly called—and edge, as it was commonly called—and his conviction virtually caused the re-peal of the law. Later he devoted his energies to the co-operative movement.

PRICES AND PROSPERITY. The London "Economist" says that the average cost of the necessaries of life for December was not only higher than at any time since the general up-ward movement of prices began in 1897, but was the highest since the close of 1882. This is good evidence of prosperity for the men who control the supply of these commodities, but the people who make them and have to buy them might have a different story to tell.

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BREWERIES TO CONSOLIDATE.

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Master Brewers Expect to Effect Great Economies, Which Will Mean Bigger Profits for Them and Less Chance of Employment for Brewery Workers and Drivers."

The promoters of the Brewers' Bon and Securities Company, incorporated at Albany early this week, intend eventually to bring about a consolida tion of all the breweries serving the Greater New York district, says the 'Times" of Jan. 20.

According to one of the brewers who has taken a prominent part in the negotiations, the plan is to form groups capitalized each at \$10,000,000 until al the breweries in the city have been brought under the control of this one

company....
The capitalization of the new com pany will probably be in the neighbor hood of \$50,000,000. The consolidation it is said, would make possible man economies in the manufacture and dis tribution of beer in New York City. companies is in excess of the consump tion. If all the companies were brought under one management it is likely that some of the breweries would be dis-

At present the various breweries in direct, and frequently at long distances from the place at which the beer is made. These long hauls add very con-siderably to the cost of handling the output of the brewertes. Much of this panies brought under one management. It would then be possible to serve each district of the city from the brewery nearest to it, and thus much unneces sary hauling could be avoided.

That this plan is a good one for the capitalists in the brewing business anyone can see. It ought to be equally evident that, while capitalism continues, the consummation of such a plan will be a bad thing for the workingmen of the brewing trade, "Econo my" for the capitalist means reduction of labor cost; in this case it means the will be a bad thing for the working for the capitalist means reduction of labor cost; in this case it means the the employment at the others of a number of additional men smaller than the number thrown out in the places losed; also a big reduction in the force of beer-wagon drivers. It is all part rote for capitalism, they must expec to bear the ever increasing burden of trustification. But the brewery workers hardly deserve this burden for the larger part of them cast their vote straight for the party of their class,

IN CINCINNATI, TOO.

Dow Jones & Co., in their Wall Street bulletin of Jan. 20, say: sistent rumors are in circulation that there will be a consolidation of all the breweries in Cincinnati."

TOILERS, AWAKE!

Tollers, awake! for day dawns in the East! Greed's darksome night is stealing from the world;

Oppression flees gyved slaves will be re-And tott'ring thrones to earth will soon

Peace, like an angel, smiles thru mists of

Hope, like a flow'r, upsprings thru weeds Love, with her sweet voice, sings a gladsome strain; And winds that whisper "Freedom

softly blow. Long, long you've tossed, with aching limb

and cold. And sighed, and sobbed like men to

Want, like a wolf, for ever in the fold-Hark! hark! that cry!-a mangled infant screams!
But lo! at last, a light leaps to the sky:—

Anon, the mists of Ignorance will fly,

And Health's bright blooms will scent Rich revellers have feasted thru the night-

Have drained the wine-cup alm The dance is done, and, all a-quake with fright.

The dancers loathe to jeave their revel But Equity's bright sun ere long will rise,
And cheer each soni that trends this rolling globe:—
The good; the bad; the foelish and the

Or clothed in rustic weeds or purple robe Awake, then, workers; from your slumbers deep.
Shake off the yoke that binds you to the

Arise!-No more like trembling cowards

slav'ry bound! Emblason "Justice" on the flag of "Truth"

"Let "Freedom" be your aim (a grand idealf); Then, forth to win-not charity, forsooth!-

But all the joys that righteousn

-Redman Mitchell, in Labour Leader

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES

WHERE THE SHOE PIRCHES.

The "Machinists' Journal" writes: The Tsar's subjects have stopped calling him "Little Father" and substituted "Little Fool," which reminds one of a story told about a Berlin policeman who heard a man in an eating house remark: "The Emperor is a damned fool." He afrested the speaker. The man said he did not refer to the German Emperor, but to another European monarch. The officer was unconvinced. "That will not do," he said. "We all how there is no Emperor who is a damned fool except our Kalser."

FOR THE PARTY.

Progressive Stage Production on Feb. 5.

Proceeds of Performance on That Date to Go to Local New York-"The Scab" to be Given Again.

The Progressive Stage Society will give a performance for the benefit of Local New York, Socialist Party, on Monday evening, Feb. 4, at the Berke-ley Lyceum Theatre, 19 W. Forty-

ourth street.
The plays to be given are "The Es cape," by Villiers de l'Isle Adam; "The Scab," by Elsa Barker; and two scenes from Henrik Ibsen's "Peer Gynt." Tickets are fifty cents for all seats and can be had at the office of The

Worker or the office of the Socialist Party at 64 E. Fourth street. Tickets have also been distributed among all the assembly district organizations of the party and it is the duty of the comrades to see that none remain un-sold. Every district should take at least ten tickets as this is very little to give for a dramatic representation of the conditions that the speakers of our party are trying to portray. It this performance it made the success it should be, the Progressive Stage will continue to give one of its perform-ances each month for the benefit of the party.

The Progressive Stage has now aroused interest in the unions also, and the Associated Bullding Trades has taken all the tickets for the perform ance on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. which will be for its benefit. The first performance this month for the members of the society, their friends and the general public, will be given on

Saturday evening, Feb. 3. A business meeting of the society will be held on Sunday evening, Jan. 28, at its headquarters, 244 W. Forty-third street; and a meeting to discuss the plays produced will be held on Sunday evening, Feb. 11.

"DAILY CALL" FAIR.

The Daily Call Committee elected by the Socialist Party of Kings County s making arrangements and hustling or prizes for the grand fair and festi lyn Labor Lyceum. This committee is an active body and has no use for in-active members. It therefore decided to suspend any member of the committee who falls to attend three suc ganized a sewing-circle at the house of Mrs. Fraser, and from now on will prepare enough useful articles for two arge booths. The Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society will take entire charge of a refreshment booth. Other booths of a refreshment booth. Other booths are being arranged. The committee is now sending appeals to the Assembly District branches for volunteer dele-gates to assist in the various details, such as collection of prizes, visiting unions, etc. The Call Committee meets very Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wille meeting of Jan. 30, there will be a large attendance from every branch

DERELICTS OF CAPITALISM.

Everybody works but father.
And he sits around all day,
Feet propped up to the fire,
Smoking his pipe of clay.
Mother takes in washing,
So does Sister Ann,
Feet had works at our house
Feet had works at our house

To a tune that lingers in the memory, so uns a vandeville ballad that has a passing copularity. We laugh as we hear it. We augh at the picture the words conjure. It

a good joke on the old man. But did it ever occur to you that there is But did it ever occur to you that there is sadness in the lines, that there are reasons why the support of the household no longer rests on father, that his idleness is not voluntary but enforced? There is silver in father's hair, his shoulders may be bowed with the tril he has done, and perhaps there is the esspicion of rheumatism in his walk. He is strong yet, and healthy, and willing to work and where is the man who is no longer young to get a lob? The time was He is strong yet, and healthy, and willing to work(and where is the man who is no longer young to get a job? The time was that not until he was 60 was a man considered too eld to work. But gradually the limit has been reduced to 35 and then to 50, and now the dead line is around 45. A man who holds a position at this age may retain it, but let him he reduced to the necessity of seeking a new job—how cold the world becomes to him, how scant is its courtesy! His fitness may not be questioned, his experience is beyond any doubt, but his white hair, once a badge of honor, is against him, and a younger man gets the place. All that is left for him to do is to sit "feet propped up to the fire, smoking his pipe of clay," while the support of the household devolves upon his wife and children. He would work if he had a chance. He would work if he had a chance. He would care for his loved ones and keep his children longer in the school. But what is he to do when the door of opportunity is closed to him?

The public mind has been polsoned against the old man, against the man who has accumulated years and still must work for his hread. It is a cruel prejudice—cold-blooded, heartless, mercenary and wrong. The young man may think it increases his chances to have the old man out of the way of his promotion. But will not the limitation apply to him also, in time, and will not the effect be to make him a dereliet when he should be at his best, and to make

when he should be at his best, and to make laborers of his children when they should

laborers of his children when they should be still at school?

Smile at the ballad if you will and in the pride of your youth and strength laugh at the old man as he "amokes his pipe of clay," but let the smile be of tenderness, the laugh be not of contempt. Think of the humilation that must gnaw at the old man's heart, of the sorrow in his soul that he is no longer the bread winner, and merely because he is old. There used to be glory in gray hairs and strength in the years of experience, and why should there

THE KRIGHTS AND THE KING.

The knights rode up with gifts for the King And one was a golden Word.

And he girt the sword at his side; But he flung at his feet the golden And trampled it in his pride.

The armor is pierced with many ar

not the Word name.
To vangulah and to reign.
—William Wat

MORRIS HILLOUIT'S SPEECH AT

-BLOODY SUNDAY DEMONSTRATION

tory of every great emancipatory movement presents one momenteus episode which marks the transition from posular agrication to overt revolu-tion, the turning point of the more-ment. The outbreak of the great French revolution was thus signalled

by the storming of the Bastile, our war for Independence was announced by the musket shots of Bunker Hill, and our Civil War was precipitated by the The great revolution in Russia was

on the twenty-second day of January, 1905, the workingmen of St. Petersburg assembled to petition their

nent. They were ill clad, ill ed, and suffering. They were ex-ploited, oppressed, and abused beyond human endurance, and their petition to the Tsar was a cry of despair, a prayer for help. As yet the Russian pe faith in their government, as yet the Russian government had an opportunity to reconcile the people.

The government did not seize its opportunity. With the savagery charac-

teristic of the autocratic ful appeal of his subjects with brutal, cowardly murder. The unarmed and trusting petitioners, men, women and children, were indiscriminately and ruthlessly shot down and slaughtered

The Russian government challenged the Russian people to combat, and the people took up the challenge with the grim determination to make it one of ife or death.

Since that moment the vast Russian Empire has been convulsed from one end to the other with the never ceasing

One stupendous labor strike fol-lowed the other. Armed risings oc-curred in the principal cities of the Empire. Finland reconquered its ntonomy - Poland sthe Rultic Proopen insurrection. The army and navy re mutinous. The most servile and hated tools of autocracy were executed amid the applause of the people, and the Tsar himself is virtually a pris-oner, while the revolution marches on relentlessly and irresistibly.

Just now the movement has received temporary set-back, and the reactionaries of all countries triumphantly proclaim the crushing of the Itussian

In vain is their triumph. The Rus. sian revolution is not dead. It is alive and throbbing in the hearts of the millions of Russian peasants who have heretofore been the mere beasts of burden for the profligate and de-generate noblity of their country; it is alive and throbbing in the hearts of the millions of Jews, Poles, Germans. Letts, and other nationalities who for centuries have been offenged by brutali of Russia's workingmen who for genrations have been exploited and enand emotion has been relentlessly crushed by the savage were captured and killed, but Russia is dom! still full of heroes ready to give their Do life blood for the cause of freedom and slavery! brotherhood. More risings will follow, more battles will be fought, more de-feats will be suffered, but in the end

Workingmen, Comrades:—The his-gery of every great emancipatory povement presents one momentum pisode which marks the transition by the enthusiastic mass of the people The Russian revolution will terminate only with the fall of the degrading

autocratic regime and the establishment of a free, democratic republic.

Some of our wise philosophers axpress the fear that the Russian people may not be prepared for the enjoyment of political liberties. Let them rest easy.

The Russian workingman who stakes his freedom, aye, his very life, in the struggle for liberty, is better fitted to be a free citizen of a free common-wealth than are many American work-ingmen who, for a mess of pottage, an-nually sell their civic birthright to the es of their class.

There are moments in the life of the individual, moments of terrible trial and experience which make the perso age in one hour, and suddenly turn tender boys and girls into ripe mer and women. There are such moment in the lives of nations, and Russia ha just lived thru such a historica ent. The memorable Bloody Sur day and the events of the year follow ing it have done more to educate th people of Russia to civic consciousnes than decades of normal developmen could have effected. The people of Russia and above all the Russian pro letariat, so recently the submissive slaves of Asiatic despotism, are to-day the foremost champions of political liberty and economic equality, and by their noble example they inspire the liberty-loving citizens of the entire civilzed world.

This is the great historical sig-

mificance of Bloody Sunday; this is why we, in common the Socialists of all other countries of the world, comnemorate the first anniversary of that

nemorable day.

We are not assembled here for the sole purpose of remembering the vic tims of the outrages of January 22.

With the Roman poet we exclaim: "Vivos voco. Mortuos plango. Ful-gura frango." We mourn the thou-sands of the best and noblest sons of Russia brutally slaughtered by the hangman on the throne of the Romaoffs: we send greetings and cheer to the legions of living fighting soldiers in the great struggle for Russian freedom, and we call upon all tyrants, oppres-sors and exploiters of mankind to take a warning example from the events in Russia. The people endure exploitation and oppression long and patiently, but they do not endure them forever When the measure of their suffering is full, their pent-up wrath bursts forth like a powerful torrent destroy ing all artificial dams and irresistibly carrying everything before it. The meek and submissive sufferer becomes a raging giant, an avenging, demon, and wee to the powers that have un-chained his fury by their blind brutal-

ity! The people of Russia have arrived at this fateful stage; they have reached ruments, and in the hearts of the limit of their endurance and Rus liberty-loving men and women of all sian autocracy is doomed. May the classes in Russia, whose every thought day of its final collapse be hastened; and may the next numbersary of despotism of Russian autocracy. The republic in Russia firmly established heroes on the barricades of Moscow on the ruins of the blood-stained tsar-

> Down with all forms of tyranny and Long live the revolutionary working

Long live International Socialism!

BRITISH SOCIALISTS' ELECTORAL MANIFESTO.

The following is the electoral mani- j at their command. The very growth festo-what we in the United States should call the national platform, as nearly as we can come to a parallel between the campaign methods of the two countries-of the Social Democratic

Federation of Great Britain: To the People of the United King-

Fellow Citizens:-At this most critical juncture in the history of our country, when everybody can see that we have arrived at a turning point in our political and social development, both the capitalist facti long cajoled you in the interest of the dominant class are doing their utmost

to gull you once more.

Instead of dealing with the cor for the democratization of our out institutions, the leaders of the Liberal and Tory parties call you off at the coming general election on side

We are opposed to Protection as any remedy for existing social mischiefs We are in favor of Home Rule as re lieving us as a nation from the re-sponsibility of continuous misgovern-ment and allon domination in Ireland. But under Free Trade as under Pro tection, under self-government as un-der British control, the great questions which affect the well-being of the whole people are left entirely un-

As Social Democrats, we have con As Social Democrats, we have con-tinuously urged upon you for five-and-twenty years, that no thoro improve-ment can be brought about in the gen-eral condition of the people, until the mass of the workers and distributors own the means of making and distrib-uting useful and beautiful things. During the whole of this quarter of a century of our propaganda, the power to create wealth with less labor has increased at a rate entirely unprecedented in human history. Yet the monopoly of capital and of riches has increased to an even greater extent, and the present Prime Minister has truly declared that fully thirteen millions of our people are living constantly on the border-line of starvation. The vast improvements in me-chanical, chemical, and other forces which should be for the advantage of all, are, therefore used calledy for the enrichment of the few. But the time is ripe for the substitution of national

of combination and monophy, the ex-tension of the state departments, with their shameful maintenance of the sweating system in the lower grades, renders the transformation easy from lass ownership to democratic popula

Meanwhile, however, matters are go ing from bad to worse. Whilst press-ing on steadily, therefore, to our ulti-mate goal of a Co-operative Common wealth, we British Social Democrat have formulated a series of palliatives of the existing capitalist unarchy. Three of these we regard of special and immediate practical importance in

L-STATE MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN

Recent official reports concerning England and Scotland have exposed a terrible state of things in regard to physical deterioration, alike of children and adults, and this sad decline, whi cuts at the very root of our strength as a nation, is directly traced, in the majority of cases, to neglect, underfeeding, and insufficient clothing an childhood. It has at last been recognised in Britain, after many years of a long and bitter struggle, that the education of the children of the people must be made gratuitous and compulsory, in the interest and at the expense of the community at large. It has now sory, in the interest and af the expense of the community at large. It has now sto be further admitted that the maintenance of children during the whole of their school life is still more decessary, in order to enable them to take full advantage of the free education provided, and to grow up strong and capable citizens; the cost of such maintenance, as well as of the education, being charged not on the rates but on the national funds. Bate maintenance of children is the most valunance of children is the most valu able stepping-stone to social re-organi-IL-ORGANIZATION OF THE LA

BOR OF THE UNEMPLOYED. This is a matter of increasing mo

ment, and the proposals which we have advocated for more than twenty years still hold the field. Unfortunately, not only have the numbers of men and women thrown out of work ately, not only have the numbers of min and women thrown out of work by no fault of their own, in periods of trade depression, considerably increased, but there are now many unemployed even during good times. Such fearful anarchy as that industricts and deserving folk who have been producing wealth all their lives for others should be turned out to starve or to drift into the pauper work, hereat because of the very excess of walth i when they have created by that also, calls for have created by that also, calls for hamediate remety by the state. Charity is worse than useless: it breeds arrogance on the one side and servility on the other, besides often bringing in men and women to compete on starvation wages with those already in employment on better terms. Emigration has proved wholly futile. The Poor Law as now administered is manifestly both harmful and cruel. There remains only the Socialist plan, namely, to organize the unemployed co-operatively on the land as ployed co-operatively on the land as well as in the factories and workshops and on buildings and afforestation, so that their labor and products may not again be thrown upon the market, and a wholesome subsistence may be en-sured for all in return for reasonable III.-PENSIONS FOR THE AGED

AND INCAPACITATED, IN-STEAD OF WORKHOUSE PAU-PERIZATION, WHICH PRO-CEEDS UPON THE ASSUMP-TION THAT POVERTY IS A CRIME. There are other great changes such

as nationalization and socialization of railways, coal mines, trusts, combines, etc., which could be inaugurated before the era of complete reconstruction. But every step forward that we take is so taken in order to strengthen the forces of social progress so as to be the better prepared for the approaching complete transformation, national and international, to universal co-operation and world-wide Socialism. It is high time the British should cease to lag behind other nationalities and should go forward side by side with their fellows to the conquest of the future for the workers of the world. We appeal to wherever possible for the Socialist can didate, and to take care that at least steadily to the front at all political meetings during the coming General

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 3.

place of that of Chas. W. Hewitt of Evansville, Ind., who was last heard from at Beechy Head, Crofton Road, Auckland, New Zealand. Information as to his whereabouts is desired by Russell W. Wyttenbach, 828 W. Indiana street, Evansville, Ind. =
In Bridgeport; Conn., the locals of

our party and the S. L. P., with the Polish and Italian societies, held a Polish and Italian societies, held a Bloody Sunday meeting. Patrick J. Cooney presided and Algernon Lee and James Connolly spoke. About \$40 was collected.

A well attended meeting was held Bloody Sunday.

A successful Bloody Sunday meeting was held in Wilmington, Del.

Local Washington, D. C., observed

Bloody Sunday with a parade and a meeting with a wildly enthusiastic au-

dience of 800. Baltimore's Bloody Sunday meeting was a great success. Jacob Paulsen, Dr. M. orshet, W. A. Toole, C. H. Taylor, and Mark Jackson spoke. \$50 was collected. Socialist le are given every Sunday evening in I. O. M. Hall, 630 W. Baltimore street.

All comers are welcome. New York State.

George R. Kirkpatrick has the fol lowing dates to fill: Jan. 25, Utica; Jan. 26, Johnstown; Jan. 27, Gloversville; Jan. 28, Schenectady; Jan. 31, Yonkers Sol. Fieldman spoke in Ithaca on Jan. 21 at a Bloody Sunday meeting and in Corning on Monday at a similar meeting. Comrade Arland of Corning says that the meeting was the greatest ever and that Fieldman did great rork. A moving-picture machine was

Comrade Fieldman's dates for the next week are; Jan. 25, Olean; Jan. 27, Jamestown, Jan. 28, 29, Dunkirk; Jun. 30, 31, Brocton; Feb. 1. E. Aurora.

At the semi-annual business meeting cers were elected: Organizer, Rober A. Gibbs, 40 State street; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mabel Kennon; Treas urer, William Erbacker; Financial Sec retary H E Steiner 48 Ontario street Literature Agent, Henry Renckert, 3

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick addressed a crowded house at the Labor Lyceum of Rochester last Sunday. He held his audience spell-bound for an hour and forty minutes and at the close the consensus of opinion was that his address was one of the best ever listened to at the Labor Lyceum. In the ever ing Clinton Hall was crowded to hea ddresses by Comrades Harris, Lippelt and Kirkpatrick to commer

On Feb. 6 John Graham Brooks author of "The Social Unrest," will speak at the Rochester University gymnasium. The regular price of ad mission is fifty cents, but the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. which is bringing him here, has given our organization the privilege of ach. The Organizer, Comrade Gibbs has a few of these tickets left which there will doubtless be interesting

At Ithaca last Sunday, Sol. Fieldman addressed a large audience on The Russian Resolution. He made a deep impression, writes Comrade Kennedy, and the movement in Ithaca will get great benefit. About \$15 was col-

At the meeting held at Redmen's Hall, in Schenectady, on the anniver-sary of Russia's Bloody Sunday, an ributed the surprising sum of \$105 in ald of the Russian revolution. And they knew what they were giving it for, too, for the speaker of the even-ing, Courtenay Lemon, said in appeal-ing for the collection: "As you go down into your pockets, what you will take out and jut in the collection box will not really be pennies and nickels and dimes, but bullets. The rulers of Russia have chosen the weapons of steel and lead and we propose to show them what can be done for human liberty with these weapons. What manis there here who would not give a dollar for a shot at the Tear? Every penny you put fall the box is a bullet, a bullet against Tearism and for human freedom. And who can tell but what the bullet year yourself put is the box to-night may finally find its home in the

Grand Masquerade and Civic Ball PROSPECT HALL, Prospect Ave., near 5th Ave. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 8 P. M. Dances will be interspersed with the following talent:

Sketch "Out of Society," by George J. Shea and company; German Socialist Liedertafel of South Brooklyn; Cornet Solo by Edward Mollander; Finnish Country Dances by Entire Finnish Branch in National Costume; Young People's Quartette and Chorus. Music by Schnefer's Orchestra comprising 15 pieces. ADMISSION, including Hat-check, 25 CENTS.

The largest and finest Hall in Brooklyn.

Under the auspices of the SOCIALIST PARTY SOUTH BROOKLYS DIVISION,

heart of the autocrat of Russia! Now. roll in the shot and shell and thus have the satisfaction of taking a shot at the Tsar and his class and all that he

The Jamestown comrades were pleased with Geo. R. Kirkpatrick's lee ture there. E. J. Squiers writes: "Comrade Kirkpatrick is a forceful speaker and makes every feature of his sub-ject very plain. We have not listened to a more logical and clear description of Socialism for a long time."

New York City.

The General Committee will Saturday, Jan. 27, at 206 E. Eightysixth street. Election of officers will take place, Several important festivals will take place that evening, but delegates should not allow them to interfere with their duty to the party; they can attend the G. C. and still have time to go to their festivals.

A vast audience filled Grand Central Palace at Jack London's lecture under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Soclalist Society, and enthusiastically apwhich J. G. Phelps Stokes, who presided, thought it necessary to make a reliminary apology for. The lecture at the West Side Head-

quarters on Jan. 28 will be by Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser, on The Class Struggle.

The Verein für Volkshildung will meet Sunday evening at 64 E. Fourth street and Wilhelm Gundlach will lecture on the question, Begraben oder Vorbrennen? "An excellent musical and literary program will be rendered with the assistance of Sattler's orchestra of Henry and Charles Sattler, and Mrs. C. Laikauf. At the meeting of Feb. 4, Marat Merten will speak in English on the French Revolution and Peter Grund in German on Philosophische Betrachtungen über das Lachen.

The Bronx Agitation Committee is giving a series of very attractive free unday evening lectures at Metropolis Theatre Hall, corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue. Sunday evening, Jan. 28, Dr. S. Berlin speaks on Socialism and Art.

Lee will deliver two lec Algernor ures on Karl Marx's Theory plus Value at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinon street, on Sunday mornings, Jan. Gaylord Wilshire will lecture on Hearst and Socialism at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. Que Hundred

and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday even

ing, Jan. 28. Elizabeth G. Flynn

lecture at the same place on Wednes-day evening, Jan: 31, on What Socialism Will Do For Woman At the meeting addressed by Courtenny Lemon at the Labor Lyceum in Stapleton, Staten Island, in commemoration of Russia's Bloody Sunday there was a better attendance t is usual in that locality and audience listened attentively to the speaker's historical analysis of complicated situation in Russia, and

responded satisfactorily to his appeal

for a collection to aid the revoluti The 8th A. D. will meet bereafter in the rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 237 E. Broadway, the first and third Thursdays of the month. District Organizer Rosenfeld was instructed to make arrangements for a secure the largest available hall on the East Side. The question of party or-ganization in the lower East Side was taken up, and the delegates to the First Agitation District Committee instructed to recommend to that body that it should call a conference of those in sympathy with the party, to discuss ways and means to strengthen

the party organication. At the last meeting of the 28th A. D. referendum vote for National Committeemein was laid over until the next meeting on Feb. 1. The junior rs of the district a club in hopes of thus being able to draw more young men into the district. Their meetings are held every Monday night at 206 E. Eighty-sivth street Comrades should urge their sons to

mittee makes the following report of the work during the year 1905. During the winter and spring months a number of agitation meetings were held nearly all of which were made success ful by sending out circulars to the en-rolled Socialist votes. A special meet-ing for Robert Saltiel, the German Organizer, was held on May 16 in Arling-ton Hall. During the campaign from June 1 to Nov. 6, 59 open air meetings were held; at 3 of which, in the 6th and 10th A. D., \$65.19 worth of liters and 10th A. D., \$65.19 worth of litera-ture was disposed of, which was an average of \$1.97 per meeting; at 26 in the 14th A. D. \$68.74 was taken in on literature or an average of \$2.64 per meeting. At one meeting in the 14th A. D., on Tenth street and Second avenue, \$6.01 worth of literature was districts were well attended altho no sufficiently advertised. In addition to these, truck meetings were held during the last week of the campaign. The house agitation was arranged more systematically than in the campaign whom we invited to special meetings for the purpose of appointing captains. Out of 74 election districts 45 were organized. For the agitation in the remaining 29 districts we were compelled to engage unemployed comrades. The Italian section of the 6th A. D., compressing about the election districts. The station section of the 6th A. D., comprising about ten election districts, a field where formerly only a very little work was done, was covered for the first time during the last campaign, and althe we did not make any gain in the vote cast, we are sure that our work will bear fruit in the near future. More then 75 000 lesses words before Toure.

More than 75,000 leaflets, English, Ger man, Jewish and Italian, were distrib-uted among the voters. A special leaf-lea, dealing with the Tammany Hell leader of the 14th A. D., who was Com-

missioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, were issued in English, German and Jewish. Good propa-ganda for The Worker was made in the 10th A. D., where 6,000 copies were handed personally to registered voters. For the benefit of organizations which made donations, the following financia report is given:

Donations from Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Branch 152, (monthly donation and campaign fund) \$55; Carpenters and Joine's Local 407, \$25; Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers Union No. 19, \$15; Butcher Union No. 174, \$13; Cremation Society Branch I, \$10; Hat and Cap Makers Local No. 1, \$10; Bakery and Confectionary Workers Local No. 1, \$7; Hat and Cap Makers Local No. 3, \$5; Pie Bakers Union No. 112, \$5; Verein für Volkabildung. \$5; Cigar Makers Union No. 90, District No. 2, \$2; W. S. & D. B. F. Br. No. 1, \$2; 6th and 10th A. D., \$5; 14th A. D., \$50; Henry L. Slobodin, \$10; Frank H. Brummer, \$5; Dr. Maxim Romm, \$5; Max Schwartz, \$5; Dr. Ortman, \$3; Dr. John J. Mintz, \$2; party member, 14th A. D., \$2; Dr. Guttman, \$2; Chas. Roe. dei, \$1; sympathizer at street meeting, \$1; Fritz Lanz, \$1; U. Solomou, 50c.

Total donations, \$226.50: income on

literature: 24 yearly and 71 half yearly

subscription cards for The Worker, \$29.75; 5,577 single copies The Worker, \$55.77; 234 single copies "Volks-zeitung," \$2.34; 1.866 books and pamphlets, \$69.68; The Worker cards sold by F. Lanz, \$2.25; total, \$159.79; collections: Arlington Hall, May-16, \$5.79; Progress Assembly Rooms, Sept. 21. \$8.25; Arlington Hall, Oct. 4, \$10.30. Other income: for tickets, lecture Dec 18, 1904, from Hat and Cap Makers Union No. 17, \$2.50; Social Democratic Women's Society Br. 3, 50c : halance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1905, \$18.74; total income, \$432.37. Expenditures: The Worker cards, single copies, books, pamphlets, including leaflets for free distribution, \$133.77; rent for halls, \$65; handbills, \$35; sign, \$4; other expenses for hall meetings, \$5.15; ex-penses of speaker for organizations, \$6; carrying out literature, \$17; enve lopes, \$12.74; circulars to captains \$7.50; Postage on same, \$10.80; 15 Registry lists, 75c.; signs for truck meetings, \$24; hiring two trucks, \$35; other expenses for truck meetings, \$2.05; printing, \$23.50; banners for street cormer platforms, \$9.75; special notices, "Volkszeitung." \$3.30; postage, \$6.10; committee expenses, \$26.08, Balance on hand, Dec. 30, \$4.88; literature on hand amounting to \$5; liabilities: The Cooperative Press \$18. All these organizations which donated to our fund last year are requested to elect two dele-gates at once. During the winter and spring months the meetings of the committee are held every second Wadnesday in the month at the Labor Lycoun. 64 E. Fourth street. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 14 and we hope that a large number of new organizations will be rep-resented so that we may begin the work for the coming campaign. Address correspondence to Edward Meyer, Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street.

BROOKLYN.

As the ball of the South Brooklyn Division takes place on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at Prospect Hall, there will be no lecture that evening.

The masquerade and civic ball of the South Brooklyn Division will be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, at Prospect Hall, Prospect near Fifth avenue. The committee has worked very hard for many weeks in getting together a host of talent to furnish entertainment between the dances. Schaefer's orchestra of fifteen will furnish the music. A theatrical sketch will be put-on by the Morristainment will be opened by the district Ladantafal The Young with the Marseillaise and an appropriate tableau. This is the first cuter-Brooklyn in two years, and the proceeds are to be used for the campaign of 1906, so everyone interested in spreading Socialism should come and bring as many friends as possible. Subcommittees and other comrades who can assist are to meet with the com-

mittee of arrangements on Monday evening, Jan. 29, at Concordia Hall, The Revolutionary Movement in Russia will be the subject of Morris Hillquit's lecture next Sunday evening, Jan. 28, at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway. Comrade Hillquit's intimate knowledge of his subject as-sures an interesting lecture. The folsures an interesting lecture. The fol-lowing Sunday Nathan A. Cole of New

Jersey will speak. Alexander Rosen will lecture on Education Under Socialism on Sunday evening, Jan. 28, at 315 Washington street. Next week Geo. R. Kirkpatrick

on The Logic of Liberty. tended public debate in the Auditorium of the New York West Side Y. M. C. A. on the question Resolved, That We favor the Principle of the Open Shop, which was won by the negative. The affirmative team will present their side of the question Saturday evening, Jan. 27, in debate with the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. at 205 Fulton Brooklyn. A lively encounter for and the public is invited.

WARNING TO ORGANIZED LABOR. The American Federation of Labor

Denver Trades and Labor Assembly against one P. H. Scullin, representing against one P. H. Scullin, representing or claiming to represent the National Peace Association, and posing as an advocate of arbitration in labor dipputes, who, it is said, has been attracting money from the Chinese in this country on a presense of getting this characteristic opposition to Chinese about labor.