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VOL. XV.-NO. 46.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Quiet Now, but New Crisis Approaching.

Marshals of Robility and Zemstve Officials Tell Tear a Great Peasan Rising is Impending—Arms and Sombs Found in Many Cities-After Promising Free Elections to Duma,

Government Arrests 200 Electors. Just now Russis is comparatively quiet. But there is every sign of a new crisis now at hand. To keep our readers in touch with affairs there, where the greatest battle of freedom where the greatest battle of freedom in all history is being fought, we here extract the most important passages from the cable dispatches of the week—partly from the "Times" specials, which are generally very fair on this subject, partly from the reports of the Associated Press, which is known to be subsidized by the Tsar's government:

Yladivestek Mutiny Successful.

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 80,-The fun eral of 32 mutineers who were killed by machine guns near the Command-ant's house on Jan. 23 was held with full military honors yesterday. Two immense processions, including thous-ands of soldiers, sailors, and civilians, carrying red fings and singing revolu-tionary songs, and headed by regi-mental bands, escetted the dead to

In addition to those killed, over 400 were wounded. The machine guns were operated by officers. The fight ing lasted two days between the Cossacks and the mutineers and other re-volutionists. The Cossacks were un-

volutionists. The Cossacks were unable to held their own.

On Jan 26 Gen Mods, who succeeded to cemmand when the Commandant, Gen. Selivanoff, was wounded, agreed to withdraw the Cossacks and release the prisoners. On Jan 27 the revolutionist soldiers issued the following proclamation: "Comrades and citizens:—The city is now guarded by our volunteers, instead of by the Cossacks. Let the fighting cease and order prevail." The city then calmed down.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The news from Viadivostok, showing that the restoration of order was due, not to the crushing of the mutiny, as alleged by the authorities here, but to

leged by the authorities here, but to the virtual defeat of the government forces, once more shows the weakness of the existing regime and gives great satisfaction to the revolutionists here. VIOTORIA, B. C., Feb. 1.—The mall brings reports of a rising at Irkutsk, Siberia. The garrison mutined and fought a desperate hattle with the Cosacks, in which 1,500,lives were lost, before the mutiny was suppressed.

before the mutiny was suppressed. WARSAW, Russian Poland, Feb. 1. Five more alleged revolutionists were shot without trial in the Citadel yes-terday, making sixteen within the last fortnight, fifteen of whom were Jewa.

Bombs and Arms Everywhere. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—The discoveries of bombs, bomb factories, and depots of arms and munitions in all parts of the empire are now such commonplace matters that they hardly obtain I ndividual mention in the papers. The "Novoe Vremya," how-ever, prints half a column of statistics of last week's captures, showing the seizure of bombs in a score of cities seizure of bomes in a score of cittes and the discoveries of regular bomb laboratories, explosives, and bombs at Ekaterinburg, Samara, Riga, Vikutsk, Suvalki, and Ekaterino-slav Terror-ists having in their possession from we to 20 bombs have been arrested at Warsaw, Minsk, Vitebsk, Lodz, Odessa, Gomel, and Tidis. There have been attempts to kill pouce, military, or civil officers at Warsaw, Pinsk, Rigs, Gobel, Tiffis, Minsk, and other discovered here and at Moscow

Landowners' Private Armies

To curb revelutionary outbreaks and enable estate owners to defend their property against peasant uprisings, the Government is distributing the arms captured on the British steamer sunk in the Guif of Bothnia last September, and rifes and revolves captured elsewhere, to "responsible" applicants, and is permitting the organization of armed "estate guards." Starving the Prisoners.

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.—The prisons now hold four times as many prisoners as they were designed to accommodate. Many of the prisoners are boys of from 13 to 15 years. The authorities allow for each prisoner 3½ cents a day for food, which is tantamount to starveite. starvation.

The Gomel Outrages.

AT PETERSRURG Feb. 2-Let et. Fr. Intersporter, Feb. 2.—letters from Gomel declare unantimously that the anti-Jewish outrages in that town were perpetrated with the consistence of the authorities. The Consistence and dragoons set the example of aron and plunder, which the local secdience a promptife followed. hooligans promptly followed.

Tear Lectures Peasants

on "Secred Property Rights." PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.-In view of the profound conviction preothers who are in direct touch with the peasants that the spring will witness a renewal of agrarian disorders through the country, the Emperor has addressed a plain, outspeken mandate to the peasantry, selfing forth that the ris 's of property are sacred and that the aments will be violating his will fif they attempt to enter into peasants will fif they attempt to enter into peasants that with the co-operation of the National Assembly he will institute measures for hear relief.

personally to a deputation from Kursk, and will be sent broadcast in the hope of counteracting the widespread belief among the masses of the peasantry that the Emperer had ordered the distribution of all private lands, and that only the landswapers and local officials only the landowners and local officials were hampering the execution of hi

"Pacifying" Baltic Provinces.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg tell of the iron severity with which the Baitic Provinces are being "pacified." A great number of revolutionists have been shot in the last, two weeks, 58 being executed at Vilna alone. Among tacee shot Vilna were two boys, aged 15 and respectively. They were executed be cause their father killed an officer. Peasants' Revolt Expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.-Princ Prubetskoy states that his colleague attending the recent Congress of Mar shais (a council of the nobility) con curred in predicting a terrible agraria crisis in the spring. It is declared that the peasants will certaintly annex the lands and civil war may result. Princ Trubetskoy has reported to the Tsar that the only hope of averting a catas-trophe lies in the immediate convocation of the Duma.

tion of the Duma.

The sickening tale of oppression, however, continues. Two hundred peasants of Tver, chosen by the villagers to represent them in the primary Electoral Congress, have been

It would be impossible to enumerate the wrongs perpetrated daily thruou the empire by agents of the Govern

Mussulman Congress at St. Petersburg, has now issued a similar interdict against the Jewish Congress.
ST. PETERSBURG; Feb. 6.—The police have obtained the lion's share of the relief fund collected for the suf-

ferers in the recent uprising.

A son of Deputy Rector Berhadsky of Moscow University has been arrested for giving food to starving workmen.

Strikes have recommenced at Ivan ovo-Voznesensk. The workmen de-mand payment for the period of the December strike.

Duma to Be Proregued?

The universal outcry against the de lay in assembling the Duma has ap-parently had some effect. It is ausemi-officially that election will be held on April 7 and that the Duma will assemble on April 28, but the "Slovo" asserts that it will forthwith be prorogued till autumn.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Friedland and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Demo cratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution ary movement:

Möbel-Arbeiter Männerchor, \$10; H. Fair

Möbel-Arbeiter Männerchor, \$10; H. Fair-brook, Portland, Ore., \$1; Local Duluth, Minn., per Dr. M. S. Hirschneid, \$5.50; Lo-cal Boise, Ida., per T. H. Wright, \$5; com-rades of Santa Crus, Cal., per P. Hartman, \$22.00; Hungarian Socialist Club, Br. 4, per A. Weiss, \$6.75; Mr. and, Mrs. E. E. O'Donald, W. Lubee, Me., \$1; commodes of 3d Ward German Br., West Hoboken, N. J., \$14.45; Local Ithaca, N. Y., per Schelts, \$15; Friends of Russian Freedom, Sacramento, Friends of Russian Freedom, Sacramento, Cal., per Miller, \$30; Local Rochester, N. Y., per Erbacher, \$12.50; Gottscherr Soc. Erikson, Port Angeles, Wash., \$1; Kranken Kasse, Br. 1, per Simon, \$3; Local Marion Co., Ind., per Simmendinger, \$4.25; Kranken Kasse, Br. 22, Newark, \$75; do., Br. 24, Harlem, per Ramm, \$50; coll. at mass meeting of 8. P., 8. L. P., and I. W. W., Cincinanti, per Zora, \$85.40; Bobemian Br. 2 and 3, per A. Koehler, \$6; Local Toledo, per Huhn, \$22; coll. by L. Güntner, per Rubinow, \$1.25; coll. in Newark meeting, per Rubinow, \$5.03; transmitted by Rubinow of Newark, the following: R. Wester, \$100.: F. C. Day, \$2; A. Klein, \$17.43. Kern, \$1; Dr. Grom, \$2; T. Laffey, 50c.; Chas. Bony, \$5; Chas. Jacger, 25c.; A. Grom, \$1; formerly acknowledged, \$7,208.52; total to acknowledged, \$7,268.52; total to

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York.

ONE PRINCE SEES THE

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. One German prince, at least, seems to see the signs of the times. In the tag, a few days ago, Prince Ludwig their heir presumptive to the throne expressed himself with astonishing frankness in favor of mankeed suffrage. He congratulated the country on the possession of a system of elec-tion to the Reichstag which satisfied the majority of the population, and ex-pressed his doubt whether other sys-tems, which were in conflict with the tems, which were in conflict with the popular sense of justice, could long be maintained. He was of the opinion that there was bound to be trouble in any country whose elections did not give a faithful reflection of the views of the whole population, and this could be the case only where there was equal, universal, direct, and secret suffrage. In view of the agitation being made by the Social Democrats in various parts of the Empire, and especially in Prussia, Saxony, and Hamburg, for such a system in the election of Landtag members and city councillors, this speech is interesting.

USES OF THE LABOR UNION.

Until we have developed window amongh of extricate ourselves from the carridge nace of social injustice and incommittee in the carridge nace of social injustice and incommittee in the carridge nace solved the problems with which we are now strugglag, the foundations of the union sirreture and its help-ulness must not only be unimpaired, at the very several to a higher degree. The interest of the unique of the committee in the carridge in the

ELECTIONS.

More News of Results at the Polis.

At Least Thirty Candidates of the Labor Representation Committee and Twelve of the Miners' Federation Enter the House-Sixteen Members of L. L. P. and One of S. D. F. Among the Number-Some Results Yet to

The "Labour Leader" of Jan. 26 is at hand, and enables us to give some-what fuller figures of the British elec-

Including the candidates of the Laor Representation Committee, the cottish Werkers' Committee and independent Socialist, Miners', and other trade union candidatures, 79 labor can-didates were in the field. Of these contests 73 had been decided, with the result that 42 were elected and 81 de-Of the 56 L. R. C. and Scottish

Workers' candidates, 30 had been elected, 22 defeated, and 4 results were yet to come. Twelve of the candidates of the

Miners' Federation also were elected. The Independent Labor Party was officially responsible for 10 candidatures (included in the L. R. C. list), of which 7 were successful. Among the candidates promoted by trade unions were another 28 I. L. P. men, of whom 9 had been elected, the results in 6 cases being yet to come. As before reported, a member of the So-cial Democratic Federation, Will Thorne, has been successful.

three-cornered fight for a single seat; 5 had only Conservative opposition; 3 got first place and 5 second place in Matricts having two members each.

These foregoining figures do not in-clude Messrs. Burns. Bell. Steadman. Alden. Cremer, Broadhurst, Rowlands, Ward, Nicholls, and Richardson, who were spoken of for one reason or another, as Labor members, and were included in the list in The Worker last week.

The following L. R. C. victories may be added to those reported in our last

re-elected over Conservative by 5,540 to 3,888. Ry-election of 1902, Labor majority,

Blackfriars (Glasgow): Barnes (engineer and I. L. P. mea) elected with 3,284 votes; Unionist, 2,874; Liberal, 2,058

Unionist, 2,874; Liberal, 2,608.
Gorton: Hodge (steel worker) el. over sitting Con. by 5,506 to 4,841.
Jace: Waish (miner) el. over sitting Con. by 5,506 to 3,410.
Merthyr Tydfill (two seata): Hardle reclected: ran secend, with 10,187 votes; Lib., 13,571 and 7,776.
Newton: Seddon (retail cierk and I. L. P. man) el. over sitting Con. by 6,434 to 5,802.
Sunderland (two seata): Summerbell (I. L. P.) got second place with 13,430 votes; Lib., 18,202; Con., 7,879 and 7,244.
Westhoughton: Wilson (carpenter and

Westhoughton: Wilson (carpenter and L. P. man) el. over sitting Con. by 9,262 Woolwich: Crooks re-el. over Con. by 9,026 to 6,883. Labor maj. at last election,

The following are Labor men not on

Dartford: Rowlands (Lib.-Lab.) el. over sitting Con. by 9, 532 to 6,728. Denbigh District: Clement Edwards (Lib.-Lab., inclined to Socialism) el. over

(Lib.-Lab., inclined to Socialism) el. over sitting Con. by 2,538 to 1,960.
Glamorgan South: Brace (Miners' candidate) el. over sitting Con. by 10,514 to 6,096.
Glower: J. Williams (Miners') el . with 4,841: Lih., 4,622; Con., 1,939.
Middlesex (Tottenham): Perfy Alden (independent, inclined to Socialism) el. over sitting Con. by 9,959 to 7,009.
Northampton North: Nichols (Lib.-Lab.) el. over sitting Con. by 4,580 to 4,195.
Nottingham South: Richardson el. over sitting Con. by 6,584 to 5,514.

Nottingham South: Richarditting Con. by 6,314 to 5,514. cialist leanings) el. with 3,825 to 2,419 for Unionist and 817 for Ind. Un. Warwickshire (Nuneaton): Johnson (Miners') el. over sitting Con. by 7,677 to 5,849.

Results to Be Fellowed Up.

The results are to be followed up promptly by the labor organiza-tions. From the editorial columns of "Justice" of Jan. 27, we take the fol-Almost every Liberal candidate in the

Almost every Liberal candidate in the election, as the result of our persistent agitation, expressed his sympathy with the unemployed and his desire that something should be done on their behalt. We shall soon have an opportunity of seeing what all these professions of sympathy are worth. The London Central Workers' Committee have decided to hold a demonstration just before the opening of Parliament, in order to attnuishe the Gevernment to action and to give a backing to the Labor members who will be prepared to press action and to give a backing to the Labor members who will be prepared to press this question forward in the House of Commons. It is hoped, with the co-operation of the National Right-to-Work Council, to arrange similar and simultaneous demonstrations of the unemployed all over the country. The latter body is also arranging for a demonstration on behalf of the unamployed agitation and fully representative of all the organizations which have taken part in that meavment, to be held in the middle of February in the largest available half in London. If the Government is willing to do anything there will be no lack of salutary pressure from without.

Unemployed on the March. Elsewhere in the same paper we find

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 10, 1906. ployed, state maintenance for school children, and old-age pensions. "Justice" makes another timely and practicable suggestion, to bring the labor forces into action at once on the economic and the political field. It ON POVERTY

For many, many years trade-union congresses and conferences have passed resolu-tions in favor of, at the same time point-ing out the urgent necessity for, an eight-hour day, Now, with the return to Parlia-ment of a number of Labor men, a great agitation ought to be started with this object in view. With a fairly strong Far-liamentary party to voice their demanda,

FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Awakening of Political Labor Movement in Britain Gives Impetus to This Agitation-Manifesto Issued by Women's and Labor Organizations.

The great awakening of the political labor movement in Great Britain has given a powerful impetus to the agita-tion in favor of equal suffrage for men and women. The Socialist candidates of both parties and most of the other labor candidates, as well as definitely pledged to this measure, and ome hope of action in the

The "Labor Leader" prints the following manifesto signed by the Wo-men's Co-operative Guild (20,700 members). Women Textile Workers' Labor entation Committee Manches Labor Council (2,500 members), Women's Liberal Federation (76,000 mem eration (15,000 members), National British Women's Temperance Associa tion (109,800 members), Women's Social and Political Union, Independent Labor Party (20,000 members), North ern Counties Weavers' Amalgamation (100,000 members), Amalgamated Felt Hat Trimmers and Wool Formers' Association, Operative Blenchers, Dyers and Finishers' Association and other women's and labor organizations:

Inwe affect the lives and actions of Women just as much as those of men, and, in a free country, it should be the privilegs and right of every citizen to help in building up a State in which the best interests of all should be considered.

The policy which gives cheap or dear food, which does or does not tax the necession, and the policy which gives cheap or dear the policy which gives cheap or dear the policy which gives cheap or dear the policy which gives the property of the property

saries of life, the law dealing with the admiteration of food, the liquor traffe, the education and protection of children, the care of the old, the land, especially in its relation to housing and the unemployed; the laws regulating the hours and conditions of Industry, and the legal position of the great working-class movements—operation, trade uniquism, and friendly societies; the action of the nation as regards foreign policy—these and other questions of national importance touch the lives of women at every point.

LECTURES ON SOCIALISM.

Party members and sympathizers in New York may be pleased to learn that the Committee appointed by the local to arrange a regular course of lectures on Socialism for this season has at last completed its arrange-ments. The long delay was unavoid-

ments. The long delay was unavoidable; owing to many other party affairs that absorbed both attention and energy of the active members of the Committee.

The lectures are to be held at the West Side headquarters, No. 585 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-eighth street, every Tuesday evening, beginning Feb. 13, at 8.15 sharp. It is the farm purpose of the management not to let the laggards delay the hour set for the opening of the proceedings, but to start the lectures strictly on time. There are to be four lectures on The Economics of Socialism, by Morris Hillquit; three loctures on Public Ownership in City, Stats and Nation, by H. L. Slobodin; two lectures on Education and Immigration, by John Spargo; one lecture on Socialism and Trade Unions, by Ben. Hanford; one lecture on The Government and Labor, by W. J. Ghent; two loctures on Socialism and Public Relief and Workmen's Insurance, by Morris Oppenheimer.

It will be seen from the list of sub-

Public Relief and Workmen's In-surance, by Morris Oppenheimer. It will be seen from the list of sub-jects that while a considerable part of the course is devoted to theoretical subjects, a number of live problems of the present day are also included? Party speakers and party workers will therefore find it to their advantage to

therefore find it to their advantage to attend regularly.

The charge for the whole course is fixed at die dollar, payable either at the beginning of the season or at say time thereafter. This policy was adopted by the Committee with the view to Tacilitate the attendance of those was might not be in a position to pay the charge on entering.

It is hoped that many of our friends and sympathisers will avail themselves of this opportunity. M. Opponheimer has been elected secretary to the Lecture Committee, in charge of the whole course. It is his intention to be on hand in proper season at every lecture and to start the meeting promptly and in regular order. He will be glad to give any further influence that may be desired. His abstract what is is act, to work, crice est, dress is 201 E. Entry-again street.

COAL STRIKE IMPENDING.

Famous English Writer Tells Some Plain Truths.

Rebukes Saubbery Common in "Philanthropic" Circles—Says Sweatshop: Are Worse than Prisons-Justifies the Boycott, but Insists that Nation al Legislation is Recessary to Doal with the Problem

The famous English writer, Mrs. Pearl Craigie, better known by her penname of John Ollver Hobbes, spoke to the Consumer's League in this city a few days ago. She said od things, and we quote parts

Since my arrival in New York I have heen saked various questions about the working girl. She is usually referred to as there were two individual species—the yorking girl and the girl, but for my part I only know one kind, and she is the plain

A Timely Warning

The first warnings of the great revolu-tions of England and France were heard when a certain number of unoccupied peo-ple, whose wealth had been accumulated for them by others, began to complrin that their dignity suffered unless they wasted their time. I have not come to alarm any-body, but do not be blind to the signs of

of infection. But have you never thought of the moral infection of things which come from unhappy and delorous surround

Prisons and Sweatshops.

I heard a very sensitive woman say that when she was in India she was offered a very heautiful rug on particularly advantageous terms. "But where was it made?" she asked. "In the prisons," they told her. She thought how well that rug would look in her house, but she afawyred. "If I had that rug in my house the misery woren in it would kill me."

I have seen women in prisons in England.

themselves than women of the highest moral character fiting certain kinds of glioring and leather work in their own sedgings in the great cities.... Poverty, Not Labor, the Evil.

There is no unhappiness in work itself speak from experience. From the time was 16 until I was 23 I got up at 5 o'clock I was It until I was 23 I got up at 5 o'clock in the merning in order to get in three hours of quiet work before the household was stirring and I used to work often late in the evening. My day still begins at 7 in the morning and I always afrange my even-luge that I may be able to wake in the morning in the proper mood for the day's business.

business.

I have never nice a man or woman who combusined of the work in work. My observation has taught me that work in itself is the main source of human contentment. It is the circumstances which sursound labor which make it detectable.

for a bedroom. That is amusing, but it is at the same time tragic. We say they are not clean, but how many of us would take both if we had to get up at 6 in the morning and drag palls of water up four flights of stairs?

Justifies the Soyoott Every landlord who draws rent from

Every landlerd who draws rent from squalld lodgings, any meu who gets profits or dividends directly or indirectly from men and women living under unsanatary condi-tions, should be borcotted. It should be knewn how much every woman receives in every big establishment, and whether it is enough to enable her to live honorably and decently. If you take the trouble to get such a law passed, you will not have to worry so much about your private pur-chases.

chases.

It is not enough to say that so and so

Me cannot work by such personal means, but what we must do is to endeavor to affect national legislation so that it will be litegal for employers to employ any one except on far and equitable terms. It is not a question of sentiment or of being kind to each other; it ought not to depend on any one sectety or set of individuals; it is a case for the national conscience.

LABOR LAWS UNENFORCED.

Facts.

Old-Party Officials' Belonging to Law-

Breaking Class and Indebted to Law

Breakers for Romination, Ignore

Laws for Protection of Workers-

Law Against Chil t Labor a Doed Lat-

ter Under Tammany Rule in City and

The fifteenth annual meeting of the

Consumer' League of the City of New York was held last week in the Manhattan Theatre. T : report of the President, Mrs. Frederick Nat..an, was

The most important matter to emphasize is the fact that our child-labor laws are not enforced. We work hard to procure beautial legislation, and, after the first few months of enforcement, we allow the laws

months of enforcement, we show the laws to become dead letters. In Hilnels the nutbortities made a brilliant record this year in the enforcement of the 7 p. m. closing hour far children under sixteen. The Consumers' League investigators could not find a single violation in the two weeks before Christmas. This was due to the rigor of the Fan.ory Inspector, who collected in prosecutions fines ranging from \$6, to \$1.480. In New York there are still many sixts.

the Fas. ory Inspector, who collected in prosecutions fines ranging from 66 to 51.450. In New York there are still many starts which are open after 10 p. m. in the holiday scason. The Consumer's League found that they employed children contrary to the law, but the Board of Health does not record a single prosecution for violation of this law for the whole year. A year ago the Consumers' League sent in complaints to the Health Department about certain stores, which were verified by the inspectors. This year violations occurred in the same stores, without any attempt on the part of the authorities to check them. With such a lenient policy, can one wonder that

such a lenient policy, can one wonder that merchants think they can disregard the law with impunity?

Among the complaints ninde by the Con-seniers' League was one referring to the subway newsgirls. When the subway was first opened, young girls were obliged to work for tweive hours a day, without ba-ing allowed time off for luncheon. As a result of the Lesque's activity, the youngest girls were dismissed, and none under

wenty-one is now allowed to work for more

than ten hours a day.

The City League has appointed a committee, of which Miss Alice Lakey is char-

mittee, of which Miss Alice Lakey is char-man, on food investigation, to report facia legarding the adulteration of ood, or its preparation under unsanitary conditions. In New York City alone, during seven weeks regarding the adulteration of food, or its and condemsed.

The National Consumers' League has recently been conducting an inves-

has recently been conducting an investigation into the conditions of food preparation in the tenements of New York. In the maintracture of macaroni and lee cream, nut-picking, easily making and wrapping it has been discovered that the workers often live the small obsergated comments that are

in small, overcrowded rooms that are

far from clean. In one case nine per-sons were found living in three small and filthy rooms. They were picking nuts from the shells, the kernels being

returned to the factory and packed

for the market without being washed or cleaned. In another case the inves-

tigator found a macaroni maker mix-

ing his dough in the same room where his child lay sick with diphtheria, and in still another case found a tubercu-

tactics of condemning the only virtues

which the trade unions possess; in other words, the prostituted pen-pushers will tell us that "public senti-ment" has changed, and that the mas-

ter printers have a cause to complain.

nection with the present situation.

The "Globe," "Herald," "Post,"

The "Globe," "Herald," "Post," "Journal," and "Traveler," since the

beginning of the trouble in New York

for strike-breakers. The exception is Hearst's "American." The Painters Union has been in the habit of adver-

tising meetings in the above paper

At the last meeting a real labor leader

introduced a motion that henceforth Painters' Union would refuse pat

ronage to these papers who had placed their ad alongside the scab ads.

This motion, of course, was opposed by

the Gomperian labor officials, among

which were Democratic Alderman Fred Kneeland, former president of

the Painters Union. The reason which was given was the old trade-autonomy argument, viz.: "that Typo-graphical Union No. 13 should look

after its own business—that it was none of the affairs of Painters Union." This argument did not convince the

membership, however, and they voted to withdraw their patronage from the unfair papers. They finally voted to advertise in the "American." In con-

nection with this issue it can be said that the so-called labor leaders (the

proper name should be labor officials) are in cold storage in their relationship with the "American," and while they

do not come out point-blank and "knock," they are feeling very sore over the recent editorial which gave notice that the Civic Federationlists

would soon be in disrepute with all trade union bodies. Hearst is an

astute business manager and has seen the point that it makes no difference what the efficials think in the matter,

that the membership will not leave of buying the paper on account of a few trade-union officials.

At this time the situation indicates

a long and bitter struggle, with injunc-tions, lawyers, court decisions, and civil attachment for damages.

on the first of January, bave published

There is one other feature which it

lous patient picking nuts.

Among the complaints made by the Con-

Republican Rule in State.

May Be Bigger Than That New York Consumers' Neither "Smashing" No: League Cites Cold of 1902.

Rank and File of the Union Ready for the Conflict, Which New Seems Inevitable-District President Depased -Lower Wages and Higher Prices Are the Rule.

According to present indications, a coal miners' strike on a scale two or three times larger than that of 1902 seems almost inevitable. Durin last three years the miners ms almost inevitable. During the learned much; on the other hand, the "operators" in both anthracite and bituminous fields are more closely united now than then. Instead of affecting part of one state, the new conflict may extend all over the country.

The joint conference of union off

cials and mine owners came to a dead nize the union or the concede the 121 per cont. Increase in wages which was demanded—this increase being, to a great extent, only a restoration of the

cut accepted by the miners since 1902.

It was pointed out that while the miners' wages have gone down under the present agreement, the price of coal has gone up. The general cost of living is higher and the miners demanded a share in the bosses' prosper

manded a snare in the bosses grouper-ity. But argument was of no avail, and the conference separated. Putrick Dolan, president of District 5 of the United Mine Workers, voted with the bosses in the conference. The emper of the rank and file is show by the fact that the district has since formally demanded his resignation

BOSTON PRINTERS.

Employers' Organization Showing the Usual Bad Faith - Attitude of the Press-Entangling Agreements. The book and job printers of Bosto

ere on strike for the eight-hour day. The struggle for the overturow of the The stringgle for the declaration of the Typothetae has begun. It is now a recognized fact that the fight means that either Typographical Union No. 13, or the Boston Typothetae has entered into a finish fight.

tered into a mish agin.

Many lessons are to be learned by
the experiences of the past struggles
when the Typographical Union entered into contracts with the master printers only to find that the contract was only to mostly kept by members of the Typothetae. For instance, the Barta Press, as one of the members of the Typothetae, announced on the morning after their organization had algued the scale, that they would not take back any of their old help unless they threw up their cards. Of course the Typo-graphical Union was held to the letter of their contract, which was signed by International President Lynch and the Executive Board on March 10, 1904. The logic of events has demonstrated that it was a serious error in signing that agreement whereby the union men have been doing the scab work New York houses since Jan. 1. The result if the last scale had not been signed would have been a loss of two or three hundred in membership; but advantages would have been gained by retaining only those members who ha fighting qualities. The agreement has caused all the trouble was

as follows: The party of the second part promises and agrees to work for and accept wages at the said scale (\$18) and to make no deand for increase of wages or changes I the hours of employment, OR ANY OTHER DEMAND whatsoever, upon the

This agreement was interpreted to mean that the union could not protest against doing the General Electric Company's work, or the Butterick and several New York magazines, while this work had been declared unfair.

J. Stearnes Cushing of the Norwood Press is the real organizer of the Typothetae and has used Macchiavellian tactics for years past succes fully, and now he comes out withou union. This Company is closely asso-ciated with Berwick & Smith and publishes most of the Macmillan Com-pany's books. At this writing there are about 200 compositors out on strike out of a membership of 1,400, 500 of whom are working in newspaper offices and are not affected by the strike; the remaining 700 are working in offices that have signed the eighthour agreement and in other office where they have gone on the eight-hour basis without signing. Perhaps Boston is better situated to

win the fight than any other city, as two of the largest offices, the Wright & Potter Printing Company, state printers, and the Municipal Printing Plant, have been on the eight-hour basis for two years and consequently increase the number at work, leaving fewer to draw strike benefits.

The lessons of the past show, however, that the essential thing is the overthrow of the Typothetae and that it will never be advantageous to enter into any form of contract with this or-

Two years ago the union spen \$25,000 in fighting this organization, only to be defeated thru failure of International assistance, which compelled the disreputable contract above

quoted.

The fight of the Typothetae has always been for the "closed shop" (a shop closed to union men) and in their inctics they have consistently, as far as possible, followed this method.

At this writing the capitalistic press, with one exception, has been printing articles very favorable to the cause of the strikers, but Socialists know well that, when the critical time arrives, they will pursue their old

"Fa. what's an appetitor."
"The who down to have a little be the down to have a little be the late and the la

THE TRUSTS STILL GROW.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

"Curbing" Stops Their March.

Socialist Matte, "Let the Metion Cwa the Trusts," the Only Practicable One-Railway Companies Control Rural Trelloys-Warring Cop. er Kings Getting Together-And Loa a Farm Product Trust.

A few weeks ago we called at a lor to the fact that the Eric Italiway had got control of an electric line Bing-hampton to Corning, N. Y., as a st p in its plan for a trolley system across the state. The New York Can in in working on the came plan, and has just made another advance. Let week the control of the Roches er Railweek the control of the Roches et away and Light Company was forms. / transferred to the Monawa Vally Company, which is the holding co pos-ction for the New York Central s trolcompany, which is the holding co pos-ation for the New York Central s tro-ley interests. Sixty per cent of the stock of the Mohawk Valley Company is held by the Central and the chr 40 per cent by the Andrews-Vander-bilt syndicate. The Central has now almost completed its projected cas a of electric roads from Albany to Buffalo, all under one control and, of course, so managed as not to compete with each other or with the steam rail

The New York "Times" of Feb. 2 gives credence to the rumors of a c.o.; alliance, if not an actual merger, be-tween the Amalgamated and the United Copper Companies—the former being the so-called Copper Trust, controlled by Standard O.I men, and to latter being the Heinre opposition com-pany. It is said that the Guggen-heims are concerned in the deal.

Attention is called by a stockholders' notice to the existence of a \$17,000,000 corporation known as the American Butter Refining Company, which now proposes to change its mame to the American Farm Products Company and to extend the scope of its operations accordingly. its operations accordingly. The com-pany owns a patent process for the making of butter and controls proper-ties having an annual output of 2,000, 000 pounds of butter. It will now gradually reach out to control the marketing and to a greater or less tent, the production of other fa

FRANK GESSNER DEAD.

One More of the Design Std Suice Acmont Will Bover Bo Fully Appro-Another of the "old gua

Another of the "old guard" has gone. Frank M. Gessner died at his home in Pittsburg on Feb. 1. after an illness of over a year, during four months of which he was confined to the house.

Comrade Gessner was of German family, but was born in the city where he died and where, for the most part, he had spent the ____y-five years of his At an early age he went to work in

trade for many years. Later be be-came an editor, first of a labor paper, afterward of the trade journal of the glass industry; for the last twelve years he edited the "National Glass

In the early 80's Gessner was secretary of L. A. 300, Window Glass Workers, Knights of Labor. He was also the founder and for seevral years edi-tor of the "American Glass Worker,"

He was one of the fighters for So-cialism in America when the comrades were few eggs at the street meeting, the black-list in the shop, and insult and ostrac-ism in social circles were the agitater's common lot. As a speaker and a writer he did great service. His sarcastic wit often put enemies to rout; his grasp of Socialist theory and his wonderfully full and clear knowledge of the social effect of machinery in his own and other trades enabled him to

own and other trades enabled him to carry conviction to open minds. In 1893 Comrade Gessner served for a time as editor of the "People," the predecessor The Worker, and after-ward he edited the "Liberator," a party paper published in Pennsylvania. For several years in the nipaties For several years in the nineties he was State Secretary of the S. L. P. and took part in several state conventions. He actively opposed De Leon's attempt to rule or ruin the party and was a delegate to the national convention at Rochester in 1900, where he stood for unity with the old S. D. P. Since that time he was less active in the party, the still doing it good service on occa-

We quote from a letter written us by Fred Long of Philadelphia:

Gesner was one of earth's noblemen, one of the unknown heroes, whose silence under suffering lead people to form altegether false notions of them. . . His intellectual activity was simply marvellous. . . One of his pleasures was to keep up a correspondency with such young converts to Socialism as he thought worth while. To these he would write long, witty and interesting letters, full of Socialist meat and bubbling ever with eptinism and enthusiasm. "When did you hear from Blank?" I asked him once. "West for some time," he replied; "oh, the vaccination took in that case-comething awful. Read awelled, too. But it's all right. He will never get over it." and then he chuckled . . . The old pleaser deserves the best we can say of him. Gessner was one of earth's noblemen

THE ONILD'S PRAYER UP-TO-DATE Now I wake me up to work;
I pray the Loft I may not shirk.
If I house the partyre the night.
I pray the bard my works all right.
Aften. —Chicago Sectalist

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Beginning

by with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts with not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the work following receipt of money:

As The Worker goes to press on warper, the manufacture of the work of the wo

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

s Socialist Party has passed through general election. Its growing po-dicated by the Increase of its vote



The more the capitalists despise an outrage constitutional government, the more their spokesman pay lip-service to the Constitution.

It seems hardly probable that th government at Washington will be so stupidly deliant of popular feeling as to hand over to the Tsar's agents the alleged revolutionist, Gaidsis, who is now held in the Tombs on a demand for extradition. Still, the Roosevelt Administration is capable of almost anything. No effort should be spared to prevent such action under the disgraceful existing treaty.

"May Operate on United States Senator," was a big headline in the papers a few days ago. It was only removal of the vermiform appendix that was contamplated, tho-not amputation at the neck, which is the only operation that could materially improve the members of the Millionaires

Justice Gildersleeve of the Nev York Supreme Court tells H. H Rogers of the Standard Oil Company that he need not answer questions put by Attorney-General Hadley of Missouri if he does not wish to. We note that it was this same Gildersleeve who issued the injunction against the Typo graphical Union.

"Roosevelt Believes His Fight Won of Rate Bill," say the daily headlines Very well. But what difference will to make to the working people of the country if that bill is passed? Or even if it should be enforced? Not a bit. By big capitalists or by little ones they will be exploited anyhow.

As we expected. Two employees of have been held for trial on account of the fatal wreck on January 19, but the directors and officers of the company who, for profit, maintained what they knew to be dangerous conditions, go scot free. One more reason why we should have Socialist coroners and and trials according to rules of common sense and justice, not with the "sacred rights of property" ever before

In the seven districts where the British Social Democratic Party put candidates in the field this year it bousts an increase in its vote from 10,272 to 27,355 since the last election Not a bad ratio, that. The only o S. D. F. candidate goes lpto the Com mons, its influence will be felt, we may be sure. And another election is con ing-probably much before the maximum time prescribed by the lawwhen it will again be our fanings.

A Washington dispatch says:

"Those interested in promoting labor legislation in Congress admit there is no lope of passing either the Anti-in junction Bill or the Employers' Lia bility Bill, both of which are being bility Bill, both of which are being strongle urged by the unions. One or both measures may pass in the House, but the friends of the labor bills, after canvassing the Senate, are artisfied that neither measure can pass that body, whereat there is disappointment. Petitions from labor organizations do not seem to have the effect on Congress they formerly did. The Anti-Injunction Bill is declared especially distantically to the Senate Committee on Judiciary and will not even be re-

Haven't we petitioned long e lan't at time to elect workingmen to ap-

the House, and elect workingmen to the tenements, of the deadly labor of the Legislature to send workingmen to the judicial bench to uphold the laws that workingmen in the Legislatures and Congress enact? That is what the Socialist Party proposes. What do you think, Mr. Gompers?

The Berlin dispatch of last Friday. reporting that the head of the banking firm of Mendelssehn & Co., has re ceived many threatening letters from Russian revolutionists for loaning funds to the Russian government, "the last being a sentence of death, signed with a skull and cross-bones," is shee poppycock. Our Russian comrades not indulge in this comic-opera business of letters written in blood, pictures of skulls, coffins, and the like. They are too much in earnest for such nonsense. It is possible that Banke Mendelssohn has really received threatening letters; but if the account is true, they undoubtedly came from cranks or blackmailers, not from Russion revolutionists. Certainly a Jew who would lend money to the Tsar at this juncture, with the atrocities of Gomel just repeated by the Tsar's agents, would not deserve much sympathy if he did get taken off. But such as he are not the game our comrades of the Russian movement are looking out for.

ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Within three months The Werker and "Volkszeitung" will have to re nove from the building which they have leased and occupied for so many years. A new skyscraper, we under stand, is to take its place.

This creates a real emergency for our papers. To move a printing office is an expensive business in itself. But, in addition, we wish to take advantage of this occasion to instal a new press in place of the antiquated machin which we have been using. The new press will make possible a long de sired change in the form of the papers and will open the way to several me chanical changes which will greatly ncrease their attractiveness and ac cordingly, their efficiency for Socialis propaganda.

All this will take money-say \$10,000. The press done will cost over \$8,000.

Ten thousand dollars is a lot of noney for a labor organization such a the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association. But a Socialist organization is never appalled by difficulties of that sort.

So far, within about three month past, our German comrades, readers of the "Volkszeitung" and German trad unions and other lapor societies hav raised over \$4,300 for the Press and Moving Fund. They will keep on send ing in their contributions. They will do their share and more, as usual,

English-speaking comrades who wis to make donations to this fund or ganized by the comrades may sen them to Ernst Ramm, 546 E. Eightyninth street, New York City.

But it is not our purpose here, an it is not our intention, if we can avoid the necessity, to appeal to the nor German comrades for donations. Later we shall have something to say to them on another line.

For the present, we address only the omrades and sympathizers of Greate New York and vicinity. For many years it has been cust

mary to hold a festival in the Grand Central Palace on Washington's Birthday for the benefit of The Worker and the "Volkszeitung." Each year from \$400 to \$1,000 has been netted for the benefit of our papers. But this year in view of the special exigency, at least \$1,000 more than usual ought to be cleared. This time there will be two such festivals on Thursday even ing, February 22, one in the Grand Central Palace, New York, and the other in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. They will be enjoyable affairs, with vocal and instrumental music, dramatic and athletic exhibitions, moving pictures, and other attractions, closin in each case with a grand ball, with judges, to conduct such investigations good dance music and, of course, with the opportunity for solid and liquid refreshments "on the side." No one need be afraid that if he induces a friend to come he will be disapppointed. The halls are large. Big crowds can be accommodated. Big crowds

ought to be present at both places. So we take this occasion of remin ing all our non-German renders in New York and neighboring places that on engagement, to have a good time and spend a couple of dollars each for the benefit of the press-and that each of them can bring at least two or three non-Socialists along, giving them an opportunity to learn that Socialists are not a bad sort, after all.

Let us have a big turn-out at Gran Central Palace and at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Let us help on that day, to the end that our papers may ne out from their new home in better form than ever before.

Gorki remarks that "for the bour ecisie, even God exists only as a guardian of property." These be hard words, but not far from the truth. Ohserve how your typical hourgeois gen-tieman can work himself into a fensy of "high morality" ever anything that disturbs business prosperity, but re-mains cool as a cucumber when one speaker of the hidsons conditions in

children in the glass factories and cot ton mills, or of the appalling death rate among workingmen in the steel mills and coal mines and on the railways; these latter he regrets, but he can be very philosophic about themfor profit must be balanced against life. Or, to take quite another illus tration: Observe how easy it is to work up sympathy for a brutish murderer condemned to speedy and painless death, and with what calmness th respectable world reads of a sentence to half a lifetime of imprisonment or a poor devil of a thief. Property is sacred; so much is sure. As to lifeworking folks' lives—that is a doubt ful question.

A "WATERLESS" TRUST.

The Populists and "radical" Dem crats make a great point of the real or alleged over-capitalization of some of the trusts. To "squeeze out the water s the height of their ambition. What will they say to the Interborough Metropolitan Company controlling properties worth hundreds of millions but capitalized at only \$15,000? We quite inderstand why certain capitalists to the over-capitalization resorted to by promoters in certain cases. But we never have been able to see what the question of "watered stock" had to de with the interests of the working people. The Standard Oll Company pays 40 or 50 per cent dividends on a capital of \$100,000,000. Another company with properties no more valuable, may pay 4 or 5 per cent on a capitalization of a billion. To the workers employed by the two companies and making their profits for them it is all the same. It seems to us that this ought to be clear. But the new traction trust in New York City surely makes it evident that over-capitalization is a matter of no importance to those from whom the trust makes its profits. This trust is under-capitalized to a remarkable degree. But its profits will e none the less for that. What counts s the ownership and control of the means of production and transportation, not the number and denomination of the stock certificates by which that ownership is recorded.

The Southwestern Townsite and Colonization Company, incorporated under the laws of Oklahoma, closed a ical last week by which it acquires 175,000 acres- 273 square miles-of land in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico. This little item of business iews is significant as showing both how the ownership of land is being concentrated these days and how caplalists of the United States are getting control of the material resources of our Southern neighbor. It is but one in stance among many. Almost every week comes news of some step in this lirection—the acquisition of large quantities of Mexican land, mines, raijways, or other properties. The fact that the Diaz administration has been an active partner in this process explains the unstinted praise given the Mexican President in the capitalist press of this country, while such men as Castro of Venezuela, who try to oppose the economic conquest of their countries by capitalists of the United States, are maligned in the most shameful fashion.

THAT RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION

"The Tsar Earnest for Reform" and Real Constitution for Russia" are typical headlines appearing in the great American dailies within the last ew days. It is to be feared that many persons will be deceived by such re ports, whose purpose is perfectly evident to anyone familiar with the situa-

It appears that the Russian governlutionary disturbances which culminated in December and which, the put down then, threaten to break out with renewed force in the near future and likewise feeling the necessity for doing something to restore confidence among Western financiers-for the Tsar's treasury is running very lows seriously intending, for the presen at least (how soon it may change its mind no one can tell), to inaugurate such political reforms as will give the wealthy classes an appreciable representation, while leaving the peasant and workingmen in complete subjec tion. Then, when the next great reve lutionary outbreak comes, the govern ment will be able to point to the fact that it has "granted a constitution" and to accuse the revolutionists o factions and unreasonable opposition. The intelligent capitalists of this and other countries, while sincerely hostile to the autocracy, are naturally far from being sincerely friendly to the revolutionary workingmen, even in Russia, and would like nothing better than to be able to give their support tsarism. In anticipation of such a course, the capitalist papers of this country are now trying to fix in the public mind that the Tsar is honestly ticable, so that public sympathy in this country may be turned against the Bussian revolution at the next

prefense, it is necessary only to refer to what we have before said of the

cheme in which the workingmen and the poorer peasants, no matter how numerous, could never get a number of representatives equal to those of the rich landholders and merchants and manufacturers and to call attention to the further fact, shown in the dispatches of January 29, that even this disrepresentative assembly would, than an advisory body. These dispatches say:

"The project places legislative power in the hands of the Duma, the Council of the Empire, and the Emperor, no law being walld without the assent of all three o'A' bill vetoed by the Emperor cannot be reintroduc ed at the same session. The Emperor may pro-rogue the Duma at any time, but elections must be held within four months and the Duma must reassemble within six months after its prorogation."

It is very doubtful if even the Liberal bourgeoisie will be pacified by such a parody of representation as this. As for the oppressed classes, it offers them in effect nothing but a right of petition which, for the matter of that, they had assumed for themselves a year ago, without His Majes ty's gracious permission. Any of then who should be satisfied with such "reforms," even to the extent of postpowing violent action "in order to give the government a chance to show it good faith," as is sometimes urged would prove themselves most gullible fools. The Tsar's government has had long years in which to show its good faith, and has shown nothing but the pasest perfidy and cruelty and rapacity and corruption. Only under stress of fear does it even promise reform, and as soon as that pressure is withdrawn for a few months it throws its pledges to the winds. It is too late for the government at St. Petersburg to purchas lomestic peace at any price but that of 'unconditional surrender." complete abdication in favor of a constituent as sembly elected by universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage, as de-

nanded by the Social Democrats. With rattlesnakes and tigers and sars and such-like enemies of mankind there is no practicable middle course—it is either destroy or be destroyed. The Russian comrades know this, having had the leason written out in great letters of blood for their peru sal, many and many a time. And we must sustain them in the only safe course, that of uncompromising opposition to the whole existing govern ment.

"THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG."

There is a familiar phrase of British constitutional law-"The King can do no wrong"--which, it seems, ought to be imported and revised for use at Washington. But the interpretation as well as the words would need revi ion. Centrary to popular conceptions the English phrase never meant that the monarch was, or was supposed to be, infallible in his moral judgments. The King can do no wrong because, in fact, the King can do nothing at all; his ministers act in his name, and they are quite capable of doing wrong; if they do, they are held responsible; if they do right, courtesy gives their figurehead master credit for it. At Washington it is different. Theodo the First can do things; to doubt it were "majestätsbelekligung" of the grossest sort. But when insurance companies are held up for unlawfu campaign contributions, you are as sured that it was Cortelyon's act alone when queer letters are written from the White House to Colonel Mann, you are to understand that it was Loeb's fault, not the President's; when woman is chucked out of the Execu tive Mansion in a manner that make the Madison Street police turn green with envy and that excites the admiration of expert "Bowery bouncers," you must remember that it was Barnes who did it quite unknown to th President, who sat in the next room innocent and unconscious. The Presi dent can do no wrong, because his priscapegoals when he wants something disgraceful to be done. Also, there is another difference. When the British King's ministers do wrong in his name, they are kicked out of office; when the President does wrong in his private secretaries' names, the private secretaries are promoted, in due time to the Cabinet.

ONLY FOUR YEARS REHIND.

Some four years ago, when the Civic rederation was first formed, The Worker and other Socialist papers raised their voices against it. We de clared that it was a spare set for the feet of Labor, that under the pretens of harmonizing interests that actually not harmonizable its real pur pose was to corrupt the leaders and confuse the rank and file of the labor novement in order to deliver it over to the mercies of the capitalist class.

We were roundly denounced for our "intolerance." our "impracticableness." our "narrowness," our "bigotry," our were accused of wishing to perpetuate war between the classes when peace so our accusers said, could be established by the methods outlined by

urled their anathemes at us any ner of them but we survived it.

the Civic Federation fake are now to be found in the political camp of Mr Hearst-a few of them in comfortable cal berths, more in expectation of

And here comes Mr. Hearst's editor and says:

"All over the country we shall soon be dealing with 'the open shop' idea, that dearest heart's wish of the treacherous, laber-hating Civic Federation. "A few big men, having wheedled

few labor leaders, none too strong minded, into joining them, are now talking of the open shop, of importing Chinese coolies, quite calmly, sai the bese were all open questions. "The workers are tired of seein

their leaders sitting in council managers of scab enterprises. They knowthat the leader who would not meet and treat with the owner of a small scab tailor shop has no business nobnobbing with the owner of a scal cailway system en the [printers'] fight is over

we advise them to scrutinize closely the leaders who have made it a busi ness of late to deal on friendly, 'so ciety' terms with their enemies, thus getting the 'open shop,' scab labor, Chinese coolle idea spread broadcast."

Were the Socialist papers wrong four years ago? If so, Hearst is wrong to-day. Is Hearst right to-day If so. The Worker and the other So cialist papers were right four years ngo, The dilemma has two horns, as per regulation. Choose your born.

We remember that the Hearst pa pers once had a symposium on the subject "How to Stop a Fool from Following?"-the occasion being the fact that the "World" was (or was alleged to be) imitating the "Journal" in

make-up. Now, as for us, we don't wish to stop a fool from following. Indeed. when someone follows us, we conclude that he's not altogether a fool, ever the he has acted like one in the past. Follow, gentlemen, at your case! We intolerant, impracticable, bigoted, sectarian Socialists will still go ahead and blaze the way for you. Follow-for you must! Fate drives you our way even if we cannot lead. Follow-if you must! But if you can do something better than follow, then join the advance guard and help to lead the way. The Socialist Party welcome all who come in good faith and give them all work to do. Follow or help to lead, which you will and can! But toward Socialism you must go, and on the lines foreseen and announced by the Socialist Party of the United States and of the world-or else lose yourselves in the Slough of Despond. like so many fake "labor leaders" that you or we could name.

Comrades, followers, malingerers in the rear-which will you be? Choose And remember who it is that leads and

THE CONSTITUTION.

We observe that a number of the good capitalist dailles are moved to write wildly indignant or tearfully regretful editorials over the reported exclamation of Jack London at a re cent Socialist meeting-"To hell with the Constitution!"

As a matter of fact, London did no say just that. He truly quoted an officer of the Colorado militiaten gaged in putting down a miners strike, having his salary paid by the Mine Owners' Association, and having his acts approved by these same capi talist dailies explicitly and by President Roosevelt tacitly-London cor rectly quoted this officer as saving. "To hell with the Constitution!" when it was pointed out to him that his reatment of strikers was unconstitu tional: And London also intimated that inder certain circumstances—the Con stitution being systematically violated by the capitalists and their political tools and systematically used against wise would at last come to hell with the Constitution!"

And London was quite right. Maybe it would be very naughty for a workingman to say such a thing-not having either a military commission or at bankbook as license. But he is very likely to say it, if his sters give him to act accordingly. The typical workingman is the most sincerely sw-abiding and constitution-worship ping creature imaginable, so long as he can stand it. But even he los lence in time, throws down his idols and declares that "constitutions are made to serve men, not men to serve constitutions."

the facts on which Local Yonker bases its resolutions against the Peo ple's Forum of that city, elsewhere re ported. We wish to state, howe that The Worker often announces that The Worker often announces and sometimes reports public meetings which are not held under Socialist auspices, and that it seems to us wise to do so, for more than one reason. Sometimes Socialists may learn by listening to speakers who are not So-cialists—even Socialists can learn, if And while the subject is up for dis ussion, let us ask London's crtics whether they are prepared to apply to hose two great men of the Abolitio they are wise ones. Again, Socialists may join in the discussion which is permitted at many such meetings, and do good work for the cause by frank but courteous criticism of the lecturer. Finally, it sometimes happens—once in a long while—that there is a meeting ent. William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillip, the same harsh mustion they have meted out to this Socialist. In view of the fact that the Constitution sanctioned chata long while—that there is a meeting organized by persons quite apart from our movement, to whose purpose, how-ever, the principles of our movement require our support. So much by way of explanation. Let it be quite well understood that the announcement of tel slavery and that all criticism of slavery was denounced in those days as an attack on the Constitution, Garrion described that document as "a league with death and a covenant with hell." And when a pro-slavery fanatic understood that the announcement of a meeting in this paper does not imply approval of the views held by the speaker at that meeting, unless such approval is distinctly expressed. once interrupted Phillips in the middl of a speech with the cry, "God bies the Constitution!" that brave champion of liberty just waited for silence and then calmly replied: "God damn the

is constitutional." Anything, mind you AFTER THE PARADE.

as Lincoln did; even to divide a stat

against the will of the majority of its

legal voters, as Lincoln did: even to

ignore writs of the Supreme Court

It is not recorded that John Brown

or Patrick Henry or Samuel Adam

ever said, in so many words, "To uel

with the Constitution!" But they acted

it, without saying it. Were they

lawful and constitutional methods. W

that parchments and traditions

phrases will not and ought not to su

worse for the capitalists and their cor

TWO SERMONS.

last Sunday deserve to be noted. Rabb

Silverman spoke truly and bravely

about child labor, declaring it a form

of slavery that "casts a stigma on our

claims to civilization" and calling on

his hearers to combat both the profit

interest of employers and the short

sighted selfishness of parents who are

accomplices to this crime. In contrast

with his thoughtful and sympathetic

words we must observe the utterance

of Minot J. Savage, a typical bourgeoi

liberal-a trimmer and double-deale

in social as well as in religious ones

tions. He took time by the forelock

and preached against the coal miners

in case they strike for a restoration of

wages. Alleging that they have a

union fund of \$5,000 000 which is

gross exaggeration; but if it were true

it would only mean some \$17 per union

member-he argued that the miners

are really not so very bad off. O

course, he would be glad to see then

get better wages-who wouldn't? If

the mine owners saw their interest in

getting better wages, the Rev. Mr

Savage would be sedstely and decor

ously pleased. But if the "operators

refused, then it would be very wicked

of the mine workers to strike, for then

is "the third party"-the dear, good

old "disinterested public"-who would

suffer. Also, the union interferes

grievously with individual liberty-th

precious liberty of the unorganized in-

dividual to take his choice between

starving quickly in idleness or starv

ing slowly on scab wages, and tyran

nously imposes upon him the rule o

shorter hours and higher pay. In tru

bourgeois fashion, Dr. Savage con

cluded by "waving the bloody shirt"-

predicting a civil war for this same in

dividual liberty as against the wicked

In the Chicago "Socialist" of Feb.

correspondent who asks him to explain

why the press of the Socialist Party is

so friendly to the Gompers unions that are opposed to Socialism and so bit-terly opposed to the I. W. W. that is

attitude of the party, which has de clared itself in favor of unionism but

as refused to commit itself to certain

unions in opposition to others in inter

union fights; and he concedes the right of Socialist papers to hold varying

views, while reserving his own right t

think some of them mistaken. So far, goed. He says some other things with

which we might quarrel, if we wer

capitalism. But we have one question

to ask. We do not ask it of the anony-

nous correspondent; that would be

Debs, because, in his reply, he accepts as correct the statement of alleged fact embodied in the anonymous correspon-

dent's question. The question is this Which Socialist papers (by name) are

friendly to the Gompers unions and

hitterly hostile to the I W W"? We

night also ask whether every union not affiliated with the I. W. W. is

necessarily a "Gompers union." To tae first question, at least, we await

We are not definitely informed of

direct answer.

culous. We ask it of Comrade

looking for a quarrel: but we a

in favor of Socialism." In rep commade Debs quite rightly defin

labor organizations.

Two sermons preached in this city

of the United States, as Linco

wrong?

stitutions.

By E. S. Egerton

When the hosts of the Bloody Sun-day, paraders halted in front of the Cottage in Union Square I left the ranks, and with eyes and ears opened d with the crowd, for the pose of learning, if possible, what im pression the demonstration had made upon any of the non-Socialists present, and will here chronicle so he gracious remarks of some of those who were not in sympathy with us.

We Socialists wish to abide by laws Two prosperous appearing middle and constitutions and amend them by aged men were standing near the truck where Comrade Lewis was spenking. Suddenly one turned to the will suffer much-nay, we have suf other and with-"By God! I can't fered much-in order to avoid the use stand this any longer. Come on. These damned Socialists should be supof violence. But we know enough of history and of human nature to know pressed." The other exclaimedoutrage to permit them to talk as they do. The next thing we know they'll be blowing us to pieces with their infernal bombs." With indignaceed in barring the course of social progress. If the capitalist class, in the tion stamped upon their faces they fullness of time, prevents the due transformation of society by peacefu and constitutional means—so much the

In the doorway of the Everett House a party of about half a dozen each of young men and young women-evi-dently out for a lark-were speaking discreditably of the paraders, especially of the women who were in line One of the young men spoke up, a said: "The militia ought to be cal out and give these Reds a dose of lead as was done in St. Petersburg. That's so," responded his companion in chorus.

As I walked away I heard my nam called and turned to face an acquaint ance who is a Single Taxer. Upon observing my red badge be fairly yelled: "Good God! You surely are not with this accursed mob?" Upon being in Upon being informed that I was not only with one of, the mob he skedaddled. Probably he feared contamination.

Next a well dressed, serious looking old gentleman asked me if I was a Socialist. Receiving an affirmative re-ply, he said: "Well, I don't know anything about Socialism, but I do kn this country is fast going to the devil and if something isn't done soon we'll have Socialism or some other ism, Bloody Sunday included. You people are right in observing this day.

A comrade coming along propo that we adjourn to some place for freshments, which we did. While we vere awaiting the filling of our order dapper young fellow-of the genu lerk - spoke to the dispenser liquids, and said, loud enough to be d: "Put some poison in the They're ruining the country."

With a laugh we left the place and went back to the meeting, where got among a lot of Irish workingmen They were hurling anathemas at the Socialists, and were wondering "why Christ in his mercy didn't strike every one of them dead.

Becoming disgusted, we joined group of comrades, and in language more forcible than elegant I expressed my opinion of the things I had heard Sick at beart, the not discouraged, I soon left for home-a flat, in one ro only of which is there ever a ray of

BLOODY SUNDAY.

Why is the snow with blood so red?
What murderous deed has here done?
What battle here was lost and won By victor and by vanquished?

In fight they fell not who fell here; Slaughtered they were by soldier-ba Slaughtered they were by soldier-ba of their own countrymen, once dear, By their own Emperor's commands.

Hither we working men had come, With wife and child, from near and far, Resolved to be no longer dumb, But thus to speak out to the Taar.

Oppressed, down-trodden, and despoited Slaves drag not heavier chains than v For all that we have striven and tolled We have nor bread nor liberty."

Yea, to bur Emperor we would go. To Fatherkin, the mild and good; He wots not of our grievous woe; We never face to face have stood.

Singing "God Save the Tsar" we went, With joy and hope our fears were blent:
"He will not leave us in the dust." Onward we sped, when sudden, lo,

"Disperse!" a cry rang harsh and bon "Not one foot further shall you go, Back! back! it is your safest course."

"On to the palace of the Tsar; We have sworn an oath, and 'tis allowed They dare not our just passage bar.

The men pushed on; the captain blew His horn to sound the charge: stay! stay Ere you your hands in the bleed imbrue "Of men defenceless, turned to bay.

A volley of shot, a lightning flash, An undulating hollow roar; A bush. A shattering clang and crash, And hundreds fall to rise no more.

Amazement, terror, fronzied wrath, Seize on the crowd: "Curses devo The Tsar whose hangmen do such sea On poor folk fallen into their powe Grooms, shricks and curses rend the sire The dead and dying are locked tigh; Corpses of children mown down there Litter the ground, a ghastly sight!

Death give you rest, ye murdered men; You ne'er shall suffer hunger more; You ne'er shall need the Tsur implore

He tears you from your misery.

Yet, folled where that fell carnage burned Of your split blood you have the price; Unconquered victime! you have turned Murder into a sacrifice. Oh! butchered comrades, blood, not tears, Must o'er your mangled bodies flow, Areaging your defeated years; Deepening the red upon the snow.

With hearts of steel, with Iron thews,

Women of Ill-fame, assisted by policemen, stole \$1,000,000 during the World's Fair, says Circuit Attorney Sager. But what are you going to do about it? By the way, who swn the houses where those younnel live? And who pockets the rratepaté out of these sufertanete orenizes?"wage of sin?"—Bt. Levis Labot.

Current # # Literature

John Spargo's paraphlet, "A Socialist View of Mr. Bockefeller" (Kerr, 5 cents), is a very good exemplification of our philosophy as applied in making personal judgments of the men whom, as a class, we attack and seek to over-throw. It is worth having at hand to give either to the man who thinks that the wickedness of the Oil King is the source of all the people's woes or to the other who reproaches us for the vehemence of our attacks upon Rockefelier and his like.

Reports at the stockholders' meeting of the co-operative publishing house of Charles H. Kerr & Co. showed an in-Charles H. Kerr & Co. showed an in-crease of 193 in the membership dur-ing the year; receipts for books and pamphlets amounted to \$10,587.37, for the "Review" \$2,356,87, and donations \$1,686.35; the interest-bearing debt was nearly wiped out, and for the first year in its history the receipts of the company from sales exceeded its ex-penses. Seymour Stedman was elected as secretary and director, and C. H. Kerr and A. M. Simons were re-elected to the presidency and vicepresidency. The English firm of T. Fisher Unwin

has issued a translation of Leonidas Androief's "Das Rote Lachen." "Jus-tice" says of it: "'The Red Laugh' is a sort of hideous nightmare, depicting the horrors of war, rather in their psychological than their physical attributes, yet all the more butes, yet all the more hideous, per-haps, for their phantom, ghostlike pre-sentment than if they had been de-picted with every realistic detail. The story, shadowy, fragmentary, indefi-nite as it is, is that of two brothers, Russian officers, driven mad by the horrors of the Manchurian campaign. It shows war for what it is: mon-strous, grotesque, hideous, mad, ab-surdly horrible—a Red Laugh! Those suffering from a bad attack of jingo ism or afflicted with dreams of milltary glory might find a useful correc-tive in this book." The English translation is not yet obtainable in this country. The book may be had in German (paper bound) at this office; price, 40 cents; postage, 5 cents extra

Longmans Green & Co. have issued in English translation of Baroness Bertha von Suttner's great anti-militarist book under the title"Lay Down Your Arms!" It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company for 75 cents (cloth); postage, 5 This company can also supply "Die Waffen Nieder" in German (paper) at 35 cents a copy; postage, 5 cents extra

To readers who have asked us what they should read to get a good idea of the labor movement in this country we recommend Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States "Labor Movement in America"; Adams' and Sumners' "Labor Problems"; and Commons' "Trade Unionism" four books ought to be in the library of every local or branch that has a library, and comrades ought to see to it also that they are in the public libraries of their respective cities or towns.

Morrison I. Swift has started a little published "at intervals" from Boston, Mass. The price is one cent a copy.

We quote from the first number: We quote from the first number:
Why do you fear these little impotent cunning thieves, the licekefeller-Morgan dynasty? There may be 4,000 of the handits to reckon with, but we are 83,000,000. The cause of our france and terror is the belief that property has power. But it has really none; it has only the power that you believe into it. This means that your imagination fills it with a apprious strength

liere into M. This means that your imagination fills it with a spurious strength which is nothing but your belief. You may fancy that you can not kill an sut, and that fancy may prevent you from stepping on it: then you can not kill it—because you are in a trance, a state of false belief.

That is the state of 60,000,000 Americans toward the little tribe of Property Bandits under the chleftuinship of Rockefeller and Morgan. Not one of these men has any more strength than any other single American of the cighty million. Say these bandits number 4,000: then there are 20,000 hamericans against each one-of them. The Americans against each one of them. The comparison of a man against an ant is weak—it is at least 50 men against one

Yet these ants rule us, rob us, to drath, despise us, maint us, exploit us, forture us, murder us, dare us to attack them. And we actually fear to do it. It is not because we have not 20,000 trimes their strength, but because in linagination we have transferred our strength to their property. . When we recognize this, our battle is won. We see that their property-strength is a humbug. Rockefeller becames a mere Jim Smith, Moragn a Mike Adans:

—just one petty impotent man carh against 20,000. This exposure comes from stripping them of their humbug property fetish. That fetish was wholly our thought, and that thought made us cowards.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Science and Revolution. By Ernest Interman, Ferr, 50 cents. The End of the World, By M. Wil-The Coal-Mine Workers, By Frank

Julian Warns. Lougmans. \$1 net. The Greatest Trust in the World. By Charles E. Russell. Ridgeway-Thayer The Menace of Privilege. By Henry

George, Jr. Macmillans.
The Cost of Competition. By Sidney A. Reeve. McClure Phillips & Co. \$2

ONE OF OUR MEGLEOTED MERCES

Friday, Jan. 26, was the thirty-eighth anniversary of the death of Ernest Jones, the great Chartist leader. It is but fitting that we should pay a tribute to one of the noblest men who ever lived, a comrade and co-worker of Karl Marx, a man who spoke so clearly and bravely on behalf of the op-pressed that a saintly and "progressive" pressed that a saintly and progressive Liberal Government had to close his mouth the him to prison—and while there by seeding him to prison—and while there endeavored to murder lism. Ernest Jones was born in Berlin. Some poeus by the boy were published at Hamburg, when he was about tan, and at the age of cleven he tried unsuccessfully to escape was about ran, and at the age of elevi-he tried unsuccessfully to escape from hom to join the Pollah insurrectionists. He be gan his Charitet eareer, which was to it volve years of editing and lecturing, at the age of twenty-even. His election figh-were namecessful, but he would in all pro-shilly have won a next at Manchester he were ansaccessful, but he would in a ability hare won a sent at Manchest he lived a few weeks longer. His and other writings are of exce-beauty and strength, and of genuine art to the working class.—Justice.

BRITISH WORKING CLASS AWAKING.

The significant feature of the elections so far is the big vote poiled by socialist and Labor candidates who were run independent of both capitalist factions. This is the more remarkable with the present tremendous wave of Liberal reaction. With the Liberal party in the ascendant the chances for any independent workers party, or its candidates, are ordinarily not nearly so good its when the Tories are winning. That is because the Liberals are the more hypocritical; they erals are the more hypocritical; they make more profuse professions of their friendship for Labor; they are the real friends of the working man and the interests of the working-class are their interests of the working-class are their first and chief concern. These are the specious professions by which the Lib-eral press appeals for unity between the Liberal party and Labor, and the Liberal party and Labor, and which enable the Li 'rais to carry so large a proportion A working class rotes at a time like the present, when Chamberlain's protectionist proposais have afforded them a much-needed have afforded them a much-needed popular "cry," and the people generally have become tired of the misdoings of the Tory Government. The Liberals win working-class votes by false pretences; by professing to be the party of the working-class. It is the more remarkable, therefore, that with the Liberals sweeping the country, So-julist and Labor, candidates should have done better than ever before. That is the one gratifying feature of the present electoral contest, with its orgie of shoddy politics and partisan platitudes, that out of the wetter of platitudes, that out of the welter of the petry bourgeois political sham figh-there should have at last emerged, in the constituencies, a working class party-not yet definitely Socialist, nor yet able to win against both capitalist parties, but possessed of Socialist as-pirations, and capable of sustaining reverses in the consciousness of ulti-

mate victory.

It cannot be claimed, however, that the many successes which Labor has actually achieved at the polls are really representative of the new party. In but one instance, In but one instance, that of Bradford, has a Labor candidatehe is a Socialist—won in a clear three-cornered fight against both Liberal and Tory. 'In every other victory for the workers' candidate the Libera's have. cither from friendship or fear, stood It is true that Bowerman bec both Liberal and Tory at Deptford, but his Liberal opponent was a mere crank whom nobody took seriously and whem even the Liberal press opposed the hyporritical Liberals to get Philip Snowden to run in double harness with their man. Snowden got in on a straight independent fight, while the eral is at the bottom of the poll. It is a notable victory for the So-cialists of Blackburn. In Dundee, too. the victory of Alexander Wilkle, who, altho not a Socialist, ran on inde-pendent lines, and beat the second Lib-eral by the handsome majority of 711. a notab e achievem nt.

defeated, one has been successful, and two are still engaged in the fight. Fought on a straightforward issue, with an unequivocal Socialist program. Thorne's splendid victory is a veritable triumph, and shows what can be done in a proletarian constituency by dint of hard work and con-sistency, when the confusing issues ency by dint of hard work and con-sistency, when the confusing issues will be too late-for them; La-temported into the contest by bourgeo's politiciars are absent. But Hynd-man's poll at Burnley, aitho Hynd-in London Justice of Jan. 20.

man was not successful, has been so far our greatest achievement in this contest. Recognized and fought by all parties as the head and front of the Socialist movement, without any sur gestion of being at all a "Labor man in any of the many senses in which that much-abused term is used, as sailed on all hands by all the Libera rancour. Tory desperation and the venom of a despicable renegade to La-bor could enggest. Hyndman fought a good fight as an out-and-out revolution ary Social-Democrat without any qualifying adjectives or phrases, and only just failed to defeat both his opponents. Deeply as we regret that he should not have been elected to the new Parliament, we cannot but exult over the good fight he made and con-gratulate both him and the Burnley omrades on the magnificent vote re Taking them all around, our S. D. F.

candidatures show most encouraging improvement on all previous records. In 1895 we put up three candidates— Jones at Northampton, Lansbury at Walworth, and Hyndman at Burnley. Hyndman then polled 1,498 vote against 5,454 for his Liberal opponen Philip Stanhope, and 5,133 secured by the Tory. That was a year of Tory victory, yet the Liberals held Burnley by a substantial majority, but on this present occasion with the tremendous Liberal wave sweeping the Hynuman trebles his vote and only by the most unscrupulous tactics are the Liberals able to retain the seat.

In 1895 Jones polled 1,216 at North on; on the present occasion Comampton; on the present occasion com-rades Williams and Gribble double that vote. In Walworth Lansbury polled 203 votes. On this occasion we have not contested Walworth, and we think Lansbury was very ill-advised to go to Miodlesbrough. We are not conthe L. L. P. at Middlesbrough had doubtless every justification in oppos-ing him; but a man nke Lansbury could have done so much better nearer

In 1900 we contented ourselves with putting up only one candidate—Thorne nt South West Ham—and supporting all the anti-war candidates. The lat-ters were not all successful, and Thorne was defeated by over a thousand votes, altho there was no Lib-eral candidate. This year he wins by a majority bigger than his total vote of five years ago.

The moral of it all is that Labor

is waking up. Scarcely yet conscious of its power or its mission, it is beginning to exercise its pollucal rights of its own behalf. Too long the mer dupe and slave, of the Liberal and Tory charlatans it has not yet shaken. itself free of the fetters with which they have bound it. For that reason Labor is still almost invariably defeated in a taree-cornered fight. Where however, the most seductive and friendly, and therefore the most cangerous of Labor's enemies—the Liberal—is driven from the field, as at South

West Ham, the victory of Labor is almost assured. In a attle while, however, if only the Labor representatives now elected do their duty. Labor will be strong enough to do battle successfully against both enemies. When the comes Liberals and Tories will combine against Labor; but will be too late-for them; Labor will be awake and, inspired by Socialism marching to certain victory.—Editoria

THOUGHTS FOR THE MAJORITY.-V.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

business government to start the borses of greed and rilvalry along the highways of society, then it cemes its justice to violently stop and kill some of them (now and again, here and there), but after such brief interruption, to let the mad race go on; for this is civilization, to violently stop by units what we have set agoing in the mass, this is our wisdom. It is just by this notion that we can termiwhere they no longer suit us, that our justice breaks down.

Ere pit outside the city where we can burn up the offal of our crimes, there is no Calvary Hill where one victim murdered sets things right by atone-Society cannot escape one

In our time haply the active morali-In cir time haply the active moran-ties of the world are compelled to loan apon no abstractions, no occult revela-tion, no barbarous old book, but upon the very concrete page of world-wide open experience we may read our duty. Behold the interests and affairs of labor, behold its struggles, its rights, its hopes, its inevitable futur for the its hopes, its inevitable rutur for the world's welfare and there) have actual morality. In the trade union and its goal in the politics of the working class the whole message and obligation of morals is presented to us by past history.

History and evolution, out of the struggle of the classes, have epitom-ized the whole range of morals scien-tifically and plainly in the issues taken between what is to-day capital and between what is to-day capital and labor. Are you thinking, feeling, fighting, working for the cause opposed to labor? Then in the requirements and affairs of your side of the world you have all that is covered by the words sin, evil, immorality. Look on the other side and you have traits, morals, religion.

It is the necessity of a private prop- pole of life on which we stand. W are no more on the pauper-parasit comes free giving. It is like fathe hood, the first joy of life, it consist of giving one's self away. For it is only in a time of individual blindness, poverty and contradiction that it b comes a pair to give another joy. Full, fearless and free, behold every life shall be a grand generosity, and therein shall we set up the royal exchange of joy which may have been the cause, as it is the last ripe fruit

of human social experience.

In society there is no ocean out to thich our sewers run. There is no is not now, nor ever will be, written law. It is a flowing together of such thoughts, desires and activities, as make for permanent unity among all men; and my personal share of it is that portion of freedom left me by so-ciety—therefore, where there is no freedom there is no morality, and authority always murders it.

> Mentally one has his largest area freedom because of the secrecy and mobility of thought; so that any man may think more widely and liberally than he lives until his opinions grow socially strong enough to pro-

> In a society of economic conflict like ours we are forced to live the dual life; nevertheless the mind cannot live and act at all without perceiving inequalities. It has grown out of such condi tions to be what it is, an instru always making equations and there-fore always, at least within its own

Strictly speaking, there is no other morality possible to us in a class riden country but that which repudiates the rider. Rigidity is the backbone of sin and evil; while correction, fluidity, concernition make the moral life. co-operation, make the moral life from the moment it comes to you that you must abide by a cestain law, there may be immorality in it for you, except you can intelligently receive it as the marching orders of unifying society.

gle between good and evil, but be-

By observing society's wisdom in dealing with the crime of murder we may get a line upon the moral imbe-cility of our times; for the other offences of man against man are bandled with the same fatuity. We sweep all that we cannot manage away from us to within the prison walls and there for years we suffer thousands of precious lives, ruined by our own iniquitous system, to smoulde

The nearest approach we can make to the termination of crime is to termi nate a few criminals whose crimes are the sovereign law of cause and effect is working its terrible justice upon us as a whole. Society, like an inland lake without any outlet, must, and does, absorb all its own wrong-doing

tered, goes on interminably with its own results; only this happens; and only this we know. But we do not know how to make personal application or personal use of it, for it does not work back to us personally. You cannot specialize your personal spoon-ful of flour when the dough is set; it

I can obtain such collective desire and perception of the social whither ness of my choice and thought and deed as to become an evolutionary artist—that is a moral man. Yet I can not allure the net sweetness of all so ciality into myself any more than can secure all its knowledge; but I can acquire the soul and the will and the intention of the whole, I can culti-vate the largest class-consciousness and do the work and warfare of the

There can be no morality but that which is able to vindicate itself and which invariably does so. And to do this requires a more reliable executioner than either a private or a class devil. In fact, no devil yet devised can pinch the individual offender while foxes make the law: and there can be o individual reward for righted which does not prove to be unjust discrimination for and against some per-

Morality, being the experience, inter-est and wisdom of the whole, cannot be scooped up in the hollow of one sons, it cannot and does not touch one man to reward or to punish him. Tho one person may defy it, and thereby find death; no one person can observe it and thereby live, for it must be oberved together and lived together.

niddle class must feel scandalized by the physiological arrangement which If only the stomach were a wallet out side of us, this infernal philosophy of Socialism which teaches that the affairs of the stomach determine the character of the heart would never have been broached. Now you have the people of England breaking away from the political side of their most holy religion and forming a later party at the dictation of the base and ignoble stomach. The dense Briton, even he is getting politically blind to the faith cure, and so the religious anaesthetic for an empty stomach doesn't operate n him any more.

We can only think privately as we do publicly and we can only do pri-vately according to the direction of the public mind. Of course, the an-archist or individual says not, because he gets behind a tree, but in the hour of his loudest liberty he is only bear-ing testimony to the law from which he is hiding. If then it be true that no person can have an opinion of his own, nor a morality of his own; the vital question affecting man's social salva-tion is this: "Out of the thoughts and morals thrust upon him, has he any power of choosing the one or modify-ing the other?" Here the essentially ing the other?" Here the essentially public thing of the private life saves him. The mind is a public apparatus, psychology is a fluent science. The nind can change its point of view, can modify and publicize its own will.

mankind. I believe the race of mankind will one day become a unit, and that it will never perish off the earth. The social experience has already secured his supremacy over what we call nature, and the elements of life are already in his own trimphant keeping. But I also believe him to be capable of temporary suicide. Some may ally themselves with doctrines of death and themselves with doctines and enthusiastic grave diggers; as members of, say, the Bussian church or the American Republican party. But the greatest dan-ger of every soul, every intellect, every live man, separately considered, is rigidity. This is also his supreme and his only possible crime against nature and society. Philosophers have sweated to find the nature of evil and good Here is evil; and fellowship with the

life outside is good.

Since we never can reduce nor burn up our sins, but must keep them, and by recomposition weave them back into public wisdom; it may appear well to some critic to say, "So, so, your society is but an automatic device for the recommending of its own offsa!" to which consumption of its own offal," to which I reply, Even so, a better state than to be a mere victim to one class; better have all that is covered by the words sin, evil, immorality. Look on the other side and you have truth, morals, religion.

As we grow in the social grace of a united consciousness we approach a glorious joy, the impelling desire of all creation. This is no Socialist substitute for God, for it is itself the creator of all ideals of divine supremacy, but if it he accumulated, the developed, the compelling desire of all things, and all ages of men, to give joy, and it is altogether different from the mere desire to got joy—i.e. our edit friend, "the pursuit of happinass."

The Socialist philosophy has this, therefore, among its natemacy compensation, make the moral life from the moment it comes to you that you must abide by a cestain law, there may be immorality in it for you, except you can intelligently receive it as the marching orders of unifying so clety, to make the moral life for some ofher critic may observe, "if nothing comes from above, or from beneath, nor from outside so clety, to make the moral life for some ofher critic may observe, "if nothing comes from above, in or from beneath, nor from outside so clety, to make the moral life for you, except you can intelligently receive it as the marching orders of unifying so clety, to make the moral life for you, except you an intelligently receive it as the marching orders of unifying so clety. In a state of war there is no moral-try; for, whether martial, commercial, legal or theological, all strife, for any other purpose than the unity of man, is abhorrent to morality.

Ge to your class law courts, and the world's economic experience. With the relevant material commercial, and there be no increment, from whence comes progress? Our actual progress consists of how much we have man tally assimilated our own and the world's economic experience. With the world's economic experience and learned to think of it wisely together have a man to be proved to the string to consume than be consumed to found in the property of the property of the property of the property

with the most controlling thing in human affairs, the labor of man and the getting of bread. Sometimes formerly men were internationally united to pray or to fight, but never before were they so united in work and the struggle for bread. Now the mind was born out of those two roots. When work and bread-getting was a solitary struggle the human mind was developthat is inevitable evolution, but ther is voluntary evolution which consti-tutes your wisdom and mins, your morality and mine. Are we growing property-machinery?

the correlating habit of distribution over the world market, the compacting of personalities into one process of production, the familiar thought of men among machines, all this is the Nemesis of capitalism. Our psychology is changing, the essential, fluent force seamless garment of the whole exter-nal society. Greed of property began it, and greed is going to carry it on, until the mind of man emerges from the swaddling clothes of egoism and enters upon the spacious splendor of the Socialist life. Beginning with a new psychology in each one, and end-ing with one vast and mighty soul in all of us, the race shall have one triumphant, one never dying life.

WHY RIFFLES DESERTED.

By Harry Irving Green.

[Copyright, 1996, by the S. S. McClure Company. Reproduced by special arrange ment with "McClure's Magazine."] Rilles had deserted in time of war killed a soldier before surrendering and the drumbead had said that he must die. He told me about it in the guard tent on the last day. I was inside death-watch.

Riffles was not much of an ornament physically. His face looked as the ome one had thrown a handful of freckles into it and they had all stuck fast, and his nose was caved in from tip to eyebrow line like the sunken ridge-pole of a shack. When he was thinking hard his upper lip wot gradually rise until you could see his teeth-yellow. Neither did he have

Doran was pacing up and down outside of the tent, and every time he got to the far end of his beat, where he thought we could not bear him, he swore at the sun ... Presently Riffles's lip arose, and I knew that his mind was wandering back to the cause of his trouble, so I asked him why he had

"They ran away, like pigs," he said told them that we were cannibals wh believed it. Ought to have heard their women-folks squeal as they grabbed up their kids and hiked. Some of their men covered the retreat tho, and made a pretty good fight for semi-savages road with the rest of the boys, taking a shot now and then, when all at once my foot went down in a rut and my ankle doubled over like a hinge. It hurt pretty bad. I sat down behind a whopping big tree, and the company passed on, and just then I saw one of the natives break cover and cut for a little but that stood off to one side. He he went into the hovel heels over ead, like a rabbit that gets the center like that?"

I said that I had. "And they are usually down for keeps when they do a fall like that!" Riffles paused, and sat looking at the

"By and by I stuck out my head and 'zee-e-e' something went by my ear, and I could hear it screeching off down the road after the musket had banged From the sound of it I thought it was a nail—they use all that kind of truck in their muskets, you know. It sur-prised me a little, too, because I thought I had put hifn out for all time, so I kept on peeking cautiously until I caught a glimpse of a black head at that little hole in the wall that they make for a window, and cut loose at o'clock in the morning. But it was almost half-way around the world from kept buzzing about my ears, and somewhere the control of the thing up in the tree that tick-tacked like a clock. After a while I got to wondering if I had plunked him the last time; so I took off my coat, stuffed up one sleeve and shoulder a bit with grass and leaves and poked it out, and the next second something pretty ness yanked it out of my hand. That surely

"It was pretty lonesome. The firing was as still as—well, you know how still it is out in the jungle at noon. The silence rings in your ears like a sea-shell. Nothing moving except now and then some insect that comes by your head with a sip that makes your duck as it goes off among the trees. duck as it goes off among the trees. Pretty soon that thing up in the tree, began to click-clack again, and after a while a leaf came zigzagging down and I watched it, because it was the only thing that moved. But after it struck the ground, of course, it was still, too, and then my mind got to wandering off and the first thing I

years ago when she was a consury par-down on a dairy-farm. Used to go over to the place evenings and help her carry the pails of milk from the harn to the dairy house, and it was not long before the usual thing hap-pened. She was pretty-cheeks like one of those sea sunsets we saw com-ing over, and her throat where the sun had not got at it was as white as the milk itself. So I asked her and she said 'yes,' and we were married and went to town to live. The sext vear there was a baby. I was awfully year there was a baby. I was awfully stuck on the kid, but things didn't go right and the next year I enlisted and "What was the trouble at bome

Riffles?" I inquired. He taid the whole story in one word: "Booze." Deran heard the word also, and stuck his head inside the tent. He saw nothing and so he went away. "I suppose I thought, of Janet and

behind the tree, and then I got on my feet. The pain was pretty near gone from my ankle, and I knew it would not be long before I could walk again. I was awful sick of the stillness and of my thoughts so, just for fun, I put half a dozen bullets through that shack at random. About three minutes after that I saw a face, good and plain, at the hole and, taking a quick sight at it, I let drive. There was not any mistake about my getting him that time, for his face seemed to shut up like a book and dropped out of sight on the instant. I er punch an empty egg-shell hard with your finger: Well, that's the way it looked to meall crumpled. I sent a few more shots thru the door just for luck, and then exposed my shoulder; but nothing happened to it, so I went up to the hut and kicked the door in. He was lying on the floor just inside, and had never made a move after that tumble of his when I first shot him then the back But that isn't all. He was the only

man in the place." There was a long pause. "Who did the firing at you afterwards?" I in-quired eventually. Riffes was very pale about the gills, and I gave him before he answered me.

"His wife. She was are one whose the window. Never killed a woman, did you?" I shuddered

Then there is no use in trying to make you understand what it feels like. I just went down on the floor as if I had been knocked on the head. and sat there staring at her. She was a and sat there staring at her. She was a young woman, with wrists and ankies as round as a willow branch—and as smooth as a willow branch is after you have taken on "the "outside burk" to make a whistles. Then I looked from her to something else that lay on the floor, and I began to turn green inside She had owned a little baby girl, jus about a year old, brown and soft and frail, and as I looked around that cursed shambles at my handiwork, I saw what had taken place in it just as well as if I had been inside all of the time. When her husband fell dead just inside the door, she had turned him on his back and kissed him all over the face. I could see the spots on his cheeks where her lips had taken off the dust that coated it. Then she fight me off. Well, one of the bullets that I had shot thru the place just for fun find given her a bad hip would, but she had kept on shooting and getting more transparent for quite a while. Along toward the last she had got pretty weak, and when she saw it would be all over with her in a few minutes, she had taken the baby

Riffie's face turned a sickly yellow thought I was a cannibal, and would eat the kid alive. What would any

mother do?" I replied quickly.

"You need not go into details."

"Well, after a while I got up and staggered outside and sat down on a log, sick as a horse, and began to think. Of course, she was brown and a savage, but there was something about her that made me think of Janet. about her that made me think of Jane —it was those round arms and ankles and the smoothness of them, I guess Then, after that, I got to thinking of I had laid and looked at the stars and thought of the inside of that hut again, and what I had done there. Seemed strange to me that I could shoot a well-nigh naked man thru the back and a womn thru the face and cause the death of a baby and not be punished for it—praised, if anything. yanked it out of my hand. That surely was a nail that hit it sideways and half took the sleeve off. Then I whanged away quick at the puff of smoke. You see, I couldn't charge on the hut before he got his old fusse loaded again, because my twisted ankle hurt so when I stood on it that I was not much better than a one-legged man. Neither could I leave cover and hop away without getting popped in the back. So I just ast there.

The firing human being I wanted him to send me to bell for a million years. But when I got up I realized that as long as I I got up I realized that as long as I was in the army I would have to keep on shooting and fighting, and I would be mighty lucky if I went thru the next three years without murdering more than one man. So I made up my mind I would desert and go back to Janet where there would not be any possibility of my breaking my oath."

"How about Lieutenant Potter when they arrested you?" I asked, as Riffies sat digging his heels into the ground.

they arrested you?" I asked, as Riffles sat digging his beels into the ground. His face twisted a bit, slid-then he surprised me.
"I never killed him. They had m

and I knew the way well on off I went. I could not be back to camp and hear the men tell about how many they had shot-and ask me about my bag. Oh, I was sick, sick, sick! We had cleaned up the country pretty well as we came along, and the nessele and the people were scared half to death at the sight of a uniform and a gun, and didn't bother me, just drew gun, and didn't bother me, just drew away and looked at me with the whites of their eyes showing like the eyes of frightened horses. That night I found an empty shack and a bowl of rice, and laid down and tried to go to sleep, but I couldn't. That woman's face as I had last seen it was always before my eyes and alongside of it the kid's, so I just got up and went on. It was pretty dark and some one seemed to be walking close behind me, and after a while I broke into a ruh; but I couldn't get rid of it, whatever it was, couldn't get rid of it, whatever it was and had to slow up when that pain got to stabbing me in the side. I was pretty glad when morning came, and the kid for near an hour as I sat there omewheres and slept most of the day And that is the way things went for a couple of weeks. I couldn't sleep nights and had to keep on walking taking as many winks as I could when the sun was high. I got pretty thin." "Why didn't you tell all this to the drumhead?" I asked after a little

while.
"To the drumhead? Oh, I was afraid they would laugh at me."

Doran outside ceased pacing up and down, and I heard his gun butt drep upon the ground with a thud. From the distance came the steady beat of drumsticks, tap, tap, tap, getting louder every minute until they mingle with the tread of the dring-sq

"They are coming after me," said the deserter, his face getting a little grayer. "I'll never see Janet again." "Riffles!" I cried, as I rose and stood at attention. "Tell me where she isto her with a letter." Outside a steri voice called, "Halt!" and the march ing feet grew still. "Riffles!" I cried again, my heart in

my throat. But he never spoke after



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wandering off and the first thing I knew it was ten thousand miles away from here, over in York State, where Janet Ia. But, of course, you don't know about her."

I told him I did not but hoped to a sitting posture and, leaning against the tempole, looked at his unisced shoes for a long time. He was always an untidy animal. Neither of as was many always an untidy animal. Neither of as was many always an untidy animal. Neither of as was many always to the fare was unpopular, you know."

I told him I did not but hoped to a still a unisced the tempole, looked at his unisced shoes for a long time. He was always an untidy animal. Neither of as was many always to take a shot at him when the guns were going off all amound. He was unpopular, you know."

I knew that well enough.

"Well, I canculed the best thing I could do would be to disappear then and there, and maybe they would think it had get potted off in the jungle comevage of the seed of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed her based to the fare and of his best and coursed the based to the fare her based to the fare and of his best and coursed the based to take a shot at him metal and one of the increase to sail it at public meet an able the courses to sail it at public meet an able the courses to sail it at public meet an able the course at sail at an able the course of the increase and coursel to the fare to the fare the fare her based of his unisced the based the based thing. The local at the limits of the fare her based of his to take book has resulted in the immance of a pa-per bound edition at such a price as to an-able the comrades to sell it at public meet-

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National Committeeman Hastings of National Committeeman Hastings of Wyoming states that he voted for Barnes for National Secretary and Work, Reynolds, Towner Bandlow, Heath, Lamb, and Stedman for National Executive Committee. His ballot was not received. It would not have changed the result.

Dan Hogan of Huntington, Ark, is reselected State Saverday.

Dan Hogan of Hunington, Aria, is re-elected State Secretary.
Horbert C. Davis, Box 50, Gary, Fia., is re-elected State Secretary.
M. G. Opsaht of Stoux Patis, has been elected State Secretary.
National Organizer Petriella has formed an Italian local at Dalzell, Ill., with 14 charter members.
A local has been chartered at. Vale Summit, Md., with six members.

Summit, Md., with six members.

During January more inquiries about Socialist papers and form of party organization have both received at the National Office than during any like period for more than a year. added much to the enjoyment of the

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are:
James H. Brower: Feb. 14. Beltidere, Ill.;
Feb. 15. Rockford; Feb. 16. DeKaib; Feb. 17, Ladd.
John Coilins: Feb. 11, Bloomington, Ill.;
Feb. 12. Lincoln: Feb. 13 and 14. Decause.

John Collins: Feb. 11, Bloomington, 11,; Feb. 12, Lincoln; Feb. 13 and 14, Decatur; Feb. 15 and 14, Decatur; Feb. 15 and 16, Matteon; Feb. 12 to 17, Bessemer, Ala.

Teofilo Petriella (Italian): Feb. 11 and 12, Staunton, Ill.; Feb. 14, Mineral, Kan.; Feb. 15 and 18, Chicopee.
John W. Slayton: Feb. 13, Riverside, Cal.; Feb. 15 to 17, Yunna, Ariz.

Comrade Slayton finds that he cannot fill the Texas dates planned for him. James H. Brower, of Eigin, Ill., wil be substituted. About fifty dadtes have been aplied for.

THE RUSSIAN FUND.

The National Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Russian revolutionary fund, Jan. 27 to Feb. 2, inclusive:

Local Ray City, Mich., \$2; Local Jordan Valley, Okla., \$2; Local Fairhope, Ala., \$3 Local Bay City, Mich., \$2: Local Jordan Valler, Okla., \$2: Local Fairhope, Aln., \$3: Tullahoma, Tenn., comrades, \$1: Henry Rodeinully, Angleton, Tex., \$2: Local Henry Rodeinully, \$1: Local Comput. Imm., Ohlo, \$3: Local Wappokoneta, Ogl. 60: Local Leominster, Mass., \$10:40; Wm. Park, Caddo, I. T., \$10: Local Cloquet, Minn., \$30.00; Local Porterville, Cal., \$4.50; Local Sloux City, Ta., \$18.59; Local Cook County, Ill., \$108.73; Los Angreles Joint Meeting, \$ P., \$ L. P., L. W. W., and Jewish Bund, \$70.90; Mrs. E. Thompson, Council Buffs, Ia., \$2: Local Fall River, Mass., \$2.25; Local Des Moines, Ia., \$5.35; Local Spot Buffs, Id., \$2: Local Fall River, Mass., \$2.25; Local Burke, Idaho, \$3.75; Local Spot Rodein, Wash., \$59.26; S. Kramer, Homston, Tex., \$5; 11th & D., New York, \$2: Local Fitchburg, Mass., \$41; H. Petrosoh, Lowell, Arjs., \$1; Local Stamburgen, Lowell, Arjs., \$1; Local Stamburgen, Lowell, Arjs., \$1; Local Stamburgen, Lower, Mass., \$21; Local Stamburgen, Lower, Mass., \$21; Local Stamburgen, Lower, Mass., \$21; Local Stamburgen, Lower, Mass. 32: Local Fitchburg, Mass., \$41; H. Petrosob, Lowell, Ariz., \$1; Local Modesto, Cal., \$1; Local Somerton, Ariz., \$1; Local Stamford, Tex., \$1; Ward & Trinniman, Lehi, Utah, \$1.50; The New Ers., Hällettsville, Fex., \$1; Local Dean, Mont., \$3.75; Local Ashtabula, O., \$7.50; Local Goshen, Ind., \$5; Local Winnebago, Ill., \$4; Joash Critichley, Glen Carbon, Ill., \$1; Lee W. Lang. Muscatine, Is., 25c; Local Pine River. Mich., \$2; Local Minutec Mich., 50c; Socialist Educational Society, Denver, Colo., \$0; Bobrulak Self Defrance Association. New York, \$3.70; Local Wheeling, W. Va., \$6.10; Local Streator, Ill., \$13.45; G. A. Brandon, Draughon, Ark., \$1; Local York, Ala., \$2; Joint meeting, S. P. and S. L. P., Kalangar, S. P., and S. L. P., Kal 85.60; Local Columbus, O. 432.; Local Bethel, O. 51; Local Jopin, Mo. 57; Local Coraing, O., \$2.10; Local Hulett. Wyo., \$2.50; Local Pine Bing, Ark., \$2.50; Local Behenctady, N. Y., \$2.5 Elayonic Br. 17th Ward, Chicago, Ill., \$6.80; Local Hichmond, Ind., Rr. 9, \$4.60; Local Dayanport. Ark., \$1.40; Local Atlanta, Ga., 314.27; Local Springfield, Mo., \$1.80; Local St. Joseph, Mo., \$2: Local Pana, Ill., \$11; Local Manatee, Fia., \$3.74.

Massachusetts.

The stamp sales for the last four months of 1905 indicate a gain in membership of 281 over 1904. Secretaries of clubs will please fill but reports with names and addresses

of their present corresponding secre-taries as a new list is about to be printed. Fallure to comply with the request will be detrimental to the cause, as the headquarters should have

The State Secretary is furnishing news items to "Der Zest Geist" (Jewish), "Raavanja," (Finnish) "Eritas-sard Haysatan" (Armenian) "Strahd-necks" (Lettish), "N. E. Staten Volks-

des should endeavor to n the local press at every opportunity. News items concerning election of officers, meetings to be held, committees, etc., will usually be published. Clubs should endeavor to have son good speakers at least once a month

during the winter.
The Finnish clubs held their annua conference at Quincy. All of the eight clubs were represented. Reports showed great gains in membership. John Arikainen was elected State See retary for the coming year. The ad-dress of the Finnish State Committee will be 26 Water street, Danvers.

The New Bedford comrades collected \$50 at their Bloody Sunday meeting for the aid of the Russian revolu

tionists.
At the last meeting of the Middle sex County Federation of Socialist Clubs in the Hill Building, Somerville, Walter P. Thorne was chairman. Fiv cities were represented as follows Cambridge, Comrades Thorne and Sur derland; Malden, Comrades Brandt and Williams: Watertown, Comrade Kil-ner; Newton, Comrades Seegden and Hough: Somerville, Comrades Wolffer, gouga: somerville, Comrades Wolffer, Blaisdell and McDonald. Election of officers resulted as follows: Organizer, John D. Williams of Maiden; Secre-tary, Chas E. Blaisdell of Somerville; tary, Chas. E. Blaisdell of Somerville; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Eugene Hough of Newton; Executive Committee Comrades Wolffer, Sunder-land, Williams, Hough and Blais-dell; Literature Agent, Eugene Hough of Newton; District Or-Hough of Newton; District Or-ganizers—Somerville, Comrade Mc-Donald; Cambridge, Comrade Sun-dorland; Newton, Comrade Seegden; Malden, Comrade Harding; Water-town, Comrade Kilner, The County Or-the suggestions laid over to the next meeting. Comrade Seegden reported for Newton; the club had taken in 17 in 1005, making 30 dues—naying members. 1005, making 30 dues-paying members, and had put out 12,750 Fleres of liter-ature, Comrade Wolffer and Flynn re-ported for Somerville: Comrade Hard-ing for Malden; Comrade Kliner for Watartown, and Comrade Sunderland

Tressurer have further time to fix bis books. Receipts for dues, \$2.75. BOSTON.

Boston City Committee hold agitation and educational meet-ings every Sunday evening at 724 Washington street. The speaker this Sunday will be Geo. E. Littlefield, who will lecture on The Work of the Cen

City Organizer Louis Marcus will speak before the Ward 8 Club, Bos-ton, 164 Canal street, on Tucsday, Feb. 13. Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen had a goo Mrs. Ella Reeve Conen Bat a audience in Paine Hall, Boston, Feb. 4. Her lecture on Socialism and Its Relation to the Life of the People was the appropriated. Two young com-

The Young Socialists' Club of Bo ton meets at 9 Appleton street, on the second Saturday of each mond at 3 p. m. The next session will be on

The Socialist Dramatic Club of Bo ton has changed its name to the Pre-gressive Dramatic Club. Meetings are held the first and third Tugeday eve-nings of every month at 330 Shawmut avenue. Visitors welcome. The club given March 6, "The Scab," by Elsa Barker, and "A Husband in Clover," a farce by H. C. Merivale.

New Jersey.

The state referendum has resulted th the election of the following officials: National Committeeman, Jas. M. Relliy and Ferdinand Ufert: Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Killingbeck; Recording Secretary, Frederick Krafft; Financial Secretary, M. M. Goebel; Treasurer, Wm. Morton. West Hoboken was chosen as the place for the state convention and May 30 as the date, by an overwhelming majority. The vote for National Committeemen was, Jas. M. Reilly, 200; Ferdinand Ufert 293: Wm. Walker, 162: Geo. H. Strobell, 106; David Rubinow, Frederick Hartmayer, 56.

The third session of the Unity Con-ference was held on Jan. 21 and the minutes approved at the fourth session. Feb. 4, and then sent out. These minutes will appear next week.

Comrades will sympathize with
Nathan A. Cole, of Hoboken, whose

wife died at their home on Jan. 25.

To commemorate Bloody Sunday, a mass meeting for the benefit of our Russian comrades was held on Jan 21 in Elizabeth, under the auspices of the Socialist Party, Local Union County, and the S. L. P., Section Union Coun ty, which were aided by the Work men's Circle, Br. 47, the Hungarian Socialist Club and the Karl Marx Club of Elizabeth. Following is financial report:

Donation from Socialist Party, Loca beth, \$13.45; S. P. Branch 3, Elizabeth, \$5; S. P. Branch 5, Elizabeth, \$5; S. P., First S. P. Branch S. Elizabeth, 35: S. P., First Ward Branch, Elizabeth, 30: Workmen's Circle, Br. 47, 35: S. & D. P., Br. 27, 310; Karl Marx Club, Elizabeth, 56.25; collected on subscription lists, 568.18; collected at mass meeting, \$56.40; total receipts, \$104.37. Expenses, \$15.70. Sent to C. Huysmand, Russels, Secretary International Socialist Bureau, \$178.70.

Pennsylvania.

Locals should send nominations for place of holding convention to State Secretary Robert B. Ringler, Reed and Walnut street, Reading. ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The County Organizer will wait until Feb. 10 before he sends in the list of locals desiring May Beals to the

State Secretary. Terms are \$2.50 and expenses. Seven dates have thus far Ballots for referendum regard to

holding national convention are being sent out. Send result to State Secretary. On Thursday evening, Feb. 22 an

entertainment and dance will be held at headquarters, 1701 Centre avenue. Pittsburg. Every party member should be present and get acquainted with his comrades.

The County Committee meets at

headquarters, 1701 Centre avenu Pittsburg, Sunday, Feb. 11, 2 p. m. 1701 Centre avenue, neets (Lettish, A. The Worker, the 'Socialist," the "Brauer Zeitung." and often the daily press.

At the meeting of party members held Feb. 3, twelve ward organizers were appointed. We need organizers in every ward and another meeting will be held at headquarters Saturday Feb. 17, 7.30 p. m. Every part member who is interested in building up the movement should be present.

Geo. Goebel of New Jersey will in this county during the month of April. His terms will be \$3 and ex-penses. Can your local arrange a meeting? Route will be made up at the County Organizers office March 1. The County Organizer desires to say

that it is impossible to give dates to locals as they wish and requests that they will please govern themselves accordingly. He would like to accommodate everyone but cannot leave two or three dates open for the sake of filling the The State Secretary states that one. The State Secretary states that he will try and tour a speaker thru the state at least once a month. Lo-cals should be prepared to take ad-

vantage of this opportunity. Immediately after the municipal elections the County Organizer will issue the call for convention for nom-inating County, Congressional, Sena-torial and Legislative candidates. It

there is an opportunity to carry on the greatest campaign in the history of the movement in this county.

Weeks' leafets, \$1 per hundred from the County Organizer. A good thing for distribution in your neighborhood. Socialist stickers, 50 cents per hundred.

The nominations for National Committeeman are: W. R. Healey of Longwood, by Locals Hawthorne and St. Petersburg; J. F. McClellan of New Augustine by St. Augustine; Wm. P. Neeld of Riverview, by Local Magdalene; A. J. Petitgrew of Manates, by Local Manates: Wm. C. Green of Orlinando, by Local Jacksonville. The first four have accepted the nomination. Yote will not close until Feb. 15, but must be in the hands of local service by Eb. 10.

State Secretary Davis mays: "the Certain Will held a general Condition of the plan of ownership adopted by the organization of party membership association of party member

M. W. Wilkins recently concluded twenty day's work in Rhode Island. He organized three new locals. The Toledo "Socialist" has passed into the hands of a cooperative publishing association of party membershe plan of ownership adopted by most focialist papers. The report of the first general meeting shows 52 shares (held by 28 persons or organisations) fully paid, 25 paid in part, and 21 more applied for.

tes (fineficial) favors a state sequention believe the Democratic Frinaries (als year. This would mean that we choile have to held it about May 1. baked, who might otherwise vote in the primaries. Of course, keeping them out of the primaries won't make Socialists of them, but after a man has voted with us once he is usually more willing to listen to us than otherwise. So let us try and get that de-ficit out of the way before May 1st at the latest. Some of the locals have done very well in January. Let us all do a little better in February and

watch that deficit diminish."

About 15 deadhead locals have been dropped from the State Secretary's mailing list, which now contains 28. Some of these are very close to the ragged edge. Only seven locals re-turned their report cards for Decem-ber. The mailing list is going to be cut down gradually until only locals

that report are on it.

Local Jacksonville has considered it advisable to surrender its charter on account of non-attendance at meetings retary hopes to reorganize soon.

Wisconsin.

The largest and most interesting ity convention ever held by the Social Democrats in Milwaukee met Jan 27 to adopt a platform for the coming membership, but the interest in the platform alone was sufficiently stro to occupy the attention of the de gates until 1 a. m. The debate was arnest and thoughtful, and was no word. There was considerable variety

animity as to its general policy. City Central Committee had elected a committee to draft a plat-form. This draft was read to the convention and carefully discussed, para-graph by paragraph. After thoro consideration the original draft prepared by the committee was adopted

One of the interesting points of the on was in regard to the office of constables. The new city platform calls for the abolition of the fee sys stables. It was suggested that the Party make no nominations for con-Democrats should not do "such dirty work." The instance was cited of one of our Social Democratic constables who from his scanty means had paid rent for a poor family rather than perform the unpleasant task of evict-ing it. However the suggestion was not adopted. It was pointed out that the constables work was only the logi-cal result of the capitalist system. To be consistent, if we refuse to nominate constables, we must also refuse to nominate justices, and even a mayor.

One of the most interesting debates was upon public education. Another truitful topic was the issuing of bonds for the establishment of municipal The platform as adopted, after oriefly outlining the general aim of Socialists, and their relation to municipal affairs, makes eleven demands, 1. City ownership and management of ill public service enterprises, as far and as fast as the state laws will allow. Where this is impossible at present, no franchise to be granted to street or steam railways or telephone city without compensation at the end specified time, or that the city actual value; that the stock, trackage or the wiring, etc., be kept in good con dition and the cars not overcrowded that the city receive a yearly revenue from the company; that the nize trade unions; and that all fran-chises be endorsed by a public refer-endum. That the city shall regulate the price of gas. 2. Organized labor at an eight-hour day shall be employed by the city. Contract labor to be abolished when possible, and when it is unavoidable contractors must employ organized labor. 3. Corporation shall be compelled to pay their right ful taxes. 4. Work shall be provided for the unemployed and a public fuel yard and ice house established. 5. The city shall provide attorneys for the

for asistant teachers; and the large hall in each school building to be open

for public meetings of any nature. 10.

California.

Local Alameda County started of with

most encouraging success. All the daily papers in San Francisco and in Oakland gave very full accounts of the

Here and There.

provision to be fined.

pay raised to a reasonable compensa-tion; and the fee system abolished for justices and constables. 6. Free medi-cal service shall be extended and adequate hospital service and a public crematory provided. 7. Public baths shall be erected and plumbing and sewerage be provided in all dwellings by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments. 8. Free school books, etc.; better salaries

A meeting was held in Teutonia
Hall, Yonkers, on Bloody Sunday, under the auspices of the Socialist Party
and the S. L. P. The speakers were certs. 11. A compulsory holiday on Election Day, employers violating this Dr. Levine and Henry Jäger, both of New York. The meeting was called to order by Patrick J. Troy, who in-

given gratis.

Local Yonkers a?opts resolutions de-

Income: Dues—Lecal New York, \$150; Kings County, \$30: Bochester, \$30; Queens County, \$30: Buffalo, \$10: Port Chester, \$8; Syracuse, \$5: \$imestown, \$5; Watertown, \$5: Oneida, \$4; Corning, \$4; Ithacs, \$4; Ichastown, \$3; "Auburn, \$5; Hornellaville.

Lossis Plint, Mich., has expelled Arthur St. Denis for having accepted a Republican newtrants. Republican nomination. Local Grand Rabids, Mich., has in-

guages, there being many workingmen of those nationalities in the city. After Jas. F. Carey spoke in G. A. R. Hall, Ber Harbor, Me., Jan. 30, a local was organized with 17 mem-bers.

Mother Jones will speak on Feb. 11 at Pfafftowa, N. O.; Feb. 12, Winston-Salem; Feb. 14, Spencer; Feb. 15, 16, Charlotte; Feb. 17, 18, Asheville. Charlotte: Fell-17, 18, Asheville.

John M. Work has just concluded a very successful 17 days' tour in Iowa under the direction of the State Committee. Organized locals at Orange City and Lake Park, also one at Bound

Lake, Minn.

At the last meeting of the State Quorum of Washington a copy of the Bellingham "Reveille" was submitted charging that members of Local Bel-lingbam had traded votes, etc., to elect their candidate for Councilman-atlarge, and the local has been asked fo a reply and a copy of their municipal platform:

Local Newburgh was organized Jan. 14 with nine members, since which two have been added. Officers elected were: Organizer and Recording-Secre tary, P. K. van Ingen; Financial-Sec-retary and Treasurer, O. Frany; Liter ature Agent, F. Gruber, D. M. S. Ferd was active in bringing about the or

ganization.

Local Port Chester held a very enjoyable social on Jan. 26, at Carpen ter's Hall. Comrade Munson presided Short talks were given by Thos. F. Bell on Would Socialism Interfere With a Man's Religious Belief?; G. P Davidson on How-Would Socialism Benefit Women; W. Hallenbach on The Temperance Question; H. J. Munson on How Would the Farming Industry Be Managed Under Social-ism: and Henry Moreau on Rent, Interest and Profit. There was a musical program and a special feature was the phonograph reproduction of speeches by Debs and Wilshire. Twenty subs

Eugene V. Debs, Dr. A. D. Young pre-

Sol. Fleidman has been having very successful meetings on his tour thru the state. Comrades report that he has made a deep impression and stirred the members up to renewed activity. The newsphers have given him good notices. Last week he was in unorganized territory mosily. On the was in Dunkirk and demand the was in Dunkirk and deman questions and many followed him to the hotel where they talked far into the night. The papers gave him a column interview on Socialism. Dun-kirk is a city which is practically ruled by one corporation, and the day that Fielman was there the locomotive employees not to have anything to do with this agitator who was "a menace to the country." About 60 people turned out to hear him, but the pla evidently had their effect, as audience. Fielman's dates for the next week are as follows: Feb. 9, Earlville, Feb. 10 and 11, Syracuse; Feb. 12, Oncida; Feb. 13, Rome; Feb. 14, Utica.

Ballots have been self to all locals for a vote on National Referendum C. The vote of locals closes Feb. 27. Sec-

The vote on the election of three Na tional Committeemen for New York state closed Feb. 5. The vote resulted as follows: Algernon Lee, New York. 729; Morris Hillquit of New York, 700; Philip Jackson of Rochester, 432; Paul Bauerberg of Yonkers, 227; E. J. poor; the number of aldermen and supervisors shall be reduced and their monds of Peekskill, 172; H. V. Jack-Hillouit, Lee, and Philip Jackson, re-

> The vote for Auditing Committee ocals Kings, New York, and Queen 369; Kanely, 360; Oppenheimer, 318; Muller, 232; Schmidt, 200; Lipes, 105. Comrades Fraser, Kanely, and Oppen-heimer are declared elected Auditing Committee to audit the books of the

The referendum providing for a state party paper in California has carried by a majority of 160 votes.
The Socialist Sunday School inaugurated Jan. 28 by Branch Oakland of troduced Paul J. Bauerberg as chairman. The collection was over \$58. The use of the hall for the meeting was

claring that the People's Forum of that city has become "an out and out capitalist institution," and calling on The Worker, therefore, to refuse to announce or report its meetings.

Financial Secretary Solomon report as follows for January:

The Italian Socialist paper "Avanti" has discontinued publication at Cleveland and its subscriptions will be filled by a new paper, "La Sentinella Socialista", 407 Seventh street, Calumet, Mich. "La Sentinella" is an old capitalist paper bought by Comrades P. Gedda and M. Chagne. Teofilo Petrilla will be the editor.

Districts composing the First Agitation District was hind Friday. Feb. 2, at the Socialist Literary Society, 287 Il. Broadway. The meeting wis attended by about 70 party members and its purpose was to discuss ways and making to strengthen the party organization in the East Side. Several courades spoke and it was finally decided to call a conference of delegates from Jawish speaking party organizations and such Jewish progressive labor organizations as are known to be in tull sympathy with the Socialist Party. ganizations as are known to be in full hympathy with the Socialist Party. An Executive Committee was elected, composed of comrades: M. Gillis, Chas-Lane, U. Selomon, B. Rosenfeld, S. Elistein, Dr. I. Rosenberg and L. Milch. This Executive Committee is representation and make all arrange this joint meeting met on Saturday Feb. 3, and elected S. Ellstein, 287 Bast Broadway, as its secretary was decided that the Confer uld take place on Saturady and Sunday, March 3 and 4. The following order of business was adopted Election of officers and committees; or ganization: Agitation: literature speakers; attitude of the Jewish Party Press in its relation to the party or ganization; to be followed by general discussion. The following comrades were requested to prepare written reports on the following topics: U. Solomon on organization; Dr. Rosenberg on literature; S. Ellstein on speakers Comrade L. Milch on the press. Com rade Rosenberg will write the appea-to be published in the press. The representation will be two delegates from

every organization. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Bloody Sunday Parade Conferen-make the following repart:

Income: Schmilewitzer Labor Bund, \$5 Arbeiter Ring. Br. 1, \$10; Russian Soc. Dem. Labor Party, \$5; Carpenters' Union No. 800, \$25; 224 A. D., S. P., \$2; N. Y. Union No. 11, 45; Homier Revol. Society, \$3; Arbeiter Männerchor, \$2; Borensiner Y. M. S. D. Society, \$2; Kartuz-Bereser Hen. Ass'n, \$2; Bohemian Revol. Group, \$3; Vol. kovisker Revol. Society, \$5; Machinisis, Lodge No. 328, \$5. **Adata. program and a special feature was the phonograph reproduction of speeches by Debs and Wilshire. Twenty subs for "Wilshire's" and five for The Worker were taken, and nine applications for membership received. Refereshments were provided and everyone went home feeling that the time had been well spant and the cause given a little boost.

The Jamestown papers give good space to reports of a meeting in the Opera House on Jan. 31 (addressed by Engene V. Debs, Dr. A. D. Young pression of the property of the pro Lodge No. 335, \$5; Socialist Liedertafel, \$2

Collection: 45 boxes sent but; only 35 so fur, returned, containing \$61.50; domatton, 22d A. D., \$5; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 187, \$10; total, \$176.40.

At the meeting of the City Executive Committee on Monday, Jan. 29, First Agitation District reported having held a meeting to discuss increasing mbership on the East Side and that it was proposed to call a conference of organizations and of Socialis writers and speakers for that purpose. The West Side reported their Sunday and Wednesday evening lectures very successful. Yorkvilte reported that tival a week or two later than West Side. The Organizer reported a deficit of about \$30 on the Bloody Sun-day Parade, but, that probably about \$20 would yet be received, and that a meeting of the Conference had been called for Wednesday when a full report would be made. On the May Day celebration there was considerable discussion, and the "Organizer suggested that help can be bett store were taken that before any hasty steps were taken in the matter it would be necessary to find out exactly what is desired by the Assembly Districts. It was re-ported that the new Workingmen's Educational Association clubhouse ould be opened with a fair about May 1, when there might be a parade. The Organizer stated that his financial report would be ready for the next General Committee, when an auditing committee will be appointed. Also that he expected to have the cardindex system in working order in three or four weeks. The value of the card sindex system for districts was also discussed. The Organizer reported in regard to the Harlem Agitation District Committee that he had written to the 23rd A. D. and 34th A. D. and had been informed by the 34th that they had elected two delegates, but had not heard from the 23rd. It was the opinion of the committee that action should be, taken for the compulsory proper organization of Agitation District Committees. The matter of the Murray Hill and the Bonx Agitation Committees were also discussed and placed in the hands of the Organizer to report within two weeks. The Organizer was index system for districts was also dis

within two weeks. The Organizer was instructed to write a letter to the As-sembly Districts that a resolution had sembly Districts that a resolution had been passed by the G. C. in regard to delinquent members and urge the importance of conferming to it. The best methods of retaining new members was considered. It was decided to recommend that each new member be furnished with a six-months' subscription to The Worker. It was reported that there were no funds for painting County, \$30; Buffalo, \$10; Port Chester, \$8; Syracuse, \$5; Jémestown, \$5; Watertown, \$5; Sémestown, \$5; Watertown, \$5; Oncide, \$4; Coraing, \$4; Ithace, \$4i Johnstown, \$3; Anbura, \$2; Hornellaville, \$2; Addison, \$1; Geneva, \$1; Wellaville, \$1; memberset-layra, \$1.90; total for dues, \$117.60; Local, Syracuse, \$6-nation, \$0.90; Local Johnstown, Merrature, \$4.25; balance, Jen. 1, \$136.65; total, \$62.20.

Expanses: National Secretary, 2,000 duestamus, \$160; John C. Chase, four weeks raison, \$175; Soi Fieldman, acct of totar, \$175; meeting at Schenoutady, \$9; postage, telegrams, express, ster, \$17.25; total, \$222.22.

Balance on hand, Feb. 1, \$139.06.

Bew York Gity.

The General Committee will meet Schurz, Fib. 10, 8 p. m. at 200 H.

Eighty-girth street, second Scor.

A leint leasting of the Assembly

the Progressive Stage Society for the benefit of the local.

The 6th and 10th A. D. will devote its meeting of Indicata Wealing. Two. 15, at 6t Beat Fearth alvest, to discussion of the question What is the Difference System the I. W. W. and the Other Unions? Courage Schenk will open the discussion. Every member of the district should attend and all other terrors. the district anough attens and all other party members will be weighting.

An important niesting of the 16th

A. D. will take place on Friday, Feb.

9 at 255 B. Fourth styset.

At the meeting of the 26th A. D. on

Feb. 1. it was decided to visit the en rolled voters and endeavor to induce them to join the party. The date of meetings was changed to the first and third Fridays of each month, at 1432 second avenue. At the meeting of the West Side Agitation Committee held Feb. 1, a re-solution was passed calling on those Assembly Districts that have not yet

elected delegates to do so. It was also decided that the transaction of business by general party meeting of the West Side comrades should continue is it has been found a most succes ful way of stimulating interest in The West Side Agitation District will hold a commune festival in the shape of an entertainment and ball at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Fortyond street. Sunday evening, March 18, at seven o'clock sharp. There will be first class talent, good music and dancing. This will be probably the best racket the West Side has ever swung, and it deserves the cordial sup-

Comrade Frost has formed Speakers' Class which will meet a 585 Eighth avenue at two o'clock Sur day afternoons. There will be twelve lessons on the lines of Comrade Frost's successful Harlem class, and a fee of \$3 is charged for the course. The first meeting will be held this Sunday, Feb.

port of the party members and syn

Lucien Sanial's second lecture of the course started on Jan. 21 at the lem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twentylfifth street, will take place on Sunday afternoon, Feb. Preparations for printing the first lec

A Socialist play by J. C. Frost, en-titled "The Walking Delegate," will be given a reading on Thursday evening, Feb. 9, before the speakers' class of the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twentylfifth street. Everybody welcome.

Miss Elizabeth W. Flynn of the Bronx lectured last Wednesday even-ing before the Harlem Socialist Club on What Socialism Will Do for Woman, and will repeat the lecture at West rade Egerton writes that Miss Flynn' address was a revelation to all present that she was very bright, the co rades were prepared to judge her lec-ture indulgently; they found that no indulgence was called for, that she had a surprising grasp of the problem and handled it with skill.

cellent series of lectures is being given on Sunday evenings at Metropo Theatre Hall, corner of One Hun and Forty-second street and Third avenue to which they should bring their families and friends. Those wi not attend fall to avail themselves of a source of pleasure and benefit This Sunday evening Courtenay Lemon will speak on Do We Need the Capitalist? The co-operation of the comrades is needed to bring to the agitation work of the Bronx the measure of success anticipated from this

lecture course. BROOKLYN. will contribute vaudeville sketche Committee. It was declared to have no dancing at the fair, because the booths will occupy most of the space. The large hall will be converted into a music hall, where refreshments can be had while watching the extra vande ville performance.

The hall is large and was beautifully decorated. It was filled by Socialist and their friends, hundreds of whom enjoyed the entertainment and dances The numbers of the entertainment were scattered thru the first part of the order of dances and were as follows: selection, Socialistische Lieder tafel; "Out of Society," One act come dy by Geo. L. Shea & Co., of the Mor ris-Shaw Society; cornet solo, Edward Mollander: Young People's Chorus Prof. T. F. Dowd, leader; Finnish na-tional dance by Finnish Branch; "Martional dance by Finnish Branch; "Marsolliaise." Young People's Chorus, all
of which was by volunteer Socialist
talent. The entertainment was of a
high order, being of such even excellence as to make it impo sible to pick
out any portion for special praise. The
music by Schaefer's orchestra of fiteen pieces, was of the best. The
South Brooklyn division consists of the
7th (4 branches) 8th, 9th, 11th, and
12th Assembly Districts. The Committee in charge, of which Samuel Hartelius, Division Organizer, was chairman and Geo. H. Lewis secretary, deserve all commendation for the successful work and careful planning.
The proceeds will be used by the division for agitation during the next campaign. paign.
The 20th A. D. has decided to have The 20th A. D. has decided to have a discussion masting on the third afterward of every month at its head-quarters. Hamburg ayents and Harridon street. The intricet for Peo, 13 will be The Maries of Edustrial Unions im. Many mainhest feem to think that when election is over there is disting takes to do; but in order to hold those that we like, and get new loos, we like make the meetings in-

ANNUAL FESTIVAL WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE WORKER AND "VOLKSZEITUNG"

TO BE HELD IN " ADMINIST ! GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Forty-third Street and Lexington avenue

This great annual event will be better and should be more largely abtended this year than ever before. New York comfades and symp should help their press in the present emergency.

Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the following places

GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MOVING AND PRESS FUND OF The Worker and N. Y. "Volkszeitung" TO BE HELD AT THE

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM 949-957 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 22

Performance to begin at 6 p. m. sharp. Ticket office opens at 5 p. m.

Admission 10 cents: Hat check 10 cents. teresting, and not simply discuss rou-

tricts are also invited. A Socialist Glee Club has been organized by Comrade Wettergesen and meets every Sunday morning at Lyric Hall 329 Atlantic avenue at 10 a. m. would like to join please report to Comrade Nelson, 643 Warren street, or

FOR NEW YORK CITY.

Lectures under the auspices of the So-cialist Party or auxiliary organizations and lectures by Socialists before the organiza-tions are listed here. Unless otherwise stated, the hour is 8 p. m. and admission is free.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Liferal Arts Society, Terrace Lyceus 206 East Broadway, John C. Chase: Som Experiences of a Socialist Mayor. Musica

West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue. Elizabeth Flynn: What Socialism

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue. Dr. Henry Frank: Is Socialism the

Coming Slavery?
Harlem Socialist Club, 250 West One
Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Hon.
John Ford: The Traction Merger.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Sight and 10th A. D., 64 East Fourth street. Discussion opened by M. Schenck; Difference between the I. W. W. and Other

Manhattan Idberal Club, 220 East Fif-teenth street. The Difference Between So-icidism and Anarchist-Communism. For Socialism, Courtenay Lemon; for Anarchist-Communism, A. Isaak, editor of "Free So-

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Central Hall, 410 Stone avenue. Alger-on Lee: Problem for Socialists.

Building, 315 Washington street, Malkiel: Race Suicide.

SUNDAY, FEB. 11.

Leon A. Malkiel: Race Suicide. Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broad-way. J. G. Phelps Stokes: Some Possible Detects in the Attitude of the Partisan

Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenues. Simon Follock: The Truth About the Rusian Bevolution.

THAT LONDON MEETING.

peared in your columns last week. It re lated to the conduct of the Intercollegiste

To the Editor of The Worker:-I do

SUNDAY, FEB. 11.

LECTURE CALENDAR

nue, Elizabeth Flynn: What Securiosa Wil De for Women, Harlem Socialist Club, 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Dr. S. The Bronx Agitation Committee again calls the attention of the up-town districts to the fact that an ex-Berlin: Socialism and Morality.
Metropolis Theatre Hall, southeast corner
One Hundred and Forty-second street and
Third avenue. Courtenay Lemon: Do We
Need the Capitalist?
Verein für Volkebildung. 64 East Fourth

The Daily Call Committee met Jan. 30. Entertainment Committee reported John Spargo will open the fair; will secure the Letter Carriers mrades Eichwald and Sonta Prize Committee sent out 25 letter asking for donations. Comrade Eich wald was added to the Eentertainmen Committee. It was decided to have meets every Tuesday evening, and prizes or donations can be sent direct or to A C. Fraser, 413 First street. gestions for making the fair the big-gest success ever had in Brooklyn. The first distribution of tickets will be made at the borough meeting on Feb.

Socialist Party held its annual mas

Society's London meeting at the Grand Central Palace and The meeting was for the purpose of ! The meeting was for the purpose of in-teresting college students in the study of Socialism and was promoted by the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society, of which Jack London is president and Mr. Stokes one of the vice-presidents. What may have seemed queer to an ardent Socialist about the speaker and the chaftman disagreeing on minor details was perfectly natural to the casual observer, who sees two Socialist parties dividing a small minority of the total vote. Both Comrade London and Mr. Stokes advise the study of Socialism and promote interest in it thru the Society, and promote interest in it thru the Society, both had a perfect right to speak their meeting was planned by members of Executive Committee, who were presen Executive Committee, who were present in person. Commade Goebel, the National Organizer referred to in the letter as one of those responsible, is not a member of the society. When the arrangements, hall, speakers, chairman, etc., had been attended to. Comrade Goebel was angaged to distribute the cards of admission in the lautuitions of learning in Mew York and vicinity and to advertise the meetings to the student bedy. This he did well. His ity and to arvertee the meetings to the student body. This he did well. His ability as an organizer never showed to such advantage as in gathering this great audience. But the L S. S., "pink tea reformers," "bourgeois disrupters," "would be lessers," "bo-called intellectuals," are the real responsible beings who drew more strangers to a single meeting to listen to an atswedty Socialist speech than all the hall deceings of Greater New York have in a single year. But the writer of the letter in question thinks we need an internal (party) revolution. Yes, we do. Socialists the trusport their own peedings. It was the wish of the L S. B. that no appeal about he finds to the Socialists. We expected that the meetings in Carpagie Hall in support of the Statisty Call" yould receive their patronage as it should, and we have

ample authority for saying that outside of the students who were Socialists and the assistants of the arrangement committee there were not one hundred party mem-bers in the hall, perhaps not fifty. If the writer of that leaves ners in the hall, perhaps not fifty. If the writer of that letter had gone where his duty led, we'd here escaped some in-vidious comparisons, and he might have had a hetter night's rest afterward. The revolution should begin with him surely.

G. H. STROBELL.

Newark, Feb. 3

WHY A SPECIAL CONVENTION?

WIT A SPECIAL CONVENTION?

To the Editor of The Worker:—The membership of the Socialist Party is called upon to vote on the question of holding a special national convention in 1906. In my opinion such a convention will not only do no good for our party movement, but it will do considerable harm for our congressional, state and municipal campaigns of the present year. It is said that it will cost over \$4,000 to defray the expenses; this would not be the main objection to be raised against holding the convention. Don't believe for a moment that any convention. against holding the convention. Don't be-lieve for a moment that any convention, can settle your many local troubles; on the contrary, the membership will be more divided after the special convention on a number of questions than before. Instead of giving their time and attention to their campaign, work the convention "issue." Now everybody hopes that a national con-vention will settle everybody's troubles, and that everything would run smoothly the moment the representative wise men of the party will have adjourned. Let the So-cialist Party spend \$4.000 for national or-ganisation and prepagands work and we shall see better results.

convention nor a National Committee meeting can in any way help the com-rades in Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, or in

any other state to do their campaign work, G. A. HOEHN

"TOO LATE." AND THEN "OVERLOOKED."

"The Christian Heraid" of New York, in preparing its last Thanksgiving number, asked Eugene V. Debs, among others, to tell what he thought the world had to be thankful for at that anniversary. He replied on Oct. 18—almost six weeks before Thanksgiving. His reply did not appear. Lebs was informed that his article had come too late, but that it would appear in the New Year's number. It did not. On inquiry, the explanation was given that it had been overlooked. The obvious inference. Irom this unusual and discourteous conduct is that the publishers of the "Christian Heraid" do not wish its readers to know the Socialist view of the world's progress. Comrade Debs' article was as follows:

From my point of view the world in gen-eral and the American people in particular have cause to be thankful in large and ever-increasing measure because of the rapid march of events toward the Universal

All the tendencies, conscious and other-All the tendencies, conscious and otherwise, are toward world-wide emancipation from the animalism of past ages, and our own country is foremost of all in the conquest and nearest of all to the goal.

The centralization of capital, the organization of industry and the elimination of competition are the neares of reconstructing the economic basis of society, and the new foundations are being inid as wide as the universe.

universe. The wide-spread dispossession of the people and the reign of greed and graft heeden to the process are precedent to the dispossession of the dispossessors by the

dispossession of the dispossession of the dispossession of the dispossession of the dispossession day brings nearer the end of capitalist misrule and nearer the reign of freedom and righteousness.

The international Serialist movement, with its more than eight millions of loyal adherents, joining hands around the globe, all unite in authems of praise and thanksgiving that the night of capitalism is nearly gone and that the glad new day of "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men" is soon to dawn.

Recently, white in Washington W. R. Stubbs took his boy to the Senate gallery to witness the Senate in action. Among the persons the boy was particularly interested in was Edward Everett Haie. His father told him that he was the chaplain. "Oh, he prays for the Senate, doesn't he?" saked the lad. "No," repiled Stubbs, "he gets up and takes a look at the Senate and then prays for the country."—Beston Globe.

THE SENATE CHAPLAIN'S FUNCTION.

—"In Ignorance We Trust" is the motto of the Democratic and Republican partics. It is the motto of the capitalist class, who realize that an intelligent working class sampet be enslaved and chalted perpetually.—St. Louis Labor.

AM RAST 155TH ST.—Private house; large rocks; southern exposure; with beard; for rocks; convenient location, 105m