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VOL. XVI.-NO. 35.

MORE RETURNS.

Latest Reports of Socialist Vote in Various States—Some Official Returns.

Territorial Secretary Kroon reports the vote in twelve counties to be almost 2,223; the vote in 1994 was 1,304. The largest increase was reported from the mining camps.

CALIFORNIA.

"We will not know how many votes have been polled for the Socialist Party in California until the official figures have been compiled by the Sec retary of State, which are usually

given out about Dec. 1.
"The unoilicial figures are far from complete, but furnish a basis for an 'es timate and indicate that the Socialist vote for Governor is about forty per cent less than the vote for Debr in cent less than the vote for Debs in 1904. The vote for the rest of the state ticket will be ten or fifteen per cent above the vote for Governor. Our vote for Governor will be between fifteen and eighteen thousand this year, which makes a bad showing compared with the Debs vote of 1904.

"The Independent League candidate for Governor received about fifty thousand votes, and it is safe to say that three out of every four of the men who voted that ticket would describe themselves as Socialists. We knew we were up against a hard situation in this with the Hearst movement in the field, but the remarkably strong sentiment which was everywhere in evidence in favor of Socialism led us to hope and believe that our vote could not be cut down by any reform movement, but the result of the election shows mere sentiment does not count in the ballot box if there is a fake reform in the field?

COLORADO.

State Secretary Thos. L. Bule reports, under date Nov. 24:

"The vote for Haywood for Gover-nor is now 16,192. The entire ticket will have about 15,000.

"In many places we were beaten ote. In Pueblo, where we had several watchers who saw the votes counted, 52 precincts gave us 1,151 votes and when the final returns of the 72 precincts came in we had only 1,123 votes, so it can be plainly seen that the returns were treated before being given to the public.

"In Las Animas County the most glaring frauds imaginable were practised; and in several precincts in Denver, where we had no watchers, there are voters who are willing to make affidavit that they voted the Socialist

ticket, and no votes were returned. "When it is considered that we went into the campaign with practically no organization we cannot help but feel proud of the results. We now have 58 cals and a membership of over 1,000. And this membership realizes that we results. I take this opportunities thank the comrades everywhere for the more liberal financial assistance in the more liberal financial which in my I take this opportunity to the campaign just closed, which in my mind was the best example of working class solidarity ever shown in Amer-

IDAMO.

"The Socialist" of Caldwell says incomplete reports "show that the total vote in this state is somewhere in the something less than 5,000 two years ago. This is a particularly good gain when the fight that was made on us is taken into account and when we consider that many thought they were doing the best thing for our comrades in prison by voting the Democratic ticket.
We can safely consider all those who
voted the Socialist ticket in Idaho this year to be clear-cut, and uncomproing, and votes that can be depended

'And this is a magnificent vote in othe ways—in the promise it gives for the future. Ten years ago the Repub-lican party had less votes than we have now in this state, and now they olute masters. All we need to reach the same position is more thorough organization, continued agitation The latter work can safely be trusted to take care of itself, almost, for if we secure efficient organization agitation follows as a matter of course. And it will be effective agitation that will reach the workers and hold their atten-tion."

ILLINOIS

The unofficial election returns up to Nov. 21 give the Socialist Party in this state, 39,600. In 1904, 69,225.

In Cook County the official vote is 30,414. In 1904, 47,748.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Secretary Wilkins of Clare-ssued the following, under date

"Socialists of New Hampshire and every Republican and Democrat, and all persons of whatever political belief, who wish to see justice prevail, we appeal to you to contribute to our right in this state. We have demanded a recount of the entire state vote for ount of the entire state vote for nor. We know that votes have en stolen from us on every hand.

We were given credit for one vote in Ward 3, Concord, the home ward of AFTER ELECTION our candidate for governor. We have the affidavits of 14 others, who have made oath that they voted our ticket in that ward. Similar conditions exist in Franklin, Keene, and other places.

"The Socialists of New Hampshire are not yet ready to accept Colorado methods in this state. If we can establish our claim, the law is all on ur side, and we propose to push those guilty of this political crime to the full extent. We think dough Socialists have been jailed to warrant us in jailing at least one Republican. It will cost us \$300 and be worth many votes to the cause if we win-and we will win.

"This is not only our fight, it is your fight, and what we need is funds, and we need them NOW. No matter how small your contribution, we need it, ind every one will be acknowledged. Help New Hampshire to be the first state, to try and put political hyenas behind the bars, where they belong. Send donations to W. H. Wilkins, State Secretary and Treasurer, Box 521, Claremont, N. H.

NEW-YORK.

The official vote of Essex County give the Socialist Party the following: Chase, 55; Strebel, 49; Arland, 51; O'Rourke, 50; Passage, 50; Slobodin, 50; Hunt, 50; Beers (for Congress), 50. Comrade Fred G. Thomas writes: "A curious error was made in printing the ballot, the Socialist Party ticket appearing under the designation 'Social-ist Democratic Ticket.' I have called the County Clerk's attention to this. On account of this error we lost quite a number of votes."

OHIO.

The official vote gives the Socialist Party in the state 18,432, a gain over 1905 of 637. In 1904, vote was 36,260.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The official vote for the Socialist Party is: Jas. H. Maurer, for Governor, 15,169; C. P. Gfidea, for Lieuten ant Governor, 16,453; Ed Moore, for Auditor General, 16,289; Kane, Secretary of Internal Affairs, 16,212.

As usual, the S. L. P. has a higher per cent split vote than the Socialist Party, its vote running from 2,109 for Governor to 2.953 for Auditor General.

Allegheny County-The official count shows the Socialist Party vote as fol-lows: For Governor, 1.977; Lieutenant Governor. 2,031; Auditor General. 2,003, Secretary of Internal Affairs, 2,015. For Congress, 29th Dist., 700; in 1904, 584; 30th Dist., 497, in 1904, 598; 31st Dist., 356, in 1904, 469; 32d Dist., 606, in 1904, 917. For Judge Common Pleas Court. 2,404; District Attorney, 1,986; Sheriff, 2,027; Jury Commission

The Socialist Party is now really the party in Allegheny County. In prorote is about the same as that cast for Debs in 1904.

Erie County-The official count shows the Socialist Party vote as follows: Maurer, for Governor, 491; Gildea, Lieutenant Governor, 515; Auditor General, 536; Secretary of Internal Affairs, 528. For Congress, Jos. Wanhope, 554. For Legislature, 1st Dist., 206; 2d Dist., 341; Judge of Common Pleas Court. W. H. Miller, 712; Sheriff, 515; Director of Poor, 766; Jury Commissioner, 633.

Montgomery County-For Governor, 297. For Congress, 386; State Senator, 320; Prothonotary, 333; Jury Commissioner, 835; Director of Poor, 323. This is a heavy gain.

WEST YIRGINIA.

State Secretary Kline reports: "At Miners' Precinct, Marion Co., here were counted 6 Socialist votes. E. B. Hibbs, our candidate for Congress in the First District, demanded recount by presenting 21 affidavits of men who had voted a straight Socialist ticket. The recount showed we had 27 instead of 6. Scattered returns show fraud in many places. Our pre-cinct in Ohio Co. showed no Socialist rotes, yet one of our candidates lived and he said he, his son and a clerk voted straight Socialist tickets. In spite of this West Virginia shows 50 to 75 increase over 1904, but we must await the official count."

TENNESSEE.

Incomplete returns show: For Governor, 924; for Railroad Commissioner, 1,530; for Congress, 1,025; for members of State Senate, 1,519; for members of egislature, 2,243.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

The official returns of the Socialist Party vote in New York County on Nov. 6, give John C. Chase, candidate for Governor, the following:

First A. D., 45; 2d A. D., 308; 3d A. D., 140; 4th A. D., 331; 5th A. D., 88; 6th A. D., 357; 7th A. D., 98; A. D., 452; 9th A. D., 155; 10th A. D., 458; 11th A. D., 160; 12th A. D., 236; 18th A. D., 71; 14th A. D., 165; 15th A. D., 57; 16th A. D., 247; 17th A. D., A. D., 57; 16th A. D., 247; 14th A. D., 108; 18th A. D., 315; 19th A. D., 156; 20th A. D., 586; 21st A. D., 121; 22d A. D., 766; 23d A. D., 137; 24th A. D., 405; 25th A. D., 80; 26th A. D., 298; 27th A. D., 48; 28th A. D., 132; 29th 100; 32d A. D., 431; 33d A. D., 488; 34th A. D., 232; 35th A. D., 289; total. 8,476. In 1905, the vote in New York County was 7,466.

TRUST BUSTING.

Rusty Law Now Used to Prevent More Drastic Law Being Enacted-Only Workers Are Duped.

The popular fad of trust busting has been started for the winter season with indictments against Standard Oil. This calls forth rejoicing from the man in the street, but in financial circles it seems to occasion little alarm.

. It is peculiar that these indictments should follow the complaint of Roosevelt and others that present laws are inadequate to secure the dissolution of the big combinations. New weapons were asked for and then suddenly the indictments are made without them. And under what law? Under the Anti-Trust law enacted sixteen years ago!

For sixteen years this law has accumulated dust, and now the president Instructs the Attorney General to proceed to indict under its provisions, and nothing further is stated as to the necessity for "new weapons."

Farcical Proceedings.

That the proceedings are regarded as a farce to appease popular clamor is apparent from the comment in recognized capitalist papers.

The New York "Evening Post" is sarcastic in its comment and asks, "Why was it (the Anti-Trust Law) left so long unused, with the rust allowed to collect upon it? Ah, that raises the whole question between the irksomeness of enforcing existing law, compared with the joyous process of calling for a new one, and, incidently, gelting yourself elected to office."
"The World" maintains its compos-

ure with the assurance "that the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust by the courts would inauguerate a new era of free competition is wholly improbable. No confiscation of property is possible. ... He (Roosevelt) cannot set back the economic tendency of the times and abolish great corporations and prevent concentration of industry and capital."

Here the learned editor sees not only security of the great combinations but their continued development in the economic laws that called them into existence. Roosevelt may reform spelling and football, but when it comes to placing statute law in the path of nomic development he might as well hay at the moon. Statute law cannot repeal history and reconstruct industry on the basis that prevailed before the coming of the trust nor can it stop further centralization.

When the Truth is Convenient.

This is a sober and, we may add, a correct judgment of economic development, but it is not/"safe or sane" for these journals to admit it before election. To admit to its readers that there is no hope of destroying or even checking the advance of trust-production, is endanger support of the political parties that represent the class favorelection is over the truth is told, on the assumption that it can do no harm. They are willing that the President may amuse himself with the pastime if he wants to. Besides, it may hold the attention of the ill-informed by having the semblance of attempting some relief from exploitation. But the capitalist press knows that such ef-forts are abortive, even the sincere, which is doubtful in the case of the artful Roosevelt.

velopment cannot be checked but must continue, thrusts on the attention another question: What will be the outcome if economic law MUST make for further centralization? If industry MUST pass into fewer hands, must it not make necessary a re-adjustment of society to this change? The scribes of the capitalist press are mum. Tho knowing that continued centralization is inevitable they dare not look to the future or attempt to forecast the result.

An End That Silences.

The economic development tells them anti-trust legislation is folly that same development suggests an ending that they shrink from making known. That end is the end of capltalism itself, and with it the passing of the capitalist class and the scribes of the press who see the end, but whose economic dependence forces them to be silent. Forces them to silence in the face of an impending change, the most important to mankind. What they see, what they fear, and what they know is that economic makes centralization inevitable and Socialism its final colmination.

SCHURMAN AND HILLOUIT TO DEBATE The People's Forum of New Rochelle, N. Y., will open its annual series of winter lectures on Sunday. Jan. 20, 1907, with a debate between Professor Jacob G. Schurman of Cor-nell University, and Morris Hiliquit of New York, on the subject "Socialism against Individualism". The debate will be held in the New Rochelle Theater at 3 p. m.

ALLEGHENY JUDGES AGAINST FREE SPEECH.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

Socialist Party Organizer Fined Without Trial by Jury or Hearing in Own Defens:.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 26 .- "He who enters here leaves hope behind." In less than ten minutes Judges Young and Frazer affirmed the decision of Justice of the Peace Schrandt of Sharpsburg, Pa., in fining Fred L. Schwartz, County Organizer of the Socialist Party, for speaking on the

While the constitution guarantees every citizen a right of trial by a "Jury of his peers," the "Judges" of Allegheny County decide differently. Neither will they allow an appeal on a summary conviction unless a point of 'law" is raised, altho the constitution allows it in all cases. It was only on a point of law that our appeal from the Justice of the Peace" decision was al-

Wouldn't Tell Nationality.

"Judge" Young asked: "What kind of a society are these people? What nationality are they?" To the first question the prosecutor said, "Socialists," but to the last he did not reply, knowing we were American citizens, and to say this in open court would not do, for fear some of the working-men would ask: "Why are American citizens being denied the right of free

"Judge" Young, immediately after his election last year, showed how much he was in love with the working class, when he issued an injunction against the Iceman's Union restraining them from talking to the men who had taken their places. Judge Frazer has also become notorious in the eyes of the working class as being an injunc-

Witnesses Not Heard.

Our witnesses were not heard in this case; neither was the "defendant" permitted to tell everything in connection with the case, nor was our attorney allowed to cross-examine the prosecution. An appeal will very like ly be taken to a higher court, althou there is very little hope of success. One thing is certain, the decision just dered will make the Socialists of Allegheny more determined than ever.

2ND AGIT. DISTRICT CONCERT AND BALL

The following is the complete program for the vocal and instrumenta concert arranged by the Second Agitation Committee Socialist Party to be held this Saturday, Dec. 1, at Odd Fellows' Hall and Casino, 67 and 69 St. Mark's place, for the benefit of the nid-winter agitation:

Part One-1. Overture, "Poet and Peasant" (Suppe), Carl Sahm Club; 2. Zither Solo, "Erinnerung on Rigi Op. 48" (Huber), Mr. Albert Morgenstern; 3. (a) Piano Solo, "Faust Fantasie" (Smith), (b) Vocal Solo, "Du List Mein All" (Bradsky), Miss Lulu Grahl; 4. Flower Song, "Lillies" (Bendix), Carl Sahm Club; 5. Violin Solo, (a) Il Travatore (Singell), (b) Kuiawiak (Wien-

awski), Mr. A. Schacca.

Part Two-6, Selection, / "Merry

No. 7" (Mills), Carl Sahm

Club; 7. Zither Solo, "Elchen Polka

Op. 1" (Huber), Mr. Albert Morgenstern; S. Tenor Solo, Arle "Rigoletto" (Verdi). Signor Delphino Agostino; 9. Duet, Intermezzo "Cavallarie Rusti-cana (Mascagni), Mr. Felix Rapp, mandolin; Mr. Alphonso Rocco, guitar; Tenor Solo, Romance, "Non e ver (Matthel), Signor Delphino Agostino.

A grand ball will follow this excel lent program. Ticket, if bought in advance, is 10c; at the door, 15c. Committee of Arrangements has taken great pains to provide a good program and owing to its length the concer begin at 8 o'clock sharp. This is of great importance, as all the participants have volunteered their services

ENTERTAINMENT BY HARLEM AGIT. COM.

The New York Socialist Dramatic Club will give an entertainment Satur day, Dec. 1, at Harlem Arcade, 124th street, between Second and Third ave nues. Program: Violin Solo, Sopran Solo, Song, Violin Obligato, Caroline Van Name, Max Jaediker; Recitation, essie McKinley; Animal Imitations M. Hart.

with J. C. Frost, Louis Schwartz F. W. Harwood, Jennie Abrams and lessle Green in the cast. Recitation, John De Persia: Violin Solo, "Der Sohn der Haide," Master Eli Silver; Old Time Melody, "Roll On Silver Moon. Harlem Quartet.

Program followed by dancing. Per formance begins at 8:15 p. m. and is given for the benefit of the Harlem Socialist Agitation Committee. Tickets, 15 cents.

-Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie to-day, the proletariat alone is a really revolution ary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in face of modern industry; the proletariat is its spe-cial and essential product.—Communist Manifesto.

CHILD SLAVERY.

Graft for Politicians-No Relief for the Worker's Child-Farcical Beveridge Bill.

Philadelphia also contributes its quota to the exploitation of children according to the "Evening Bulletin" of that city. Millions of dollars are voted for the state capitol building at Harrisburg, the larger portion "disappear-ing" in the form of graft, while funds are lacking to protect the workers' children or to prosecute violation of

According to the "Bulletin" the government has sent Mrs. J. Ellen Foster o investigate conditions in that city Miss Florence L. Sansville, secretary of the Consumers' League, in an interview in the "Bulletin", made the fol lowing statement:

Fourteen Hours for Children. "I know that an active investigation is sorely needed. The paper box mills are the most flagrant violators of the

law in this city. "At one mill on Ninth street the conditions are most deplorable. It has been brought to my notice that girls ranging in age from ten to fourteen years are employed from 7:30 a. m. to 9 p. m., with five minutes for dinner. Not satisfied with this fourteen-hour day, the little girls are allowed to take work home, and it is impossible to say how much, or, better, how little sleep these practical slaves get.

"This is not the only place that needs reforming either. There are many of them. Every day several are reported to me. A paper-box factory, on American street is open every night till late, and the little girls take work home there, too. Another place on Randolph street is said to employ children who are little over ten years old.

Teaching Perjury.

"Go down to these places yourself and see the conditions. Little girls in frocks to their knees will swear at you on the slightest provocation and on the outside of many of the places are signs which read, 'Small boys and girls wanted!

"Yes, an investigation is needed, indeed, but what is more needed is an enforcement of the law." Miss Sansville's statements were not

only verified by a representative of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Committee but augmented. "No one seems to hear "The cry of

the children," said he, "but it is loud and pitiful and all one has to do is to open one's ears to hear it. Philadel-phia echoes with it, and it is high time something was done." Fourteen hours per day and only

five minutes for dinner for little children! This reads like a chapter from the first quarter of the nineteenth century in England when the children were being slowly crucified by the rising manufacturers there.

The frequency with which these re-ports of child labor occur would seem that the number, as well as the intensity, of their exploitation increases.

Funny, if Not Tragic. The force of laws enacted and evaded

to contend with this evil in the states is also to be extended on a national scale by the bill of Senator Beveridge to be introduced in the Senate at the coming session. Instead of dealing with the evil direct it is proposed to make it illegal to transport from one state to another the product of any factory or mine in which children under the age of fourteen years are emopportunities such a bill would provide for its evasion, it has the "merit" of providing soft places for an army of politicians as inspectors, etc. But it is conceded that even this bill will meet the opposition of an association of practically all the large mining and manufacturing interests of the United

This attitude of capitalist legislators towards the efforts of the working class to save their children from indus trial murder is the best indorsement of the position of the Socialist Party which affirms that only the workers thru their own party can save their offspring. For it is only due to the ceaseless agitation of labor organizations and the Socialist Party that recognition of the evil has been forced to the front as a question of great importance. If the working class is to realize the fruition of its efforts in this direction, it can only do so by increasing the Socialist vote that made its public consideration possible.

THE MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.

"The Hikari" (The Light) of Tokyo. Japan, reports the acquittal of Comrade Yamaguchi for printing and cir-culating the leaflet entitled "War Between the Rich and Poor" The first number of the daily Social-

ist paper will appear about Jan. 15. A number of prominent agitators in the strike at the Kure naval arsenal were arrested and charged with 'violating police regulations, but were

The Worker, 50c a year. Subscribe.

WHY CORPORATIONS RAISE WAGES.

acknowledged,

Franklin H. Wentworth Answers Inquiry in a Republican Paper in Rockland, Mass.-An Evidence of the Class Strnggle.

Editor Rockfind Standard:

I have a letter from Rockland signed "A Republican," in which the writer requests a reply thru the col-umns of your paper to his query; Why, if there is a class struggle as the Socialists assert, have a number of the great capitalist corporations voluntarily raised the wages of their employes during the past six months?"

The gentleman, too modest to sign his name, "defies" me to answer it; from which I assume he believes it cannot be answered.

The increase of wages made by certain corporations possessing monopo listic privileges is not a denial of the class struggle, but a demonstration of it. No one less simple that my correspondent would think for a moment of ittributing such action to benevolence. The ethics of the business world is to do those things only which increase or perpetuate, profits,

Methodical Madness.

The increase of wages referred to vere made, not for love of the working class, but in pursuance of a definite business policy. It is not alone the politicians, such as the late Senator Hilton of Lowell, who recognizes the latent power of the working class. All capitalists now recognize it. But they also recognize the fact that the working class is not yet awake,-and they know how to retard its awakening Before a workingman begins to think, a 10 per cent increase in his pay will keep him contented for a long period after he begins to think nothing will ever content him save the full value of his labor. The class struggle become more obvious as more and more of the workers awaken. Hence the voluntary raise in wages cited by my correspondent is a deliberate and purposeful action taken to dull the ears of the corporation employees toward any ngitation calculated to arouse them to political action. It is a positive recognition of the class struggle and an attempt to disarm it by craft.

This is no theory with me. I mingle with the capitalist class daily and when not knowing my social convictions its members take no pains to conceal the motives which prompt their action. I yesterday dined at a hotel with a party of men, one of whom is the executive head of a very large industry. We were disc the Pullman company's dividend of 36 per cent just distributed seventy million dollars.

"It is foolish to let such news as that get into print," said one, "In order to make money to-day, it isn't safe to let

the public know how you do it."
"The public knows how the Puliman company does it, all right," re-plied another. "I've paid my proportion of the salaries of their sleeping car porters during the past year.' Here everybody laughed.

"Well," said the first, "the watering of the stock again this year will bring the dividend rate down so that the public can't catch on another year. They won't know just how 'rege the

Agitation Compels Increase.

This was my opportunity, and turning to the trust executive I asked casually, "To what do you attribute the present unfavorable attitude of the public towards large aggregations of anital?"

"Jealousy, principally," he replied. "Everybody who hasn't a lot of money condemns those who have."

doesn't expect ever to become a capitalist, and he is discontented, too, despite the business activity of the coun

Well," he replied, "the working class has cause for some complaint. Out company recognizes this. The cost of living has considerably increased. Sooner or later this always provokes discontent. Our profits have been greater the past five years than ever before, and their continuance depends upon the efficiency of our work ing organization. We last year in creased wages 10 per cent. Result: no strikes; no discontent; no listening to labor agitators; steady profits for us. Disaffection among employees lowers the efficiency of our business. We are watching Bur workingmen closely and will make another advance in wages

rather than suffer the efficiency of our plants to get low through radical dis-

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Could anything be more intelligible than this frank statement?

This company is planning slowly to close up its city mills and extend those in the smaller places, "to keep its emplayees beyond the influence of the disturbing elements in the cities."

The Capitalist's Philosophy. The underlying philosophy of the de-

reloping capitalist's position is this: Profits were never greater; the cost of living is strikingly higher; which is to say that capitalism is making its profits out of the American people. To perpetuate these profits each of the great capitalists is willing to make a combination with his employees to deece everybody else; a sort of moder a feudalism under which the workers inside the industries are, bribed by a

small percentage of the plunder to

stand by their masters against their own class. I do not deny that this is quite pos sible. The working class is no better ethically than the class above from which it is handed down its standards of morality. Hence in the development of the class struggle many of the working class will be on the side of the capitalists, because their intelligence is limited they cannot grasp the idea of their actual emancipation from the

precarious system of wage-slavery. In every historic revolution the intelligent masses have always had to fight a combination of the masters and their paid retainers. The coming contest of supremacy will lie between the capitalist organizations with their working men who are satisfied with their paltry 10 per cent, and the great mass of workers who are outside of such combinations and who suffer from them. But the fact of the class struggle is not obscured nor less clear because there happens to be a party of the working class which can be bribed by 10 per cent; any more than it is obscured by men of the middle class. and occasionally of the capitalist class, who throw their lives and fortunes nobly into the contest on the side of the aspiring workers.

Another Reason.

But there is another and a deeper cason for a raising of wages throughout the country than the craft of a few large monopolists, and that is the instinct of fear of a panic which is now regnant in the circles of high finance despite public boastings of prosperity. The Standard Oil Company and its affiliated combinations have now absorbed the resources of the country to some form of redistribution or its capital or choke the financial current with the glut of its enormous hoardings, and thus allow stagnation of trade and the

resulting inevitable panic. As long as the surplus revenues of this giant monopoly could overflow in purchases of new industries and railroad properties no glut resulted, the money was kept in circulation; but the concentration has now reached a point at which there is no outlet for the currency except in war, or in giving it back in small sums to the working class, thus increasing its purchasing power and keeping the money in circu-

The reason that the present attacks of the government upon the Standard Oil Company are not called off by the masters of the government in Wallstreet is that the speculative financiers really that the money bogs of the Standard must be cut somehow, even if the beloved coin must be allowed to flow into the United States Treasury in the form of fines. Once there, it can be loaned as usual to the banks withont interest under the depositary system and by the banks again to the speculators, and thus keep going our marvelous "prosperity," which is a

threatening chasm. I trust you will pardon the space I have taken in this rather kindergarten explanation made in response to my correspondent's inquiry. Any of the Rockland Socialists could have explained the Satter to him if he had taken the trouble to stop one of them on his way to the shop

WHAT MORGAN MEANT.

John Pierpont Morgan was recently interviewed in Chicago and some of his answers to a reporter border on the ridiculous.

The reporter said to Morgan: "You see nothing to prevent the prevailing prosperity from continuing?" Morgan replied: "Not unless some agitasuccessful in arousing public damor and public passion against the

property interests of the country. According to Morgan the "prevailing prosperity" will only continue while lips of "agitators" are sealed in to the people the fact that the great

would disturb our "prevailing pros-

Morgan meant that as long as the people are blind to the fact that they are being robbed by the class of privilege, just so long will the "prevailing prosperity" continue for the corporate and commercial vultures.-Miners'

-A miner by the name of William Wells, had a leg broken by a fail of coal in the mines at Nanaimo, another was badly cut about the head and face. A miner by the name of Matheson was killed at Phoenix. All of these mishaps occurred during the past week. silence. For the agitator to point out The mines will, however, continue to operate as none of the stockholders mass were victims of legalized robbers | were injured.-Western Clarion.

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trees all business communications, and money orders, checks and drafts pay-to. The Worker. Communications of the gibre editorial department of the should be addressed to the Editor e Worker. Communications for the sectung" should be separately ad-

All communications should be written with ink and on one side by the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should hear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few mords as possible, consistently with clear ness. Communications which do not communications which do not communications. Communications which do not communications which do not communications which do not communicate these requirements are likely to returned. Rejected manuscripts will returned unless stamps are enclosed, sipis are never sent to individual subx. Acknowledgment is made by my time number on the wrapper, the following receipt of money.

The Worker goas to press on Wedney

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mult their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or efftorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Roard of Directors. Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 8,

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has possed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: | 1600 (Presidential) 96.961 | 1602 (State and Congressional) 229.762 | 1604 (Presidential) 408.230



It may not be necessary, but in the case of Mayor Schmidt of San Francisco, attention may be directed to the fact that he was always consistently opposed by the Socialist Party as a masquerader in the mask of organized labor for his own ends, and the latest revelations are but evidence of that position. The pity of it is that organized labor will have to bear the brunt of Schmidt's disgrace.

TWO CASES.

The excitement caused by President Roosevelt's order of discharge of a negro regiment without giving them a hearing throws an interesting sidelight on the mental attitude of the American people. That the President's order did an injustice to the regiment, that it was in violation of every custom and tradition of fair dealing. stands out very clearly. Further, it was in direct contradiction to Roosevelt's much vaunted "square deal" and reveals him for the demagog he is.

But when all is said and done, the wrong committed against-the negro soldiers was slight in comparison to what has been wrought upon Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The discharged soldiers are free, at least; they can seek other avenues of employment and they can face the world with their Individual characters unstained. But for months the three representatives of a great labor organization have lain in prison, awaiting a trial which the venial press and the President of the a placard stating his desire for a posi-United States.

Was there a protest when Roosevelt | give good references. sent Taft to Idaho to publicly approve of Gooding's atrocious treat-Socialists.

tibone are not pegroes, so that the ter. question of race or color does not en-

ized capitalism. The discharged negro | rial guarantees against want, regiment was stationed in the South. The capitalist is a warrior-in the

from President Roosevelt some faint purse makes them indifferent to the Worker. It is only 50 cents a year.

semblance of civilized justice. But we are more sorry for the three men who embody in their present predicament the protest of the working class against the oppression and cruelties of the class which holds the nation in its grip and has as its slaves every government official, from the lowest to the highest.

Five ice dealers last week pleaded guilty in Philadelphia to charges of conspiracy to stifle competition, and were fined \$75 each. They paid-and then laughed. And why not?

A "LIBERAL" STATEMENT.

The intellectual subserviency of men of undoubted ability is characteristic of to-day, and perhaps prevalls more in this country than any other. This has become so true of the field of journalism that it is considered sufficient to brand a statement as a lie by referring to it as "a newspaper story."

On the other hand, our universities have too often been recruiting grounds for the contemptible vacation of strike breaking and for training men for service in the defense of all that is mean and sordid in capitalism; while the universities in Europe present the refreshing contrast of centers of learning and independence in thought, and, very often, provide the working class with fighters of great intellectual skill and scientific training. Here servility has become so common

in institutions of learning that few teachers and professors show traces of that spirit of rebellion against imposition that the working class keep alive. Instances are numerous where professors possessed of independence have suffered summary dismissal, with the silent consent of their colleagues.

Dr. Lyman Abbott has demonstrated many times an independence of thought that would be creditable to others of his vocation. Yet one cannot feel that he has entirely emancipated himself from the blight of capitalist influence when we read in an address of his that "a corporation is a democratic institution."

Such a statement requires no comment, except that some of the vigorous utterances of Dr. Abbott in the past are in strange contrast with his latest discovery. Perhaps the importation of some of the products of European culture would be of service in instilling courage in the ranks of "liberal" intellectuals here. Undoubtedly most of our liberals need to be liber-

This from a newspaper report of the Metropolitan Opera House opening for the season last Monday night:

"Mrs. Philip Lydig wore a remarkable gown. It attracted more attenthan any other costume at the opera. It was of white satin, en prin-The bodice was cut very low and topped with a silver band. narrow strips of silver passed over the shoulders. The decollete effect was startlingly accentuated because Mrs. Lydig did not wear anything around her neck or on her bosom.

Not much to say about that. Not necessary to say anything-except that if a working girl undressed herself in that fashion in public, she would be treated as a street-walker and arrested for indecent exposure. But working girls don't do that sort of thing.

THE REWARD OF "PATRIOTISM".

That the patriotism of the capitalist devilish ingenuity of corporation lack- is confined to his pocketbook is amply eys has denied them, with their lives demonstrated by the appearance on of the product-to segregate themin jeopardy and, what is worse, con- | Park Row of a cripple in the uniform demned in advance of trial as murder. of the national guard. The cripple has ers before the American people by a stood there for at least five weeks with tion as watchman and that he can

The man's position seems to have been selected for the purpose of atment of Moyer, Haywood and Petti- tracting the attention of those having bone, and to intercede for Gooding's offices in the financial centers, since re-election? None, except from the much of the traffic there is of that kind. In addition to this conspicuous It is curious indeed, this spectacle of position, a number of communications tremendous indignation in one case, have appeared in the daily press apand of deliberate silence in the other. penling to the patriotism of the finan-Roosevelt may have discharged the clers to secure the "soldier" a position, regiment because its members were But judging from the evident lack of negroes, but Moyer, Hnywood and Pet- response, he may stand there all win-

This man, and all of his kind, will secure the approbation of the big capi-The explanation lies in the fact that talists who require armies for the ex-Moyer, Haywood and Pettibene are tension of capitalist civilization, but representatives of organized labor and when they become human wrecks in Roosevelt, his pretentions claims at the performance of that service, their trust busting to the contrary notwith- helphysness calls forth no glittering thelp changed the leditorial policy standing, is a representative of organ- eulogies nor does it secure them mate-

and it must pay ransom for Republi- counting room and the stock exchange. can party progress as "a white man's His class is wise enough to have others party" in Bourbonism. That is all. shed their blood and die in conquering We are sorry for the negroes, tho we the world for them. Their desire for cannot see that release from army armies on expeditions of conquest, to service is anything to regret. But they secure a dumping ground for their are human beings and deserve even plunder, and the same regard for their

victims who are maimed or killed in those expeditions.

Nor does the establishment of a pension system cancel this truth. Aside from the difficulty, expense and graft involved in proceedings to secure a pension, the amount generally received is scarcely sufficient to avoid application for charity. Here where one would expect capitalism to be liberal because of the value of the army to its interests, it bestows the same "reward" (or worse) as that received by those exploited at the machines.

The patriotism of the kings of finance and property, like their polltics, ideals and religion, is determined by their material interests and pursuit of gain.

"Don't Foul" is the inscription un derneath the bronze bust of the president at the Jacob Riis Neignborhood House. Roosevelt should have one to decorate the state capital of Idaho. with a bas-relief of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in chains.

After paying those excessively high wages to his men, Mr. Hearst still had \$256,370 for campaign expenses-and he is not yet broke.

After attending a number of lectures cu "social reform" at Columbia University, a young man was adjudged insane on exclaiming, "I have discovered the solution of the social problem". The proof of mental derangement is overwhelming in this case.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER

H. KORB.-1. No. Upton Sinclair as not "organized a Socialist colony". The colony or community at Helicon Hall is an experiment in co-operative housekeeping under the capitalist system and makes no pretense of being a Socialist institution. Its members, we believe, would as emphatically claim anything of the sort as the Socialist Party certainly would. The organizer of the colony and some of its members are Socialists, but in this matter they are acting as private individuals. 2. From the correspondence which as appeared in the daily press it appears to us that a comrade who wished to join the colony and was active in the early stages of its organization was "frozen out". It is alleged that the motive of those responsible their dislike for him as a Jew: this is denied by them, personal uncongeniality being given as the reason. We do not presume to decide the question of motive; the action taken seems to us to have been unfair. 3. Doubtless it is true that there are some Socialists who cherish racial, religious, or other prejudices. They certainly are comparatively few, and we do not consider them good Socialists. 4. As the Helicon Hall colony is a private enterprise, having no connection with the Socialist movement in organization or in principles, and associated with it in the public mind only by the fact that a part of its promoters are Sociallsts, we do not deem it necessary or proper to devote space in The Worker to the discussion of its affairs further than to make the foregoing statement. 5. In general, it may be said that cooperative housekeeping and co-epera-tive purchasing, while they may be very advantageous where they are practicable, are not necessarily socialistic. Socialism, as a plan or program. has to do with the production, not with the consumption of wealth. It is possible that in a Socialist state the methods of using the products of labor would be as individualistic as they now are; we do not think it probable but it is quite possible. Socialists advocate co-operative production primarily as a means of abolishing exploitation and class rule. Under Socialism. individuals will be free in fact as well ment in the enjoyment of their shares selves in family groups, each with its own oven and wash-tubs, or to associate themselves for whatever form of housekeeping best saits their fastes.

At this time, when people begin to prepare to make holiday gifts, it would be well for Socialists and trade union sympathizers generally to make a note of the magazines which are the product of non-union labor. The custom of making gifts of magazine suzscriptions is growing. If you intend to do this this year, and if, for some reason, you do not wish to subscribe for a Solalist paper for your friend (which is always a suitable and valuable gift for a Socialist to make), then we would advise that you remember that the following publications are combating the union printers in the eight hour day

The "Saturday Evening Post" and 'Ladies' Home Journal," both issued by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia: "Woman's Home Com panion" and "Farm and Fireside," both issued by the Crowell Company, Springfield, Ohio; "McClure's Magawhich gave it a large circulation among prógressive people), the "Cen-tury," "Bookman's," "Smart Set," "St. Nicholas," "World's 'Work,"
"Black Cat." "Monthly Magazine," "World's 'Work," Men and Women," the "Housekeeper' and "Lippincott's". All the Butterick fashion publications, are also the prod-

If you wish a man to become in terested in Socialism, send him The

uct of non-union labor.

Current #

All books noticed in this department can Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruc street, New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that pos age or expressage will be charged extra.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. By Jean Jaures. Authorized translation, with Introduc-tion, by Mildred Mintern, G. P. Put-nam's Sons, 1906. Cloth, pp. xiiil, 197. Price, \$1.

Whatever we may think of the part which Jaurès has played within the Socialist movement or of the "right" tendency of which he has been one of st distinguished representatives, it would be idle to deny the greatnes of the man or to minimize the import ance of his views; and it is well also that those who are actively interested in the movement should not allow his part in its internal controversies to obscure their estimate of his power and his services as a champion of Socialism against capitalism and every reactionary force in society. The Socialist Party in the United States is peculiar ly "orthodox" and, knowing only indirectly and imperfectly, the polemics that have taken place in Europe over the question of revisionism or reformism, our comrades here are likely to be unduly prejudiced against one of the leading critics of Socialist orthodoxy in the controversy that culminated at Amsterdam in 1904. We are glad, therefore, to commend to their attention this well translated volume of essays selected by nimself from the great mass of his newspaper and magazine writing and fairly repre sentative of his ideas. It is a book that as well deserves a place in the Socialist's library as does Kautsky's "Social Revolution"; the two may well

be read together and compared. In the nine papers constituting the and the right of organization. second section of this volume (about When it comes to the differences that two-thirds of the whole, which are of were passed on at Amsterdam—and it more or less controversial nature laurès defines-so far as It can well be defined in newspaper articles-his conception of the social revolution. He distinguishes his position very sharply from that of the extreme left of the movement, the anti-parliamentarians and thick-and-thin advocates of the general strike. With these he has little patience, considering that in their insistence on revolutionist phraseology they have lost sight of essential facts that their sense of perspective and proportion, so to speak, is fatally twisted He does not, indeed, ignore the general strike as a useful means of action for ceptain purposes and circumstances decidedly holds that these and circumstances nurroses well defined if the general strike is not to act as a boomerang in the hands of an unskilled thrower, and that it is altogether erroneous to think of it as a substitute for purlimmentary action and the method ds associated therewith in the accepted practise of the party in constitutional countries. The paper devoted especially to this subject is a very thoro and trenchant criticism, and may well be read by our American comrades at this time, when a good deal of talk on the subject is going the rounds, with no very definite iden as to either the theory or the practical history of the general strike in Europe. It is fuller and better in form than Kautsky's rather incidental treat ment of the subject in "The Social Revolution", tho not different in substance. Jaurès holds that there are indispensable conditions to the utility of this method: First, the object must be a definite and immediatey realizable one of such overwhelm ing importance as to enlist the passion ate feeling of the great mass of the organized workingmen; second, a large section of public opinion must be prepared to recognize the legitimacy of that object; third, it must be in good faith an extended exercise of the legal right to strike, and not a disguised attempt at insurrection. The mass of kers of different trade endure the hardships of a great strike for a vague or a distant or an insignificant object; either the majority of them will not go out or, still worse, they will soon return to work, leaving the more determined minority to suffer the consequences and diminishing the prestige of the labor movement as a whole; it is useless to blame them for this, even if they are wrong; and, in truth, they are quite right. enough, says Jaures, that the mass of the organized workers are ready on the strike to the bitter end. if a large part of the remaining population (workmen not directly participating, farmers, small business men tice of the movement; if they do, they will blame the capitalists for the privations or inconveniences they suffer and will more or less actively aid the strikers; if not, they will blame the strikers and turn the balance against them. But it is on the third point that our author lays greatest stress. The strike must be what it pretends to be Those who advocate the general strike as par excellence the method by which to overthrow capitalism (not simply to accomplish some definite present purposes) must consciously or unconscious ly argue, he says, in this fashion. It is true that a simple strike, however large-and all the sooner, the larger and it is perfectly certain that thes legal adjustments can be conducted and these guaranties established only it is-if the isssue be important enough for the masters to be willing to go the by the calm deliberation and legalized whole length rather than surrender, cannot succeed; however great loss it may impose upon the masters, it will will of the majority of the nation." Nor is this all. In the movement which ushered in the bourgeois regime, the revolution had only to abolish bring actual starvation to the workers sooner than to their opponents; it is not upon the strike alone that we count. forms of property, not to create; the transformation was simple and direct. But the Socialist prodution has not but upon that into which it must de-

velop: the very hardships which such

a strike imposes upon the workers will only to destroy: It must devise and force them, whatever were their origination into existence the new institu-

1 .

of food and clothing and fuel and forcibly to oppose the efforts of the government to protect such privace property; the general strike will be come a spontaneous insurrection—and that is what we desire. To this Jaurès replies, first, that such a tactical movement is extremely dangerous because "cannot fail a single time without involving an immense disaster to the whole working class," in cruel reprisals and long years of reaction. Again, the chance of success is small, for the simple reason that the masses cannot be roused to such a gigantic attempt by the mere abstract idea of the social revolution, efficient as it is in guiding and co-ordinating their successive efforts. Finally, since the most practical spokesmen of the theory fully recognize this, it follows that when they advocate the general strike for certain concrete objects in the hope that it will sweep the masses into insurrection, they are simply planning a trick to entrap the working class. This is both foolish and criminal. "In a democracy this is contrary to the whole spirit of the revolution. There can only be a revolution only where there is self-consciousness. To delude oneself into imagining that a social revolution can result from a misunderstanding and that the proletariat can be led beyond its depth is pure childishness." If we mean insur-rection, let us say it frankly and take

the responsibility. To the "direct action" theory, then, Jaures gives an emphatic negative; and in this he seems to be practically at one with Bebel and Kautsky, with Lafargue, with Plechanoff, with most of those who strenuously opposed him on other grounds before and at Amsterdam; at the same time he agrees with most if not all of them in upholding the usefuiness of the general strike, on occasion, as a protest or warning-"a revolutionary index" is his phrase-and as a last re sort in the event of a serious reactionary attempt against universal suffrage

should be remembered that these papers were written some three or four years before that Congress—Jaurès' definition of his attitude is much less clear and positive. This is to be expected, as the matter is less concrete and simple. One point is well emphasized, however. Jaurès 'nsists-and he means it not only as a prediction, but also as a rule of action—that the social revolution will be and can be effected only by a convinced majority. We Those great social changes that are called revolutions cannot-or, rather, can no longer-be accomplished by a minority. A revolutionary minority, no matter how intelligent and energetic, is not enough-in modern society, at least-to bring about a revoiution. The co-operation and adhesi of a majority, and an immense majority, is needed." Two papers are devoted to this thesis. In one, while concoding that perhaps-only perhaps-there have been periods and lands where the human multitude has been so passive and so unstable in character that it has been molded by the will of certain strong individuals or small he holds that since the groups" Reformation and the Renascence this is no longer the case; and he argues at length that the great French Revolution, while undoubtedly bourgeois in its immediate results, was essentially the expression of the active will of the large majority of the nation. In the other he applies the thesis more directly to the social revolution now impending. The Socialist minority, he urges, has not to deal with an inert and passive mass; in these days all classes and most individuals are socially selfconscious. The peasants, for instance, are not and cannot be neutral; if they are not with us ,they will be against us; and even their passive resistance would starve and defeat the revolution: The ruling class which we have to overcome is far more powerful than that which was overthrown in 1789. "It is not from indifferent and drowsy classes, but from active, foresighted, and bold classes that the proletariat must wring its privileges. the mass of the nation is hostile, it will be crushed; and if it is only distrustful, the manœuvres of the capitalist class will soon change that distrust to hostility. There are no longer dormant masses that a vigorous push can shake into life. There are everywhere centers of force which would quickly occume centers of resistance and points of reaction if they were not moving gradually in the direction of the new society of their own accord." Furthermore, the transfor-mation of property which we seek is much more extensive and complex than that effected by the French Revolution. It is the essence of capitalist property to be diffused, not confined to definite and clearly marked class. While the ownership of capital is by no means so widely distributed as "the made-to-order optimism of hourgeois economists" pretends, yet, besides the great capitalists, there are very large numbers of persons who have enough sudden attack upon existing property "Only by definite institutions. nicely graded steps, by which their interests are fully protected, can the edium and small owners be brought to consent to the transformation of capitalist property to social property;

carried on and distribution of the product regulated. This cannot done by a majority, unless with the approval and co-operation of an immense majority of the people. Finally, the fact that universal suffrage has ong been in use makes it impractica ble for any revolutionary party to claim that it represents the thought of the majority unless such is actually the case. Explaining his insistance upon this point the writer says: "In bringing out clearly the magnitude of the effort that must be made, I hope that I am not discouraging but spur ring on the energy and conscience o those to whom I speak. At all events, if the work to be accomplished is vast and entails the co-operation of innum erable wills the resources and force at our command are likewise vast, and it only depends on us to march forward to an end both certain and victorious.'

In a paper entitled "After Fifty Years" Jaurès quotes from the declar-ation made by Marx in 1850 when he resigned from the central committee of the Communist League:

The majority (t. e., of the committee) has substituted the Dogmatic spirit for the critical, the idealistic interpretation of events for the materialistic. Simple will-power, instead of the true relations of things, has become (i. e., in their minds) the motive force of revolution. While we say to the working people: "You will have to go thru fifteen, twenty, fifty years of say to the working people: 100 win have to go thru fifteen, twenty, fifty years of civil wars and wars between nations, not only to change existing conditions, but to make yourselves worthy of political power." you, on the contrary, say: "We ought to get power at once or else give up of the German workman to the undeveloped state of the proletariat in Germany, you flatter the national spirit and the glid prejudices of the German artizans in the grossest manner, a method of procedure

Jaurès proceeds to review the changes that have taken place in the last half-century and concludes the pa-

The primary condition of working-class political action has been fulfilled.

This primary condition was the formation in all Europe of great autonomous nations, freed from Russian oppression and having attained or tending energetically toward attained or tending energetically toward the attainment of democracy and universal suffrage. Now that that condition has been fulfilled, the working class in Europe, especially the working class in France, is in possession of "the tools and the workshop." It is no slight task to bring the projectariat from that point to the final exemptation of the work. Today as much completion of the work. To-day, as much as thirty years ago, we must guard against the revolutionary phrase and set ourselves to understand the deep meaning of revo-lutionary evolution in the new era.

Three papers are devoted to com

ment upon an unfinished article writ-ten by Wilhelm Liebknecht in 1881, which was found among his papers and printed in "Vorwärts" on Aug. 7, 1901, a year after his death. article was an attempt to answer the question, How shall Socialism be put into practise? In this fragment Liebknecht considered the possibility of events which would "call our party govern or at least to share in the government"-either of a catastrophi breakdown of the Empire or of ruling powers resolving to avert the threatened catasthrophe by a policy of reform, in which case would, necessarily be asked to participate in the government and especially called upon to reform the conditions of labor." It seems certain that in 1881 Liebknecht imagined and more than half expected a conjunction of circumstances under which, not only would our party be offered a share in the government, but under which it might and ought to accept such partial con-trol of the administration, even under he imperial regime. In this fragment Jaurès finds a full approval, given long in advance by one of the pillars of So cialist orthodoxy, of the action which was taken almost twenty years later which Jaures belonged, which was so emphatically condemned by the other wing of that party, and which was the occasion of such heated controversy at the Paris Congress in 1900. Jaures dwells upon the fact that, altho Lieb knecht never published this paer, and did not even filsh it, yet he neither destroyed nor disavowed it. He exviews there recorded and the decided stand which Liebknecht took against Millerand and his supporters by declaring that Liebknecht never understood the Dreyfus affair and the elated events that led to Milerand's entry into the Waldeck-Roussenn ministry and supposing that "since the application of the method he had approved in 1881 was made in France under circumstances that irritated him, he did not even recognize the embodiment of his own thought in the progress of events." We cannot help thinking that this interpretation is the wish to buttresult of Jaures' matural ress his own position with the authority of Liebknecht's words and that there is a much more probable explanation of the inconsistency-namely, that Liebknecht's views changed during the intervening years. and that he simply let the unfinished paper lie in his deak, willing to leave ntact the record of the evolution his own opinions; the fact that he never formally disavowed it does not create a very strong presumption that he still held the same views, for a pubhe disavowal of an unfinished paper would be out of the question and, even if he foresaw the probability of its publication after his death, so busy a man as Liebknecht might easily postne until too late the intention of revising or commenting upon it. Jaurès quotes from this paper a long

without doubt the more popular of the two.
Just as the Democrats made a sort of fetish
of the words "the people," so you make
one of the word "proletariat." Like them,
you substitute revolutionary phrases for
revolutionary evolution.

per with these words:

passage, the essence of which is con tinued in these sentences:

thued in these sentences:

We have seen that it is impossible to decide beforehand on factics for our party which would hold good in every case. Tactics must depend on circumstances. The interest of the party is our only rule.

The ends of the party should be wholly distinct from the means it adopts to gain these ends. The ends are unafterable—it belag, of course, clearly understood that we may look for a scientific extension, a perfecting of our program. On

tension, a perfecting of our program. On the other hand, the means of combat and the use that is unde of them can change and ought to change. The es-sential thing is that the unalterable principles of Socialism shall be put into practise in the state and in society as rapidly as possible. The non-essential question is how they shall be put into practise. Not that we wish to lessen the importance of tactics. But tactics are only a means of obtaining an end, and whereas the cond obtaining an end; and, whereas the end presents itself before us firm and immov-able, we can argue about tactics.

We have seen the necessity of emancipat-ing ourselves from the bondage of certain catchwords and of developing the party in the direction of clear thought and brave and methodical action, instead of display-ing it in phrases of revolutionary violence. ing it in phrases of revolutionary violence, which too often only serve to hide the lack of precise thought and vigorous action."
On this Jaurès comments: "That

method of procedure which of late

years has gone by the somewhat in-

sulting name of opportunism has never been more energetically formulated," and he asks: "If questions of tactics are really of such secondary importance, what is the obstacle to a wide Socialist unity?" The comment and the question are hardly justified. We suppose that neither Guesde nor Bebel nor the Liebknecht of 1900 nor any of those who opposed Jaurès at Paris and at Amsterdam would disagree with the words quoted from Liebknecht; the recognition that tactics must vary with circumstances is of the very essence of Marxism. But the word "opportunism" has not meant simply this; it has meant a certain sort of tactics which aures and his supporters believed to be necessitated by existing circumstances and which others believed to be unjustified and injurious to the cause. And a difference of opinion about tactics should be no obstacle to Socialist unity, indeed, so long as it remains a difference of opinion, accompanied by unison of action; but the Millerand case was not simply a differ-ence of opinion, it was a definite public action which necessarily put before the party the alternative of repudiating Millerand or of standing committed as a party by his acceptance of a portfolio. Liebknecht says that "we can argue about tactics"; he does not say that we are free each to do as he pleases, regardless of the decision to which the party is led by these arguments. This distinction between flexibility of tactics and laxity of discipline, which Jaures ignores, is an important one.

The divergence of opinion on many tactical questions shows itself in the United States in forms very different from those which it assumes in Europe, because of the difference of politi-cal institutions and traditions. The arguments there used on the one side and the other cannot be applied off-hand to our problems, but must be analvzed and adapted with care. . Yet much may be learned from them, and

and other reasons, we come Jaurès' book as redressing a balance in our party literature that has been rather one-sided. It ought to be read especially by those of us who oppose the views he upholds; and it will do a good service if it helps to cultivate that coolness and precision of thought, that emancipation from phrases and formulas, which Liebknecht urges in the passage quoted.

The book contains other papers on which we have not remarked, but we have already exceeded reasonable bounds of space and can only commend it as a whole to Socialist read-

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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

exchanges, etc. 4,174 , 2,617

The Springfield Mass, comrades had an extra edition of 5,000 printed for their municipal campaign, otherw we would record a falling off. Wake up, comrades! Get a move on! Rember, Christmas is coming. So will the Co-operative Commonwealth if you push up our subscription list figures.

THE "SUN" DIVIDES UP.

"The wenith of the United States has increased \$41.841.823.812 in fourteen years. Dividing this sum by the population of the country will show the calculator whether to celebrate Thanksgiving."—The Sun.

If a group of ten men has \$100, the wealth per capita is \$10 each. "Dividing this sum by the population" gives the amount of each as \$10. If after a closer investigation it is discovered that one of them, a "business man", has the entire \$100, the per capita of the group is still \$10, but if the re-maining ninety-nine tried to purchase a soup bone with their "share" they would have to "celebrate Thanksgiv-ing" on wind. Like other orbs the "Sun" has an occasional eclipse that obscures its vision.

There is no wealth but life. Life, including all its powers of love, of joy and of admiration. That country is the richest which nourishes the number of noble and happy, human be-ings; that man is the richest who, hav-ing perfected the functions of his own life to the utmost, has also the widest influence, both personal and by means of his possessions, over the lives, of others.—John Ruskin.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

By A Russian of To-Day.

[From one of a series of articles appear-ing in "The Ciarion" of London, Eng.] Some people think that autocracy necessarily implies government under one head. I only wish it did so in

You have no idea how closely, and with what interest, the political and social progress of England is watched in our country. Even in the remotest es scarcely a day passes with out a column or two in the local daily being devoted to discussing English internal affairs; and you would be surprised to discover how adequately an average Russian reader is irant of the momentous events that mark the lines of social evolution in

Well, what strikes a Russian most in English-and only in English-innal affairs is the imperceptible part played by the throne in that evolution; its all but absolute noninterference in the treatment and solution of dominant questions of national welfare; whilst in Russia the autoc ralyses every initiative in the pettiest of local affairs. The clashing of antagonistic interests that one be-holds in Britain lurks yet in the background in Russia, notwithstanding that class-conclousness is far more developed. Here attention is absorbed by little quarrels between Liberal and Tory. In Russia lears and hatred and intrigues are concentrated

So deeply marked is non-inter-ference of the crown in this country, that even Socialistic propaganda can be carried on without coming in direct contact with it. I was never until I had had an opportunity study the Socialist movement on the spot. Russians at home are unable to conceive this seeming absurdity. In this respect Russia and England are antipodes. In Russia we see the highest authority completely exclude soclety from the management of public affairs; in England we observe

What Is the Russian Autocracy?

There are two sides to this quesn. One is dealt with on a parch ient, entitled "The Fundamental aws of the Russian Empire." The is being unravelled before us the great drama entitled "The sian Revolution." Let us follow up

In the Emperor and Autocrat of Russias, the sole, the entire. nd the absolute authority, in the land To obey him not for fear my, but for conscience, God Himself mmands." He is the supreme auty of the Church, as well as of the

e. He is the source and origin of energy on the face and in the owels of earth. Officials are the in-terpreters of his will, and the power with which they are invested's part and parcel of his power. He is theo-retically supposed to do all the thinking for the 150 million subjects whom the Divine Will has placed in his charge. All the laws, without excepemanate from him, and can be modified or annulled by him only.

Here is an example: Under the head-"Circular for the Pedagogical District of Riga", we read the following "most august decree" in the "Govern-

His Majesty the Emperor has, it view of the most respectful report of the Administrator of the Ministry of Popular Enlightenment of October 1, 1898, most graciously con-sented that the pupil of the seventh class of the Day School for Girls at Reval, Siniada Koshevnikoff by ne, is to be exempt from the teaching of German on account of r very delicate health.

He also promulgates and discon tinues the wars of the country at his absolute discretion, as, for instance, in the case of the Manchurian War.

The law recognizes no citizens. The use of this word was even prohibited until a year ago. All the people are subjects of the monarch, and in the eyes of the law all subjects are equal before him. In relation to him all class and rank distinctions sink to s dead level. There is no difference for the lion between the fly and the spider (the fly is not consulted in the matter). This is a status quo closely bordering on ideal anarchy. Les extremes se

Where the Collision Comes In.

You can conceive the intolerable nism of this regime on one side. On the other hand it will take durope some time fully to realize how directlously the Russian masses have enerated during the last decade: low tremendously the horizons of therty and class-consciousness have autgrown those of the easy-going West. ontsider in the tumultuous chaos.
"From the flames of the lake of fire there comes no light, but only dark-ness visible." But the flames will abate and the darkness disperse, and "a di-vine light will burst forth and wax and spread over the face of the earth."

the anachronism of the absolutism, and this miraculous regeneration, you will come to the conclusion that a constitutional government, if it were attempted in Russia, could not and never will be firmly established. The certainty of collision arises from the fact that nendous and correspondingly is power of absolutism is vest-individual who is utterly unble to wield it. We have an autoracy without an autocrat. This power has, therefore, become the prey of a band of greedy jackals, big and small, each of whom exploits it for his own

ends, utterly regardless of the consequences to the hapless people, and heedless of one another. And in the midst of this backhanalla, amidst the eething and turmoll and clashing of contending forces, a puny figure stands and desperately tries to make believe that he holds the helm in his grasp and is steering his course to definite destinles. The sycophantic parusites creep round him and persuade him, by their fawning and knee-crook ing, that he actually does. This is the other side of our question.

The Channels of the Most August Will.

Let me give you an idea of how the Imperial Will is interpreted by his executive officers. Under his immediate control and supervision there are four colleges. These are the Council of State, the Senate, the Holy Synou; and the last is the board of Ministers, or a caricature of the Cabinet of a European government.

In the Council of the State six mem bers of the Imperial family and the ministers, and all the hoary. fit-fornothing retired statesmen sit, ex-officio presided over by the Grand Duke Michael Nicholajevitch. The function of this instituion is to examine all proposed laws and decrees.

To the second college, or Senate belongs the initiative of laws, as well as their interpretation and carrying into life. It represents also the highest furisdiction in the country, the last (under the Tsar) Court of Appeals. The third is the Holy Synod. The

Tsar is (on paper) the supreme authority of the Orthodox Church, and the lecisions of the Synod are void unless sanctioned by him. In reality however, the supremacy not over; the Church only, but over the whole of the State affairs, belonged, until quite recently, to Pobedonoszeff, the ex-Over Procurator of the Holy Synod, the evil spirit of Russia, before whose virulent genius even his most desperate enemies cower.

It plays the least important part of all, and has strictly no definite collective functions. Every Minister is a little autocrat in his own sphere.

Thru these four boards of colleges and thru long radii of subordinate boards and officials, the Imperial Will reaches every department and penetrates the entire fabric of Russian life -civil, social, economical, military, religious-down to the girl-pupil wishes to be exempt from the teaching of German.

Let us hear what a German "junk timately acquainted with the inside of

this cumbrous machine, thinks of it: Considering the boundless ac-cumulation of power in the central offices and the equally boundless concentration of business, it is un-avoldable that within the ring of rvoldable that within the ring these central offices conditions of anarchy should prevail. One Government department rises up against another; treaties are formed between two Ministries against others; some are governed despotically, others almost revolutionarily. The Minister of Finance is a dictator, who crushes the provinces by the stroke of his pen, issues decree upon decree, by which the expenditure and income of whole classes of citizens are disposed of, just as his colleagues the Home Minister and the Minister of War do, regardless of him and of each other. Jurisdiction has to de fend itself on all sides against the caprice of the other offices. Agrithere is war to the knife between the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Popular Enlightenment. Yet all alike maintain that they have guard the absolute power of the

the Emperor, above all!

Half a Man.

If there was an fron-willed autocrat of imposing personality at the head of this camarilla of ours, even if he were a bloodthirsty tyrant, the nation would accelerate the throes of revolution. ong-drawn agony from which there is no glimmer of an outlet. He would shake off and put in their place the satellites who clog his volition, and he would give full play to his own no-

The famous order of the late Tre-poff: "No cartridges to be spared and no blank volleys fired!" has proved a far more powerful impetus to the movement than twenty "victories" in the shape of humbug manifestoes. A despot would-let the worst come to the worst-gain all or lose all. What is infinitely worse is this chickenhearted monarch who constantly pre-tends to grant graciously to his beloved people what his beloved people have already wrested from him

Nichalas Romanoff: A Sketch

He is just 38 years of age: It is twelve years since he ascended the throne, and it will be two years on January 22 since his moral physiognomy became definitely outlin to that time nobody could make him out, and the idea prevailed that he was "neither flesh, fish, nor good red her-ring," but not a bad sort if he could have his own way. The first part of this diagnosis proved true enough, but not so the last. The Tsar has turned out just as bad as the rest of his set, and even worse through the very truth of that first part. "It is the unhappy iot of thoroughly weak men that their very sympathies, affections, confidences—all the qualities which in better-constituted minds are virtues—

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dwindle into folbles or turn into down right vices." (Dickens' "Barnaby

He is certainly not a bad sort in private life—a dutiful son, a fond parent, an exemplary husband (altho he has already sown his wild oats), the horizon of whose real joys in this world is confined to his home in the

most commonplace significance of the word. No monarch ever ascended the worse fitted for the duties and responsibilities of a ruler and with less knowledge of the real condition of the people. Narrow-minded and easily influenced, he has been inculcated since his early childhood, and is imbued out and out, with the idea of divine command of abolutism. One must bear in mind that his Seneca was Pobedonoszeff. A short time prior to his ascention he made a tour in the Far East, and visited Japan, where an attempt was made on his life. He was driving in an open carriage through the streets of Nagasaki, and a fragment of the bomb inflicted a wound on his fore-head, which made him an epileptic and incidentally entailed undoubtedly a slight softening of the brain.

There was never a more bigoted Tsar on the Russian throne, save, perhaps, Johann the Terrible. But their fanaticism differs. Whereas the plousness of the latter was of a grim, mystic character, sometimes devouringly passionate, anon penitently ascetic, but always violent in every impulse, that of Nicholas II. is of a dull, snivelling, knee-crooking kind. Who does not remember his pilgrimage to the Sera phim, the hermit-thaumaturgus of Sarovo? The crawling on the knees and kissing of the footprints, and beating the ground with the forehead thou-sands of times in one spell, and generally making a fool of himself? And, above all, the miracle-working de-Yes, every day a fresh batch of miracles, officially witnessed, were reported in the "Government

The History that

Repeats Itself.

Early formative influences having made him an exasperated individualist he naturally resents the intrusion of public affairs in his daily life, and only suffers such intrusion under the pressure of present circumstances. But he is utterly unadapted to meet this pressure. His sole anxiety being to keep up appearances at all costs, he throws himself headlong upon the confidence and discretion of the first likely adviser who undertakes to steer him elear of trouble. The adviser does his level best, of course, and sticks at no means to prolong his dictatorship. This is invariably done by gulling the people by generous promises, screening fierce repression as a "temporary evil;" and also by indiscriminately knocking about the name of the Sovereign. Thus the Sovereign is made to (Finland, the War) every other day, to toss about from one course to another.

So long as the adviser succeeds in keeping off, by hook or crook, the monster of the revolution, the Tsar fusses over him like a child over a new toy. Remember how Witte was exalted in his time, and Sviatapolk-Mirsky in his, and Stolypine is-or was. As soon as one enfant terrible has wrought suffi-cient mischief, and things appear to be swiftly drifting to the climax, the delinquent politic-monger gets jilted and is completely eclipsed by the rising star of a brand-new genius. And so the wheel turns, but with ever shortening revolution-and ever waxing revo-

As we have seen before, the opinion still prevails abroad that the Tsar is

Between the Devil

and the Deep Sea.

This is true enough, and nobody's fault it is but his own. Yet this does not prove that his natural tendencies are good. Lopk how eagerly he clings to addresses and deputations express ing sympathy and loyal feelings from rank hooligans, whose presence his father would not suffer in his stables; tendering encouragement and adviceyea, advice to rule by fire and sword, and to exterminate, with their aid, all the rebels and Jews, root and branch. It is with the greatest difficulty that

the West gradually emerges from that common ' delusion. A few days ago the press was thunderstruck by the publication of two secret circulars issued from the General-Governors thruout Russia The first instructs the Governors "that the Tsar insists upon martial law being administered with extreme sever-Those condemned by the field urts-martial must be promptly executed, irrespective of all other considations." The second circular informs that petitions for the pardon of condemned prisoners will be rejected by the Tsar, even when it is known that they are innocent!"

This is monstrous, no doubt, but could you explain to me what it is that has been found in these circulars which has not been an established fact long since? Those condemned by drumbead courts-martial are, as it is. being worked off with the utmost possible dispatch—in fact, on the spot—at the rate of over a hundred per week; and as to the second circular, it would be sheer madness on the part of the Terrorists to send petitions to the Tsar and expect mercy from him to whom and expect mercey from him to whom they would give no quarter. Shall I tell you why the Liberal Press were so cause the secret belief was not yet extinct, that these dastardly outrages were being perpetrated behind the back of the Tsar by some mysterious "power behind the throne," forsooth!

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"AFTER THE ELECTION".

By Hugh O. Pentecost.

[On Sunday, Nov. 18, Hugh O. Pentecost spoke at Lyric Hall, New York, on the subject, "After the Election". The following is a synopsis of his ad-

It is now twelve days since the election, and everybody has forgetten what it was all about except the Socialists. You would not dream that there could have been so many fireworks, brass bands, processions, exeftement and vituperation on both sides, if the matter were really of so little importance. But aside from the propaganda of the Socialists, which oes on 'all the time .the great body of the American people will forget all about this election until four or five weeks before the next one. Then the excitement will begin all over again. Before the election everybody pre-

tends that it makes a great difference who is elected, but afterwards everybody knows it makes none except to the men who are elected and those who are going to be turned out of office. In the last election Mr. Hughes was chosen to be the governor of the state. but Democrats were chosen to fill all the other offices, so we have a Republican governor surrounded by Democrats. Does that disturb anybody? Not in the least. If Mr. Hearst had been elected, in spite of all the hue and cry against him, the same dead calm would have followed, because everybody knows that even that would not have made a particle of difference. Everything would have gone on just

the same, the workingmen would have been working for the same old wages, the rich would have been pulling in th same old dividends. In the city of Newark a good many years ago, when Grover Cleveland was the candidate of the Democratic party for president, placards were pested in the Clark Thread Works there that if Mr. Cleveland was elected president of the United States the works would close Mr Cleveland was elected and the works went on just the same. The Clark people went on making just as much money, and the working people went on getting just as little money.

Some years ago Mr. Bryan was considered a very dangerous man to elect to the presidency. He was not elected, but if he had been, everything would have gone on exactly as it went on before. Did anything happen when Mr. McKinley was shot? Nothing at all, except that a quiet, rather complace man gave place to a-well, to a bounder, a conspicuous man, a riproaring president; but the fate of the counjust the same as if Mr. McKinley had not been killed.

Difficulty in Finding Difference.

It will not make a particle of differ-ence who the president of the United or the governor of the state of New York is so long as the permanent parties remain as they are. Why? Because the so-called issues presented to the American people by these two parties are of no vital consequence to the great mass of the people. They have great difficulty in finding issues because there is no difference between

In governmental finances, the Republican party will stand for high tariff, and the Democratic party for a tariff not so high, and the people get excited about that subject, as if there were a vital difference. Free silver or a gold standard-there was a terrible fight over that, but to the great mass of the American people it makes absolutely no difference. Take the issues in this last cam-

onign. They were these: Mr. Hearst says, "I stand for Americanism. That is the issue." Mr. Hughes says: "I stand for Americanism" (I think he said he stood for "good Americanism"). Well, that was one of the issues. Another was, Mr. Hearst said Mr. Hughes was a corporation lawyer, and Mr. Hughes retorted that Mr. Hearst was a corporation himself, and the people got excited about that. Then Mr. Hughes said: "This is an issue in this campaign, 'Is Mr. Hearst sincere?' 'It was not a wise thing for Mr. Hughes to say, because it was a kind of confession that if he was sincere, it would be a good thing to elect him. And the people got excited about that, when everybody knows that from time immemorial there hardly ever was a can-didate for any office in the United States that was sincere.

The Foolish Plunderbund

In reality, of course, in this campaign Mr. Hearst himself was the ssue. But there wasn't any sense in that issue. any appreciation of the situation or any sense of humor, they would all have poured out their money and elected Mr. Hearst. If they had wanted to get rid of him, that would have been the best possible way to do it. But they got frightened, foolishly so, because all that Mr. Hearst promised to do, if elected, was to put some of the heads of the criminal trusts in states prison. They ought to have known he couldn't do that, for you can't put men

in prison who own the prison.

Mr. Hearst said: "I am a Jeffersonan Democrat and a Lincoln Republi-' He called on the people of the United States to go back into the past and make this country over again, and that after he himself had been educating his readers carefully to understand that industry had passed thru a change, that it had now become social ized or trustized. And since the elec-tion I read an editorial in the "Evening Journal" which explained how the railroads in this country were all being combined, and within a very short time one man would be at the head of the entire railroad system of the

ferson and Lincoln. Mr. Hearst must

know that competition is a thing of the past, and that it can never come again while the world lasts.

With these so-called issues Mr. Hearst not only hoodooed the middle class and working people, but he actually took away from the Socialist ticket in this city one thousand votes, for the Socialist candidate for governor ran behind the Socialist candidate for lieutenant-governor just one thousand votes.

and of peace".

statement itself.

unconscious humorist who perpetrated the remark there existed a concept of

harmony to which he related the rea-

son for the elevation of Cortelyou,

Possibly it was a concept of the

harmony of the three fabled sisters

who had between them but one eye

and one tooth, for who can doubt that

and the economic lords of the country.

or that that same eye will not be af-fected with myopia when confronted

with the things which affect the wel-

The "Happy Chance."

scious humor or euphemism, our ancient enemy, the "Evening Sun".

panegyrizes in one breath both Cortel-

you and Opportunity, causing one to

wonder whether it is better to suffer

the attacks of enemies or the deadli-

"Of a truth this is the land of oppor

tunity for every man who knows how to grasp the skirts of happy chance. George

B. Cortelyou, who began his association with statesmen of high rank as a conscien-tious and skillful stenographer, has reached

the second place in the Cabinet, the place

occupied by Hamilton and Sherman, thru his industry, honesty, faithfuiness to duty

and efficiency, and without the ald of prac-tical politicians on the outside. It is natu-ral that envy should stimulate criticism in

certain quarters of such a successful and honorable career."

This makes the strongest kind of an

appeal, not merely to a sense of humor,

but to a sense of mirth. Oh for a car-

toonist who could depict George in the

very act of grasping "the skirts of

happy chance". One can't help won-dering whether or not the damsel was

coy, whether she encouraged or re-

pelled his advances. We know of one

Joseph who fied from the wiles of

Potiphan's daughter, leaving his gar-

furnish no historic parallel for future

ages, for there was no witness of his

encounter with Miss Happy Chance,

and no chronicler of it but the "Even-

ing Sun". As for George-he salth

The Pregnant Hinge.

The felicitous phrase coined by our zenious and class-conscious purveyor

of news (no doubt whatever about its

class attitude) constrains admiration of

the flexibility of the English tongue.

One there was long ago who wrote

something about those who are ready

"to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning."

cause it is called "that instrument | their own feet.

ment in her hands, but George

As another example either of uncon

fare of their economic slaves.

ness of friends:

Mr. Hearst in the Future.

Mr. Hearst has got to do one of three things: He will become an ordinary. conservative like Mr. Bryan, or he will go thru that big, round chute into his own Down-and-Out Club, or he will become a straight out, intelligent Socialist. He can't last as a political factor in the United States, because he is standing on nothing. My prophesy is that he is going to become tive, and going to represent the very people whom he is now fighting. I don't expect him to become a So-

cialist. He is advising the workingmen to take large chunks of their wages and put them in savings banks. where they will draw interest paid by somebody else who has to work, so that when they get old they can live on that interest; and Dorothy Dix is explaining to widows who have sons to bring up what a blessing it is if they are poor, because then the sons would escape the disadvantage of an education, especially a college education. They would begin at the bottom and work their way up, as almost all the great men of the United States have done, and become the strong men of the future. But if you will look in the book called "Who's Who", you will see that eight-tenths of the successful men of the country have been the sons of rich men, and yet this old, horrible doctrine is taught in the newspapers of Mr. Hearst, who professes to be a representative of the common people.

A Strange Thing.

Now isn't it a strange thing that in the history of this world slaves always support their masters? political and every other kind? Who were the people who fought most flercely against the French Revolution? The noblemen and the peasants. And the colored slaves of the South staid in the homes of their masters while they were away fighting to keep them slaves, and they protected their families and never thought of running away. Isn't it the same way to-day? Pre-

cisely the same. It is not a pleasant thing to say, but the truth is that the working class of this country are so wedded to, so in love with John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Belmont, and others like them, that they can't help voting the same ticket. They are our kind masters who permit us to work. If we voted against the Republican party, who would permit us to work-for a bare subsistence? Why, if one did not know from historical knowledge that in the long run every class in the community is moved by its own economic interests, if one were not patient, if one could not wait, wait, wait, one would be disposed simply to turn his back upon this great, ignorant, stupid mass of American working people, including, let me say, Mr. Samuel Gompers and fifteen hundred thousand members of the labor unions. I read that the trade unionists passed a resolution the other day saying that the capitalist ought to admire the trade ions because, on the one side, they made no attack on capitalists who were obeying the law, and only rebuked them when they were naughty. and that the capitalists must not forget that the trade unions stand as an organized body against the Socialist movement in this country.

The Socialists are in favor of trade unions and take up their cause in every way they can. Why? Because the Socialists are well informed, they are patient, they can wait. But it does alter the fact that among the rest of the ignorant working people in this country, you must simply put the trade

What is the matter with the laboring people? Are they children? I guess so that children can't understand anything, can be led by the hand by any body who comes along, except some-body who teaches them what their own interest is. While here is their own party, which offers them not a raise of wages, but the abolition of the wage system, so they could all become free and they turn and fight it as if it were their bitterest enemy. They make me feel as I do when I see a drunken man staggering along and performing various anties-one minute want to cry and the next minute I want to laugh. I might just as well laugh and walt. Nobody must be discouraged.

The Issue That's Coming.

When Abraham Lincoln said this country could not exist half slave and half free, he was talking about black slavery. That applies to the conditions to-day exactly. Mr. Charles B. Spahr in his book on the distribution of wealth in the United States shows just that, that one-half the people of the United States, including 38 per cent of people whom he calls poor, that is, ing people it will mean ten rears o who are worth on the average \$150. own everything and 50 per cent of the people own nothing. So that if you throw out that 38 per cent who own the other half slave, and it can't re-

Despite the fact that politicians put such foolish, silly issues before the people, that is the issue which is really coming before them. Mr. Hearst at fore the election he was asking us to coming before them. Mr. Hearst at go back to the primitive times of Jef-1 the present time is merely a symptom

UNCONSCIOUS HUMORISTS.

By Frances M. Gili.

The puzzle of George B. Cortelyou's | wherewith the husbandmen lays bare elevation seems to be solved, for Presi the breast of our great mother." why should we speak in the vulgar when a clever twist of words can dent Roosevelt is quoted as saying that he soon hopes to have complete hardrape thought in such a manner as to mony in his Cabinet and that Cortel conceal its poverty. Away, then, with you would undoubtedly work harmoniously with Secretary Root of the the idea that deference toward the State Department and with Secretary Money King and a slavish bending be-Taft of the War Department, this trial fore his throne had aught to do with evidently being "the sinews of warthe preferment of George, lest we be accused of the "envy" that "stimulates criticism"

The Sense of Humor. "Reward of Thrift." A sense of humor is the distinguish-

As contrast heightens effect and ing quality of the creature that walks shadows bring out high lights, this upright, and perhaps its absence marks a barking back to a halting place on brilliant presentment of the stenone of the rounds of the biological ladographical apotheosis shall have a der on which he has climbed to his background, which will be furnished present eminence. Sometimes this disin the person of another stenographer. tinguishing quality is altogether lacknot so happily dowered by the gods ing and sometimes it is sub-conscious. with suavity and savoir faire, the also living in this "land of opportunity". But the omnipresent God must laugh at the lack of that faculty in some of the most highly developed of his A recent query as to his present employment elicited the fact that he was creatures. And if the want of this typewriting letters of sixty words in rodlike attribute marks a long remove length at the rate of one cent a letter, and was obliged to pay for the rental from the delty, then it is a fair inference that the person responsible for of the machine he used. Further inthe above statement is far beyond the terrogated he said that he could make circumference of the spiritual center fairly good wages, because he was a rapid operator. Yes, of course it was very hard work, and his fingers were and in the very nethermost part of the outer abvas. But that does not interfere with the inherent humor of the so badly used up that he was obliged to wear protectors to keep the split But, whether an example of the ends from coming in contact with the keys of the machine, and besides the euphemistic capacity of the language. or an incilled admission of an obvious dead uniformity of continually writfact, undoubtedly in the brain of the ing the same matter was brain-numb-

faithfulness to duty and efficiency. Unly one element seems to have been eliminated—the "happy chance" which makes one stenographer a Secretary of the Trensury and dooms another to among this trinity there will be but an "eye single" to the good of Wall Street the drudgery of hammering out letters of sixty words for one cent each. But here the question obtrudes itself as to whether or no the lady could be wooed unless She had first a pronsquint in the direction of the wooer. On this point, too, only George can enlighten us-and George saith not.

ing-but then? The pause was elo-

quent. So far as could be learned he

lacked nothing of "industry, honesty,

The Subservient Cortelvou. But this subject, the mirth provoking

in the light of the two quotations above, ought not to be disposed of in a spirit of levity, for it marks the de basement of ideals. Those who have followed the career of Cortelyou have observed the trimming of his sails to most favorable political wind, and that he is now honored with an important portfolio for no reason whatever except that of party service and the espacity to render himself adaptable. In no instance has his voice been raised in condemnation of the malodor ous potpourri of political corruption and private greed. No, it has been his policy to keep the cover on the pot Never has his voice been raised against public or private wrongs. And yet he has been honored by an appoint which has usually been the reward of at least a degree of wisdom and state craft, if nothing better.

The Hall Mark of Decadence. When place and preferment are the rewards of subservience to money interests and talent and ability are consecrated to their use, it is time for the radical bourgeoisie to realize hat this evidence of the gross mate. iism of

capitalism is the hall mark of a de-

cadent political system. The classic-ists and reactionaries will not comprehend it until the whole edifice topples about their ears.

It is of but little moment to the Socialist, except to give additional emphasis, if any were needed, to the political representation of the capitalist system, for, as Marx truly said:
"The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bour-geoisie." With the contemporaneous verification of this statement before their eyes they have no doubt of his forecast of the future Socialist state, We are more polite nowadays, the who sit aloft, at the ponderous dulines, certainly a spade is no less a spade be of those who have digged a pit for

of the discontent that arises from this | WHAT WOULD YOU condition. An editorial in last night's "Globe" says that the wages of the workingmen are being raised all over the country. They are all very pros-perous, and yet the "Globe" says it cannot be denied that the country seething with discontent. Why is it? The "Globe" said it didn't know, unless the more you gave people the more they wanted. Mr. Hearst is a symptom of that discontent, but he is going to be swent aside by those who know what that discontent is, what the remedy is and how to apply it.

The question is, can they teach this great stupid class of working people what the cause and the remedy are as quickly as the events are rushing them on towaru a condition where all o them will rise in a revolt as ignorant and stupld as their present submission is. I doubt it. I hate to say such a thing, but it seems to me that within a few years ten years let us say, we are going to have a condition in this country very much like that in Russin. We are having it now to a certain extent. But if it comes to that, to the shooting of a few government officials and thousands and thousands of workstruggle, highting, warfare, it can't change the result. Whether by warfare or by intelligent cultiphtenment. there is not an economist in the world to-day, inside or outside the ranks, who sloes not know that the result still be, not trust husting, but trust taking, for the use of the Cooperative Commonwealth.

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THINK OF IT? If you should see a flock of pigeons

in a neld of corn, and if (instead of each picking where and what it liked, taking just as much as it wanted and no more) you should see ninety-nine of them gathering all they got into a heap, reserving nothing for themselves but the chaff and refuse, keeping this heap for one, and that the weakest perhaps the worst pigeon of the flock; sitting around and looking on all the winter whilst this one was devouring, throwing about, and wasting it; and if a pigeon more hardy or hungry than the rest touched a grain of the hoard ill the others flying upon it and tearing it to pieces; if you should see this, you would see nothing more than what every day practised and established among-men. Among men you see the ninety-and-nine foiling and scraping together a heap of superfluities for one and this one, too oftentimes the feeblest and worst of the whole set, a child, a woman, a madman, or a fool), getting nothing for themselves all the the provision, which their own industry produces; looking quietly on while see the fruits of all their labor spent or spoiled; and if one of their number take or touch a particle of the board, the others joining against him and hanging him for the theft. Moral and Political Philosophy, by Archdeacon Paley, D. D.

Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a

ident Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, has issued a letter from Ada County Jull; Boise, Idaho, under date of Nov. 8, to the members of the organization, upon the situation of the Industrial Workers

of the World. The letter follows:
"After many days of serious consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that regardless of how much it may be against my personal desire owing to the conditons with which I am surrounded, that it is a duty I owe to the Western Federation of Miners, convey to its membership a message warning them of the great danger with which they are menaced and to tender advice as my judgment leads me to believe should be followed at this time.

Sixteen months ago in the city of Salt Lake, in the Thirteenth Annual Convention of our organization, I earnestly advocated that the Western Federation of Miners send representatives to the city of Chicago, there to take part in a convention called for the purpose of launching on the indus-trial field an economic organization founded upon that grand principle, that an injury to one was an injury to all. The delegates of the Thirteenth Annual Convention, after intelligently discussing the matter, selected delegates for that purpose, clothing them with authority to install our organization in the proposed economic movement, if, in their opinion, the same was founded upon a safe industrial foundation, their acts to be submitted back to our mebership for their

"Your representatives met with others who had answered the call, and on July 7, 1905, they east their unanimous adopting a CONSTITUTION which was to guide and govern an organization born July 4, and christened 'The Industrial Workers of the World.' And on July 8, acting under the authority vested in them, the Western Federation of Miners was installed as a department in the new organiza Being one of flose honored by the Western Federation of Miners, I feit proud of our work, and far more our organization.

"Having been elected a member of the new Executive Board, I assumed the responsibility of advancing to the officers the sum of \$500, that they might not be too severely handicapped for fands, and during the seven onths after the inception of the movement that I was permitted by our enemies to remain in active service, every effort in my power was exerted in the interests of what I believed to be the grandest effort ever undertaken in behalf of the toiling masses of this country, and at the time of my arrest I firmly believed that the new craft had weathered the storm, and that no nower on earth could prevent its onward march to victory.

"But to-day, how different seems the outlook. Not only are the brilliant prospects for the Industrial Workers of the World shattered, but we find ourselves on the eve of discord and strife in our own ranks! and for what? Who is to blame? Who responsible?

"I am writing you this letter, Brothers, with the respect that you take questions and give them carnest consideration, and while you are so doing, come back, with me to the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, and from there to the cond, and let us see if we cannot unanimously agree, as far as the West ern Federation of Miners is concerned. and, standing shoulder to shoulder, as have during many a hard fought battle, ferret out the cause of this disraption, and when it is found, demand its unconditional surrender.

"On the 7th day of July, 1905, as before stated, your representatives in the Pirst Annual Convention of the Industriol: Workers of the World cast the vote of your organization for the adoption of a constitution by the convention, and by the convention only-the same not being in force or effect, as far as the Western Federation of Miners was concerned, until, following out the instructions of the Thirteenth An- ment sanctioned the 'to hell with the pant Convention, it was submitted by your officers to a referendum of our ald, Gooding and others. Let us be entire mebership; so it will be seen at the very inception of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Western Federation of Miners, which at that time, composed the majority of its membership, as I believe it does to-day, were careful to clothe its representatives with no other than initia-

"This being true, as shown in the proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Convention, the question with which we are now confronted, and which, when settled, vigrually defines our position, is as to whether or not our organization has changed its views on this all important matter, and as positive evidence that we HAVE NOT, I ask you to turn to page 19, Article IX., Section 1, of our Constitution, compare this section with the following amendment to the constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World, which rends as follows:

The convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is the supreme legislative body of the organization, and its enactments are of legal force unless revised upon a referendum vote by the whole mebership touching any and all amendments to the organic law which the convention may adopt. As to such amendments, they shall be submitted to a referendum vote by the General Executive Board within thirty days after the adjournment of the convention. The vote shall close sixty in the battle for justice."

days after the date of the call for the

"And after so doing, there is question in my mind what your decision will be. It has been claimed that the purpose of this amendment was to disrupt the Western Federation of Miners. Let us consider for one moment whether it can be used to

"First. It pronounces that the convention is the supreme legislative power of the Industrial Workers of the World, and that its enactments are of legal force imediately they receive endorsement of a majority of delegates in said convention. In other words, the MOMENT an amendment to the constitution is adopted by the convention it becomes operative. Put this law into practice as it was applied in the Second Annual Convention and we have our question answered.

"Second. That convention convened with a General President, as provided by the constitution. It adjourned, and the 62,000 members were informed that the office no longer existed. They convened with a metal and machinery department admitted to be in good standing as provided by the constitution. They adjourned, and informed the membership that this department had been dissolved. Can this amendment be used to disrupt the Western Federation of Miners? Ask the 'revo-lutionists.' Will one of them DARE to deny that had the spirit moved them in that direction, they could have informed the Western Federation of Miners that it was a thing of the past, and that Brother Trautmann had taken charge.

Brothers, arouse yourselves. Look this matter squarely in the face. Do not permit yourselves to be deceived by the cry that you are not revolutionists, and that you are not class con-scious or industrial unionists because you refuse to surrender your right to a voice in the government of your organization. I appeal to the members of the Western Federation of Miners to rise up as one man, and in no uncertain way serve notice that they will not be dealed the right of referendum.

"The amendment quoted is in no sense a referendum, and can be construed in no other way that as an act to repeal a veto. Legislation enacted by a convention and already in force! Just imagine fer one moment the chaotic condition which is bound to prevall under this system. With this power vested in the hands of a few men who meet each twelve months, they may, if they so desire, set aside the entire constitution, as was done in part by the Second Annual Convention, adopt an entirely new system, put the same into immediate operation, then ask the membership what they are going to do about it. True, they have given the member

ship power to repeal their acts; and, let us ask right here, what is proposed to be done SHOULD THEY do so? new condition of things has been installed and in operation for 90 days. Will they re-establish the former? Will they re-establish the departments they have destroyed; and reinstate the pres have deposed, without charge or trial? If so, why this haste; why throw the organization into this turmell when the entire membership could be reached in 30 days, and by a referendum definitely pass on these questions. I have hear da great deal in the past month regarding disrup-tions. If this proposed amendment does not throw open wide the gates to discord, strife and disruption, then I am indeed dull of apprehension.

and now, Brothers, I appeal to you in behalf of our organization to unanimously, stamp your seal of disapprov al upon this so-called amendment, and in so doing settle, so far as the Western Federation of Miners is concerned, the legality of the Second Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of

constitution' policy adopted by McDonconsistent. If we condemn this coterie for trampling under foot the constitution of the United States that they might land Pettibone, Haywood and Mover in an Idaho prison, let us not spare those who follow in their footsteps applying the same methods in order to depose Charles O. Sherman and abolish the office of president of a labor organization.

"If the official action of the president was detrimental to the best interests of the organization, he was entitled to a fair and impartial trial, as provided by the constitution. If the majority of delegates in convention believed the office of president should be dissolved, and other changes made in the organic law of the organization. they would have done their full duty had they drafted the necessary amendments and submitted them to their constituents.

have studied carefully the convention reports which have reached me in this place, and after giving the same due consideration. I cannot but fully endorse the position taken by your acting president and secretary treasurer. And, in conclusion, Brothers, I sincerely trust that you will permit no outside influence to sway you in the settlement of this matter. Do your own thinking, and when the majority have spoken, let us bow to their judgment, and unitedly continue

....The average American workingman ore to support some capitalist's family than to support his own. Does he think more of the capitalist's family than his own, or just doesn't know he is doing it? The remedy is in Socialism.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON ORGANIZATION

Perhaps no other question is of more importance to the Socialist Party to-day than that of party organization. In the past few years the comrades have come to appreciate more and more the necessity of system in the party, so that to-day a number of cities like Philadelphia. Cleveland. er of cities like Philadelphia, Cleveland, Dayton and Cincinnati have developed a system of bookkeeping, filing cards, reports, etc., which enables them to keep track of every phase of their educational and organ

The party locals in these cities have ex perienced the discouragement that comes from an apathetic and indifferent member-ship. Periods of decline and revival in ac-tivity have been theirs, and, at times, the membership fallen so low as to discourage the veterans. But this has been overcome in a large measure because more rationa methods have been adopted, and now real

organization work is done. These locals are organized locals are organized in such a ner that the organization responds to the needs of the moment, however pressing they may be. For example, it is question-able whether the comrades of Philadelphia could have withstood the recent police per secutions were it not for the order, discipline and solidarity that proper organiza tion has brought them.

The writer has had the opportunity to in-cestigate the methods employed in a num-per of the cities mentioned, and these locals form quite a contrast to others that have not learned the lesson

organization in its larger aspect, that is, the state and national work, is one in which no suggestions for a complete plan have been made. Not that excellent work has not been done in these fields, but that no complete systematized effort, like those in the cities referred to, has been adopted on a scale making necessary state and national control. Each year provides the party with a fund of experience that en-ables us to better organize the states and secure the membership our vote should bring us. With the aid of the experience tions, extensive work of much good to the party may be done. The rapid develop-ments of recent years make it probable that in the campaign of 1908 we will, for the first time, have to meet a general at-tack from capitalist parties. The question is, will we be prepared to meet it?

Next year is an "off year," as there are no Congressional elections and very few State elections. But at the same time it is the year preceding the national election when the party may have to meet the first general attack made against it in a great campaign. What more opportune time is there for general organization lu all the States than the year 1907? To anticipate the future enables us to prepare for it or,

at least, make the attempt.

Merely as suggestive of a uniform plan for next year in all the states the writer

offers the following:

1. That each State Secretary imm ly secure from the publishers of Socialist papers two lists of the subscribers in their respective states. Both lists should be classified by cities. One list should be kept in the state office for reference, and the second one sent to the secretaries of locals in the respective states. The local secre taries can then classify them alphabetically and by wards and add to them the names of other avowed Socialists. In this way a complete classified list of those we must reach can be placed in the hands of an organizer as soon as he arrives, and he can proceed to work without delay. Revised lsts of subscribers can be gotten at stated

2. States with a membership of five hun or more should employ an organizer be able to raise the funds to keep him in the field. Weaker states should be assisted by the national organization and a territory embracing two or more states should be assigned him to cover. For in stance, West Virginia and Maryland could Georgia another. As the organizer will to give from two days to a number to be undertaken early in the year if the field is to be covered.

known the organizer's mission can be supplied the press, and by personal risits and thru the mails, the individuals can be reached. A visiting committee for each ward can also be elected to assist in this personal work of inviting prospective members to attend. Every meeting, with the possible exception of the first, which could be a propaganda one, should be devoted to organization. First, starting with a local constitution, then instruction in keeping books and records, committee work, plans for systematic distribution of literature at stated periods, program for winter months, members, collection of active local should be given and the local started in this work before the organizer leaves. By such work thoroly done the membership can be doubled or trebled and the local can continue its work without fur-ther help. The work of the organizer can then be followed up with speakers and lec-

4 The state secretaries can appeal for funds outlining their plan and stating that only organization work will be undertaken during the year. The circulars and special appeals, with coin cards, can be sent to the appeals, with coin cards, can be sent to the list of names the secretary has secured and

a good sum realized from this source.
It is evident that organizing work of this kind is more expensive than the educational work involved in awanging for a speaker. An organizer would have to stay in each town, according to its size, from two to six weeks. On the face of it the expense of an organizer for that length of time would seem prohibitive, yet the aver-age local that is active, will spend money for open-air speakers during the summer, which would pay the expense of this or-ganizer for the time they require. As there are no important elections next year, why not collect the funds which might other-wise be expended in street egitation and use it to employ a competent organizer? We have open-air speakers in abundance, and they have done good work, but it has been of an educational kind. The result is that the party membership is a ridiculous fraction of the votes cast, and we are sur-

prised at the result.

I am not one of those who expect to get all Socialist voters into the party, or even half of them, but I do believe that if a systematic and uniform plan is pursued next year we can enter the campaign of 1998 with a subscript of constitution continued. 1908 with a splendid organization equipped 1908 with a splendid organization equipped to meet any task that is imposed upon it. If each state could double the party mem-bership (and in some it could be trebled) and the members instructed and drilled by

would be established on a sound basis.

These suggestions are made with the object of overcoming three difficulties that have confronted organizers. Namely, a complete list of those we desire to secure

Western Clarion.

as members; time to do the work as it ought to be done; and the funds to do it with. If the comrades can be made to see that with the money expended in one sum-mer for agitation this work can be done. then it will be done next year. More could be said regarding details of working out a plan of this kind, but space will not allow of this and they can be worked out to suit

GOOD REASONS FOR

ORGANIZATION State Secretary D. Burgess of

Washington has issued the following trinely statement on organization to the party in that state: The lack of definite election news from

the Socialist point of view, is a demonstra-tion of the lack of organization in the Socialist Party. Until we can do the things pecessary to our information, protection and progress, we should not lay claim to being organized.

Propaganda must take a subordinate po-sition until we learn to function or else a reaction will set in, and we shall then have

our difficulties multiplied many times.

Many of the comrades in all parts of the state are apologizing for their failure to make prompt and definite reports of re-sults in the election, but apologies do not

If we are ever to become efficient, we must train, drill and discipline ourselves until we shall be able to do the things that ought to be done, and then we shall not be tempted to apologize for failure to do our All reports indicate that there has t

a stendy gain in Socialist votes, and, in many localities, this gain has come without any semblance of organization and without any propaganda.

The grave danger involved in this state of affairs should stimulate every Socialist to do his utmost to extend, strengthen and perfect our organization.

In one of the precincts of this state the Socialists east twice as many votes as both the old parties, and in others they occupy second place. An encouraging sign of the times is the call that is coming from many parts of the state for organization. Chehalis county, Clarke, Yakima, Whitman, Stevens, Pierce, King, Snohomish, Klisap and Kititas, all see the necessity for activity slong the libes of complexity. tivity along the lines of organization.

Some of the so-called Socialist tickets were made up of men who had never been nembers of the party or were in bad stand ing, and their platforms could not have been told from a Populist platform of te years ago, but I do not blame the men wh did these things, for, in most cases, they did the best they knew. It is our duty to reach these people with trained spe and with suitable literature. This next in order on the program in Washing

A SHAMEFUL WAGE.

An almost criminal instance of the rewarding of sweaters by an alteration in the educational laws which limit the number of their victims is reported from Staffordshire. At Rowley three sisters, whose respective ages were 22, 21, and 18, applied to the Staffordshire Education Committee for the exemption from school attendance of another sister, aged 13, in order that she might assist in maintaining the younger children, who had been left orphans. The sisters explained that they all worked together at chain making and their combined weekly wage was 13s. Their further statement that they found the sum insufficient to maintain the family would seem superfluous.

We read that the committee granted the application, and said that the case revealed what some operatives were driven to do for an existence. No one seems to have seen in the case any revelation of what a capitalist would do to make profits. The next thing we shall hear is that the sweater has been further assisted by a grant of poor law relief to his victims.-London Labor Leader.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

Back and forth swings the pendulum To suggest a general strike as a part Socialist tactics five years ago would have been to arouse scoffs and sneers in most of the divisions of the international Socialist movement. Then came Russia and the apparent success "Let it not be said that the Western dues and raising of other funds, etc. All of these tactics. Two or three other countries had also tried the general 15 Spruce Str. New York. strike, with a more or less limited success. The result was a wave of enthusiasm in favor of the general strike until it came to be looked upon as a short cut in social evolution. Even Germany was carried along in this wave and last year at Jena adopted a reso lution which was commonly felt to imply a threat to adopt the general strike as a part of the general tactics of the German Social Democracy. Then the Syndicalists of France and Italy and the little Impossibilists in Germany, with a few fanatics in this country went crazy on the subject and talked such a mass of nonsense as to arouse a reaction. The result of this is seen in the adoption by the last German congress of a much more conservative resolution concerning the general strike, and a general tendency in Europe to go back to the old position. However, as has often been noticed, the pendulum never swings quite back to the original position and it is sufficient to say that the general strike will never be banished armory of Socialism. It will take its place as one of the weapons to be used when the special circumstance for which it is suited demands it.-International Socialist Review.

AN ASSERTION REFUTED.

John F. Murray, cashler of the Western Union Telegraph Company/at Springfield, Mass., has been relieved of his arduous duties, given easier utility work and is to receive his full salary as long as he lives. This has been granted him as a reward for faithful service, and yet Murray has only worked for the company, and in the same office, for fifty years. In the light of this, who will dare to assert that corporations have no souls,-

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indifferent to this world's goods." "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "but it is not alterys wise to let himself be caught with them.' Washington Star-

-"A man in public office should not be

REAL WORK THAT COUNTS FOR THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

Every Local of the Socialist Party Should Have Its Reading Room Supplied with the Best Socialist Books.

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This Election Is Past-But There Will Be Others-See That All Socialist Sympathizers Get a Socialist Paper. Then They Will Become Party Members, Workers and Voters-Read Below and Find Out How to Do It.

a reward for the efforts of our volunteer sub-getters (many of whom do not care to take the 20 per cent cash disnts), The Worker makes the following offer, which has been extended, and holds good until Jan. 1, 1907:

1. For \$2 in cash we will send four yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Spargo's "The Socialists," Untermann's ence and Revolution" or "The World's Revolutions," Kautsky's "The Social Revolutions," Kautsky's "The Social Revolution," Simons' "The American Farmer," Andreieft's "The Red Laugh" (paper), or Moyer's "Songs of Socialism" (paper).

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The National Executive Committee

oston by G. Corti of New York and

Certuro Meunier of New Jersey, they

time required for that purpose.
FOR NATIONAL PARTY PAPER.

following resolutions:

be each allowed \$3 per day for the

ocal St. Clair County, Ill., presents

And Whereas, The experience of the So-

Now, therefore be it resolved by the Clair County, Illinois, Local of the So-

"And be it further Resolved, That other

Local Hagerstown, Md., has request-

ed the National Secretary to call a

to be held either Dec. 24 or Dec. 31, at

and place to be selected by referendum vote of Socialists of Maryland and District of Columbia, for the primary

purpose of forming a state organiza-

as the vote cast in Maryland this elec

tion has given the party official stand-

no party members, some organized ef-fort must be made to safeguard the

party's interests, as well as to main-tain the organization in different local-

ESSEX COUNTY

lecture at Socialist Party headquarters, 230 Washington street, Newark, Mon-day, Dec. 3, 8 p. m. Subject: "Does Socialism Offer Freedom?" Admission

The Boys' Socialist Club was organ-

ized Nov. 20 by a committee composed of Comrades Strobel, Rubinow and

on Nov. 15, at socialist Party head-quarters, Newark, 6th Ward Branch was organized. Business meetings will be held every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at the residence of A. C. Kane, 72 Bruce St. All who desire to join the party are cordially invited to attend or leave

this year was 207, a gain of 70 per over last year. Supporters of the party

Hugh O. Pentecost of New York will

ting of the Socialists of Maryland

imore or Cumberland, exact cate

Local Hagerstown claims that

cialist Party in Germany, as well as of the great labor organizations of this country, have demonstrated the value of official Na-tional publications.

As an acknowledgement rather than , "Principles of Scientific Socialism." 4. For \$6 in cash we will send twelve yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: "Studies in Socialism," Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States," Kirkup's "History of Socialism," Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society," Hunter's "Poverty," Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism." or Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy."

All books cloth-bound uniess otherwise stated.

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Remember that by selling the paid-subscription cards you will get back the full amount, so that you get the books absolutely free. In ordering, state clearly which

book you desire and to what address it is to be sent. Use postoffice money order in remitting money.

Here is a chance, comrades, to build up a good library for your local, branch, or club, and at the same time to help The Worker and make yearpropaganda for Socialism in your locality. The more books we give away as premiums, the better we shall be pleased. Send in your orders as fast as you like.

These premiums will be allowed until Jan. 1, 1907. The time is short. You will have to get busy at once.

THE WORKER. 15 Spruce St., . New York.

are urged to join the party. It is PARTY NEWS. planned to increase circulation of Socialist papers and educate all those who voted the ticket, and reach all others.

Massachusetts.

William F. Richards and Squire E. as adopted a motion that the party Putney, chairman and secretary rebe represented at the convention of the Italian Socialist Federation, Dec. 3, at spectively, of the Socialist Party State Committee of Massachusetts, have issued the following important notice to the party/members:

There is a mistaken idea prevalent in cause of our vote this year (1996), that next year we will have to nominate our candi-dates by signatures on nomination papers. Whereas, There is now no proper and miclent means for keeping the branches and members of the Socialist Party Intouch with the general movement throughout the United States.

"And Whereas, An official National Party Paper could be made a niest valuable means of information and agitation, and would attract the cooperation of the best Socialist minds all over the world for the collection and publication of valuable matter which would be reprinted by local party papers throughout the country.

"And Whereas, The experience of the So-This is a mistake. By virtue of having cast one thousand or more votes in the state for five successive years, we are legally authorized to hold caucuses and elect delegates to a state convention and nominate a state ticket as heretofor signatures to nomination papers being re-

Every district may nominate candidates, either by caucus, where one ward or two comprises a whole district, or elect delegates to a district convention to nominate officers, in all such districts as have east for five successive years a vote for Governor of our party equal to the number of votes required to nominate candidates by signatures on nomination papers. All caucuses, however, will have to be held

tinue our organization of state, town, ward St. Clair County, Inmost, Local or the co-claits Party, That the National Organiza-tion of the Socialist Party proceed to es-tablish an official National Party Paper, to be issued weekly, and to be supplemented as soon as practicable by daily papers. and city committees. The secretary of every Senatorial convention held this year (1906) should forward name and residence of the person elected to the State Com-mittee for 1907, either to Squire E. Putney. "And be it further Resolves. That the National Secretary of the Socialist Party be requested to submit to referendum vote of the party membership the foregoing reso-Secretary Socallist Party State Committee 4 Beimont court, Somerville, or to Socialist headquarters, GO Washington street,

Boston, Mass. Each City Committee elected at this year's caucuses should meet in January, 1907, and organize by electing its officers. party locals, in sympathy with the force-going resolutions, be invited to pass like resolutions, and to forward a like request to the National Secretary. Each Town Committee elected as above should meet in February and also organize by electing officers.

And de it runtner Resolved. That all party locals complying with such invitation be requested to notify John Wachter, Believille, Illinois, of such compliance.

"And be it further Resolved, That all Socialist papers be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions. such committees from their clubs. towns, at least three members; in cities, three from each ward, if practicable and-possible. Such committees to meet and organize the same as caucuses elected com

Ominities should at once, after organiza-tion, make out a list of committee members and officers and forward copy of same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth (State House, Boston), Secretary of the State Committee, and to the City or Town Clerk of their respective towns and cities. Each committee should have a Chairman, Secre-

BOSTON.

All arrangements are now perfected ruesday evening. Dec. 4, at which branklin H. Wentworth is to deliver tne address on Wendell Phillips. The music is promised; Mrs. Wentworth is to read, and a large attendance is expected. The Worker will publish next week a specially prepared report of Comrade Wentworth's speech on the famous Abolitionist.

dinner of the Boston Economic Club last Saturday night. Ex-Senator Pettigrew was ill and therefore not present, and the committee invited Comrade Wentworth, who was a guest, to speak in his place. The attendance was large and the response to Comrade Wentwortif's speech indicated much sympathy with the Socialist position. Henry Clews of New York made a conventional capitalist talk. and Judge Gaynor of Brooklyn did little beside flatter Theodore Roosevelt. Charles Francis Adams attacked the the only radical one. The Boston papers reported his remarks without dis

At last Sunday's meeting of Ward

7-9 Club, Henry Abrahams of the Cen tral Labor Union spoke on "The Policy of the Trade Union in Politics". The speaker confined himself largely to A. F. of L. documents, and expressed but few personal opinions, his whole effort being to prove the fallacy of a third, or labor party, but after the comrades had their say, it appear-ed the consensus of opinion that he not only had made a very lame argument for the point he wished to make. but assisted in making more clear the necessity for a political party pledged to the interests of the workers. On Dec. 2, in Homestead Hall, Edward Sunderland of the Cambridge Typographical Union will take up the question from the Socialists' point of view.

The International Working People's Educational Center, which seeks build up an institution adapted to the eductaional interest and needs of the working class, have hired a headquarters at 88 Charles St., the opening of which will take place Saturday evening. Dec. 1. Evening classes to teach how to read and write the English language will be established. These classes will be particularly adapted to the needs of grown up people, especially those that have recently, come over from Russia. Classes on Sociology and other scientific subjects will also be established. On the opening night a classical instrumental and vocal concert will be given. Admission, cents. On Sunday, Dec. 2, the building will be open for visitors, and at 2 o'clock a lecture on education will be given, admission free. The following sectures will be given in Jewish: American History Economically Interpreted; The Origin and Development of the Social Question; and Darwin-isin. Debates and speakers announced later. Marion Craig Wentworth will fecture Sunday, Dec. 9, 7:30 p. m. on Henrik Ibsen. Franklin Wentworth will give a series of lectures later. The library consists of books in many languages on all subjects and weekly and daily papers are on file. Headquarters open from 6:30 to 9:30 every night, where all information will be given.

The Socialist Party of Lynn has nominated a full municipal ticket, with Bernard W. Gidney for Mayor.

Patrick Mahoney of Boston will speak on "The Part the Wage Earners Clubs Had in the Election" at Unity Hall, Lynn, Sunday, Dec. 2, 8 p. m. The Essex County Central Commit-

tee of the Socialist Party will meet at 145 Essex St., Salem, Sunday, Dec. 2. at 2 p. m. A referendum vote of ounty clubs is being taken regarding keeping Literature Agent and Organizer John D. MacLean in the field permanently. The county committee at its last meeting voted to recommend to clubs to vote favorably on the matter. and also voted that all members should take The Worker.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. Fourteen new members were admitted during the week.

The 11th and 12th Ward Jewish Branch has taken club rooms at 400 N. 4th St. and arranged free lectures for every Friday night. A library has been started with 1,000 books donated by members and friends.

The 31st and 33d Ward Branch will have an entertainment at the Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2d and Cambria Sts., on the first Tuesday evening of each month. All comrades and sympathizers are cordially invited.

Local Philadelphia has purchased a share of stock in the Chicago "Daily

Socialist" Hereafter the County Central Com mittee will meet the second and fourth

Wednesday evenings of the month. Ward conventions for the nomina tion of over 80 Common and Select Councilmen have been arranged to be held during the next ten days

The treasurer of the Free Speech Fund acknowledges the following donations to this fund: Garment Workers* Union No. 31, \$5; Typographia No. 1, \$5; List 380, 75c.; List 583, \$2; List 153, 50e.; List 447, 50c.; E. H. Hummell, 55c.; total, \$14.30. Contributions to fight for free speech should

be sent to Marcellus Wait, Room 10, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia. The Educational Committee announces a series of Sunday night meetings to be held at Logan Hall, 1305 Arch St. Fred Long lectures on Dec. 2, 8 p. m. Subject: "Looking Forward". Discussion follows lecture. The meeting will open with a musical entertainment.

The city convention of the Socialist Party of Philadelphia will be held on Sunday, Dec. 2, 2 p. m., at Logan Hall, 1305 Arch St., to nominate candidates for Mayor, Receiver of Taxes and four Magistrates, and transact such other business as may come before it. After the convention adjourns there will be a regular meeting of Local Philadel-New officers of the local will be elected and other important business transacted. No comrade should be absent from this meeting as arrangeing 5,000 signatures to nomination pa pers and the assistance of every com-rade is necessary to carry on a successful campaign.

An amendment to the by-laws has been passed by Local Philadelphia changing the time for local meetings to the first Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. Local meetings will hereafter held at Logan Hall.

For the present the question of larger headquarters has been solved by renting Logan Hall, second floor, 1305 Arch St., in addition to Room 10. This hall will be used for meetings, lectures and study classes.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will speak in Allegheny County on the following Wilmerding, Dec. 20; quesne. Dec. 21; Pittsburg, South Side, Dec. 22; Allegheny, Dec. 23; McKeesport, Dec. 24: Wilmerding, Dec. 25.
In compliance with the "Uniform

Primaries Act", Fred L. Schwartz has been suggested for county chairman; F. A. Silvis, Secretary; A. E. Wochele Financial Secretary; Isidore Kerber, Treasurer, and Edwin Miller, Literature Agent. Also city committees for Pittsburg, Allegheny and McKeesport and delegates to the state convention City Committee attend to all matters pertaining to the city and ward elections. The act does not apply to the boros and townships.

The Socialist Literary Society (7th and 8th Ward Jewish Branch) of Pittsburg will hold a dance at Turner Hall, Forbes St., Pittsburg, Tuesday night. Jan. 1, 1907. Proceeds for benefit of erection of a Labor Temple. Admission 50 cents per couple, "Free Speech Fund": Receipts, Geo.

Nan, \$1; 4th Ward Branch, Allegheny, \$3.60; Bohemian Branch, Wilmerding, \$1.10; D. Baidwin, 25c.; Jas. McCarthy. \$1: R. J. Douthitt, \$2: 2d Ward (rittsburg) Branch, \$11; Fred Klaus. \$1; W. G. Pope, \$1; J. H. Douda, \$1; E. C. Hahn, \$1; F. H. Elbert, \$1; E. Borgman, \$1, and J. Butterbach, \$1;

previously acknowledged, \$2.50; total,

W. H. Gore has been expelled by 4th Ward Branch, Allegheny, for conduct unbecoming a Socialist in writing certain articles in a capitalist newspape in which he denounced the Socialist movement as an atheist movement.

The next general meeting of Loca Allegheny County will be held at 526 Federal St., Allegheny, Sunday, Dec 2, 2:30 p. m. Every party member should be present without fail, as important business will be transacted.

John Wanhope will lecture at 526 Federal St., Allegheny, Sunday evening, Dec. 2, 8 p. m.

Here and There,

John G. Willert, 525' Clinton St., leveland, O., is now State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Ohio, and all communications intended for the party in that state should be addressed to

T. Frank Mareck, who was one of the most active Socialist Party workers in Baltimore, Md., and headed the ticket as candidate for sheriff, mayor and other offices, died Nov. 16, after an illness of over two years. The de ceased, who was over 60 years of age. will be missed in the Baltimore move ment.

A number of Socialists in Oakland. Cal., have started a project to publish a Socialist paper exclusively for the enlisted men of the army and navy of the United States, "believing it to be a very fertile field for propaganda, and believing further that the enlistal men will support such a paper, once it is brought properly to their notice." The announcement is signed by Frank Chester Pease and Andrew J. Saunders, 528 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal. ,to whom communications can be rddressed.

"Common sense", Los Angeles, Cal. was five years old Nov. 2. W. A. Corey, who was for a long tim editor and who is now its circulation manager, gave an interesting historical sketch of the paper's career in the issue of Nov. 10.

The capitalistic press of Milwaukee is beginning a systematic crusade against Socialism. The "Sentinel" (stalwart Republican) for more than a year has regularly issued anti-Socialist editorials, and now the "Free Press' (reform Republican) is starting in on the same line. In a particularly editorial this "reform" sheet said today, among other equally truthful comnents on the Socialist Party: "In Idaho the plutocratic candidate for governor, the man who had taken steps to bring to trial the ANARCH-ISTS accused of murdering his prede cessor in office, and was opposed for this reason by the Socialists and ANARCHISTS, was elected." All which goes to show that the capitalist politicians are getting really frightened, and that they have passed the word to their slaves, the quin-pushers, to work overtime, inventing similar anti Socialist fibs.

New York City.

An adjourned session of the General Committee will take place on Satur-day, Dec. 1, at the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth St. The 9th Congressional District campaign will be the main question for discus sion, and delegates are requested to make special efforts and attend this very important meeting. Visitors can only gain admission by showing their membership cards in good standing.

At meeting of the General Commit tee of Local New York, Saturday, Nov. 24, the following nominations of national officers were made: 'Nationa Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes; Members of National Executive Committee, Ben Hanford, Morris Hillquit, Algernor Lee, Wm. D. Haywood, Eugene V. Debs, James F. Carey, Victor L. Ber-

Upon report of the City Executive Committee, the recent campaign in the Ninth Congressional District was taken under consideration. The discussion will be continued at an adjourned be held Saturday, Dec. 1. *
Hugh O. Pentecost will lecture at

Lyric Hall, Sixth Ave., between 41st and 42d Sts., Sunday morning, Dec. 2, 11 o'clock. Subject. "Mrs. Parsons Book on The Family". Dr. P. Horowitz will lecture at the

New York Socialist Literary Society, 237 E. Broadway, Sunday, Dec. 2, 8 "A Short Survey of Medical Science". Anita Trueman will lecture on "What Is More Beneficial to Human-

ity, Co-operation or Competition" for the Liberal Art Society, Terrace Ly-ceum, 266 E. Broadway, Friday, Nov. At the West Side Headquarters, 585

Eighth Ave., Sunday, Dec. 2, Meyer London will lecture on the subject "The Poor Man and the Courts" Edwin E. Slosson, editor of the "In-

will lecture on the subject, "The Prace cai Workings of Woman Suffrage in Wyoming" at the West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth Ave.,

Wednesday, Dec. 5, 8 p. m. The usual monthly meeting of the West Side Agitation Committee will be held on Thursday, Dec. 6. All comrades should make a special effort to be present, as plans for winter agitation will be discussed.

"The Friends of Labor", a four-act drama dealing with political corruption in America, by Julius Hopp, will be presented by the Socialist Stage Soclety on Sunday, Dec. 30, 2:30 p. m., at the Berkeley Lyceum Theater, 19 W. 44th St. Tickets, 25 and 50 cents, can be had at the office of The Worker and of Nath. Rathman, Treasurer, 105 E.

Regular meeting of the 6th Assembly District takes place Friday, Nov. 30, 8 p. m., at the club, 255 E. 4th St.

At the City Executive Committee meeting on Monday evening. Nov. 26, the organizer reported that the official canvass showed a total Socialist vote for New York County of 8,476, against 7.466 last year. There has been re-ceived up to date on the campaign fund \$5,623.31, of which amount Local New York collected \$4,414.51, or about \$800 more than was collected in the previous campaign. There are still from 1.500 to 2.000 lists outstanding. A committee was appointed to interview the Board of Directors of Labor Temple, with a view to securing party headquarters on their property.

Dr. Schiefmann will lecture at the 26th A. D. headquarters, 1533 Madison Ave., Sunday, Dec. 2, 8 p. m. ject: "A Modern Calamity, our Hospital System".

BROOKLYN.

Sunday, Dec. 2, 8 p. m., Hart's Hall, Gates Ave. and Broadway, Brooklyn. John Spargo will lecture. Subject: "Socialism, the World's Hope".

Sliver Hall, 315 Washington St., next to "Eagle" Building-Sunday, Dec. 2. S p. m., Moses Oppenheimer will Subject: "Has Evolution Ceased?"

KINGS COUNTY.

County Committee met Saturday, Nov. 24, William Butscher presiding. Eight applications for members were accepted. August Weber, Theodore Henke and Karl Lorenz were seated as delegates from Branch \$, 22d A. D. Decided to have the "Volkszeitung" delivered to the East New York Public Library at expense of county organization. Organizer Schaefer reported that the law pertaining to campaign receipts and expenditures had been complied with. Committee on speakers' class reported progress and were given power to close arrangements. The report of Ways and Means Committee was made special order of business at next regular meeting, Saturady, Dec. 8, 8 p. m. Auditing Committee reported books in good order and receipts \$2,076.72; expenditures, \$1,938.35; cash on hand, \$138.37. Treasurer Well of Daily Call Committee reported deposits in bank, \$1,773.59; cash on hand, \$13.92; total receipts, \$1.-Owing to redistricting of Assembly Districts it became necessary to change the numerals in the seven divisions as follows: Greenpoint Division of the 14th and 15th A. D.: Williamsbridge of the 13th and 21st A. D.; Stuyyesant of the 4th and 6th A. D.; Ridgewood of the 19th and 20th A. D.; East New York of the 5th, 17th, 22d, and 2od A. D.; Washington of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 8th, 10th, and 11th A. D.; South Brooklyn of the 7th, 9th, 12th. 16th, and 18th A. D. Nominations for National Executive Committee were made as follows: M. Hillquit, N. Y.; W. M. Wilkins, N. H.; Robt. Bandlow, Kerr, Ill.; J. T. Hill, N. Y.; Max Hayes, Ohio. For National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes. The second reading, to amend Art. VII, Sec. 1, submitted by J. T. Hill, was by unanimous consens laid over for two meetings.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH . SOCIALIST PARTY.

The report of the executive of the Socialist Party of France to the Congress at Limoges, shows that the number of federations affiliated to the party has risen from 67 to 75, and the paying membershi from 40,000 to 75,-000. The unity of the party has been achieved everywhere except in the Department Cher. At the elections 346 candidates were put up in 540 convalue of strong organizations. The Department of the Nord obtained, with 8,000 organized comrades, a vote of 105,000. In the Seine Department, with 7,000 comrades, 198,000 votes. the first round 894.819 votes were secured. In 1902 800.000 fell to the united party, this time the votes given to the independent Socialists are not counted. In the Department of the Loire four years ago the party had 40,000 votes; this time, in consequence of the disturbed state of the party or ganization, no candidate was put up An exact calculation estimates the party gain at between 250,000 to 300,-000 votes since 1902.—London Justice.

SOCIALISM DEBATED AT CAMBRIDGE.

Recently the undergraduates at Cambridge University, England, debating Society the subject: "That the extension of Socialist principles would be disastrous." The resolution was only carried by 100 votes to 70, which is taken as a notable sign of intellectual progress in the English universities, of which Cambridge is one of the most famous and conservative.

-"Corporations will have to cease using money to influence legislation." answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "a lot of corporations have about all they want and will be perfectly willing to statements were usually made. cut down expenses."-Washington Star. | corporations have influence with cer-

WORK FOR THE TRADE IN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

By Mary S. Oppenheimer.

Good Counsel Training School for Young Girls at White Plains, used, several years ago, to have machine rooms and a custom laundry. Then the institution authorities announced that they declined to receive public money. For a time it remained uninspected on this account. Last fall it was again placed upon the Inspection list. Of present conditions there the writer knows nothing. scarcely probable that the industries were discontinued just at the time when the earnings of the inmates were needed for the financial support of the school. It is more likely that the girls had heavier work to do, longer hours and less schooling than is the case in a reformatory or a home for children where most of the inmates are public charges, and where the public money paid for care and maintenance forms a material part of the iscome.

The work done is mostly women's underwear, house jackets, kimonas, wrappers, shirts and hand crochet. The garments come cut and with parts of them completed as regards fancy stiching and trimming where this is used. Articles similar in design and quality sometimes appear on the count ers of large department stores in New York City. *

These institutions have very gener ally substituted power for foot machines, the change being of recent date. Practically none of the larger ones retain foot machines in the rooms in which the outside work is done.

The workrooms as a rule are not overcrowded, are light, sunny and well ventilated. Hours of actual work are usually stated to be seven or eight a day; about an hour and a half is commonly allowed at noon.

The greater part of the reformatory inmates in this branch of industry are committed, and are public charges. Many are women under thirty. number are between sixteen and twenty-one years of age. Such institutions have few inmates under fourteen, but there are a considerable number between the ages of fourteen and six

In the reformatories the machine work is rather increasing than diminishing. In the homes for children the reverse is probably true. Within the past few years some of these have discontinued certain branches of industry and others which did only a small amount of outside work have stopped it altogether. 'A large part of the ulation in such asylums is under fourteen, or rather under twelve years of These children attend school five hours per day and spend the rest of their time as if there was no workroom on the premises. Regular school classes for such schooling as is required are held for girls who are legally employed. Many of the workers in the machine rooms in homes for children are over sixteen years of age.

That public money is now regularly paid to homes for children in New York City for the schools in addition to the per capita rate for care and maintenance is a factor making for a better observance of the compulsory education law and has tended to bring about the reduction of the industries just noted.

While the subject of these institution industries is akin to prison labor, it is far more complex because so many of the inmates are suported at private not at public expense.

The cost of maintenance is an ele-

ment to be considered. In the three state reformatories for women and girls, the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, and the New York State Train ing School for Girls, formerly the House of Refuge, at Hudson, no outside work is done. The inmates are all committed and the institutions are supported by general taxation, the Legislature making yearly appropriations for the purpose. The average weekly cost per inmate, according to the Directory of the State Board of Charities, ranges from \$4.50 to nearly \$6. The per capita payments made by the City of New York are commonly at the rate of \$2 per week. Some of the upstate counties pay less than this to the Troy and Albany institutions. The number of voluntary inmates is large in the private reformatories. No mency at all is received for them and the expense of their food, clothing and snelter must be met in some way.

As to committed and non-committed inneres, i, e., public and non-public charges, the following figures show how conditions stood at the Manhattan House of the Good Shepherd in Jannary, 1906;

inmates, 239; total, 435 As to employment they were divided.

9: Joseph's House-Machine room work ers, 72, milshers, crochet, etc., 28, 100 St. Mary's House Machine room work

The officers in charge of institutions where industries are carried on very generally claim that their object is far less to make money than it is to train the intrates to earn their living. They say that the work is not done in a way to be a source of profit to a large

extent, but that it is so indunged as to

teach with a reasonable degree of

thoroness.

In reply to the question how far the

(Continued from issue of Nov. 24.) | tain firms and manufacturers and girls on leaving sometimes find places in way. The average parent or guardian of an institution girl is glad to have her taught in the machine room. The children themselves seem to regard the machine room as an honor and promotion. They sometimes tell fibs about their ages in order to get into the room before they belong there. A reason for this is perhaps to be found in the fact that many of the girls are placed at domestic service when they leave and those who suppose they have a chance to escape this form of employment by means of the machine room think themselves lucky. Relatives of the younger inmates of reformatories used to say to the inspector that the girl had never been taught anything useful till she was committed

> One cause for keeping up the industries in reformatories is the necessity the officers are under of providing the inmates with occupation and of maintaining discipline. When the population is large there is not work enough within the institution proper to keep the inmates busy. To furnish it would require a complete reorganization of the present system, and this would have to be on a far more expensive basis.

As to the terms on which the work was obtained it was more than once stated by persons not directly connected with the institutions, but in a position to know something of the industries, that the manufacturers were glad to give the work to the institutions as against outside houses because it was on the whole a little better done, was a little cheaper and was never hampered by strikes. Besides the institutions are not harassed by the factory inspectors.

It would seem therefore that these corporations, supported in part by private charitable endowment, in part by public funds, are furnishing a means by which the wages of working women may be reduced and cheap labor The estimate of the total number of workers in the industries in the institutions visited, including the laundries, would show about 1,200. Like the other estimate, this one does not pretend to anything more than an approximation.

The question is of wider interest than is indicated by the facts and figures given here. These relate only to the institutions at the eastern end of New York state, and only to private institutions which are in receipt of public money. Altho New York City is a great institution center, still these figures touch but a small part of the problem. Institution industries are not limited to the Empire State by any means. The House of the Good Shepherd in Newark, New Jersey, for instance, has a considerable reputation for the industries it carries on. are probably such industries in more states than these two.

If sufficient pressure were brought to bear upon the public officers by the labor organizations it might perhaps result in the withdrawal of public money from those institutions which are private factories. This would mean only that the corporations would continue the industries, would enlarge them and work the inmates harder than they do now. It is difficult to see what check could be exercised in that case. The women eat, sleep and live in these places, and factory inspection, even if it were made to apply. would not cover the general conditions

of their lives. At present it is the fact that the average woman or girl inmate of such institutions is better off in the points of nourishing food, warm and conifortable clothing and protection against danger from fire than is the average working woman trying to earn her livng at a trade at poor wages, with unsteady employment, and housed in

a fire trap of a tenement. In the homes for children work for the trade should be stopped once and for all. Older girls to whom it is deemed expedient to give special indestrial training should be sent to special schools maintained for the purpose and quite apart from the asylums in which the work of caring for children too young for such employment

The officers and managers of these so-called charities should give up their old-fashioped ideas and refrain from setting children to earning money for the institution corporations.

The reformatories, however, are in somewhat different position, at least so far as the inmates over sixteen are concerned. The adults constitute the larger part of their population. These nmates are the failures, the weaklings, the waste elements of capitalistic society. All the reformatories contain a considerable proportion of such women for whom no money is received. managers and officers are obliged to deal with questions both of discipline and maintenance and they find themelves forced into scabbing and underbidding in order to get the work which will keep the inmates employed and help to pay expenses.

The problem of such institution industries is, like many another, not to be solved under the competitive sys-

-A' number of capitalist newspaper In reply to the question how far the inmates were able to command good wages when they left large but vague prosperity is not the class that has ever been discontented, -Chicago Dally Social-

"This shall never be a government ; by a class or an aristocracy. Every and shall remain a government of order, tempered with neerty and jus-Class legislation is foreign to our institutions

So runs the current comment of the . So speaks President Roose-So do all those in their camp.

ese ponderous words have their effect even among those reduced to beggars, and forced to dodge the grocer when the bills come due. A government of all by all, strangely enough, has left large numbers penniless and a small number fabulously rich. All the great machinery of wealth production passes into the hands of a lecreasing number while reducing many to the position of dependents. yet this is "order tempered with liberty and justice". And what is the are equal and thru which all are equalblessed?

A cursory view will reveal class control of all the powers of government in the interest of one class and against

Government for a Class.

The capitalist class buy labor power commodities. The working class self labor power and buy commodities. The well being of the two classes is dependent on the ability with which each can most effectively carry out their aims. We shall then expect to find this "government of all by all"

In buying the labor power and selling the commodities produced, there is abundant evidence that the interests of the capitalist class have not been neglected. A consular service has been established in most of the large cities thruout the world and maintained at a large expense. Favorable conditious for the sale of merchandise are reported promptly and printed in monthly and special bulletins and issued free. Every market is scoured and statistics gathered in remote corners of the earth so that the capitalist class may have the best information to promote the sale of their merchan-If necessary, armies and navies are employed to introduce "orderly liberty", and—beer and bibles. So the capitalist fares well and government looks out for all-of his kind.

Governing a Class.

How fares the workingman? He has something to sell, 130—his labor power. May he not look for the same generous care that he may also sell to the best advantage? Having accepted Roosevelt's assurance he puts it to the test and asks for better conditions for the sale of his labor power, but discovers that no elaborate and expensive system of bureaus exist to assist him. Perhaps this is a mere oversight and, anyway, "orderly liberty" still re-He puts that to the test also. Together with his fellows the jobs are vacated and an attempt is made to

Lo! Government is "tempered" with injunctions and, if need be, with miliman is equal before the law. This is tary and police power. The capitalist and shall remain a government of orworker sells in spite of its hostility The capitalist gets his consular service rallway grants, ship subsidy and Panl ama Canal and the worker gets assurance that "class legislation is foreign to our institutions"

The beef packers are discovered selling rotten beef and the workers are exploited to the limit of endurance The packers get a patent label endors ing the canned disease and the workers get-that same assurance of "order ly liberty".

Bankers and manufacturers appear in committee rooms at Washington with a few bills of interest to them and they are dressed up in legal form and passed. The workers appeal for an eight-hour law for years and get stern lectures on the danger of "class legislation". .

Temperine Liberty With Justice

A Republican politician in Kentucky is plainly implicated in the murder of a governor, but no legal power can take him from a neighboring state. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are kidnapped, tho not in the state when the crime of which they are accused was committed and illegally imprisoned. In answer to their appeals, Roosevelt shows his teeth and sends Taft to "temper liberty" by condemning them -not the kidnappers- as criminals. So the list might be extended and so the facts might be piled mountain high to sustain the proposition that "orderly liberty" and similar phrases are so much gilded rhetoric to stupefy the workers while they are being plucked.

Perhaps no other country contains such abundent evidence of class rule as the United States and no ruling class is so adroit and skillful in warding off a political revolt as ours. applies the law or ignores it as its interests dictate in suppressing the working class. Military and police power is used unmercifully and the workers are then calmed with protestations that it is only for them and for "liberty tempered with justice" that

The Kind Capitalists.

In this hard world everything is done by the capitalist for the excl sive benefit of the workingmen whose islon is too short-sighted to approdute the benefits of police power. So the capitalist gives it to them, always tempered, of course, with "liberty and justice", but careful not to share in the blessing he bestows.

This self-abnegation is touching. This eternal sacrifice for others should move the working class to relieve the capitalists of their burdens even at the risk of introducing class legislation, so renognant to "our institutions". Any sacrifice is not too great to make in a case like this and the Socialist Party will do its share toward relieving their

THE WORLD HAS GROWN OLDER.

"Along the Paris streets the death-carts rumble, hollow and harsh. Six tumbrils carry the day's wine to La Guillotine. All the devouring and insatiate monsters imagined since imagination could record it self-active imagined since imagination could record its self-active imagined since imagination could record its rich variety of soil and climate, a foliac, a leaf, a root, a sprig, a peppercorn which will grow to maturity under conditions more certain than those that have produced this horror. Crush humanity out of shape once more under similar hammers and it will twist itself into the same tortured forms. Sow the same seed of rapacious it cansor material the same tortured forms. Sow the same seed of rapacious it cansor material the same tortured forms. Sow the same seed of rapacious it cansor material the same torture and they were thou powerful enchanter. Thus, and they have produced its mourant, the cauging sof feudul to mourants, the equipages of feudul the mourants, the equipages of feudul the mourants. Not, the great magician of the creator never reverses his transformations. —Charles Dickens, in "A Tale of Two Cities." Chapter NV., written fifty years ago.

No white, slender neck of woman will make red the guillotine: And no gibbering, harmless noble in the tumbrel may be seen, For the world is growing older, tho its life be more intense, And we underlings, the bondsmen-God has given common sense!

Not with seythe and axe and bludgeon, seek we that for which we live; Not with murder and rude vengeance seek we what the world should give: We but come, our moneyed masters, with the little thing you note. Yes, with ever-growing thousands, we are coming with the VOTE!

Stanley Waterloo, in Chicago Socialist.

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FRIGID PHILOSOPHY.

Madame De Stael, the greatest of French women, once called a statue "frozen music." Now comes the editor of the "Examiner" with the expression that money is "frozen labor. The laborer certainly gets the "cold shoulder" often enough, and is subjected to "cold-blooded" treatment with sufficient frequency to entitle labor to most any kind of frigid appellation. As figures of speech are in order, the writer suggests that money be called "petrified greed." — Common

********* BETWEEN 圖 OURSELVES

poses to stop Sunday killing in packing plants, but the sweatshops will continue seven days each week

Pittsburg councilmen are under indictment for selling votes and there are still those who fear there will be ione to do the dirty work under So-

The Attorney General of Ohio has sued the Ohio Pipe Line, but his predictions of success lay him open to the suspicion that it is not the only pipe he is accustomed to bit.

Count Boni should not get worried over those bills, as the allowance made by Anna will be cheerfully anade up by the workers here.

Oh, that this too, too, smutty scandal would Thaw and be done with it.

Naturally the capitalist governments have a "thrill of horror" over the mutilation of natives in Africa by the soldiers of Kin Leopold. What are unguarded machines for, anyway?

Those Pittsburg millionaires seem to anticipate the break up of families that Socialism might bring by helping all they can in that direction now.

Roosevelt is right in that the muck rake must go. Steam shovels are needed.

Mr. Duke, of the Tobacco Trust, has been divorced from his wife. The French Count and American Duke should form a mutual aid society for the preservation of morals.

A negro was tried and hung in Texas in two hours, which is claimed to be the record. This overlooks the fact that McParland had Moyer. Haywood and Pettibone hung before they left Colorado.

"Collier's Weekly" pictures the Penusylvania capital with knights of "Collier's Weekly" the jimmy and dark lantern as guards a vulture crowning the dome and crooked steps adapted for the legislators. However, it forgot to include President Roosevelt bestowing his benediction. Divinity hedges the august Theodore as it did the kings of

Many a man works so hard robbing other people of a few thousand a year that he really imagines he's earning it.

The fact that three men robbed a woman before many people and threat-ened to blind her is considered extraordinary in a country where the work ers are robbed without their eyesight being at all impaired.

A movement is on foot to make Washington a manufacturing center, as if there isn't dirt enough there al-

Can't blame daily press for opposing trial marriages when divorce trials now provide great incentives to big circulations.

Pittsburg banker has been swindled out of \$20,000, and is naturally indignant at this infringement on his perogative.

Secretary of State Root endorses Taft for President because he is "equal to anything"-especially since his trip to Idaho to speak for Gooding's re-election, we suppose.

A number of votes for Murphy for Governor have been discovered, which will increase the total for Hearst af-

Rochester "Advertiser" admits that ple have brains, which indicates that our modern feudalism lacks. The feuthe Socialist vote.

Island of Majorca claims to have the biggest hog in the world, probably be- tice. ause no American capitalist operates

Under the new rules there are fewer college football accidents this year, but tory live too much at exclusive clubs the same old rules under which more industrial "accidents" occur and working people are slaughtered, are still in

Sam Gompers has again defeated So cialism, but curiously enough its votes keep on growing nevertheless. The University of Nebraska has pre-

lubited smoking in the class rooms, but this does not exclude pipe dreams in political economy. Tillman's address for charity should

have been made with his shot gun in his hand to emphasize his conception of that Christian virtue. Now that a Socialist has been elected to the Florida Legislature, we presume Tillman will proceed to Tallahassee

with a supply of hemp. As the Hughes Plunderbund, Hearst Thunderbund and workers Blunderbund all voted for capitalists, "large and small." the question is: Who won?

When you come to think of it the Socialist cannot lose any more than the worker who votes to be skinned-

Now is the time to join the Socialist Party.

and wins.

LECTURES ON SOCIALISM

Abe Panzer, Secretary of the lecture committee of the New York Socialist Literary Society, has issued the fol-lowing in behalf of the lecture course which that organization is conducting in the Lower East Side:

The New York Socialist Literary Society, 237 East Broadway, wishes to announce that on every Sunday at 8 p. m. there are very interesting lectures delivered. It als: makes its appeal to the new readers of The Worker, who reside in the vicinity. that the goal which Socialists are striving for cannot be realized unless the vast m what Sorialism really is, and what it seeks

The New York Socialist Literary Society into existence for that distinct purpose. It was one of the first Socialist or ganizations in the city, being formed about were the days when it was considered a crime to be a Socialist, and when Socialists were classed with lunatics and idlots. But those days have vanished, and with the growth of the movement the society has gained a steady membership of 120, who have the one object in view of converting young men and women to Socialism.

We therefore make an appeal to those present at our business meetings, which take place every Wednesday evening and become a member of the society.

Classes in the A, B, C of Socialism will he taught by Harry Rogoff, whose articles are familiar to the readers of The Worker. There will be a class conducted by Mr. Newman of the New York City College, to begin with George Ellot's works; A debating class and a reading circle are other in

GEORGE BLARNEY CORTELYOU (In "Who's Zoo in America.") By Wallace Irwin.

When you visited the mansion

Of T. R. to talk expansion. As the usher ushed you grandly thru the portal, you Doubtless, sitting in the lobby,

Saw a useful youth and pobby Typing letters-and that same was Mr. Corfleyou. He had all the clerkly graces;

He could be in forty places All at once; could answer hurry calls, or grab a net To seine in the rich profusion

Of some campaign contribution-Ever willing to do chores or sit in Cabinet. Stick close to your desk, like George B. C. And you'll always hold an office with the G. O. P.

Night and day he was a very Willing private secretary: He was Washington's most diple-

matic resident; He could modify the Speaker, Soothe an office-seeker, Snub the bores and turn the cranks

from Mr. President. He was able to be hurried. He was anxious to be worried: So at last, one day, King Theodore

anointed him To an office high and shivery. The Lord of Free Delivery And Chancellor of Postage they appointed him.

Watch out for a tob like the P. M. G. And you'll atways hold an office with the G. O. P. But the Grand Old Plutocratic,

Knowing well his systematic Trick of wheedling financiers by arts

Called him to the holy mission Of the Lord Cashier's posidon—

And the news made Wall Street's
ecstacy delirious.

So he's now the High Mazoolix Of the National Spondulix, At whose dignity, if you're inclined

to chortle, you Must remember how this novice Rose from office-boy to office Lo! the meteoric marvel, Mr. Cortelyou!

Be good to the Trusts and the G. O. P. And some day you'll be appointed to the -From Collier's Weekly.

THE BLINDNESS OF MODERN FEUDALISM. Ancient feudalism had merits which

ome capitalist papers are watching dal lord lived surrounded by his peo-His castle stood in the center of ple. his domain, from whence he dispense the low, the middle and the high jus-His courtyard was readily cessible to his peasant tenants, seeking adjustment of their disputes, petition ing his advice or aid in their affairs. Our modern barons of railroad or facgaudy restaurants, and bescreened prirate cars, to see what other people are doing or hear what other people are thinking. The modern owner of a steel mill, for example, does not live in the slums in which his employees are He lives thirty miles away on the shore of a suburban lake. He sits on his verandar contemplates the waters of the lake, and feels-that the universe is at peace. Whatever mutters of discontent there may be, must rise from the throats of a few unscruheadlines of the evening newspapers may be thrown contemptuously aside, when they are read at a comfortable distance from the sweltering tenements in which they produce their real political effect. This remoteness from the real life of the people, this severance from the real heart of the modern world, is the explanation of the almost incredible blindness of the otherwise vigilant masters of modern corporations. "That strange, emotional phe-nomenon called public opinion" is the one great force in modern life of which they are contemptuously ignorant .-Ridgway's.

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MAINLY PERSONAL

Jack London's small craft, The Snark, in which he is going for his seven years' cruise around the world, is completed, and they are to start on their voyage the middle of December. Mr. London says his reason for wantfig to take the trip is this: "The thing I like most of all is personal achievement, not achievement for the world's applause, but achievement for my own It is the old 'I did it. it! With my own hands I did it."

The Snark is only forty five feet

iong. The trip around the world means, as Jack London puts it, "big moments of living." His wife, "Char mian," as he calls her, seems to be as enthusiastic over the trip as he is. He and his wife and his wife's uncle will be the crew, though there will be a cook and a cabin boy. And all the while Mr. London is writing, for he says: "The treasury is stuffed with His latest story, "White Fang," which has just been published, is unusual because of the almost entire absence of it in dialogue. The effect of this is to make one feel the fidelity to nature. He also ins another book under way which he calls "The Iron Heel." Because of this story's radical and revolutionary nature it is likely to make a literary sensation. It pic tures the triumph of capitalism and its organization into a political and industrial oligarchy, more terrible and despotic than any form of oppression the world has yet known. The scene of the novel is laid in Berkley in 1912.

Mr. London read two finished chapters of this new book before the Ruskin Club at a farewell banquet tendered him at the Piedmont Club House in Berkley, Nov. 9. It is needless to say the work awakened the greatest interest and called forth a lively discussion among the hundred guests present.-New York Times Saturday Review.

Julius Hopp, manager and secretary of the Socialist Stage Society, has be come associated with the New York 'Morning Telegraph," and will write a series of articles on current dramas from the Socialist point of view. The first article appeared Nov. 22, and was on "Daughters of Men," the new play by Charles Klein, dealing with Capital and Labor.

Tilden Sempers had a five column article on "The Growth of American Socialism" in the New York "Evening Post" of Nov. 24, in which the development of the Socialist movement in tifis country was clearly and concisely given.

"WHAT PLACE DOES THE WORKINGMAN OCCUPY?"

A writer in the "Carpenter" cites the case of the accused officers of the Western Federation of Miners as op-posed to that of the New York society murderer, Harry K. Thaw. He says: I never read of any special caterer serving meals to the union men in prison, nor have I read of them having Brusssels carpet on their cell floors, or dainty silk curtains to hide them from view, nor do they sleep on fine feather beds and smoke 25-cent cigars. And yet this man (Thaw) committed a most deliberate and cold-blooded, premeditated, horrible murder, witnessed by a large gathering of people, while there is no vidence of the guilt of the union men except that of a confessed murderer, who was kicked out of his union for utter depravity. And yet I have the first newspaper to see which objects. Judging from the tone of the press on the two cases things are as they should be and justice (?) is being done in this equal and no-class coun-

Still the same papers boast of from 100,000 to 500,000 circulation each, and knowing there are so few Thaws and so many millions of Haywoods, Moyers and Pettibor to account for the patronage that keeps such newspapers alive.—Western

SOME BLESSINGS OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Not only has private enterprise broken down and utterly failed to meet the most essential and most urgent of social needs, but it is gen erally engaged in poisoning or plun dering the community for its own selfish profit. Of course, the theory the individualists is that it is to the interest of the private enterpriser to deal honestly and fairly with the customers, because it would not "pay him to act otherwise. Unfortunately the facts do not support this theory as our adulteration acts and the in-numerable prosecutions for fraud and adulteration amply test, Much has een made of the revelations of the Chicago ment packing scandals, but he object of much of the indignation expressed has been to create the im result of the trust merely, and that nothing of the sort could happen in this country. We have however, from time to time called attention to the elzures on English manufacturers premises of rotten meat, fruit, and vegetables, intended to be used in the manufacture of prepared food. The other day another instance of the kind occurred, when a St. Pancras pork outcher, was prosecuted for having on his premises rotten meat which wa to have been made up into table dellcacles for the people. This was only an insignificant case compared with some, but it was typical of a large number, many of which, we may be quite sure, are never brought to light at all.—London Justice.

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SO GOOD FOR US.

You see them nobby houses, pard, There sitting on the bonlevard There sitting on the bonlevard With sassy grass in front and back. And on the side an auto track, And loads of room and light and air? Well, you and me we don't live there. No, we don't own them places, still 'Twas you and me that built 'em, Bill. Them factoriea that hurt your eye To look at seeing they're so high. To look at, seeing they're so A bunch of profit every day.

Where engines hardly ever stops,

Well, you and me don't own them shops, No, we don't own the smallest mill, But you and me we built 'em, Bril. You see them engines on the track? Them street cars running out and back? Them cranes that blocks of iron snatch? We build the whole blamed shooting match We build the whole blamed shooting match.
The guy that calls them things his own
He never set a single stone,
Nor drove a nail, nor laid a sill;
'Twas you said me that built 'em, Bill
D. U. S., in The Organizer.

CAPITALISM IN THE EAST. The introduction of the capitalist system in the East is having the most deplorable results. Not only are the

Asaitic races being crushed and exploited, but all the wonderful arts and crafts peculiar to Asia are being de-They go to make room for stroyed. the shoddy and worthless machine produced goods of Europe and Amerca. In India, especially, the manifold things, notably textile products, that have been the wonder and admiration of the world are naturally being forced cut of the market. In Japan it is even worse. Japan is, perhaps, the most ar tistic nation in the world, and there the most brutal and degrading forms of capitalist conditions are making them-selves apparent. And there, too, keen resentment is growing up in the minds of the public-spirited Japs against the vandalism of the profit-making West-erners. It is certainly time that some sort of a stop was put to the arrogant barbarism of the great "civilizing" powers of the West.-London ? stice.

THE FORCE OF UNITY. Eighteen Servians, who were induced to hire to a firm of contractors to work on irrigating ditches in South Dakota, were thrown into jail when they refused to work for less than had been promised. The men were not inembers of any union, but their case so appealed to the members of the Miners' Union at Lead, S. D., that that organization hired an attorney to look after the interests of the helplesss Servians, when the contractors and their tools suddenly decided to let go of the men illegally confined. The soll-darity and class consciousness of the world's workers are wiping out the old national boundaries.—Cleveland Citi-

PERCENTAGE AND LARCENY.

That rise in wages has been nicely graduated. Railroad officials have had their salaries increased 28.86 per cent, the well organized trades from 10 to 4 per cent, clerks and unorganized workers 1.37 per cent. Dun's report, from which these figures are taken, does not give the rate of increase of dividends. but that seems to be beyond any ordinary calculation.

whose teacher asked him what per cent would be made on an article bought for 10 cents and sold for 15. "Fifty per cent," replied the boy. "Suppose it was bought for 10 cents

It calls to mind the story of the boy

and sold for \$1, what per cent profit would that be?" This was beyond the boy's powers of calculation, so he was asked to consult

his father on the subject. Next day he made his Please, teacher, father says that sort of a transaction gets out of percentage

and into larceny."-Chicago Socialist. Beautiful art can only be produced by people who have beautiful things around them; and unless you your workmen to be surrounded by, you will find that no elements of beauty can be invented by them.-John

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