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NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 15, 1906

PRICE 2 CENTS.

"KIDNAPPING IS A CRIME," . SAYS JUSTICE MCKENNA

One Judge of the Supreme Bench Stands for Law and Decency Against Violent Usurpation-States Did What Individuals Could Not.

States, in dismissing the appeal of the imprisoned officers of the Western Federation of Miners, based on the utter lilegality of their arrest—de-clares in so many words that it does not matter tho the arrest was unlawful, that they are to have no redress for the injustice they have suffered, that the prosecution, the vitlated at the very beginning by violence and opshall go on just as if the accused had enjoyed every legal right of defense. In effect, the Supreme Court says to Governor Gooding and his associates: "Never mind the you kidnapped these men. Never mind what principles of law you have violated in order to get them into your clutches. Now you've got them, go ahead and hang them, as you said you would."

One judge, one solitary judge among the nine, stands yet for law and decency in this day of high-minded usurpation. Associate Justice Joseph McKenna-let his name be remem ed along with those of Curtis and Mc-Lean, who opposed the Dred Scott de-cision—speaks as follows in his dis-senting opinion:

"I am constrained to dissent from the opinion and judgment of the court. The principle announced, as i under-stand it, is that "a Circuit Court of the United States, when asked upon habeas corpus to discharge a person held in actual custody by a state for trial in one of its courts under an indictment charging a crime against its laws, cannot properly take into account the methods whereby the state obtained such custody." In other words, and to illuminate the principle by the light of the facts in this case facts, I mean, as alleged, and which we must assume to be true for the pur-pose of our discussion), that the offi-cers of one state may falsely represent that a person was personally present in the states and committed a erime there, and had fled from its justice, may arrest such person and take him from another state, the officers of the latter knowing of the false accusation atter knowing of the raise accusation and connniving in and aiding its purpose, thereby depriving him of an opportunity to appeal to the courts, and that such person cannot invoke the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution and statutes of the United States in the state to which he is taken. And this, it is said, is supported by the cases of Ker v. Illinois (119 U. S. 436), and Mahon v. Justice (127 U. S. 700). These cases, extreme as they are, do not justify, in my judgment, conclusion deduced from them. In neither case was the state the actor in the wrongs that brought within its con-

"When the Law

Becomes Kidnapper." "In the case at bar, the states, thru their officers, are the offenders. They, by an illegal exertion of power, deprived the accused of a constitutional right. The distinction is important to be observed. But it does not need emphasizing. Kidnapping is a crime, pure and simple. It is difficult to ac-complish; hazardous at every step. All the officers of the law may be invoked against it. But how is it when the law becomes the kidnapper? When the officers of the law, using its forms and exerting its powers, becomes abductors? This is not a distinction without a difference. It is another form of the crime of kidnapping distinguished only from that committed by an individual by circumstances. If a state may say to one within her horders and may be compared to the control of the co is served. 'I will not inquire how here; I must execute my laws and remit you to proceedings against those who have wronged you,' may May she claim that by mere physical presence within her borders, an ac-cused person within her jurisdiction denuded of his constitutional rights, the he has been brought there by her violence? And constitutional rights have, and valuable ones. The for tion of extradition between the states is that the accused should be a fugitive from justice from the demanding state, and he may chal-lenge the fact by habeas corpus immediately upon his arrest. If he re-fute the fact he cannot be removed. (Hyatt v. Corkran, 198 U. S. 691). And right of asylum. To call it so in the

The Facts Reviewed.

"This decision illustrates at once the sipe of the right and the value of the

state where the accused is is mislead-ing. It is the right to be free from molestation. It is the right of per-

mal liberty in its most complete

of a constructive presence in a state and a constructive flight from a con-

The Supreme Court of the United | hoped that our criminal jurisprudence will not need for its efficient administration the destruction of either the right or the means to enforce it. The decision in the case at bar, as I view it, brings us perilously near both results. Is this exaggeration? What are the facts in the case at bar as alleged in the petition, and which it is con ceded must be assumed to be true? The complaint, which was the foundation of the extradition proceedings charged against the accused the crime of murder on the 30th of December. 1306, at Caldwell, in the county of Canyon, state of Idaho, by killing one Frank Steunenberg, by throwing an explosive bomb at and against his person. The accused avers in his petition that he had not been "in the state of Idaho, in any way, shape or form, for a period of more than ten years" prior to the acts of which he complained, and that the governor of Idaho knew accused had not been in the state the day the murder was committed, "nor at any time near that day". A con-spiracy is alleged between the governor of the state of Idaho and his adrisers, and that the governor of the state of Colorado took part in the conspiracy, the purpose of which was "to avoid the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress made in pursuance thereof, and to prevent accused from asserting his constitutional right under Clause 2, Section 2, of Article IV of the Constitution of

> "The manner in which the alleged conspiracy had been executed was set out in detail. It was in effect that the agent of the state of Idaho arrived in Denver, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1906, but it was agreed between him and the officers of Colorado that the arrest of the accused should not be made until some time in the night of Saturday. after business hours—after the courts had closed and judges and lawyers had departed to their homes; that the arrest should be kept a secret and the body of the accused should be clandestinely hurried out o. the state of Colorado with all possible speed, without the knowledge of his friends or his counsel; that he was at the usual place of business during Thursday, Friday and Saturday, but no attempt was made to arrest him until 11:30 o'clock p. m. Saturday, when his house was surrounded and he arrested Moyer was arrested under the same circumstances at 8:45, and he and accused "thrown into the county jail of the city and county of Denver.

the United States, and the act made

pursuant thereof.

It is further alleged that, in pursuance of the conspiracy between the hours of five and six o'clock on Sunday morning, Feb. 18, the officers of the state and "certain armed guards being a part of the forces of the militia of the state of Colorado," provided a special train for the purpose of forci-bly removing him from the state of Colorado, and between said hours he was forcibly placed on said train and removed with all possible speed to the state of Idaho; that prior to his removal and at all times after his incarceration in the jail at Denver he requested friends and his counsel and his family, and the privilege was absolutely deno stop at any considerable station ed at great and unusual speed; and that he was accompanied by and surrounded with armed guards. mbers of the state militia of Colorado, under the orders and directions of the adjutant general of the state.

Should Have Been Heard.

"I submit that the facts in this case are different in kind and transcend in consequences those in the cases of Ker v. Illinois and Mahon v. Justice, and differ from and transcend them as the power of a state transcends the power of an individual. No individual or individuals could have accomplished what the power of the two states accomplished; no individual or individuals could have commanded the means and success; could have made two ar rests of prominent citizens by invad-ing their homes; could have commanded the resources of jails, armed guards and special trains; could have successfully timed all acts to prevent in-quiry and judicial interterence.

"The accused, as soon as he could the consideration of the courts. He could not have done so in Colorado; he could not have done so on the way from Colorado. At the first instant hat the state of Idaho relaxed its restraining power he invoked the aid of habeas corpus successively of the Supreme Court of the state and of the Circuit Court of the United States. He should not have been dismissed from court, and the action of the Circuit Court in so doing should be reversed."

You are a Socialist? Join the Socialforce the right. It is to be | ist Party. Help Socialism grow.

NEW YORK MOYER-**HAYWOOD CONFERENCE**

The activity of the Moyer-Haywood Conference will be resumed at a special meeting of the Conference to be held on Saturday, Dec. 15, 8 p. m., at the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The delegates from the various labor organizations and Socialist Party branches are requested to attend, as matters of great importance will come up for discussion. As far as possible delegates will be notified by mail, our since most of the delegates have failed to give their addresses to the secretary, the delegates are requested to follow the announcement in the papers. Progressive organizations as yet not represented in the Conference are called upon to send two delegates to its meetings, which will take place regularly until our imprisoned brothers are freed.

-With the probability of the trial taking place in the month of January, the real work of the Conference is just beginning, and it is hoped the delegates will realize that the lives of our comrades in the Idaho jail depend entirely upon the quick action of the organized workers everywhere. With over two hundred organizations represented at the Conference New York should be able to stir up such an agitation and arouse the workers to such an extent as to make the culmination of the Gooding plot impossible.

New plans for further agitation will be discussed at Saturday evening's meetings, and no delegates reading this notice or receiving one by mail should fail to attend. The meeting will be called to order at 8 p. m. and a full report of same will be published in the papers.

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE,

The Mover-Haywood-Pettibone Conference of Brooklyn will hold a spe-cial meeting at the Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby avenues, Monday, Dec. 17, 8:15 p. m., to consider action in the present crisis. Delegates should also be prepared to present returns of sale of five-cent coupons.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONIST TO LECTURE FRIDAY.

Gregor Andreiowitsch Gerschunin, a member of the Social Revolutionary Party of Russia, has arrived in New York and will address a mass meet ing at Carnegie Hall, corner 57th St. and Seventh Ave., Friday, Dec. 11. S p. m. A number of other speakers will also address the meeting.

Gerschunin is 35 years of age, a Doc tor of Chemistry and one of the most fearless of the Russian Revolutionists. At Minsk, his home city, he organized two classes of students of Socialism and founded one library. For his activity he was sentenced to three years in the Schlusselburg fortress, the most terrible of the military prisons, but later the sentence was commuted to exile to Siberia.

A short time ago he managed to es-cape in a saurkraut barrel and made his way to Japan. Arriving in Tokyo he was welcomed by the people and given assistance to reach San Francisco. Socialists should assist in giving Comrade Gerschunin a cordial wel-

CAPITALISTS GETTING WISE.

- The New York "Journal of Comthat the great capitalists have become converts to the vital importance of placating public opinion and of unmasking themselves and their opera "These men have come realize that the masses have refused to accept Andrew Carnegie's doctrine that it is for the greatest good of all that the control of a nation's industries should be concentrated in few hands and that the millions ought to rise up and call the plutocratic few blessed." The same paper also reports rumors that these great capitalists are also considering the formation of an alliance whose supreme aim shall be to frustrate (or combat) the growing power of the masses, particularly la-

There can bardly be doubt that this is true. The capitalists ARE awakening to the power of Socialism. All the more reason why Socialists should also be ready. Things are moving more rapidly than many Socialists realize And the more the capitalists use pub licity in their methods the better it be, for every argument of Socialism will be substantiated. It is for Socialists to prepare the workers for the great fight toward which events are

CAPITAL MON-PRODUCTIVE.

Capital is not a productive force. . In the last analysis it merely expresses the relationship existing between the owners of the means of wealth production and their exploited victims. The profits of capital, plus the cost of keeping the capitalists ,their heelers, thugs, ruffians, apologists and hangers-on, measures the extent of the exploitation. It is the price the victims pay for that ignorance which alone makes their exploitation possible.-Western

KING HARRIMAN.

Dominating the Transportation of the United States and Wielding a Tremendous Power Over the People's Lives.

Edward H. Harriman is now the

boss railroad king of America. He owns, controls or dominates 29,000 miles of the railroads of the United States. He is apsolute master of the stupendous sum of \$2,000,000,000, the capitalization of these lines.

To enumerate: Mr. Harriman owns the Union Pacific Railroad, the Southern Pacific Company, the Central Pacific Railroad, the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company, half of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, 600,000 shares of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, 400,000 shares of the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad, he controls the Illinois Central Railroad and the Sonora Railroad, the great transportation highway of Mexico.

There is not a great railroad property listed on the stock market in which Harriman is not interested either as owner, controller, or in some other substantial way. And there is scarcely an industrial enterprise other than railroads in which he is not interested in either a large or small way. The power wielded by Harriman thru the ownership and control of these properties dazzles the imagination.

And How? How did he get it?

Mr. Harriman never worked on a railroad or in any other industry in his life. He is a product of Wall Street, where he was a cheap trader on the Stock Exchange thirty years ago. Gradually he wormed himself into the good graces of Stuyvesant Fish, then president of the Illinois Central, and Fish made him a vice-president of the road. A few weeks ago Harriman summarily dismissed this same Fish from the presidency of the Illinois Central, all in the interests of "busi-

Standard Oil discovered that Harrinan was a genius and they took him unto themselves. Now he is the fore most figure of the ratiroad world and behind him are Rockefeller, Frick, Rogers, and their group.

Not a "Railroad Man."

Harriman is called a "great railroad man". He is not a railroad man. He knows nothing of the practical side of railroading. He knows railroad STOCKS, how to manipulate them, how to "bear" and "bull", to "corner and "squeeze" and play all the other tricks of the Stock Exchange. He knows now to beat the other manipulators, who would beat him, if they knew how.

Harriman has never produced a cent's worth of wealth. The railroads he owns and controls were built by others—who own nothing. He has had the task of investing part of the enor mous surplus which the standard Off properties have been piling up out of the unpaid labor of millions of work-But he never produced any of that surplus—and others made that surplus productive of more surplus.

Unscrupulous?

They say Harriman is unscrupulous, that he is merciless, that he has no all of these things. Rockefeller is the same sort of creature. They have to be unscrupulous, merciless and friendless, or they would be destroyed by others who would be as unscrupulous and merciless as they are. They are the creatures of a system, so merciless that human feeling and human flesh and blood are of no consequence in its resistless progress.

Swiftly the number of men controlling industry is growing smaller and smaller. All that the Socialists have predicted for years is coming to pass. What was once a theory is now a condition. The few dominating capital ists are here. The small capitalists are disappearing. The large working class is here. Capitalism is rapidly nearing its apex.

And the End?

How will it end? Only in one way. Not by government ownership of railroads alone, nor in government ownership of mine alone, nor in government ownership of any other single industry. But in gov ernment ownership of ALL industry, of every piece of property thru which the necessities of life are produced and the working class exploited of its pro-

And government ownership thru working class control of the government, thru a working class organized into and fighting with the Socialist Party of the working class.

-When you support a Populist, Henry George, Labor, Moran or Hearst movement and they lose, how much better off are you than you would have been had you lost (?) your vote with the Socialists? If you support a winning ticket like that of Douglass, or Dunne, or Schmitz, what do you gain?-Buffalo Herald.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

What Socialist Party Got in New York and Kings Counties this Year.

The official vote in New York County for the Socialist Party state candidates on Nov. 6 is reported as follows: For Governor, J. C. Chase, 8,477; Lieut.-Gov., G. A. Strebel, 9,631; Sec. of State, W. W. Arland, 9,826; Comptroller, J. O'Rourke, 9,774; Treasurer, W. W. Passage, 9,839; Attorney-General, H. L. Slobodin, 9,808; State Engineer, R. R. Hunt, 9,851. In 1905, the vote for Mayoralty candidate Algernon Lee was 7,372.

The congressional votes in New York County were: 8th Dist., E. F. Cassidy, 274; 9th. M. Hillquit, 3,586; 10th, A. Jonas, 1,560; 11th, E. M. Martin, 524; 12th, P. H. Donohue, 769; 13th, Charles G. Teche, 245; 14th, R. Morton, 1,288; 15th, L. D. Abbott, 203; 16th, J. G. Kanely, 1,124; 17th, W. Atkinson, 619; 18th, R. Bock, 1,824.

In Kings County the official vote for Governor, J. C. Chase, was 3,871. In 1905, the vote for Mayor was 3,387.

The S. L. P. candidate for Governor, Jackson, on Nov. 6 received 1,650 votes in New York County, as against 1,441 in 1905, and 717 in Kings this year as against 657 last year.

CALL TO RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

The Russian branch of the Socialist Party, 4th Assembly District, has taken the initiative in calling a conference of all Russian Social Democratic organizations and Socialist organizations of other nationalities whose members can understand the Russian language, such as the Letts, the Lithuanians, Poles, Finns, and so forth. The conference will take place Dec. 25 (Christmas Day).

All the organizations above designated are invited "to select two dele gates from among the most capable and intelligent of their members with written credentials." These delegates should send their names and addresses to M. Schenck, care of Rotter, 180 Sackman street, Brooklyn, so that they can be informed of the meeting place of the conference.

The call declares that the Russian Socialist organizations are lacking in influence and effectiveness because of their unsystematic and indifferent propaganda on one side and the disconnectedness of these organizations on the other. It is proposed that thru this conference a better uncerstanding can e reached, more systematic methods adopted and greater work done both for the Russian Revolution and for the Socialist movement in America.

THE BRAVE SULZER.

Congressman Sulzer in a demagogle speech at a dinner given to Admiral Coghlan last week, took advantage of the opportunity to "talk war". In a boasting manner the congressional warrior spoke in part as follows:

They may talk about peace as much a be a naval war and we've got to be ready for it. I brought on the Spanish war. If you don't believe it, look up the flies of the New York "Tribune" when that paper was calling out to know if Suizer could not be made to shut up.

Of all the detestable creatures on earth that one is he who wantonly urges human beings to battle. War involves the sacrifice of human life and is the most serious thing men can engage in. He who provokes it deserves the contempt of his fellows.

If Sulzer and some of his type could be induced to enter an enclosure armed with clubs and allowed the pleasure of displaying their military prowess, the world might be secrer off if none emerged alive.

Sulzer may have "brought on the Spanish war" as he alleges, but if history writes him down correct he will be entered on the roll as one of distinguished "feather bed" patriots that occasionally grace military campaigns far from the scene of actual conflict, with a lusty jaw as their chier weapon of attacking the enemy.

\$500 A YEAR.

Statistics for 1905 show that the aggre gate amount paid to 5,492,000 wage earners in the manufacturing industries of the in the manufacturing industries of the United States was \$2.661,000,000; this figure representing an average of nearly \$500 per annum for each worker. This item appears in "American In-

dustries," the Manufacturers' Association organ. Five hundred dollars a year of 313 working days means about \$1.60 a day or \$1.37 for every day in the year, "American Industries" doesn't attempt to explain anything about these figures, probably because it believes there's nothing to expisin. It probably deems that amount of wages enough for each worker, and as the workers voted for the manufacturers "American Industries" cannot be blamed, perhaps, for thinking the workers consider those wages sufficient, too. The workers will get what they vote for, every time.

-Our modern factories afford the us the sad picture of the deepest degradation of man-constant labor killing both body and soul, without joy love, often without aim.-Richard or love. Wagner.

"A TRAVESTY ON THE LAW."

So President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor Characterizes Prosecution of Western Federation of Miners' Officials-From Report to Annual Convention.

In his annual report, President , the law is that a person shall be pro-Gompers of the American Federation tected by the government of the state of Labor denounces as "an outrage a travesty on the law" the proceedings against the affairs of the Western Federation of Miners. He says:

"It becomes my duty to refer to a great travesty upon justice toward Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, president, secretary and executie hoard member of the Western Federation of Miners, who, without an opportunity for defense in the courts of he state of Colorado, were practically kidnapped from the state and taken to Idaho upon the charge of complicity in the killing of ex-Governor Steumenberg, of Idaho.

'No self-respecting, humane man can have any sympathy either with killing or the policy of killing, whether of a high official or one of the suberged in the social strata.

"Civilization presumes the highest egard for human life.

"The meanest man in all our country is guaranteed rights which neither state nor nation is warranted in taking from him, even though he be suspected of or charged with crime. Every man in our country is assumed to be innocent of any crime until he has been proven guilty and so pronounced by a jury of his peers; and until Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have been proven guilty, after a fair and impar-tial trial, the law holds them innocent. Their abduction from their homes and their state is a crime against justice, liberty, and the rights of man.

The Regular Practise.

"It may not be amiss here to recite the practice in criminal cases where a person charged with crime escapes to or resides in another state.

"The governor of the state in which the alleged crime has been committed may make demand upon the governor of the state in which the person charged with the crime is located for the surrender of the person so charged.

"That the person demanded has al-ways been accorded the right to be neard before such demand or requisition has been complied with, and that he or others in his behalf may obtain a writ of habens corpus, by which the courts of the state may hear, review, and determine-

"Whether the requisition papers are ample and authentic;

"Whether the grounds of complaint re sufficient:

"Whether there exists an illegal or improper design, under the forms of law, to take a citizen away from his home and from his state, and to take him to a foreign state for an ulterior

in which he lives against being de-prived of his life or his liberty without due process of the law, either in his own state or handed over to the government of another state without an opportunity of setting up even a preliminary defense, so as to show that

the state against the untenable demand Safeguards Disregarded.

he has the right to the protection of

"All these safeguards guaranteed by law were flagrantly disregarded, and Moyer, Haywood and Pottibone were urrendered without a moment's preparation or opportunity to avail themselves of their lawful rights and railroaded to an Idaho prison.

Right here we should say that unger our government the states are as much foreign to each other in the administration of their criminal law as is, say, for instance, a foreign country to the government of the United States. Except that in the former the state, the state governors, and courts are the arbiters, and in the latter the President of the United States and the potentates of the foreign countries and their representative courts are the determining officials.

"Is it conceivable that the President of the United States would have surrendered an American citizen to a foreign government upon its requisition without giving him an opportunity to avail himself of his lawful rights and a chance to show that some mistake. ome terrible mistake, has been made?

"Suppose such a citizen might be able to show that a conspiracy had been entered into by some foreign power to get him into its jurisdiction and domain with the ulterior purpose of taking his life or depriving him of his liberty.

"Would and should not an American citizen be given the chance to show

"If these contentions are true, and no liberty-loving, right-thinking American will dispute it, then it follows that this course should also have been pursued by the governor of Colorado. and not do as he has done, allow the practical kidnapping of these men.

"High-Handed Outrage."

"The entire proceedings in this case thus far has been characterized by high-handed outrage and violation of the constitutional and statutory guaruntees, and hee repugnant to ception of buman justice as understood and accepted by our American life, our arpose.
"In other words, the practice and flun, of our republic."

THE BRITISH ELECTION.

Summary and Analysis of Socialist and Labor Returns. London "Labor Leader" has

piled a list of the Socialist and Labor candidates at the recent municipal elections. This list is not assumed to

The candidates are div Trade Union, Social Democratic Federation and "other Socialists". "Labor condition which makes it a crime for of instances, except in London, the candidates, whether described as Labor, Labor Representation Committee. Independent Labor Party, Social Trade Union, were run with the full co-operation of the local Socialist and Trade Union organizations. We have. however, endeavored to distinguish the candidates who were run primarily by the L. L. P., the S. D. F., and the Trades Union respectively."

The list shows that in England. Wales, and Scotland (not including London) there were 174 I. L. P. candidates. of whom 48 were successful making a cessful, a net gain of 9; 49 S. D. F. 3: 15 "Other Socialists", 2 successful, a net gain of 1. Total net gain, 27.

In London there were 95 1, 1., P. candidates, of whom 20 were successful a net loss of 5 from previous eleca not loss of 18; 65 S. D. F., 2 successful, a net loss of 2. Total net loss in

This shows a total net gain for the entire ticket in United Kingdom of 2. The vote cast against the Socialist and Labor candidates was: Liberal, 190.-000; Tory, 245.000; total, 435.000. The total estimated Socialist and Labor vote, including London, was 296,000.

therefore made up in the provinces for cast for them was the largest in his-

The Worker, 50c. a year, Subscribe, many,-Brisbane Worker,

A FOUR CENT "THIEF." Because he was caught taking home

with him four cents worth of sugar from the plant of the American Sugar Refining Company in Long Island, where he was working. Gustav Slavinsky spent sixty-five hours in jail, and an evening paper claims the credit of saving him from several months in be complete, but it is as much so as prison. Slavinsky has a wife and six numerous difficulties made possible.

The condition are distributed under the same paper that used its influence four heads, Independent Labor Party, for him (for advertising purposes) Leader" says: "In the great majority Slavinsky to take that which actually belongs to him and his fellow workers. Every pound of sugar produced in that refinery is the result of their labors. and the labor of those who handled a Democratic Federation, Socialist or the raw material from the sugar cane plantation to the refinery. Havemeyer is respected for appropriating the fruits of other men's labor, while Sinvinsky is a thicf for taking that to which he is entitled. And such is Capitalism.

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

President Roosevelt has been awarded the Nobel prize of \$40,000 for his net gain over previous elections of 14: part in restoring peace between Japan 165 Trades Union candidates, 35 suc- and Russia. Just at present he is receiving much praise for his efforts.

If we mistake not the Japanese army had General Linevitch and his forces penned in at a critical moment when they were needed to crush the rising tide of revolution in the Tsar's domain. To release that army and allow it to return for that parpose was a service that the Tsar could well be grateful for. Roosevelt stepped in at the proper moment and made possible the Portsmouth conference and also the release of troops that Nicholas sadly needed to preserve his blood

The primary right of every hat man being is to be well born. No other right is comparable with this. It is one which Socialism alone car, guarantee. Physical deterioration, mental fons-capitalism has birth-rights only for the few, and birth-frights for the

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All commenciations should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should here the abbreviated; every letter should hear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as accossible, consistently with clearness. Commenciations which do not comply with licae requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Begints are never sent to individual subgribles. Acknowledgment is made by the original states of the wrapper, the need following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednes.

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness, correspondents sending news should if their communications in time to reach a office by Monday, whenever possible, emplaints about the business or editorial integement of the paper should be admed to the Roard of Directors, Socialist operating Publishing Association, 15 ucc street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

The Sectionst Party has passed through third general election. Its growing po-is indicated by the increase of its vote: ential)408.230



One of the speakers at a meeting of the Congo Reform Association in London, who described King Leopold as "a devil incarnate", has been censured for the intemperance of his language. It is the inaccuracy of the term that we would criticize. He should have said that the Belgian monarch and African magnate is a thoro-going capitalist. That would have told the true story. The wholesale killing and mutilation of natives in Africa is not due to perverse diabolism; it is carefully calculated to produce profits.

TANEY AND HARLAN.

In the year 1857 the Supreme Court of the United States gave a decision which was hailed by Southern shareholders and their Northern sycophants just as rapturously as the decision given a few days ago against the appeal of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone has been hailed by the capitalists of the whole land. Every school child now knows of the Dred Scott decision as one of the great crimes of oppressive judges and the name of Roger B. Taney, the judge who wrote it, has indeed, as Sumner said it would been "hooted down the pages of history" because he "administered justice wickedly and degraded the age." Justice Taney's previous record had been a fair one; but it is rightly forgotten: it is blotted out by the one great infamy. Justice Harlan's past record has been fairer than many; but by one act of irreparable wrong, by one blow at the very foundations of civil liberty, he has forfeited all claim to honor. As for the seven who have assented in his decision, let them go the way of the six who stood for Taney-who knows or cares to know their names?

A few months after the Supreme Court had decided that a shareholder might maintain his rights over human property in the free states and territories in violation of state and federal laws, President Buchanan congratulated the nation that by this decision the slavery question had been forever settled. Five years later President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. Three years later yet the Thirteenth Amendment was adopted.

In 1859 John Brown and a handful of heroic companions, feeling that all the forces of law and government were irrevocably declared on the side of slavery, resolved to appeal to arms, of workingmen than has yet been They were quickly overcome-fifteen hundred soldlers against twenty-two insurgents. Seventeen were shot down and Brown was hanged-and the shareholders gloated over his death. In the character of the correspondence But hardly was his body "moulding in between President Roosevelt and Bellthe grave" ere armies of freemen were amy Storer and Mrs. Storer with which advancing to destroy slavery and sing- the public has been regaled during the

John Brown? No. Taney and Bua ception. So the guileless or conscien-

to the service of the slave-auction. Buchanan, who had looked on calmly at slaveholders' riot and rebellion in Kansas and asserted the majesty of the law only when enemies of slavery took up arms. Buchanan, who deliberately put the arms and treasure of the nation, so far as he could, into the hands of the men who were preparing a slaveholders' rebellion. If Harlan deserves a niche beside Taney in his historic Hall of Infamy, whom shall we place beside Buchanan except Roose velt? Who but Roosevelt, who in 1904 sent ammunition for the private army called out by Peabody, paid by the Mine Owners' Association, and commanded by Rough Rider ruffians yelling "To bell with the Constitution!" and "Habeas Corpus be damned! We'll give them post mortems instead"? Who but Roosevelt, who two months ago sent his man Taft-to sanction Gooding, the Governor who kldnapped Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and talked confidently of hanging them before ever the farce of trial was begun?

History does not exactly repeat itself. The Pettibone decision is different from the Dred Scott decision-different, and a little worse. The mineowners of to-day are not just like the slave-owners of fifty years ago-they are rather more cowardly and hypocritical. History does not repeat itself exactly-only thus far, that the crimes of governments help to overthrow ruling classes by enlightening and arousign the ruled. The Rockefellers and Morgans are strong to-day, with the Roosevelts and Harlans to do their bidding. They may hang Mover and Haywood and Pettibone. They may succeed so far. But if they do, the time is not far off when they will regret it.

They may hang these man-but not if we can help it. There are some hundreds of thousands of thinking and organized workingmen who will leave no means untried to save these innocent men from dving for their fidelity to Labor, who will strain every nerve to expose and penetrate the plot against them and to arouse the tolling masses of the nation for the peaceful abolition of the system that has to be bulwarked by such crimes.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS SPEAKS OUT.

Some months ago we took occasion to criticize President Gompers for what we held to be his unjustifiable delay in taking up the cause of the persecuted officers of the Western Federation of Miners. Even if we had not done so it would be our duty to give him full credit for the emphatic manner in which he at last spoke on the subject in his annual report, that portion of which we reprint in this issue of The Worker. Having so criticized him, this is doubly our duty, and it is a pleasant one for us to perform.

The capitalists have no doubt. counted upon the division in the tradeunion movement and the disputes which have often broken out in bitter recrimination and hostile measures between the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Miners. They have undoubtedly calculated upon this internecine strife to help them in their task of crushing the labor movement, first a part of it. en the whole We hav believed that they were reckoning without their host, that the capitalist attack, instead of gaining advantage from this division, would itself help to heal the division. The action of some national unions and many local bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L., in voting money for the Western Federation's defense fund and joining in the efforts to expose their persecutors, soon began to assure us that we were right; President Gompers' outspoken declaration confirms our belief. Work ingmen can tight out their own questions of jurisdiction, organization and the like and vet, in the moment of common danger, can lay aside their difficulties and unite against the common foe.

We congratulate President Compers on what he's done and congratulate the labor movement on the possibility which it opens of even more energetic action in defense of the legal rights

WELL DONE, STORER!

There is nothing especially startling ing as they went, "His soul goes past week. That such intriguing as is here revealed is carried on incessantly Whom has history held guilty of the between government officials, everybloodshed and of the civil order vio- where is common knowledge, and lated by the Harper's Ferry raid? those of the United States are no ex-

chanan. Taney, who prostituted law tious citizen need not be over shocked by the exposure.

There is, however, one phase of the matter to which special attention may be called. That is the proof established by the correspondence that officials of the United States are intriguing, not with the officials of other governments alone, but with the hierarhy or the Roman Catholic Church, seek ing to get favors for favorite individuals, in return for political influence. partizan advantage, and ultimately, of course, to conserve the interests of the ruling capitalist class of this nation. In other words, Mr. Storer has torn aside the curtain behind which the real mechanism of capitalist governments is operated. No wonder there is a scurrying to cover on the part of certain distinguished "statesmen."

This disclosure is a valuable one, and Mr. Storer has unwittingly done a valuable service in making it, no matter how much the capitalist press may say differently. He has thrown light on dark places. He has revealed what Socialists long have charged. He has shown to what an extent religious institutions use, and are used by, the United States government, in violation of one of its most cardinal principles, the vital principle of the separation of Church and State.

And incidentally, and what is of as great importance, he has also laid bare the reason why Archbishop Ireland and other prelates and priests of the Catholic Church have spoken so often and so vehemently against Socialism This lesson we are sure will not be lost upon many Catholic workingmen whose antagonism to Socialism has been mainly inspired by the attitude of the church.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF MR. HEARST.

Some degree of ignorance on the part of British Socialists regarding the exact status of politics and the attitude of politicians in this country may be pardoned, in view of the different political conditions existing here from those in Great Britain. We must confess that, at times, we ourselves are a little bewildered by the contradictions which politics in Great Britain reveal from time to time, and we have no doubt that the same difficulty confronts our British comrades, when attempting to consider American poli-

There are, however, some general features obtaining in both countries upon which, as Socialists, we can usually agree, without much trouble. We understand, for instance, the despicable role Mr. John Burns has played in the labor and political movement of England, the shifty and deceptive policy of which Mr. Campbell Bannerman is the representative, and the shameless perfidy Mr. Henry Asquith has committed, not to mention other conspicuous examples of a similar character. We know, also, that the Social ist movement of Great Britain has its dangerous opponents in men of this stripe, trafficking in the good faith and intentions of the mass of the people.

And just as we, over here, understand that much of British politics and its relation to the Socialist and Labor movement, just so we expect that even a cursory perusal of American Socialist and Labor papers would give British Socialists some understanding of what men like William R. Hears Samuel Gompers and others stand for, and of their relation to the general political situation in the United States, and the Socialist movement in particular. It is not necessary, in cases of this kind, to be informed upon all the numerous details of these gentlemen's actions and careers. It should be enough to know that they are considered, and considered rightly, the enemies of Socialism in the United States in the same degree that Burns. Asquith, et al. are considered its enemies in Great Britain.

Imagine then our surprise when London "Justice", the organ of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, in a recent issue, announces, 'we had sincerely hoped that the resuit of the election for the Governor of the state of New York would be a victory for Mr. Hearst,"-and this principally on the ground that "his whole career as a newspaper owner has been directed towards stirring up the people against the ruffianly capitalism which oppresses them in East and West alike. and of which President Roosevelt is such a fitting representative." Coming from a Fabian paper, such an opin ion might not be so surprising, but coming from London "Justice." the paper which has been recognized as the orthodox exponent of International Socialism in the British Isles, it is more

If the editor of London "Justice" had read the Socialist papers which

than surprising, it is disgusting.

reach him regularly, with some little discrimination, he would have realized that of all the enemies of real Socialist progress in this country, Mr. Hearst is the most subtle and effective, and that whatever progress the Socialist movement has been able to make has been in spite, and not because of him. And if he has used his papers to stir up the people, he has also used the same machinery to mislead the people, and divert their discontent to his own personal advancement, rather than into channels making toward the rational and logical Socialist solution of the social problem. As the London "Labor Leader" puts it since the election:

"Mr. Hearst appears to have so thrown aside the cloak of an ardent and high-minded champion of popular freedom and commercial purity, and to have plunged headlong into the foul stream of Tammanvism and Democratic intrigues, so that in the end his name became a symbol of the most sinister influences in American politics."

Quite true. Not that Mr. Hearst was not always associated with intrigue and sinister influences, only this year he was more bold and reckless about it. that was all.

So enthusiastic is London "Justice" over Mr. Hearst that it further exclaims, "we should welcome a Hearst paper in London during the period of transition here." If such an enterprise were needed to convince "Justice" of what Mr. Hearst really is, then we might hope for its consummation, but we have more regard for the future progress of the Socialist movement of Great Britain than wish to visit such a plague upon it. And we are sure that "Justice" would also find the "period of transition" under such circumstances too long for even its patient and optimistic soul.

AGAINST LAW AND ORDER.

We cannot let this issue of The Worker appear without pointing out the most distinctive feature of the present situation in France, apart from the great significance of the final separation effected between Church and State. In every country the Catholic Church claims to be chief conservator of law and order, and the main bulwark of established institutions. And yet in the face of this we see it to-day setting itself against the will of the vast majority of the French people, as expressed in the long debated and thoroly considered laws of separation, and defying the government in its peaceful and orderly efforts to enforce its own laws. We see the head of an institution devoted to spiritual affairs counselling its officials to ignore and violate the laws of the country, thus putting upon the Church's members the alternative of their placing spiritual devotion to the church above their devotion as citizens to the government which is their creature and representa-

No more flagrant example of deflant anarchy has been manifested in history.

A SCAB YOU CANNOT REACH.

"American Industries", official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, quotes with evident enjoyment a news item that the value of machinery in breaking strikes is becoming more appreciated by employers ers have been on strike since May 1, and recently 100 molding machines were secured to take their place. The machines proved a success and another supply was ordered. Each of these machines displaced three men. Prediction is made that 1,300 of these machines will soon be in operation.

As the fearing the conclusion work ingmen would draw from this the paper assures us that curiously enough the labor saving machinery, "instead of reducing the number of hands engaged in industry, has increased the opportunities for employment and largely added to the number of men employed." It requires a capitalist mind to see in machinery not only the displacement of men to break strikes. but also an increase of opportunities for them-when their votes are needed. Machinery displaces labor and it does not, is the learned conclusion of the editor.

The peculiarity of this is that the machines do not add "to the number of employed" at the time of the strike On the contrary it is very effective in taking away employment and, in fact, this is why they were secured. The evidence of this is very convincing to the workers who have been displaced, and if the capitalist could only pre sent evidence as convincing that it increases employment later on, there would be little for him to worry over. But the machine displaces labor, it "knows its place", it never organizes and never strikes, it dell Phillips-

responds to the order of the boss. It is the ideal worker that the capitalist is striving to secure. The worker and his family must struggle with this machine only to see it develop and take his place. If he expects to stay he is expected to display the characteristics of the machine, that is, "know his place", never organize, never strike and respond to the will of the boss. He is to become an animated machine. But one other service is expected of him. He must vote, for the machine cannot. He is expected to vote for the machine to continue to displace him and reduce him to its plane. His interests demand that he displace the owners and raise himself to the full stature of a man. And what his inter-

NOTE COMMENT. AND ANSWER

ests command he will one day do.

Comrade Wentworth's article on Wendell Phillips, which we printed last week, met with a most cordial reception. We almost hesitated to use it in one issue, on account of its length; but evidently who began to read it could stop till they got to the end. In response to numerous suggestions shall soon get it out in pamphlet form. Meanwhile, we present this week an article by Comrade Ghent, reprinted from the "Independent", which is from the equally worthy of every reader's attention. This is being issued as a tencent pamphlet and the Socialist Literature Company will be able to fill orders in a short time.

J. S. C .- The Anarchist attack on Maxim Gorky has just about as much truth in it as declarations coming from that source usually have—and that is very little. If Gorky refused to lecture for the Anarchists, it was not because they did not offer to pay him enough, as intimated; it was for the same reasons that he refused to address public meetings for our partybecause he was in ill health, because he is not primarily a public speaker. but a writer, and because his energies were occupied with his own special work in the service of the Russian revolutionary movement. By writing or American newspapers and magazines he was able to get some thousands of dollars for that movement and at the same time to reach several millions of American readers instead of a few thousands of listeners. That ome of the Anarchists should now join the bourgeois Pharisees in defaming him is not at all surprising; but it is disgusting, nevertheless.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks Dealers 1,790 1,775 Bundles Cash sales, etc. 3,100 1.484

Corresponding totals last year, 14,000 and 14,000. About 300 subs will expire this week. Experience teaches that only

a portion of expirations renew. must have at least one new subscriber for every five readers. That is not asking much. As soon as you see good article in The Worker order a oundie of 10 to 25 AT ONCE. We can then order additional copies to be printed before the composition goes back into the melting pot.

THE SONG OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT The voice of Labor soundeth shrill.

Mere clamor of a tuneless throng, To you who barter at your will The very life that maketh song.

Oh, you whose sluggard hours are spent

The rule of Mammon to prolong, What know ye of the stern intent Of hosted Labor marching strong?

When we have righted what is wrong, Great singing shall your ears entreat:

feanwhile in movement there is song And music in the pulse of feet. -Ernest Radford.

THE END OF CLASS RULE.

When, in the course of development, class distinctions have disappeared and all production has been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the public power will lose its political character. Political power, properly so-called, is merely the organized power of one class oppressing another. If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeoisle is compelled, by the force of circumstances, to organize itself as a class; if, by means of a revolution, it makes itself the ruling class, and, as such, sweeps away by force the old conditions of production, then it will, along with these conditions, have swept way the conditions for the existence of class antagonisms, and of classes generally, and will thereby have abolished its own supremacy as a class.

In place of the old bourgeois society

with its classes and class antagonisn we shall have an association in which condition for the free development of all.-Communist Manifesto.

-Whenever you have met a dozen earnest men pledged to a new idea-wherever you have met them-you have met the beginning of a revolu-tion. . . . Revolution is as natural a growth as an oak—it comes out of the past. Every line in our history, every interest of civilization, bids us rejoice when the tyrant grows pale and the slaves rebellious.—Wen-

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

By Gard Lausen.

desperation

Bota were willing and ambitious, both oung and sturdy, despite that they had been brought up amid surround ings of poverty and struggle.

had been married about month and had founded a proletarian nome. A few necessary pieces of furniture, cheap and gaudily uphoistered. a few indifferent pictures, a few cheap novels and knic-knacs. On the mantle shelf were a pair of souvenir sea-shells and a photograph on each side of the alarm clock. One, in a tinsel frame, was of the young wife in sad bridal splendor. The other, unframed, was of her husband standing before the factory door surrounded by his fellow workers

Cleanliness, cheapness and poverty pervaded. Most of the smaller comforts were lacking, but the young couple hoped by persistent efforts and careful saving to supply them. They ooth strove to make it a "Home, Sweet Home", in spite of its two small rooms They were proud of it.

It was always clean because they were not at home during the day. They worked in factories. She had decided to help her husband by bringing home her little sum as long as she would and it in her power, or until he had received the longed-for "raise".

In the evening, on his way home he would call for her when she left the factory and they would walk home together.

One evening when he went to meet her he was told she had been hurt during the day and had been taken to s ertain hospital.

At the hospital they plied him with questions as to his identity and other particulars about himself and his wife which seemed to him irrelevant and a waste of time. They seemed to be taking longer than was necessary and did not seem to care or notice his painful anxiety. /

Long he waited. Minutes seemed hours; his heart was heavy, his brain dazed. He could not think clearly what was wrong, he merely felt it He stood first on one foot, then on the other; he slowly and nervously shifted his hat. He folded and unfolded his

Finally they came and told him that his wife was low, but that he could see her if he wished. He must not excite her. He promised.
With bowed head and staggering

gait he followed the nurse past rows of beds with its wreckage of fever and delirium.

They stopped. On the white cot lay his wife. Her head was tightly bound vith bandages, her face only being visible. She smiled faintly when she

gaw him. He attempted to reach the bedside and kiss her and hold her in his strong arms. The nurse restrained him and told him that quiet was necessary to the patient. He again promised to control himself.

He meekly sat down beside the cot and listened as his wife told him of low the machinery had picked up her hair and drawn her up towards the ceiling. Her cry had brought the other nands to her and they had pulled her away. She remembered no more.

The nurse added that the entire scalp had been torn away and that many months of medical care would

He kissed her and left the bedside eluctantly. Long he lingered about the hospital

rate. He did not care to go home. He walked up and down the streets about the hospital grounds, sad, dejected, lonesome. Suddenly the entire aspect of the world had charged for him. All was different. All sad. All without hope or peace.

At last he went home. He strode up and down the room, broken in spirit. He looked at her picture on the mantle and tears ran down his cheeks. Home was no longer "Home Sweet Home"

A sudden resolve seized him. He would work day and night. He would send her all the luxuries he could afford. He would keep up their home and improve it. She would be pleased when she came back to "her home".

He called at the hospital daily and brought her fruits and flowers. He told her of his plans. Her pleasure gave him hope and courage. She hoped to be well soon and said she was treated kindly. She would be back home within a few weeks.

He called daily for a month, then he ame no more. The poor patient became restless and

when a day-two daysweek, had flown and her husband had not come to see her. Sadly she waited and hoped and in

this way about six months had passed. Then she was discharged from the hos pital. She had lost all her hair, she was bald, pale and emaciated. She went to her "home", but found

it gone-her husband was gone, too. He had not been seen for five months it was five months since he had call-

The sympathetic neighbors, prole tarians are always sympathetic and helping-gave her food, and small sums to assist her in her search for her husband.

She stayed with a poor family in the same tenement where she had formersame tenement where She called at the morgue-maybe he was dead. He had not been there

They told her that after her husband

had disapepared, the landlord, finding

no one from whom to collect his monthly "blood money", had had the "Home" thrown out on the sidewalk.

The next morning it had lisappeared.

He had come in regularly the first

month that she was away, looked a bit sad and sore, but had not the look of

Of her husband they knew nothing.

This led her to believe that he was alive. She continued her search. She asked the police to aid her. In few days they found him. A con-

With a breaking heart she went to see him. She a physical wreck; he a moral one.

She presented her "pass" at the The lock clicked—the massive door swung open and she passed into the visitors' room. The chilly, gray light depressed her.

She felt faint and her heart was heavy. The keeper had compassion and offered her a chair. She heard a distant door slam, a

shuffle of approaching feet and the grated door opened. Her husband. A convict!

After the first greeting was over, a feeling of restraint came over them. She felt perturbed at his striped uniform; he at her disfigured head. He attempted to tell her of his mis-

ortunes but felt choked. Finally he looked up-one glancethen threw his arms across the table

and sobbed She softly stroked his clenched hand and called him, "Phil, Phil, it's all right, Phil-tell me-tell me what hap-

pened." she said in a low voice. Slowly he regained his composure.

He told her. She had been at the hospital when ne was discharged from the factory. His work was not "up to the scratch" they told him. He had passed restless nights, he had overworked during the

day—then came the collapse. For a week he had searched for a "lob" without success. He had no money. "Home" must be kept up in the hope of her return. He ne money for the little luxuries he took to the hospital. No money, no pros-

During the last week he called at the hospital he had gone without meals, had done odd jobs, borrowed money from poor friends, but had never told her of it. He wished to spare her the additional sorrow and pain.

He went to her former employers and asked for assistance, which they promptly refused. He threatened to sue them because they had neglected to supply safety appliances. brought forth a document releasing them from all liability in case of accident to the employee. It was signed

by his wife. His anger knew no bounds. He cursed them. It was unjust, it was nore it was criminal for them to save the expense of precautions and then, in a death-dealing factory, compel employees to sign away all rights, all hope of retribution, everything. An employee was selling her labor power at a stipulated sum per week and pos-

sibly adding—eternity.

They, requested him to leave. He went out. He visited a lawyer, a former play fellow, before whom he laid his case. The lawyer said that nothing could be done. He admitted that it was wrong, that it was unjust in the highest degree, but that it was lawful.

Lawful! If such methods were lawful-well, it was imperative that he have money. . . . He broke into her employers' home; was caught tried-a convict for six years.

She was crying durin her spirit was entirely broken. He asked her where she intended to

live. At her brother's house she hoped to find shelter, she said. After a few more questions and plans, and promises of frequent visits, she left him. She had not been to her brother's

house since she had left the hospital. When she went to them she found them so poor that they could not share their sorry lot with her. She was still too weak to work, in fact, it might take months before she would be fully recovered. Thus for

some time she would be a double bur-The family was poor-very poor. She would not make their lot any harder.

She went out on the street. Officer McKay of the Blank Street Station noticed a dead body floating among the river ice at the foot of

Twenty-third street early this morn-The body was drawn out and upon

investigation proved to be that of a woman about twenty years old. She was poorly dressed and her head

No money, valuables or marks of identification were found except a wedding ring which had no inscrip-

The body was taken to the morgue

"RADICAL SOCIALISTS"

AND MARRIAGE

Ida Husted Harper, writing in "The Independent" on the marriage questimentalists, reactionaries, religious fanatics or radical Socialists." And yet she proposes that "financial inde-pendence must be secured for unmarried women as far as possible in order

that they may be able to have free of choice in a husband," and "there must be no cessation of effort to bring about such economic conditions as will enable all men and women to marry, secure a home and rear a family." That's just what "radical Socialists" propose, Mrs. Harper. Better read up on Socialism.

The Worker, 50c. a year. Sube

YOU RETAINERS.

defend the existing régime and oppose the struggles of the working class for a better life; you whose business it is to find a practical, a juridical, an ethical, and even a spiritual sanction for things as they exist, and who prate and drone the cheap moralities which that employs you-there is a word to say to you which needs to be spoken. Upon those who take part in the forward movement of the time no re pressing duty is laid than that of telling you in plan words what millions of men are thinking of you, and of arraigning your consciences and

discrediting your teachings. onest in that your expres-You are h sions are the direct and inescapable results of your means of making a liv-You serve, as your intellectual forbears have ever served, as the exnders of the special moralities which the ruling class has ever sought to impose upon the ruled. are dishonest in that you do not ac-knowledge the class character of your tenchings, and in that you seek to give a social and general sanction to what is purely an expression of the needs of your employers. "Wherever," says John Stuart Mill, "there is an ascendant class, a large portion of the morallty emanates from its class interests and its class feelings of superiority And as your predecessors formulated the interests of feudal baron or slaveholder into ethical precepts binding upon villein or slave, so do you formulate the interests of the capitalist class into an ethical code binding upon wage earners. Yours is a servile ethics an ethics handed down to you from above, to be disseminated among those below. You do not make discov eries in morality. Such discoveries are made for you. It is not until, in the gradual flux of conditions, the teaching of a special morality comes to be necessary to the ruling class that you learn what is moral and what immoral.

The "Right to Work."

How many of you realized that the 'open shop" was eternally bound up with the True, the Good and the Beautiful until the recent collective reaction of the employers against trade unions forced it upon your attention? Might not the "heroism of the scab" have remained to you an unapprehended virtue, a moral flower "born to blush had not the general warfar against the unions the last few years forced you to a recognition of the strike-breaker's value to the factory lords? You extol, in fervid phrase, the "right to work", and protest against its infringement. But does the real ess? That 6.468.964 workers in gainful occupations were unemployed more than one month: that nearly half of these were unemployed for from one to three months, and threeeighths of them for from four to six months, in 1900, is small part of your You have discovered only the cyll of the unemployment of that infinitesimal fraction who are prevented from displacing union men. The enormous volume, the intense degree. of privation which these figures reveal have little or no meaning for you. That millions of human beings may sicken and die thru want of the barest comforts of existence is a consideration you leave to others. You are troubled only by that minor part of the problem which touches adversely the interests of your employers.

The Violence That's Ignored.

You prate, too, of "violence". frightful violence, indirect the it by which every year more than 60,000 ings are hurled to death and some 1 000,000 seriously injured, is not what That the butchery of the Civil War is being repeated, year after year, thruout the industrial plant of economics; you give it small mention, if any, in your platitudinous editorials. Nor are you moved by that other form of violence-tho still more indirect, yet still more fatal-the force man beings to work at tasks which kill slowly by poison, by disease or torture, instead of mercifully at a blow, and which annually claim an unmputed army of victims. All this you pass by as the necessary and in-evitable fortune of the poor, to be borne by them in pattence. That is, when you notice it at all; for many, if eyes and ears to the sufferings and cries of outraged humanity.

"You Have No Conscience." But when you see or hear of a union workman attacking the man who has traitorously ken his job, all your latent indignation is awakened, you cry orror, and demand "a wall of bayonets from Washington to Wilkes-Barre", or some other mode of instant and rigorous repression. The robbery, the torture and the slaughter of a race mean little to you, because these are the price which must be paid for the rent, interest and profits of the class which keeps you going. But the in-cidental violence of the striker means to you a crime against humanity, against the Almighty. Did you ever dig down into your inner selves to try to discover the reason why your dignation is spontaneously awakened by the one thing and not by the other? by the due thing and not by the toler.

It is safe to say that you never did.

For then you would have discovered that it is because you have no social conscience. You have only a servile class conscience. You absorb and reflect the interests, the instincts and the

By W. J. Ghent. [Reprinted by request from "The Independent", July 5, '1906.]

You publicists, teachers, ministers, editors, lawyers, and judges—you who defend the evision and the evision of the class from which you draw your sustenance. And whenever the interests of that class are trenched upon, as when a workman is prevented from working more cheaply than another, you are shocked as by an elec-

tric current. "Pivoted Upon a Child's Heart."

You were long in awakening to the evil of child labor. Your forbears in England were equally obtuse, and they are the reflex of the interests of the busied themselves for years in invent ing grave objections to the proposed reforms. Nothing was better for young persons than work, they said. Education was on the whole harmful for the children of the working class, because It tended to unfit them for the station which God and the factory lords had ordained for them. And idleness, even for the very young, was worse, since it made them the prey of vicious habits and engendered in them an ungodliness of heart. Many of you who live in the factory regions or the South are to-day repeating these old inanities. And for those of you who live in the North, you had best look and see if an economic seause is not back of your sudden awakening. Until the needs of manufacturers in the North (where child labor has been restricted largely by the influence of labor unions upon legislation) demanded an interference with the cheaper production of the South, how many of you had ever troubled yourselves regarding this frightful evil? Not many, and for that matter, not many of you are worrying about it even now. For, to the manufacturers and traders of the North the restriction of child labor is not an unmixed blessing. What is wanted is just enough legislation to bring about an equilibrium between the cost of production in each of the two sections. It may go too far and seriously inconvenience the gleaning of profits. And so long as this is so, there is abundant motive for many of you keeping quiet. To such of you the whole industrial world may turn, pivoted upon a child's beart and you, your "glassy essence" reflecting only the interests of your employers, may remain serenely obliv-

"Then Beat the Game."

No. you have small need and less inclination to prosecute discoveries in morality. Your trade is rather to exsanction the thing that is, to allay the unquiet of the masses, and to denounce the "wicked agitators" who would fain awaken the people to a sense of their power. It is a good world, you say. Cautiously you admit that it is not what it might be; but if all would invariably do the right and proper thing, you say, all would be well. And so, by tong e and pen, you coax and persuade the tollers to keep at their plodding tasks, to bear with hunger and cold, illness and patience ounds, and the thousand privations which are their inescapable lot. employers must reap their rent, interest and profits. And how can they reap unless the masses sow?

The seditious and subversive agitators stir them to complain. But for complaint you have a ready specific. Is life, as they say, under the sway of the prevailing regime, merely ime, a lottery, a universal Monte Carlo? Then beat the game, you say. From your university chairs, your ros-trums, your pulpits, and your editorial desks, you blandly tell us, just as do the runners and "cappers" of a fare bank, that this or that plan or "sys will assuredly do the trick. Now, it is Morality, and now Sobriety; now it is Faithfulness, and now Hard Work: now Thrift and now Efficiency. And the many of you know in you hearts that none of these things will do vet still you proffer these counsels to the generations that toil and suffer and pass away and find no answer to the painful riddle of life.

"Under the Rules of the Game."

Not in Morality, as you preach it. preach no homilies upon this form of violence; you do not talk of it to your sleets and snows of misfortune have fallen alike upon evil and good; while petitive and fratricidal strife, morality becomes a hostage given to fortune. leaving the victory to be won only by the unscrupulous, the strong and the inhuman. Nor is Sobriety other than a trumpery counsel which blinds men's eyes to real wrongs. That men, and pecially workingmen, might all defist from strong drink is a hope which all may justly hold. But that such abstinence would have other than the slightest effect upon the present distri-bution of the world's goods is delusion. or something worse. Faithfulness, as you mean it—an unquestioning devo-tion of the worker to the interests and nims of his employer-is not only not a virtue but a social crime. For it makes men partners in their own ex-ploitation; it blinds them to the fundamental antagonism of interest between themselves and their employers. Let, indeed, the workman play the game fairly, as the game is played; let him render a fair sum of efficient toil for a prevailing rate of wages. Under the rules of the game he must always produce by his toll a far greater value than he receives in wages, else capitalcould not endure for a moment And the worker must accept the rules or he canont take part. But to ask him to merge his interest in that of his employer is to ask of him a sub-servience which lowers bim from the status of a free man to that of a serf.

"Efficiency is Only a Lure".

Nor is it by means of Efficiency, as you call it, that the salvation of the working class is to come. For by it you mean, not social efficiency, the ordering and regulating of the processes sowing, harmering and planing, gath-

of production to make them most fruit-You mean individual efficiency, the sharpening of beak and claw for a more intensive and cruel warfare. Surely, tho, this remedy has all the hollowness and futility of the others. Is efficiency possible to but a part of the race? It must be so, since you are ever declaiming about the incompetent, who have none but themselves to blame for their poverty. Then efficiency can promise but a Presby-terian sort of salvation to the elect. Or is it attainable by virtually all? If so, what change would it work in the inequalities and privations of life? Small change, indeed, for were we all the efficient equals of Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller, the rough work of the world would still have to be done, and the doers would have to be those who rightly, according to the doctrine, should be doing something better. And then did you ever consider the enormous and increasing disparity of numbers between wage-earners and bosses There are, for instance, more than 1,200,000 railway men, and not 1,200 of these are general officers. If the 1.198.800 developed as efficiency equal to that of their superiors, would they then all become general officers? Where are the places for them, and who would do the hard work? ciency" is only a lure which you use to keep alive in the worker the credulous hope of individual success.

"A Shameless Mockery."

Nor is Thrift, nor is Hard Work, the way out. Millions of men have tolled faithfully all their lives, and other millions have both toiled and saved, only to die in poignant want. The product of men's toll, and no less of their thrift, is drawn into other hands, and the workers close their lives in poverty. In London, where the processes capitalist system are allowed a virtual free play, one person in every four of the entire population dies on some form of public charity. In New York, where the struggle is in some measure modified, one person in every ten is buried in Potter's Field. And were it not for the intervention of private charity, of benevolent societies, of labor unions, and of political leaders, it is possible that the number of pauper burials would approximate that of London. To preach toll to men who have always toiled when they could, and who see before them only the pauper's grave, is a shameless mockery. and then did you ever stop to inquire where the work which you urge men to do is to come from? Do you not know that the needs of the present system require an ever-increasing army of the unemployed? And do you not know that the figures show incontestably this growing army?' Or are you too fatuous in your service to your masters to study the figures and to

learn their lesson? No, none of the proffered "systems" will beat the game of the great indus-trial Monte Carlo. They have all been played, over and over again, and the here and there an individual winning is made, the masses remain plundered and poor. And the most conspicuous result of your exhortation and advice is to aid in keeping them so

The "Freedom of Choice."

Is life not only a game, but in its fiercer phases a battle, as the "agita; tors" say? Is it true that thousands are struck down in death and hundreds of thousands put out of the fighting by wounds and disease? Then, say you, seek a safer place in the battle; exercise your freedom of choice, and avoid those occupations that are dangerous. Did you ever, for even a mo ment, put yourself in the worker's place that you might consider the degree of his choice? Do you not know that such is the pressure upon him that he must seek work where he can get it, whatever the conditions? That for the bare chance of earning his bread he must often face hazards of maining and death yastly greater than those of a soldier in the bloodiest of wars'

And if your own tasks were equally dangerous, could you meet the ques-tion with such easy complacence? If ing every year 1 of you were wounded, and 1 out of every 120 killed, would you not see the matter in a different light? These are the figures of casualties among trainmen for the year ended June 30, 1904. Or suppose that only 1 in every 19 of you were wounded, and only 1 in every 357 killed, would it not still be a lively question with you? These are the figures for the 1,296,121 railway employees for the same year. If you had to spend your working hours amidst unguarded machinery; if you were forced to breathe air clouded with metallic dust, or the fluff of cotton, slik or flax, or the fumes of molten white lend, would you not find something seriously at fault with the existing regime of industry? Doubtless you would not strike. For you have small sense of a community of interests with your fellows of like tasks, since virtually the whole range of your ethical feeling is but a reflex of the interests of the class above you. Nor would you have the moral courage for such an act. For you have a haunting fear of The specter of poverty which the worker knows so well which appears at his cradle and follows him all his days, and which he learns by familiarity to jest with and provoke, is onster to be kept at the remotest distance. And so you would not tempt privation by a strike or by wild talk of a social revolution. But you would cringe and whine and beg for better things.

"Pensioners of the

Did you ever pause to think of the debt you owe the workers? In a mill-

Working Class".

ering and plecing together the products which make the wealth of the world. From some part of this wealth, a little from each worker, are taken and assembled the mites that make the enormous fund which society puts aside for your maintenance. Tho the state or the magnates are your imme diate paymasters, you are in reality the pensioners of the working class. The workers toll at hard and bitter tasks that you may be employed at tasks which are light and congenial They strive at toil which slowly warps and disfigures their bodies or poisons their veins; or with a frolic welcome they brave chances greater than those of a soldier in the field-and all that you may follow your pleasant vocations, well clad, well housed and secure from harm. Multitudes are chained to a deadening monotony of labor, robbed of all opportunity of initiative and of expression-labor which slow ly darkens their minds and benumbe heir souls-while to you are given the tasks in the products of which you may enshrine what is best in you. They grow old before their time, and they die at half your age. Each of you will have seen, before you have passed your intellectual prime, two generations of toilers descend to the grave. The fruit of their toll has been gleaned by others, and to you has been given a bounteous share. All that you have is from them, and what return do you make for it?

They do not begrudge you your eas ier lives, so long as they feel that you are rendering a service to the race. The patient endurance of the poor is no more the marvel of the universe than is their devoted sacrifice. workers realize, as none others can realize, what has been denied them and they seek to secure it for their children. Every instinct which develops in them as a necessary outgrowth of their lot pleads for an infinite extension of social service. And wherever the instincts or ideals of the working class have found expression thru government, they have manifested them selves in the amplest provisions for learning and the arts. The republic has no use for savants" was an apothegm of the petty bourgeoisie, never of the proletariat.

"Sleek Counsels to Be Patient"

But when they find you soothed with the "execrable complacence of your prosperity", proud of your subservience o your capitalist masters, and glorying in your ineffable meanness spirit, turning upon them and rewarding their toll for you with sleek coun sels to be patient and to endure, their indignation bursts forth in a torrent. They loathe, they despise you. Becaus you can be happy in your creative work, you counsel them to find pleas ure in their monotonous and joyles tasks. Because fashioning the things in which you can embody your hear and soul, and no less your material interests, you can work long hours, you urge them to give to their masters hours at tasks in which they can fee no interest and which rob them of health and life. You do this because it is needful to your prialist masters

that you do it. So wholly are you centered in your tasks of serving your masters that you are inhibited from developing a sympathetic imagination. You cannot put yourselves in the workers' places. You annot comprehend their lot, nor can you even apprehend their feeling. You are thus enabled in the same mo to disayow the debt you owe them and

'Insult, exult, and all at once,

Over the wretched."
What Lear felt on the wild heath, as he thought of the "poor, naked wretches", whose "houseless heads", whose "unfed sides", whose "looped and windowed raggedness" them the sport and prey of the ele ments, never comes to you. The humbled king could moan out,

> "Oh, I have ta'en o little care of this!

But you, complacent alike in your prosperity and your subservience, only turn upon them with angry impatience and counsel them to go to rk and keep quiet.

With what eager impulse and com pliant will you make yourselves the defenders of the present scheme of things and the assailants of the com ing order! Now that in every civilized land the working class, sick of the reign of cruelty and wrong, is awakening to a consciousness of its power. and to a determination to ordain a fairer life, you take upon yourselves the mission to ridicule its aims and ideals, and to discredit its leaders.

By What Means?

It is only the unsuccessful, you say, who attack our existing institutions. You cannot understand, such is your subservient complacence, that muiti tudes among this revolutionary working class are proud of their unsuccess and wear it as a badge of honor. Pray you, under the existing scheme of things, how many and what quality of men achieve "success", and what must they not do to achieve it? It is not. except in rare cases, probity, nor truthfulness, nor humaneness, nor fellow service, that wins this fallacious good. It is, in the majority of cases, grafting and lying, fawning and cringing, selfishness and brutality, restrained only by that Chinese ethical standard. the necessity of "saving your face" that give victory in the struggle. And the men who are seeking the overthrow of this system disdain to make use of these means. They leave the function to you. They do not, like your bishops, lend their presence to Chambers of Commerce at banquet, and give to the gamblers in the world's wealth the benediction of divine favor. They do not, like your Boards of Foreign Missions, solfeit the profits of your coilege heads, prescribe the "social ostradainty punishment of cism" for the world's robbers, and then accept the fruits of the robbery, crying out from their gables, "Bring on your tainted money!" Nor do they, like your journalists, make themselves the servile lackeys of the ruling class; nor, like your economists, constitute themselves the secular priests of capital, perpetually renewing their character of "pests of society and persecutors of the poor". Many of them might be "successful" if they chose to do these things. Rather they choose, like Francis, the bride Poverty, instend of the harlot Success. And so you are right in your statement. But you utter your own condemnation when you speak it.

"A Common Stock of Phrases."

The thing which, as the structural basis of a fairer life, these men strive for-the common ownership of the means of production-you assail with sweeping condemnation. Few of you, save for a select group among the teachers, have ever so much as considered the proposal. The identity your thought, the virtual identity of your language, when you speak of it, shows unmistakably that you draw your pabulum from a common source Most of you would, of course, assail it with equal virulence if you knew more about it; for your instincts and beliefs reflect the instincts and beliefs of your employers, and you feel and see as they. But knowing the subject only as you do, you have only a common stock of phrases which you employ in its condemnation.

You prate of the folly and sin of "dividing up", studiously ignorant of the fact that what these men propose is to terminate the enforced dividing up which everywhere prevails to-day, and to substitute the holding of pro ductive property in common. You prate of a certain "menace to woman", blinding yourselves to the fact that the salvation of woman is to be found alone in her economic security. and that under our present system whether in wedlock or prostitution, women are bought in the open market like potatoes. Actually or feignedly you distress yourselves with the thought of the "coming destruction of the home", oblivious of that visible present devastation of the home, moral as well as material, that goes on in creasingly and inevitably under the processes of capitalist accumulation.

"Tenderly Solicitous

of Liberty." You are tenderly solicitous of liberty, too, and fearful that this revolutionary working class may ordain a universal slavery. What liberty has any part of the working class to-day? And what liberty, pray, have you, except the liberty of saying and doing what is expected of you by your masters? Few of you have any real concept of liberty. You look upon it as only the absence of governmental restraint. The myriad restraints upon freedom of be lief, speech and action, and upon selfdevelopment, which are the inescapable results of an economic system wherein one small class owns all the machinery of production, do not occur You make a fetish of the to you. abstraction of liberty; the substance of liberty you do not know. You cannot see or understand that real liberty is a power, a capacity, mutually exercised and mutually secured. It is not a shadow, but a substance. "The restraints of Communism", as the younger Mill well said-and he was no overfriendly judge-"would be freedom in comparison with the present condition of the majority of the human race."

"The Same with God Alone".

You are fearful of "confiscation" too, and of the assertion by the work ing class of an equal ownership in the means of production and of the equal worth and dignity of labor. You find beautiful beyond expression the sentiment of Pippa's song:

"All service ranks the same with God." Only you want all service to rank the same with God alone. The mere suggestion that it should so rank with men is to you seditious and subversive of our glorious institutions. And now that chattel slavery has been abolished, you can thrill-such of you as yet retain some residual emotion and are not held to the mere "passionless pursuit of passionless intelligence"- at the seutiment of Emerson's lines:

"Pay ransom to the owner, And fill the bag to the brim. Who is owner? The slave is owner And ever was. Pay him?

But these words express an ethical verdict on a past age. The economic sanction for the robbery of the slave has gone, and with it the moral sanc No slave-holding class now dictates to you the special moralities which it is needful that you inculeate to the robbed. But let some irreverent person substitute the word "toller" for the word "slave", and instantly you are shocked with horror. "Confiscation!" you shrick, and every instinct of antagonism within you awakens. And why? Because, the there is no longer a slave-holding class to dictate to you your ethics, there is a ruling class of capitalist owners of the means of production, holding to you the relation of masters, and by the interests of that class your ethical standards are neces-

"Cultivation the Lackey of Privilege".

For your lighter hours you have recourse to tawdry phrases that have grown threadbare thru eager and ignorant handling, "You cannot make men rich by legislation," "you cannot make men good by legislation," "you will destroy initiative." "you will eliminate individual responsibility," "you will re-duce everybody to a dead level" are some of these collocations of words.

And how you plume yourselves upon your superior "cultivation" as you look upon the "lower stratum of so ciety" and ted it what is good for it and what to avoid. You do not choose to remember that in every age "cultivation," as manifested by your class, has been the lackey of privilege and oppression; and that the learning which was made possible for you by the toll and sacrifice of the workers you have ungratefung used them. You choose to forget that in every age your class has framed just the sort of formulas for reproof and exhortation which best accorded with the interests of the ruling class. The hollowness of your present phrases is but a characteristic of all the hortatory phrases of your class since first men enslaved their brothers and called upon priest and teacher to sanction the

"Initiative Is Born with Man".

How solicitous you are regarding the As if the maintenance of initiative! whole progress of civilization had not been attended by a setting of bounds to the range of men's lower initiatives and the opening of fields for initiative on higher planes. And as If, furthermore, the impulse to action could never be anything else than the expectation of getting something from your neighbor! The Levantine pirate, when piracy was abolished, felt just the sense of outrage from the restriction of his freedom of action that the factory lord of to-day feels over a restriction in the hours of child workers. Initiative is born with man, as hunger and thirst and asplration are born with him; and the closing of the opportunity for initiating methods of plundering one another of the means of life, which the capitalist system maintains, will but set free the incentives of men to a wider range of nobler initiatives, individual in their expression, the social in their aim, and wholly obviatory of that "dead level" which you so keenly deplore. You may notice, also, when you take time to think of it. that thruout this period of the restraining of men's initiatives the sense and degree of men's personal re sponsibility has steadily increased.

"Ordering Men to Be 'Good." And, then, how childish is your stock

phrase regarding goodness and legislation: You seem not to understand how far from the purposes of the revolu tionary working class is "legislation" ns you mean it, ordering men to be good". But waiving this, your phrase evades the truth of what we know, and you know, to be operative even within the untoward environment of a system that prompts men to do evil for gain. That small body of law which has a really social function-that body of law which sets new restraints upor the brutal and fratricidal struggle among men-is assuredly one of the decisive factors in moral development For the restraints imposed by the law in one age become a basis of science in the next age. To at least this extent, if to no further, men are indubitably "made good by tion". And last, you would do well. for at least two reasons, not to harp too assiduously on that other and twin phrase regarding legislation and riches. First, because it is not, as you seem to think, an argument against the aims of the workers, since they do not propose to "make men rich by legislation"; and, second, if you will but look more closely you will discover on every hand abundant proofs that under the present order thousands upon thousands of men are constantly being made rich by legislative protection or connivance, and that among the direct beneficiaries of this legislative wealth-

making are yourselves. "A Consciousness

of Ingratitude". And now, finally, how can you keep

your way, month by month, mouthing the phrases inspired in you by your masters, and forgetful of your obligations to those who toll? Do you never feel a consciousness of ingratitude when you think upon those by whose patient striving you are fed? Does an subservience? Do you never start and draw back, if only for a moment, from your forced labor of mending your phrases, year by year, to make accord more nearly with the newer needs of your masters? When, ten or twenty years ago, you preached unrestricted competition because that was the thing your masters demanded, you did not divine that among their needs to-day would be a moral and economic sanction for the limiting of competition, as in trusts and companies. Did you, when it came to making the shift, make it freely and gladly, without a qualm, or did you palter and hesitate as one who would avoid an enforced duty?

And so you never grow tired with it all, and look upon it as a burden from which you would be free? Is it an always pleasant lot to be doing only that which your masters desire of you recall Ressetti's "Jenny," and the question he asks of her and answers in the same breath:

For sometimes, were the truth confessed, You're thankfur for a little rest.— Glad from the crush to rest within From the heart sickness and the din.

From shame and shame's outbraving too Is rest not sometimes sweet to you?"

"There Is Room for You".

Do you not sometimes tire of it all, and look out wistfully into that larger communion of life where service is not a meretricious and degraded pandering to the privilege and luxury of a few. but a rendering of good to the human race? Do you not recognize that in the purposes of the master class, in so far as it takes any notice of you at all. you are but as the pathetic little Jenny in the hands of her master.

Who having used you at first will. Throats you saide, as when I dise, I serve the dishes and the wine."

Do you not sometimes wish to break better selves.

WHAT OF THE

AMERICAN MOLES?

A mole's life, spent underground, out of the sunlight and fresh air, such is the dark unnatural life of intrigue and selfishness revealed by the Hohenlohe memoirs. says Dr. Heinrich Braun in the Socialist journal "Neue Gesell-schaft" (Berlin). There is not a single lofty or philanthropic thought or iden in the whole work, he declares. It is a record of low trickery and mean ambition. To quote his words:

"As I waded thru the 984 pages of the

Hohenlohe memoirs the old story of the mole occured to me. Whoever has not dis-covered by personal experience that real history is no longer being made in the salons of elegant women, the wires of be-powdered and besworded dipiomats, should rend these letters and diaries. Such a reader will ask himself if he is really studying the European history of the past ten years, for here we find a record of nothing but intrigues and scandals, of trickery and knavery, on the part of the people who think of nothing but rank and money, and by whom the most important political con-siderations are sacrificed for family inter-ests and personal ambition. In this wretched comedy nothing is regarded from a lofty standpoint. There is no effort made, no plan conceived, for promoting the general good of humanity, for the realization of a great ideal. The characters here portray ed are a mixture of egotism, greed, and vulgarity. It is a picture of the world with the outlook of a mole's burrow. Pence or war, the momentous questions of a nation's or a monarch's life, these make no difference in the wretched triffing life here described. It is a record of lunch cons. dinners and suppers; of drinking and drinking deep-port wine, burgundy, Rhine wine, champagne, beer. The terrible war of 1870-71 is for Hobeniohe a mere act in the world's drama; he is an unmoved spectator of its horrors. For the victorie generals he has a lofty contempt; masses of the people who did the fighting and flooded the fields of France with their ood, he makes no mention at all."

Prince von Hohenlohe was quite blind to the real history of the world as it was going on around him; he heard nothing but the tittle-tattle of the court, altho a social revolution actually was taking place in Europe, says Dr. Braun. To quote further:

"Chlodwig Hohenlohe died at the age of eighty-ne. He lived thru a period of re-markable social and political development in Europe, to which he seems never to have been alive. The whole continent was bearing with revolutionary convulsions at the lime he was in his prime. But he seems to have been unaware of all that was go-ing on. The advance of Socialism, which has vastly changed the life of our great cities, reached its height during the inst half of his life, but he was completely blind to it. He deco not bestow a fine of his work upon the subject, and exidently his work upon this subject, and evidently this leading statesman was of the opinion that the matter was utterly beneath his notice. Thus his memoirs are much more sig-nificant from what they omit than for what they mention. Poor, blind mole, skilfully burrowing in the dark, but oblivious of the real history of your own time!"-Transla-tion made for The Literary Digest.

CHARITY.

Charity is an ingenious scheme of hilanthropy by which the giver is the real beneficiary. Only the rich can really avail themselves of the fulness of its benevolent provisions. They are the beneficiaries. The poor can grateful. It is the privilege of the poor always to be grateful.

One who has never treated himself to that feeling of righteous self-complacency which an act of charity affords has failed to make the most of his opportunities.

One must not confuse generosity with charity. They are not synonymous-they are not even distantly re lated. One must be very careful about this, or the first thing he knows he will be really denying himself something, or making some personal sacrifice which is not only unnecessary but very irksome and very, very common. One should leave that for cannot afford anything better .- W. F. Rice, in Life.

A CONTRAST.

"Capital and Labor"-so runs the weird dictum of supporters of the present economic system-"Capital and Labor both get what they earn."

Now a workingman can earn by the swent of his brow from 3d. to 6d. in, half an hour. At the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, London, the other day, a capitalist earned in the same period £3,000; and this without any perspiration whatever. And this is how the feat was accomplished:

Six founders' shares in the New Vani River Diamond and Exploration Co., Ltd., were put up by auction, and the first share was knocked down to the individual referred to for £3,250. The other five shares, which fetched an increasing price, the last one being knocked down for £6,500-were bought my another individual. When the last lot had been sold the buyer of the first share has his lot put up for sale once It realized £6,250. Thus without the slightest effort on his part he cleared £3,000. He gained in half an hour a sum which it would take a workman earning 6d, an hour and working 50 hours a week, 46 years to earn .- London Labor Leader.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S BRIDE.

You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear, To-morrow li be the happlest day of

Of all the glad New Year, mother, the maddest, merriest day. For I'm to be married for pay, mother,

all the glad New Year,

I'm to be married for pay

clean from it all, and to merge yourselves in that universal movement that makes straight for the goal of human emancipation? There is room for you when you shall have awakened to your

THE RAISING OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

suggestions for More Economic Callection and Equitable Distribution Made by Ferdinand Utert.

The following letter regarding the funds has been submitted to the National Committee by Ferdinand Ufert. National Committeeman from New

waged by the Socialist Party. Now that it is concluded, no doubt comrades will come is concluded, no doubt communes will come forward with suggestions as to methods that were employed in certain phases of our work. As an instance, the article in the November issue of the "international Socialist Review" on Organization may be

pointed out.

Experience within the Party Organization has convinced me, that we are apt to go about detail work in a most haphazard fashion. One very important detail of our work within the Socialist Party Organization I consider the cohection of Campaign rion I consider the concerno of Campana Funds, funds that we must necessarily have in our possession in order to success-fuily carry on our agitation.

The Socialist Party is a National Organ-ization. It maintains a National Office,

State Organization, Locals and Branches, these latter having other designations, such as Assembly Districts in New York and Clubs in Massachusetts. We have. therefore, four general divisions in the Organisation. The funds have been raised by the various divisions without regard for one another as it was deemed best within that division of the Organization. Let me cite the National One-Day age-

Fund, divided in equal parts among the National Office, the State Organizations and the Locals. There has been no considera-tion given the Branches and they would, when making collections on these lists, be left without any funds for their own use. been, that Branches would collect for their special purposes what moneys they could obtain and the One-Day Wage-Fund lists are returned blank. On the other hand, we find that locals do not agree to the pan of securing but one-third of moneys collected in their localities and they have declined to handle the One-Day Wage Lists. Lists circulated by them do not make allowance for the existence of either a State or National Organization. State organizations have acted likewise,

Would it not seem to you, that a better method, a method that would consider the necessity of supplying in larger measure to the neds of localities and that would still be a source of satisfactory revenue to the State and National Movement than that hitherto in use, could be introduced?

We have collected in Hudson County, N. J., during the last campaign, funds for the four divisions of the Socialist Party Organizations and have circulated the One-Day Wage Lists slong with ours. While the final result is at this writing not known, the plan has been approved by the Lucal and was then and is still considered far better, than other modes of making

offections for the Socialist cause. The Campaign Committee or 1905, when reporting to the Local meeting in January, paign Fund Subscription Lists thruout th

country, the processes of which were to be ustributed as follows: Ten per cent of the moneys collected to the National Office, ten per cent of the moneys collected for the State Campaign; nity per cent for the County Campaign Fund, and thirty per cent to be retained by the Braden making the collection for local

The 1916 Campaign Committee was authorized to put this plan into execution and I may say, that the eighty per cent col-lected for use within this county were needed right here for our propaganda and have been put to good use. The Local has supplied 200,000 pieces of literature and out of town spenkers were paid from the fifty per cent; the Branches took the payment of minor expenses upon themselves and have spent surplus funds for the purchase of additional literature.

of additional literature.

There can be no question as to the advisabinty of conceding the greater portion of the collection made to the organization in the locality that has made the collection. Wherever the Socialist Party is organized, it must actively participate in the cessive campaigns and greater sums are therefore required. This cannot be dealed, for the Locals, no matter where they exist, need strengthening, that can only be brought about by active propaganda. Furthermore, it is known that the Locals have always come to the rescue in cases of

The very insignificant result of the One-Day Wage-Fund collections is positive proof that this method of raising funds has not found concurrence among the party membership. I repeat, that it was caused by the rather universal. by the rather untavorable distribution of the proceeds. That but one-third of the moneys collected should be sufficient for local campaign work and that other bodies should have the use of the baixnee, bodies far from the territory of those having collected the money, does not seem note.

We may well assume that the Campaign Fund raised through all sources during the past campaign were far in excess of \$100,-000, altho there is no official statement to that effect. This would have given at least \$10,000 to the National Office in place of the pittance that did reach there.

Not alone that, we would know throout the country at a giance the amount that had been collected for the propagated of Socialism and we could prove to the doubting masses that we had some ability and method for united action. If we have a National Speakers and Lecturers Bureau, National System of Dues Paying with the four divisions taken into consideration I fall to see why there cannot be an im provement made in the method of collect-

Let us have no organized effort to raise whole unions absolutely forbid their our funds and have the very same lists in all parts of the country to bring home the fact, that a well organized National Organization and not a few disgruntled individuals, as is generally believed in distinct localities, make up the Socialist Party.

Let the comrades give this proposition their earnest consideration without being bound by a motion, let the rank and file makes for war. thru their respective State Committees suggest the inauguration of such a plan as the one outlined here to the National men for war. How military training Committee and we can be assured that it does this, any close observer can sec. will succeed. Let us by all means have some system and not the chaos of present boyish clerk. You know him at home

The Socialists of Belgium are Give him a few months of training agitating for the repeal of all penal with guns and uniforms, bugies, orlegislation which seeks to cripple ders, and loud talk about obedience to workmen during a strike officers, shd that young boy is

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WONKING CLASS.

Parantaranananananananananana

Why Those Whose Lives Are Sacrificed

to it Should Oppose Willtarism.

aims which we in the unions have; but

these aims are not ends in themselves;

they are means to nobler ends. They

are worth striving for, because they

are helps towards attaining human

brotherhood, toward a life in which

men shall work together in peace for

a complete life; not fight and struggle

as they do to-day for a mere existence

Standing for peace and brotherhood, we are opposed to all that hinders

Not only for the sake of ideals to be

realized in the future do we oppose

war. We are against war from facts

of the past. The wars of the past have

cost the lives of the workers, have cost

wealth produced by the workers, have

brought untold evil after-effects on the workers, and have benefited THE

NOT WORK. The real rulers do not

go to the wars. And those who com-

mand in wars are not those who suffer

most either the hardships of the cam-

paign or the carnage of battle. The

man pays. The working class gave the

millions of lives in the Civil War; the

working class paid, and is paying, the

More recently, the working class has

reason to hate with a bitter hatred,

eso war, for the Philippine wars, every

about solely by the capitalists. And

still more easy for us to see, is the way the military has been against the rall-

way men in Chicago, against the Penn-

sylvania miners, and against whole

communities in Colorado. Foreign

wars are waged by the working class,

with wealth produced by the working

class, and FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. In times

when there are no foreign wars, the function of the military is to hold the

workers in subjection, TO BREAK

These are some of the reasons why

members to join military companies.

and why thousands of members of

other unions see the evils, and hate the

military. No union man who realizes

the greatness of the labor movement

can have anything but an unceasing

The militia, and military training,

and at work (for he is a working man).

as being gentle, considerate of others

STRIKES!

one of which conflicts was brought

debts of billions of wealth.

CLASS, THOSE WHO DO

that encourages war.

We are opposed to war and all

Higher wages and shorter hours are

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A REPLY FROM SINCLAIR.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I am always sorry when I see Socialists turning their guns upon each other. I shall make

tack upon me in its last issue. The only

reason that I reply at all is that I realize that probably nine out of ten of the read-ers of The Worker, who are my comrades

in the movement, will see only The Work-er's editorial, and will not see the article

which it so completely misunderstands and

Perhaps it is very egotistical of me, bu

am in the habit of taking it for granted

that by this time everyone knows that I

am a Socialist, and knows what is my at-

titude towards the fact of wage slavery.

use that most dangerous form of wit

which is known as irony. In this particu

the bourgeoisie, and my purpose was to point out to the bourgeoisie, in bitter and gailing language, the consequences to them

of the way in which they treat the wage-slaves of their own homes. It did not oc-cur to me that it might be necessary to

weaken my argument by explaining things to the chance Socialist reader. There are two questions af issue be-tween The Worker and myself. The first

question is, Is the servant class as a class low and degraded? I assert that they are

so, and that it is the merest demagogy to assert that they are not so. The second question is, Who is to blame for the degra-

dation? The Worker accuses me of blan

ing it upon the servants and not upon their

environment and economic condition. I

insulting. I deny that there is anything

in the article which can be fairly said to

suggest it, and I declare that the most superficial reading of my writings would

make it impossible for any honest man to make such a charge. The whole purpose of "The Jungle", the very theme of it, was that the degradation of workingmen is due

to wage slavery and not to themselves. Whatever reputation I possess in the world at this moment I possess as the

advocate of that doctrine.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

Englewood, N. J., Dec. 9.

Euglewood, N. J., Dec. 9.

[Note.—Just because Comrade Sinclair is a Socialist and just because he was writing for an audience of the bourgeoisie, we the more emphatically objected to his saying false and scurrilous things about the million giris of our class who are carning a living as servants. The burden of our criticism was, not that Comrade Sinclair had hamed the servants for their real or alleged degradation, but that he had imputed to them a degree and kind of degradation that does not exist. We would not willingly flatter our class; but it does not seem to us demagogie to resent the statement that, in general, those million working girls choose household dradgery rather than prostitution only because they are too unattractive to succeed in the latter. If Comrade Sinclair thinks his bourgoots readers will be greatly "galled" by such utterance, as he overestimates they sensitive as as much as he overestimates the virtue of the average workingman's daughter. We were giad to believe that "it did not occur to him" that his works would give offense—that he did not quite realize what he was saying, we still give him the benefit of that belief, despite his defense.—Ed.]

-I cannot paint, nor read, nor look

I like, and the very light of the morn-

ing sun has become hateful to me, because of the misery that I know of,

and see signs of, where I know it not,

terpret too bitterly. Therefore I will

endure it no longer quietly; but hence-

forward, with any few or many who will help, do my poor best to abate

The Worker, 50c. a year. Subscribe.

this misery.-John Ruskin.

udiate the charge as pre

feel so sure of it that I even ventu

15 SPRUCE STREET,

changed. Clad in his fantastic clothes,

and armed with a modern rifle, he be

comes a machine for murder. He will

thrust his bayonet into the quivering

flesh of a worker whom he never

knew, whom he cannot hate; or he will

shoot human beings to death with as

little feeling as a wild Indian. But

that boy was a worker-little as he

and in becoming fitted to slay other

workers, he is guilty of treason to his

the name of peace and brotherhood, we are against all that makes for war.

CRUELTY TO CORPORATIONS.

Especially in Philadelphia. Five presi-

dents of ice companies, convicted of

conspiracy in stifling competition and

forcing prices to a prohibitive plane

condign punishment. They have been

fined seventy-five dollars apiece. Seven

ty-five whole dollars. Oh, the woeful

penalty! Alas for man's inhumanity

to man! What had these abused ice-

magnates done that they should thus

outrageously suffer at the hands of the

law? Only held up the sweltering

tenements, as at the pistol point, when

was a necessity of life. That

all. According to the newspapers, the

convicted men laughed when the de-

cision was given. The laugh of cour-

ageous despair, it must have been. So

facing the lion's jaws. Hark to the voice of relentless justice, assuaged by

this seventy-five dollar vengeance.

"The effect of this decision," says the

District Attorney . . . "will have a deterrent effect upon any other

combination of business men which

might be formed to stifle competition

in this community." Of course. What business man would be so reckless as

to take \$7,500 illegal gain if he knew

that he would be mulcted of \$75 of his

profit by the courts? On the other

hand, what a catastrophe it would be

if, by some incredible errancy of mind,

the convicted and chastened culprits

should mistake what is intended as a

fine, for a bargain-price license to con-

tinue business on the old basis!-Ridge-

EARLY STRUGGLE OF LABOR.

The proletariat goes thru various

stages of development. With its birth

begins its struggle with the bour-

geoisie. At first the contest is carried

on by the individual laborers, then by

the operatives of one trade in one

locality against the individual bour-

direct their attacks not against the

against the instruments of production themselves. They destroy

wares that compete with their labor.

they smash to pieces machinery, they

set factories ablaze, they seek to re-

store by force the vanished status of

the workman of the middle ages .-

Communist Manifesto-

bourgeois conditions of production, but

ways.

hitter natred for war and all that the work people of a factory, then by

are useless, except in se iar as they nt | geois who directly exploits them. They

laughed the early Christian martyrs

en convicted and visited with

realizes the class that he belongs to-

For humanity, we oppose war.

-The Laborer, Dallas, Tex.

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PARTY NEWS.

National Secretary Barnes has report ed the full list of nominations made by the party at large for National Executive Committee and National Secre tary. The list is too long to publish entire so only the names of nominees with the number of nominations received by each nominee are herewith

The report opens as follows:

Section 1 of Art. VI and Section 1 of Art. VII of the Constitution provides that "Each local shall be entitled to nominate." In accord with this provision, I returned to the Secretary of Cook County, Ill., a mber of nominations received from ward branches in the city of Chicago. On this subject Comrade Smith, State Secretary of submitted the following, under

tions made by the branches of Cook Coun ty, as we place our county branches on equal footing with ordinary locals in the state, I have made no preparations to act

wise.
would suggest that you accept these even the it will be under protest, because in this county we cannot take a referendum in less than two months time. It would first require the sending out of a notice for nominations, and when such nominations are in they have to be resubmitted again for the choosing of the seven names. again for the choosing of the seven names out of the total originally nominated."

Upon the authoritative statement that "Branches are on equal footing with lo-cals", and so recognized by the State Committee of Illinois, the nominees of the ward branches of Chicago were listed, also the nominees filed by all other ward branches. Evidently nomination blanks were provided by the State Committees, the only source of supply in organized states. Each nominee has been notified, either direct, or, in the absence of address, in

care of local secretaries. FOR NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT

William Adams, Wilmerding, Pa. (2); Oscar Ameringer, Columbus, O.; H. H. Acton. Concord, N. H.; Peter C. Allers, South Haven, Mich.; Claude Andrews, Bellevue, Ky.; O. F. Anderson, Quincy, Mass.; Jas. H. Arnold, Columbus, Ind:

R. Baker, Portland, Ore.; Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, O. (32); Marion Banks, Winterset, In.; J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, U. Clark, Beack, St. Augustine, Fla., May Beals, St. Marys, Tenn.; E. T. Behrens, Redelle, M. (12); W. F. Bell, Tyler, Tay. Sedalla, Mo. (12); W. E. Bell, Tyler, Tex.; L. Allan Benson, Detroit, Mich. (not a mem ber(: G. F. Hentley, Duncan, I. T.; Albert Berg, Indianapolis, Ind.; Victor L. Berger Milwaukee, Wis. (53); Barney Beriyu, Ch George E. Bigelow Chicago, Ill. (2); Harold E. Boen, Fergus Falis, Minn.; Chas. Bonsal, Salem, O.; H. A. Boyce, Carmen, Okla.: E. Buchler, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas L. Bule, Denver, Colo.; D. Burgess, Tacoma, Wash. (3); O. E. Blase, Wichita, Kana.; E. Bunder, Liston, 104; C. C. W. E. Brandon, Linton, Ind.; Chas. B. Brannan, Goodland, Kana.; O. F. Branstetter, Norman, Okla.; M. A. Brattland, Ida, Minn.; Chas. L. Breckon, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. D. Brewer, Girard, Kans.; Fred Brockhausen, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jas. H. Brower, Elgin, Iil.; J. W. Brown, Hart-ford, Conn.; William Brown, Sheridan,

John C. Chase, New York, N. Y. (6); P. H. Callery, Carthage, Mo. (3); James F Carey, East Surrey, Me. (17); John Carri gan, Dallas, Tex.; Caleb Capscomb, Liber al, Mo.: E. E. Carr, Chicago, Ill. (2); W. H. Crawford, Pleasant City, O.; W. W. Cassady, Winterset, Ia.; E. V. Clarke, Cincinnati, O.; J. E. Chenoweth, Shelbyville, Md.; John Collins, Chicago, Ill. (4); Isaac Cowen, Cleveland, O.; Joseph Cohen, Phil-adelphia, Pa. (2); C. F. Cooper, Cheswick, Pa.; T. J. Coonrod, Emmett, Idaho; Joseph M. Coldwell, Brockton, Mass.; T. J. Cooney, Bridgeport, Conn.; John Cloak, Bellingham, Wash.; Ira B.-Cross, Madison,

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Elsner, Milwaukee, Wis.; Chas. Erb, De troit, Mich.; Chas. Escher, Chicago, Ill. George A. Fryhoff, Mystic, Conn.; Con

Foley, Pottsville, Pa.; A. H. Floaten, Collins, Colo. (48); William E. Farmer, mison, Tex; B. Feigenbaum, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chas. E. Fenner, Worcester, Mass.; T. N. Freeman, Fairhope, Ala.; Sol Field-min, New York, N. Y.; J. L. Fitts, Atlan-

Gn. (2). Vindeld R. Gaylord, Milwaukee, Wis. (I); Joseph Gallagher, Goshen, Ind.; James D. Graham, Helena, Mont.; Wm. Glanz, Paterson, N. J.; W. L. Garver, Chillicothe, Paterson, N. J.; W. L. Garver, Chillicothe, Mc.; Robert Gatherun, Gatewood, W. Va.; Edward Gemmeil, Salem, O.; A. F. Germer, Mt. Olive, Ill.; W#J. Ghent, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Howard Gibbs, Worcester, Mass.: A. K. Gifford, Davenport, Ia.; Chas. R. Gilden, Coaldale, Pa.; L. Gilges, Stilwater, Okia.; Geo. H. Goebel, Newark, N. J. (8); A. O. Grigsby, Leavenworth, Kans.; M. M. Gordon, Winterset, Ia.; Louis Goasiou, Charlerol, Pa.; William Gubbins, Chicago, Ill.

John Hagel, Okiahoma City, Okia, Geo.

Hagel, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Geo. F. Hall, Dorchester, Mass.; Alex. Halonen. Fitchburg, Mass. (3); Ben Hanford, Brook-lyn, N. Y. (15); John Hanford (address unyn, N. Y. (15); John Hanford, Brooklyn, N. Y. (15); John Hanford (address unknown); Jos. E. Harris, Sturgeon Bay,
Wis.; Harry Hart, Indianapolis, Ind. (3);
Max Harys, Cleveland, O. (20); William D.
Haywood, Ada County Jail, Boise, Idaho
(40); Frederic Heath, Milwaukee, Wia. (7);
M. Henrikson, Ft. Bragg, Cai. (2); Wm.
Henry, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. T. Hill,
Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Hillor, Jasonville,
Ind.; Morris Hilloult, New York, N.
Y.; (08); W. B. Hilton, Wheeling, W. Va.;
Mrs. C. Hintsa, Hibbing, Minn.; F. Hittelberger, St. Joseph Mo.; Geo. A. Hoehn, St.
Louis, Mo. (6); Dan Hogan, Huntington,
Ark. (5); A. B. Hollenbaugh, Postoria, O.;
J. R. Holloday, Winterset, Ia.; W. B.
Holoway, Berkeley, Cal.; S. M. Holinan,
Minneapolls, Minn. (4); S. H. Holt, Ashland, Ore.; Rev. W. P. Hostetter, Wellston, Okla.; Wood Hubbard, Oklahoma City,
Okla.; John Budson, Dean Mont.; E. D.
Huil, Naugatuck, Conn.; Gertrude Breslau
Hunt, Norwood Park, Ill. (3); Paul Hyvarines, Nashwauk, Minn.

innt, Norwood Park, Ill. (3); Paul Hy-arineo, Nashwauk, Minn. W. H. Ingram, Lebanon, Ora.; John Ing-

man, Nashwauk, Minn.; Matt. Ikola, Nash-

J. A. Jacobsen, South Omahs, Neb. (2): H. R. Johnston, Winterset, Ia.; Mother Jones, Chirago, III (3): Charles O. Jones, Dayton, O.; Cloudsley Johns, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Henry Kearns, Arlington, N. J. Scholas Klein, Cincinnati, O. (3); J. Kelly, Marion, Ind. (2); Mr. Kennedy, Se attle, Wash.; Michael Kennedy, Davenport In.; Charles Kerr, Chicago, Ill. (28); Lu R. Krehbell, Coffeyville, Kans.; Vernon F. King, Holland, Mich.; Cameron H. King, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.; Henry Kreiger, Rockville, Conn.; George R. Kirkpatrick New York (6); Dr. M. J. Konikow, Boston Mass.; Knopfnagel, Chicago, Ill. (2); Victor Koski, Nashwauk, Minn.; J. Kotu, Hib bing, Minn. (2); Frank Kulp, Battle Creek, Mich. (2).

John Lake, Nashwauk, Minn.; C. Lamb, Dryden, Mich. (11); D. S. Lands, Bentonville, Ark.; D. P. Landis, Stillwater, Okla.; J. S. Larsen, Marinette, Wis.; J. A. Laltue, Bescmer, Ala. (2); Lavine, Chi cago, Ill.; Robert Lawrence, Clinton, Mass. Algernon Lee, New York (9): Lena Morrov Lewis, Chicago, Ill. (7); Arthur Morrow Lewis, Chicago, Ill (7); Austin Lewis, Oak land, Cal. (3); Wells LeFevre, M. D., Pine Bluff, Ark. (2); Simon Libros, Philadelphia, Pa.: George E. Littlefield, Westwood, Mass . O. Linkonen, Hibbing, Minn.; Caleb Morton, Pa.; G. H. Lockwood, Kalamaz Mich. William Bross Lloyd, Chicago, Ill. Jack London, Gles Ellyn, Cal.; H. Louks, Duiuth, Minn.: A. S. Loudermilk, El Reno, Okia.; L. W. Lowry, Little Rock, Ark. (3): Daniel Lynch, Neponset, Boston,

Frank Mable, Chico, Mont.; William Mailly, New York (29); Mrs. A. Maki, Hib bing, Minn.; John Maki, Hibbing, Minn.; bel, Oklahoma City, Okla.; John W. Mar tin, Denver, Colo.; R. Maschke, King-fisher, Okla.; James H. Maurer, Reading, Pa. (3); August Melms, Milwaukee, Wis. John A. C. Menton, Flint, Mich: (4); Fred H. Herrick, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Thomas Mills, Chicago, III. (15); Word H. Mills, Dallas, Tex.; Guy E. Miller, Hotch-kiss, Colo. (6); M. K. Miller, Winterset, Ia.; Doc. Miller, Canton, O.; W. J. Millard, Cincinnati, O.; Ed. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa. (7); Thomas J. Morgan, Chicago, Ill. (8); John Morgan, Yonkers, N. Y.; Kaapa Mor ros, Hancock, Mich.; Fritz B. Moser, St. Joseph, Mo.; Clarence Morse, Springfield, Vt. (2); Chas. H. Moyer, Ada County Bolse, Idaho (4); Barney McCaffrey, Omaha, Neb.; B. McCaffrey, Kansas C., Mo.; Mo.; D. McAllister, Marcelline, Mo.; J. T. McDill, Nashville, Tenn.; Oren Barney McCaffrey, C. McDonaid, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; W. H. McFall, Concord, N. H. (2); J. H. McFarlan, Fflut, Mich.; C. C. McHugh, Anaconda, Mont.; H. M. McKee, San Diego, Cal. Austin McKela, Fitchburg, Mass.; E. H. McKenzie, Winterset, Ia.; H. S. McMaster,

J. E. Nash, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. Nyy. Hibbing, Minn.; J. B. Osborne, Oak-land, Cal. (3); G. W. O'Dam, Flat River, Mo.; Kate Richards O'Hare, Miles, I. T.; F. P. O'Hare, Miles, I. T. Miles, I. T.; F. P. O'Hare, Miles, I. T.; William L. O'Nelli, Laramie, Wyo.; James Oncal, Terre Haute, Ind. 10); O'Toole, Arkansas (address unknown). W. E. Palmer, Kansas City, Mo.; Joseph

M. Patterson, Chicago, Ill. (24); A. A. Patterson, Rockford, Ill.; Fred Paulitsch. New York, N. Y.; Lucy Parsons, Chicago, Ill. (not a member); Thomas J. Peach, Grand Rapids, Minn.: E. W. Perrin, Little Rock, Ark.; Geo. F. Peterson, Hibbing. Minn.; Margaret Prevey, Akron. O. (3); A. J. Pettigrew, Manatee, Pin., L. G. Pope, St. Louis, Mo. (2); Squire E. Putney, Somerville, Mass.; T. L. Plunkett, Muskegon

J. M. Rector, Monarch, Mont.; Robert Reed, Salem, O.; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind. (7); James M. Reilly, Jersey City, N. J. (11); W. A. Ricker, Grand River, Ia.; Claude Riddle, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. S. Richards, Albany, Ore.; N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino, Cal. (3); E. L. Rigg, Heyburn, Idaho (2); Robert B. ler, Reading, Pa. (8); Marcus Robbins, Grants Pass, Ore.; E. L. Rodgers, Dayton, O.; J. P. Roe, Omaha, Neb. (5); C. C. Rolfe, Erie, Kans.; Sumper W. Rose, Bi loxi, Misa; Lucian V. Rule, Goshen, Ky. (2) ;Ed. Ruthven, Grand Rapids, Mich. John M. Ray. Murfreesboro, Tenn.; B. F.

Ramp, Salem, Ore. (2). Thomas A. Sladden, Portland, Ore. (2) John W. Slayton, New Castle, Pa. (7); G. E. Sanders, The Dalles, Ore.; Robert Saltlel, Chicago, Ill.; John Spargo, Yonkers, N. Y. (7); Chas. W. Swanson, Superlor, Wis.; Fred L. Schwarts, Allegheny, Pa. (4); A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; 105; May Wo Mich.

Phillip R. East, Reading, Pa.; Wm. M.
Evans, Harleton, Pa.; John Evans, Masallon, O.; L. H. Edmiston, Riverside, Cal.;
Maurice Eldridge, Chicago, Ill.; Richard
Rimer, Milwankee, Wis. Chas Exh. De.
Rimer, Milwankee, Wis. Chas New Orleans, La. (6); T. Smith, Omaha Neb. (6); Barclay Spicer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward F. Strickland, Benton Harbor, Mich. (3); F. G. Strickland, Anderson, Ind. Mich. (3); F. G. Strickland, Anderson, Ind. (2); A. M. Stirton, Gagetown, Mich.; Thos. Swipburn, Charleston, W. Va.; H. J. Sleight, Greensboro, N. C.; Selby, Helena, Mont.; J. Walter, Shelley, Putney, Vt.; W. L. Spear, McMechen, W. Va.; J. E. Snyder. Oklahoma City, Okla. (2); Seymour Stedman, Chicago, Ill. (11); E. L. Stevena, Gracemont, Okla.; G. Shoaf, Girard, Kans. (3); Endl Soenson, Camden, N. J.; Henry I. Slobodin, New York, N. T. (8); John A. Snook, Fikhart, Ind.; J. G. Stork, Louisville, Ky.; J. G. Phelps-Stokes, New York, ville, Ky.; J. G. Phelps-Stokes, New York, N. Y. (4); George H. Strobell, Newark, N. J. (2); Timothy Sullivan, Graniteville, Vt.; A. E. Stuttsman, Chandler, Okla., Vincent St. John. Denver, Colo. (2). 'Issac Turkoff, Denver, Colo.; A. F. Tan-

Isanc Tarkoff, Denver, Colo.; A. F. Tamner, Chicago, Ill. (2): H. G. Terlisner,
Memphis, Tenn.; William F. Thiele, Milwankee, Wis.; B. F. Tiller, Asheville, N.
C.; Herman F. Titus, Caldwell, Idaho (5);
Carl D. Thompson, Milwankee, Wis. (12);
William B. Thompson, South Haven, Mich.;
Chas. G. Towner, Newport, Ky. (15); Anna
S. Thomas, Milwankee, Wis.; William A.
Trock Raitimore, Md. ole, Baltimore, Md.

Ferdinard Utert, West Hoboken, N. J.; Chas. Utert, West Hoboken, N. J.; Ernest Untermann, Orlando, Fla. (11).

H. Walker, Danville, Ill. (2); Alfred Wagenknecht, Scattle, Wash.; Edgar Wal-lace, Clinton, Ind.; Jos. Wanhope, Eric, Pa. (9), Fred D. Warren, Girard, Kans, (15). J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kans, (16); (1b). J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kans. (16): F. I. Wheat, Los Angeles, Cal.; Floyd Wheeler, Cordell, Okla.: Louis F. Welss, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Welch, Newton, Kans.; Franklin H. Wentworth, South Hanson, Mass. (20): Henry Wessling; New Rochelle, N. Y. (2): I. Wester, Nashwank, Minn.; A. K. Whigtler, Shipnensburg, Pa-Wilkins, Watertown, Mass. (3); John F. Williams, West Plains, Mo. (2); Fred A. Wilson, Augus, Minn.; Ate Wilson, Nash-

wauk, Minn.; J. Stitt Wilson, Berkeley, Cal. (3); B. F. Wilson, Berkeley, Cal.; Win-field, S. Wines, LaGrande, Ore.; William Wilsen, Negaunes, Mich. (7); H. Gaylord Wilshire, New York, N. Y. (16); Felix Win quist, Superior, Wis.; A. B. Wiser, Mishawaka, Ind.; Rev. G. W. Woodbey, San Diego, Cal. (3); John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia. (99); Forrest Woodside, Colorado Springs, Colc. (2); H. Wneite, Hib. rado Springs, Colc. (2); H. Wuokio, Hib-

Jos. H. Zerbe, Harrisburg, Pa.: Charles Zimmerman, Franklin Square, O.; M. M. Zinkan, Washington, Ind.; Geo. E. Zinn, Elkhart, Ind.; D. Kissam Young, Philadel-

phia, Pa.
FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY. J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill. (151; Vic-tor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thomas L. Buie, Denver, Colo.

George G. Cutting, Boston, Mass. Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind. John Ericson, Nashwauk, Minn.

A. H. Floaten, Ft. Collins, Colo. (2); J. John Hagel, Oklahoma City, Okla.; W Covington Hall, New Orleans, La.; Max Hayes, Cleveland, O.; William D. Hay-

wood, Ada County Jail, Boise, Idaho (3): Ida Cronch Hazlett, Helena, Mont.; Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y. W. B. Killingbeck, Orange, N. J.: Nicho las Klein, Cincinnati, O. (4); George B.

Kline, McMechen, W. Va. rFed W. Long, Philadelphia, Pa. William Mailly, New York, N. Y. (9); Walter Thomas Mills, Chicago, Ill?

James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind. (7) H. M. Parks, Superior, Win.; Joseph M. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Otto Pauls, St. Louis, Mo.; L. G. Pope, St. Louis, Mo. A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; James S. Smith, Chicago, Ill.: J. E. Snyder, Okla Smith, Chicago, In. J. B. Shargo, Yonkers, homa City, Okla.: John Spargo, Yonkers, N. Y.; Vincent St. John, Denver, Colo.: Fred G. Strickland, Anderson, Ind.: Henry

A. Sunbert, Brockton, Mass. A. F. Tanner, Chicago, Ill. William Wilen, Negaunee, Mich. John M. Work, Des Moines, In. (2).

Acceptances and declinations will close Dec. 15, and the names of nominees not heard from on or before that date will not appear on the ballot.

DECLINATIONS AND ACCEPT-ANCES.

The following comrades have declined for the National Executive Committee:

Chas. L. Breckon, Fred Brockhausen, Joseph Cohen, P. H. Callery, Eugene V. Debs, John Evans, A. H. Floaten, J. L. Fitts, W. J. Ghent, Dr. Howard A. Gibbs A. O. Grigsby, Wm. D. Haywood, J. E. Har-ris, D. Hogan, H. R. Johnson, Mother Jones, Henry Kearns, Nicholas Klein, Frank Kulp. King, Lens Morrow Lewis, Lamb, Algernon Lee, Simon Libros, G. H. Lockwood, Caleb Lipacamb, Wm. Maily, Guy E. Miller, Thos. J. Morgan, Margaret Freey, Lucien V. Ruie, Upton Sinciair, J. G. Shoaf, J. S. Smith, Timothy Sullivan, J. E. Snyder, Chas. G. Towner, Jos. Wanhope, J. A. Wayland, F. D. War-ren, Fred A. Wilson, Edgar Wallace, M.

The following comrades have accepted the nomination for the National Executive Committee:

Bobert Bandlow, Jas. H. Brower, Geo Brewer, E. T. Behrens, G. F. Bentley R. Baker, Chas. Bonsall, W. E. Brandon, W. W. Cassaday, Issac Cowen, E. E. Carr, J. F. Cooper, W. H. Crawford, Chas. Dobbs, Wm. M. Evans, Con. F. Foley, D. Gilges, Geo. A. Hoehn, Frederic Heath, Alex. Halonen, S. M. Holman, John Hud. son, Chas. H. Kerr, J. W. Kelley, Luella R. Krehbell, Michael T. Kennedy, John Kolu, Arthur Morrow Lewis, Jas. Larsen. Walter N. Lodge, H. Louka, A. S. Louder-milk, W. J. Millard, Ed. Moore, James H. Maurer, J. T. McDill, John A. C. Men H. S. McMaster, Fred Paulitach, Geo. F. Peterson, S. M. Reynolds, E. L. Rodgers, Sumner W. Bose, A. M. Stirton, A. M. Simons, Arthur Simonds, H. J. Sleight, F. Simons, Arthur Simonds, H. J. Sieight, F. G. Strickland, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Sey-mour Stedman, Fred L. Schwartz, Robert Saltiel, W. L. Spear, A. E. Stuttsman, B. T. Tiller, A. F. Tanner, Ernest Untermann, John M. Work, Winfield S. Wines, Wm. Wilen, James E. Walker, Chas. Zimmer-

The following have declined the nomination for National Secretary:

Wm. D. Haywood, Geo. B. Kilne, Wm. Mailly, W. B. Killingbeck, Fred W. Long, Joseph M. Petterson, A. M. Simons, A. F. Tanner, John M. Work.

following comrades have accepted the nomination for National

J. Mahlon Barnes, A. H. Floaten, Nicho-

National Committeeman F. A. Zimed, and George W. Gillespie, 1886 6th Ave., Huntington, has been elected to fill the vacancy.
C. H. Howard, secretary of Local

Claremont, N. H., has been expelled for supporting a so-called Independent By a recent referendum in Kansse

C. A. Crum, 580 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, was elected National Committeeman, to assume office Jan. 1. 1907. A. O. Grisby, State Secretary,

In the Mimeograph Financial Report of the National Secretary for the month of November (given in last week's issue of The Worker, West Virginia was credited with \$15 for national dues. It should be \$5, and Arkansas, not reported, should be credited with \$10. The correct report appears in the November Official Monthly Bul-

The National Executive Committee will meet at Chicago, Saturday, De-

NATIONAL LECTURERS. J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee. George H. Goebel: Washington, un-

der direction of State Committee.
M. W. Wilkins. New Hampshire, under direction of State Committee.

Massachusetts BOSTON.

At last Sunday's meeting of Ward 7-9 Club, John Fitzpatrick of Norwood spoke on "Emigration", taking the position that the evil was not in the of it, and the remedy more emigration, with larger opportunities for personal development. Chas. Goodman of St. Louis also spoke on the Chinese exclusion agitation on the "sand lots" of plies, \$2.70. Total, \$200.65. Expendi-'Frisco during the days of Dennis tures, \$185.90; balance on hand, \$14.75. by issues a call for the nomination of

Kearney. Sunday, Dec. 16, Joel Ran-ney will speak on "Socialism from the Educator's Viewpoint". The club will also consider the referendum on the new draft of state constitution. A full attendance is desired.

The Young Socialist's Club (Social-

ist Sunday School) meets every Sunday 2 p. m. at 88 Charles St. The In-

ternational Working People's Educa

tional Center occupies the entire build-

ing, and has kindly given the Sunday

School use of a large room and plane

on the second floor. Next meeting

there will be speeches and recitations.

Comrades are requested to send their

children and those who sing are re-

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

Hugh O. Pentecost of New York will

Sunday, Dec. 16, 8 p. m., Beaumont

Sykes will lecture at Logan Hall, 1305

Arch St. Subject: "Surplus Value".

The Socialist Study Class of Comrade

Sykes opened Sunday afternoon, about

30 signifying their intention to enter

the work. The class meets every Sun-

The Campaign Committee intends to

build up a mailing list of sympathizers

who care to receive literature, be noti-

fied of our meetings or kept in touch

with the party. In sending names, give

ward and division where person lives.

Comrades desiring nomination pa-

pers should address the Campaign

Committee at once. The time is very

Jos. Wanhope will lecture at the

Louis Tiarks, Treasurer of the 25th

Ward Branch, has the sympathy of

tne local in the loss of his wife. The

funeral took place Sunday afternoon,

six members acting as pall-bearers

and two delivering fitting tributes

Mrs. Tiarks, while she had attained

three score years and ten, took a deep

interest in passing events, was broad minded and kept in touch with the So-

cialist movement. The body was cre-

The Central Labor Union has smash

ed all its conservative precedents by

endorsing the fight made by the party

o maintain its free speech rights. The

only contribution of the week for the

Free Speech Fund was \$1.05 by List

273. Comrades and sympathizers may

make donations payable to Marcellus

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will speak as

follows in Allegheny County: Dec. 20.

Wilmerding Auditorium; Dec. 21, Du-

quesile, Fey's (K. of P.) Hall; Alleg

heny, Dec. 22, 23, and 25, Socialist Headquarters, 526 Federal St.; Dec.

24, Hass' Hall, 324 5th Ave., McKees-

mitted two members, and three branches report 17 members admitted

ast week. Fifteen out of our 24

branches in the county report 25 new

Following is a list that reported for

November, with number of members

and number paid to date. Branche

are given in the order of their stand-

ing: Glassport, 52; paid to date 29;

4th Ward, A, 68-27; 7th and 8th Ward,

P. 65-19; Wilmerding, Boh., 27-14; 26th

Ward, P, 34-14; Swissvale, 43-19; 28d

Ward, P. 21-12; 2d Ward, 34-11; Wil-

kinsburg, 30-8; Duquesne, 24-8; 4th

Ward, A. German, 29-4; 26th Ward, P.

German, 14-4. There are 764 members

of Local Allegheny County. Of these

121 are over three months in arrears.

Several hundred were over six months

Secretaries are requested to write items of interest and report new

members at each meeting. This in-formation, placed in the Bulletin, will keep us posted on activity in the coun-

of 23d Ward, Pittsburg, McKeesport

and Swissvale branches, are the only

secretaries that are doing this at pres

ent. Letters should reach the organ-izer not later than Saturday of each

Funds of the county organiza-tion are getting low. Send in dele-gates' contribution.

to communicate with labor organiza-

tions in regard to taking steps to ar-

range meetings on behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

dates will be called in Pittsburg, Al

Contributions to the Free Speech

Fund since last report are: Jacob Stump, 25c.; 23d Ward Branch, Pitts-

burg, \$4; 7th and 8th Wards, Jewish

Branch, Pittsburg, \$3.05; previously acknowledged, \$37.45; total, \$44.80.

Last week's bulletin erroneously re

ported that voters in Pittsburg, Allegheny and McKeesport would have

to register at the January registration.

This only applies to those that have

changed residence and those that did

Referendum for election of three

members of the National Committee is

being sent out. Secretaries should send

The convention for suggesting can-

didates for ward offices in Pittsburg

will be held at 526 Federal St., Al-

Washington.

State Secretary Burgess' financial re

port for November shows receipts for

dues, \$174.45; donations, \$23.50; sup-

plies, \$2.70. Total, \$200.65. Expendi-

egheny, Thursday, Dec. 20, 8 p. m.

not register last fall.

vote to this office.

legheny and McKeesport soon.

The county organizer is instructed

Comrades Devison, Noll and Faulk

in arrears and are dropped.

members during November.

23d Ward Branch, Pittsburg,

Walt, Room 10, 1305 Arch St.

ALLEGHENY ..

Labor Lyceum Sunday evening, Jan.

day afternoon at Logan Hall.

short.

mated.

quested to assist.

Calls for organization are coming in from all parts of the state. Local Seattle has arranged a course

> of lectures to be given by Vincent Harper every Sunday at Egan's Hall, Arcade Bldg., 8 p. m. The course ex tends to Jan. 27. Single admission, 15

cents or \$1.50 for the course. New Jersey.

ESSEX COUNTY. Despite the rain headquarters at 230 Washington St., Newark, was packed to hear Leonora O'Reilly lecture on The Masters of the Bread", Wednesday eve., the 10th.

Hon. Bartley J. Wright, ex-member of New York Assembly, will lecture Monday, Dec. 17, 8 p. m., on "The Radical Legislation".

HUDSON COUNTY. County Committee has adopted the following resolutions:

speak at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Whereas, It has been brought to our Brown Sts., Friday evening, Dec. 21. ittention that three companies of Subject: "Does Socialism Offer Free-United States troops have been requested by the President of the United The second meeting at Logan Hall States to testify, under threat of disproved even more successful than the first in that a greater number of honorable discharge from service. against their comrades, in the case of strangers were present and the discusrlot occurring in the city of Brownssion following the lecture was livelier.

ville, Tex., and Whereas, This threat is conveyed to and effects men wholly innocent of and wholly ignorant of the disturbance

in question, and Whereas, This dishonorable discharge of these men would forever rebar them from re-entry to service or to secure any manner of employment under the government, and

Whereas, The threat is used in lieu of a court martial, to which under the Constitution the men are justly entitled, and

Whereas, The threat has been consummated and the men dismissed ignominiously from the service and a great injustice thereby been done to members of our class, be it

Resolved, That we, the Socialist Party of Hudson County, in County Committee assembled, being in complete accord with the international organization, that justice be meted out to all regardless of color, creed or condition, denounce the action of President Roosevelt as grossly and unwarrantly unjust, and that the case be referred to the State Committee of the Socialist Party of New Jersey with the request that action be there taken to place the state organization on record as opposed to the arbitrary action of the President, and the State Committee be further requested to place the matter before the national organization, to the end that the Socialist Party of the United States be recorded as being fully up to its demand for full justice to all.

Wisconsin. State Organizer Carl D. Thompson

"The Social Democratic candidate for District Attorney, Wm. F. Thiel, would certainly have been elected if it had not been for the fact that at the last moment he refused to sign his resignation, as required by the constitution of Wisconsin, as a method of enforcing the imperative mandate. The fact became known among the members of the party, and altho there was no opportunity for party discipline, his vote fell far behind the ticket, and he was defeated. As it was a fourcornered fight. Thiel stood the best chance of any candidate of being elected, but the Milwaukee County comrades did not hesitate for one moment to throw away the possibility of electing a candidate rather than yield in the slightest degree their uncompromising devotion to the principles of the

party. The Social Democratic Senator, Comrade Jacob Rummel, who was appointed last winter, on a committee of the Senate of Wisconsin, to investigate the practicability of state and government life insurance, has prepared and filed a minority report. He recommends to the state legislature that a commission be at once appointed to recommend a suitable form of state insurance to be adopted by the Wisconsin legislature. He also recommends in this report that a resolution be drafted by the state legislature of Wisconsin, and sent at once to the National Congress at Washington, asking that body to immediately take steps toward the inauguration of a government insurance, to include not only life insurance, but also insurance against accident, sickness, old age and invalidity. The report has created considerable astonishment among capi talist | politicians, because of the strength of its presentation and thorogoing nature.

The total expense for the whole state campiagn was \$4,774.60, of which \$2,611.14 was spent for the printing and distribution of literature, \$901 for meetings and expenses or organization, etc., \$1,262. A total of 448,200 pieces of literature was distributed, of which 319,800 were placed in Milwaukee County, and 128,400 over the state.

Here and There,

A. J. Pettigrew, the Socialist member-elect of the Florida legislature, writes the "Florida Standard" that the defeated Democratic candidate has filed notice of contest of the election. The canvassing board declared Petti-Local Toledo, O., wishes to engage a

permanent organizer. All capable comrades desiring such a position are requested to send their plan of organizing and terms to Thomas C. Devine. Secretary, 1853 Michigan street, To-

New York State.

The following call for nominations for three National Committeemen has been issued by the State Secretary The state constitution of the Socialist Party provides for the election in January of each year of three NaA MECHANICAL SPY.

Espionage Reduced to a Science—Exploitation Intensified—Displacing Human Spies. The process of cheapening production | chine is stopped and the output of any

by squeezing the maximum of product | machine at any given perfect." from the worker and reducing every item of waste possible, is one of the chief methods employed in capitalist enterprise. In the Atlas Engine Works of Indianapolis a system of personal espionage has been instituted whereby one employee, by keeping a watch over every other worker in the shop, has enabled the firm to almost double the number of engines turned out within a single year and with the same number of men employed. With a few exceptions the same wages prevail that were paid before the spying system was started, so that the unpaid labor embodied on the extra engines represent the values that come from intensifying the exploitation. The fleecing has doubled with no counter compensation to the employees. After the maximum was reached it was established as the standard to which all employees must comply on pain of discharge.

And this process of sweating the workers to the utmost has become more extensive in recent years. From the raw material to the finished product, it is weighed, examined and compared thru all its stages to completion and "wastes" of time and material noted and eliminated.

Disposing of Clerks.

But while this process results in reducing waste to a minimum it also adds to the expense in other directions by making necessary an addition to the cierical force to keep track of statistical data and to keep watch over and report employees that do not keep pace with the standard established The inventor set bimself to the task of solving this problem for the sweaters and at last a mechanical spy has been perfected as a substitute for the personal one. The New York "Evening Post".

quoting from "The Manufacturer", de scribes an ingenious device of this kind that is coming into use which "indicates at a distance when any ma-

office, and he is helpless to misreprese conditions. clock, which revolves a series of time charts, one for each machine under obser-vation. The hours and division of hours are printed vertically on the chart in addition

The device makes an automatic record of

all facts so that at the close of the day the

manager, by scanning their graphic rec-ords, can tell the exact output of any ma-

chine, and the length of time it was in

operation, thereby enabling him to-form an accurate judgment of the reliability of dif-

ferent operators. The beauty of this device

ment is being reported in the manager's

To quote further:

is that the workman knows

to which a series of pencils are rigidity fixed. The adjustment is such that the machine can be made to indicate every single revolution of any multiple desired. and each horizontal stroke of the pencil indicates one of these units, which is made opposite the corresponding hour and min-When there are no strokes, it indicates that the machine is stopped.

In this way the capitalist not only effects the saving of waste but also the cost of espionage, which is automatically performed by this ingenious machine. Small wonder that the "Manufacturer" should see in this the beauty" of the machine.

Superior to Human Beings.

The automatic spy is the superior of the human in that it will never make mistakes and will never suffer any qualms of conscience. It is superior also in the fact that every act of the worker records itself and is merely the agent thru which he reports himself to the boss. He cannot escape the vigilance of the mechanical spy.

From this it will be seen that the

perfection of the machine process in industry is also being applied to the supervision of its operation. At requires merely an extension to this innbvation to conceive of industry in many respects becoming an automatic adjustment of its various parts, and all set in motion by throwing a lever or pressing a button.

In this way Aristotle's self-operating nachine, which he regarded as an impossibility, may be, in a way, realized. But this can bestow no benefits on the race so long as a few usurpers possess it and are able to exclude oth-

candidates to be voted for in the month of January. Each local is entitled to nominate three candidates who reside in any section of the state. nominations must be in the hands of the State Secretary on or before Jan.

The State Secretary has issued a call for the election of a new State Committee. Each organized county in the state is entitled to one member of the Committee. The members of the State Committee are to be elected by referendum vote of the locals in each county. Locals should take up this matter promptly and elect their representatives. Returns must be made to the State Secretary by Jan.

Local Rochester has elected the following officers: Organizer, H. S. Steiner; Treasurer, John Schmidt; Corresponding Secretary, Norman Thomas; Financial Secretary, John Rose; Literature Agent, Benj. Fieldman.

George Chambers Richmond will lecture at the Labor Lyceum, City Hall, Rochester, Suncay, Dec. 16, 3 p. m. Subject: "The Call of an Industrial Deliverer."

New York City.

At the General Committee meeting Saturday evening, Dec. 8, the following nominations were made, election each case to take place in January: Members of Auditing Committee to audit the books of the retiring State Committee, Goldbarth, Rice, and Fraer of Brooklyn; for the State Committee from Local New York, T. J. Lewis, Malkiel, Lichtschein, Chase, Kohn, and Goldbarth; for the State Committee to represent New York County, U. Solomon and M. Steltzer. The following are proposed for the National Committee, the names of those accepting to be acted upon at the next m ing: Joel Moses, Rochester; Ben Hanford, Brooklyn; Algernon Lee; Morris Hillquit; Wm. Arland; John Spargo; T. J. Lewis: Chas. Lane: Henry Slobodin, and L. A. Malkiel. The local pledged \$25 toward defraying the expenses of a special representative to report proceedings at the trial of Mover, Haywood and Pettibone. The delegates to the Moyer-Haywood ference will also be asked to see that additional funds are raised for this

The City Executive Committee met Monday, Dec. 10. The Organizer reported receipts for November, \$1,756.44 and expenditures \$1,249.41. Total received on the campaign fund for state and local to date, \$5,780, Reports were received from the First, West Side, Yorkville, and Harlem agitation dis-tricts. Five thousand cauvassers' cards were ordered printed, and program for the Commune Celebration was discussed. It was decreied to submit to the assembly districts a plan for the monthly distribution of leaflets. with the request that they report as to the number of comrades they think can enlist in the work and the number of leaflets they will be able to use each month.

The 17th and 19th fold 21st A. D. will hold a special meeting Friday, Dec. 14, 8 p. m., at Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th St., to discuss the tional Committeemen for the state of advisability of forming separate or New York. Your State Quorum here- ganization districts.

cialist Club meeting last Sunday missed a treat in the lecture of Mrs. Metaed a treat in the lecture of at 8 p. m. L. Sterm. Next Sunday at 8 p. m. Lessons of the Campaign", for the club at 250 W. 125th St.

At a meeting of the West Side Head-quarters, 585 8th Ave., Dec. 6, an interesting discussion on the benefit of electing a Socialist congressman took place. An open meeting will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 20, to discuss the same question. An entertainment and package party will be given Wednesday, Dec. 26. Lyric Hall has been secured for the main entertainment of the year on Sunday, March 10. All affiliated organizations are requested not to make conflicting arrangements. Full announcement wiff be made later. Attention is called to the regular lecture course held Sunday and Wednesday nights. The Wednesday night attenuance has not been as good as desired. Sunday, Dec. 16, W. H. Killingbeck win secture on "Hard Times, Their Cause and Cure". Joseph Eron will lecture for the Socialist Literary Society, 237 E. Broad-

way, Sunday, Dec. 16, 8 p. m. Hugh O. Pentecost will lecture for the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 B. 15th St., Friday, Dec. 14, 8 p. m. Subject: "Free Unions" and "Trial Mar-

BROOKLYN.

At Hart's Hall, Gates Ave. and Broadway, Brooklyn, Sunday, 8 p. m., Moses Oppenheimer will speak on "Capitalism and Honesty". Next week the Rev. A. L. Wilson will lecture. Barnett Wolff will lecture at Day's

Hall, 54th St. and Third Ave., Sunday, Dec. 16, S p. m. Subject: "The Wastefulness of Capitalism". Henry L. Slobodin, who has made

a special study of census reports pertaining to labor problems, will address a public meeting at Silver Hall, 315 Washington St., Sunday evening, Dec. 16. Subject: "Uncle Sam-Sensational Statistician".

Theodore Schroeder will speak on "The Constitution in Theory and Practise" for the Liberal Art Society, 206 Broadway, Friday, Dec. 14, 8 p. m. Hugh O Pentecost will lecture on "The Family" at Lyric Hall, 6th Ave.,

below 42d St., Sunday morning, Dec. 16, 11 a. m.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN AUSTRIA

Socialism is gaining ground in Austria at the expense of Liberalism. In Moravia, at the elections which have taken place during last week, a Socialist beat the Liberal by 4,000 votes at Schoenberg-Moravia. At Neutitschein the Liberal only won by 300 votes. In the Slav constituencies the Liberals, except in one case, were completely annihilated, and the ten remaining seats were divided among the Catholies and the Socialists. Three Catholics and two Socialists are already elected, and the remaining places go to a second ballot.

Roosevelt is reported to have suggested to Correlyou that he restore the campaign funds rifled from the insurmee pelicyholders, and upon belag refused Cortelyou was promptly ad-Those not present at the Berlem So- a token of his fitness for the position.

By William Mailly.

lrs. Reginald Crosby ..

"The Daughters of Men" is a new play, produced at the Astor Theater. with the struggle between Capital and Labor written by Charles Klein, author of "The Music Master" and "The Lion and the Mouse," both plays with long runs to their credit. The latter play is based upon the investigations made by Ida Tarbell into Standard Oll history. The "Lion" typified John D. Rockefeller and the heroine a sort of Miss Tarbell. One reason for its success is that it expresses the middle class view of the "Napoleons of Finance." Encouraged by his success has turned his attention to that other absorbing and greater subject, the And since the result en received in some quarters as a great play, and is widely advertised s such, it deserves some attention from us.

Whatever consistency "The Lion and the Mouse" contains is wholly lacking in "The Daughters of Men." In the first play the faults in dramatic construction are somewhat obscured by the interest in the action and charac ters. It showed Mr. Kiein to be a good story teller but a poor dramatist. In more capable hands—say Augustus Thomas, or Belasco—"The Lion and would have been a good play as well as a good story.

Ignorance or Worse.

But nothing so good can be said of "The Daughters of Men." Its construction is abominable, its plot (if it can be called a plot) absurd and incoherent, its action forced and fallacious, its characters grotesque and libelious As a whole, it constitutes an outrageous, atrocious caricature of the labor movement and of modern working class life and ideals.

Either Mr. Klein knows nothing of the workers, their struggles, their aspirations, and their principles, and is therefore only guilty of ignorance; or else he does know and is guilty of wilful misrepresentation and a vulgar slander. If to be charitable, you assume the former, then you can view the performance as a farce and laugh as we did. If the latter, then you can look on with disgust and swear-as we also did, a few times.

The Virtuous Lovers.

The play opens in the Crosby man-sion on Fifth avenue. Richard Milbank (apparently made up to resemble Henry Rogers), a retired manufacer, one of the old school, and Mathew Crosby, millionaire and trust promoter, a cold, calculating capitalist of the new school, heads of the Milbank and Crosby Federated Companies, expostulate with Grace Crosby, the beautiful, distraught and frequently tearful young heroine, for loving one John Stedman and for even daring to mention his name within the sacred precincts of said mansion. Stedman, it appears, is a tur-r-ible labor agitator who "threatens the existing order and would tear down our most sacred institutions," according to

Mr. Stedman, himself, comes to interview Milbank and Crosby about Miss Grace. Stedman is a lawyer. but is unselfishly giving his life to the suffering masses. Just how he got his renutation as a dangerous agitator is hard to understand. He is as gentle as labor editor, he is. the proverblal sucking dove, and like no agitator, lawyer or otherwise, that ever made a speech. He has as much magnetism as a turnip, as fluent of speech as a hen, and a knowledge of economics that would make even David M. Parry dizzy. As a Sunday School teacher, a la John D. Rocke-feller, Jr., he would be great. As a labor agitator, he is a freak.

Well, anyway, the interview be tween Steamen and the two capitalists turns out unsatisfactory. It's put up to Stedman to quit his derned foolish ness, stop agitating the masses, resume the practise of law and win Grace. Just at this critical moment there appears one James Burress, sent by the Grand Council of the Pederated otherhood, in session assembled, to bring Stedman to the meeting, where n great strike on the Milibank-Crosby properties is being discussed.

The Bad, Bad Man.

Burress is called an "unarchist," and he looks it all right. Well set up physically, heavy, protruding jaw, low forehead, sucering, snarling mouth, coarse voice, and, oh joy! a white vest life like character, you can see, Burress is the real bad man of the play. It seems he's the main guy in the local union, and naturally he's opposed to, and, is opposed by, the virtuous John Stedman, because the latter believes in Love (capital L please) as the curative for the differences between Capi-

Naturally, too, Burress is suspicious of finding Stedman in the millionaire's mansion when he (Stedman) ought to be at the Council meeting and doesn't hesitate to say so, which shocks Stedman and the assembled company ex-ceedingly. Stedman has to choose beig with Burress or remain-

else. The curtain falls upon what omes near being the only true note in the entire play, thus giving hope of better things, a hope which is dispelled immediately after the second act be-

The Downtrodden Mechanic.

This second act is truty a fearful and wonderful thing. The author runs recklessly amuck, chasing his characters on and off, with no apparent reason, making them violate ordinary social customs, and doing deadly damage to every rule of dramatic technique.

scene is John Stedman's rooms on Washington Square. For a man who is giving his life to the working classes, and who has no law practise, and is a poor man, Mr. Stedman has a very cosy apartment, with telephone attached. He also sports a butler, a loquacious old gentleman, who likes to call Stedman his "master", because "he employs me and gives me good This merely in passing. The wages". This merely in passing. The main thing is to remember that Sted-man has martyred himself to the "cause" to further Love between Capital and Labor. And he bears his martyrdom nobly and manifestly.

Martin, a skilled mechanic, is waiting for Stedman. Martin is a striker. poor fellow, and he wants to go to work; so do all the other skilled mechanics, he tells the butler, and proluces a long petition to prove it.

"Not that e're starving, sir. Oh, no, sir, but we want something to do; the only door that's open to us is the saloon and we go thru that too often."

Why don't he and all the others go to work? That's easy. The union leaders won't let 'em. So in their despair these intelligent skilled mechanics turn to Stedman, who is conservatheir friend, etc. Hurrah Stedman, the poor downtrodden, intelligent skilled mechanics friend!

The Frenzied Editor.

Martin's tale of woe is interrupted by the entrance (with failure to show cause) of Anarchist Burress and two companions, Lackett and Stolbeck. This is a precious trio. Each one is intended as a type. Stolbeck is stout. beery, baldheaded and red posed, the typical German Socialist of the comic

Lackett is the editor of a labor paper and such an editor! Lee and Hayes and Simons and Titus and others should have been there to see! Lackett wears, his hair long and shaggy enough to drape his eyebrows in front and to scrape his coat collar at back. He also affects an overcoat, always neglecting to turn down the collar. His trousers are disorderly at bottom and caught in his shoe tops. He puffs a pipe vehemently, and when not having anything else to do, skulks in a corner and glares fiercely with beady eyes thru his glasses at everybody else. When he walked, he didn't walk, 'He took long strides. When he talked, he snarled and howled.

Lackett's strong points are rank pessimism, dark distrust of his fellow man, an itch for dynamite and a deep seated hatred of John Stedman. Every now and then Lackett would leap down front and burl "Bahs" at our hero and howl down the Brotherhood of Man. Anon he would plend stridently with Stedman to be taken seriously. An altogether enjoyable, true

The Tyrannical Union Leaders.

Finding skilled mechanic Martin in Stedman's room, the wicked trio proceed to rub it on him. They tell he's a traitor to the union for getting up the petition, that he doesn't know what's good for him, that they are his natural leaders as they are more intelligent than he is, and so forth. beck tells him to be a man and read Dobs" Martin, like the intelligent, independent American skilled mechanic he is, cringes abjectly before his masters. (Mr. Post really ought to see Martin. It would do his open shop heart good.)

Enters now Stedman who rescues the abused, etc., skilled mechanic from the wicked three and tells them they are false leaders of labor, that they appeal "to the ignorant foreign element, to the Spanish anarchists, the Italian Matia and Russian Nihilists" for their following. Then, enfolding the suffering Martin in his arms he ushers him into the kitchen, ordering the butler to get him something to eat. With their customary stupidity, Burress, Stolbeck and Lackett fall to appreciate this touching scene and exeunt disgustedly.

The Uncouth Working Girl.

The butler announces Louise Stolbeck who insists upon con. ng in. Stedman sends word he doesn't want her in. She comes anyway, as working girls usually do, of course. Louise Stolbeck raised to believe in no authority and therefore acting without regard to authority. She is loud, she is brazen and she is vulgar. She flops around on her stockings, tells Stediffan she's jealous of Gence, makes love to him and

delicacy or tact or modesty. She is a gross libel on the thoughtful, earnest, decent and truly modest working girls of the country. We defy Mr. Klein, or Miss Donnelly, who acts the part, to find anywhere among the working class such a type as they picture in Louise Stolbeck

But the occupants of the orchestra stalls are pleased. This sort of girl fits to a nicety with their conception of the working class girl. And Grace Crosby is so different, so refined and modest and self-controlled, don't you

know. The contrast is beautiful. Louise (loyal girl!) has come to warn Stedman that her father and Burress and Lackett are planning to have him removed from the Council Board of the union. In the conversation that follows Louise laments the awful bringing up that has made her what she is. "When I was eight," she says, "instead of letting me read fairy tales, father made me read Rousseau, Karl Marx and Eugene Debs. They fed me And at eight years of age, too. This accounts for her irresponsibility, recklessness and unwomanliness. Very true, very true to life, indeed.

The Plot Thickens.

When Stedman replies to her advances with some of the advice which he always has on tap, Louise retires, just as Grace Crosby is announced. Louise returns to butt in and rubber (Oh, these ill-bred working girlsh With Grace comes her sister-inlaw, Mrs. Reginald Crosby, a "loldy," as Katie Barry would say, but who doesn't act like one. After gratuitously insulting Stedman and Louise, Mrs. Crosby decides to walt in the carriage outside. Louise at last gets on to herself and leaves Stedman and Grace-to-

Grace implores Stedman to have the strike ended. 'The suspense is terrible. The sight of her anxlous, haggard family is too much. Then as an afterthought she weeps over the "poor, poor workmen and their suffering fam-But she becomes reconciled sufficiently to spoon with Stedman a little, and they are only interrupted by Louise again butting in, to report that Grace's carriage has gone. This leaves Grace in Stedman's rooms at night, a very seriously unconventional proceeding, you must admit. Somehow it doesn't seem out of place for Louise to be there also. But this is a mere detell. Stedman gallantly exits to look after that carriage, thus leaving Grace and Louise together.

The Supremacy of "Culture." Then occurs what is intended as the strong scene of the play. It is really nothing more nor less than an attempt to show the inferiority of the working class girl as contrasted with the so ciety lady. Louise rails at Grace like a termagant because she (Grace) loves Stedman and won't give him up threatens, scolds, tears her hair, rants frightfully and then gets the idea of telephoning to Grace's brother that Grace is in Stedman's room. Grace shrewdly (these well-bred people are to shrewd!) outwits her by telephoning herself to her brother for a carriage, and Louise breaks down and admits Grace has beaten her. Hysterically she bewails her inferiority to Grace, her lack of self control, her anguish of soul, all to the accompaniment of andible sniffing in the orchestra sents. Grace, on the other hand, is gentle, refined and self poised, as such wellbred people always are.

Stedman returns and learns that Crosby is coming. A meeting of the union Conucil is due in a few minutes. To avoid Burress' seeing Grace and Louise he puts them in a side room. Enter Milbank, Crosby and Thedford. loudly demanding Grace. Took three of them to rescue her. Then enters Burress, Stolbeck and Lackett.

A La Civic Federation.

"Aha," cries Burress, "We've caught Got the bosses here to talk it over, ch?"

And in good John Mitchell style the three employers and three workmen "with eve looking into eye" sit with their feet under the same table as the curtain falls. This pleased our friends on the lower floor so much that they gave it five curtain calls.

The third act opens with the same scene and Burress making a speech. The conference is a failure. The workmen, impracticable as ever, despite all of Stedman's talk about Love and brotherhood, refuse to settle on that hasis and the employers are obdurate. Meanwhile Burress catches on that Grace Crosby is in the next room. When Patrick McCarthy, President of the Western Division of the Federated Brotherbood, arrives, Burress denonnees Stedman as a traitor and attempts to produce Grace Crosby from the other room as evidence. Instead, Louise Stolbeck walks out confounding Burress and her father. (Louise is nothing if not devoted to her parent.) An altercation ensues in which Stedman threatens to resign from the union Council. He denounces Burress as an anarchist. Burress retorts, "we want to get control of the Legislature and make laws for the working class." It will pain our Anaschist friends to hear one of their kind talking about getting control of Legislatures to make laws. But perhaps Mr. Klein doesn't know what an anarchist is.

The Lovely Denouement.

Stedman replies to Burress. "What! If you think the ignorant 51 per cent of the population will ever control our government, you are mistaken. In-telligence always did and always will control. You are too ignorant.

Encouraged by the apparaise from tween plag with Burress or remain-ous of Grace, makes love to him and the orchestra stans, steman placetoning with Grace. This is the only time comports herself generally without to denounce both capitalists and labor-organization-

ers. "Both have batred in your hearts and so long as you have hatred in your hearts this hell will continue. Only Love will bring a change." This is so powerful and convincing Louise sniffles in sympathy. McCarthy announces again until he has an explanation, and at this Grace emerges (which she might well have done before) and vindicates Stedman to McCarthy, who, like the gentleman he is, accepts the lady's word, and decides to forgive Stedman. This disgusts Burress, Stolbeck and Lackett, the latter especially resenting the "drivel about Love and brother hood". Louise promises to be good in future and give up father—and Rousseau and Marx and Debs also, we suppose. Grace kisses her gingerly on the cheek and promises to help her, to Louise's tearful delight.

Old man Milbank is so impress with Stedman's talk on the need of Love that he decides to fire Crosby and Thedford and run his busines himself. "A little sentiment and compromise are all that's needed in these affairs," says Milbank. The final curtain falls with an appointment for a conference next day to settle the strike, and Grace and Stedman in each other's arms. And the audience goes out into the world of stern realities where no such things take place.

The Apparent Purpose.

Such is "The Daughters of Men". Its unreality, its futile jugging with a great question, its inane caricatures of working class life and aspiration and struggle, its appeal to the selfsufficient, egotistic bourgeoisle, its pandering to class and race prejudice, its deriding of working class integrity and ability-all are apparent from the crude description here given.

Mr. Klein has written down to the weil fed, self satisfied people who laughed uproariously at the absurdities which to placed in the mouths of his working class characters, and who applieded the pathos and verbosity of the impossible Stedman. The bourgeoisle is ready to believe these types to be true ones because its own self compla cency is gratified. That this play should be received as it is by the bourgoeisie indicates very clearly the complete ignorance it has of working class life and conditions.

If there is any purpose in the play, ssuming that Mr. Klein has not written out of sheer ignorance, it is to show the natural inferiority of the working class to the chosen few of whom Stedman and Grace are types, It is that the workers have not that within themselves which will save themselves, but that they will have to iepend upon the superior culture and discernment of those at the top to save thear. We are glad that real life and working class experience are eloquent in contradiction of this theory.

As for the presentation of Love, as a cure for the lallor problem, that is not worth considering as a motive. Even Mr. Klein himself, ignorant of true conditions as he may be, knows

But Go and See It.

The actors probably did the best they could with their parts, probably they saved the play from descending to rank farce. Orrin Johnson must be forgiven for not putting more life into John Stedman than the author's platitudes permitted him to. Dorothy Donnelly, who did good work in "The Little Gray Lady", disappointed by making Louise even worse than Klein's lines warranted. Her exaggerations of gesture, and distortions of face and figure, were painful and revolting. Herbert Kelcey's experienced art could not save Milbank from being, senile and senseless. Lynn Pratt was wooden and insincere as Mathew Crosby. Ralph Delmore made Burress as unreal as the lines warranted and E. W. Morrison must be an ideal labor editor, according to Klein. Effic Shannon seem ed never at ease as srace. The best "An excellent suggestion," answers acting must be credited to Carl the nimble-witted Stedman. "Gentlemen, we are all here together. Let us sit down and talk it over."

Ahrendt as old man Stolbeck and George W. Deyo as McCarthy, the latter looking the part of the capable labor official. As such he was a genuine relief. We advise Socialists and working-

people generally to go and see "The Daughters of Men". They will see themselves as the bourgeoisie sees them and as they are not,

WHEN KICKS DON'T COUNT.

The New York daily papers are publishing scorching letters from citizens about the wretched transportation facilities, which are all that they are described to be, and worse. But "it is to laugh." These same indignant citizens are the ones who believe private ownership of transportation necessary and unapproachable and who voted for it when they signified their desire for Hughes or Hearst and the parties they represented. The only ones who car the Socialist Party ticket and signified their disapproval of the present system and their determination to get the better one of social ownership of transportation and all other industry.

DEATH OF JOHN J. KINNEALLY

John J. Kinneally, who was the So cialist Labor Party candidate for mayor of New York in 1905, was drowned last Sunday, while following his employment as freight-car checker for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in its Harlem yards. He was jarred off the ice covered float upon which he was working and was drowned in the river be fore help could reach him. He was 47 years of age and for a long time had been a very active member of the Socialist Labor Party, and of the Indus trial Workers of the World since its

********** BETWEEN OURSELVES

Capitalists say they are suffering from a scarcity of labor, but they never claim to be suffering from a scarcity

Do your Christmas shopping early and save the department store owners the expense of extra help later on.

A New York judge says a railroad pass is not a pass. Certainly not. pass in late a bribe.

The energetic opponents of child la-bor could help their cause some by starting in on the editorial writers of most of the daily papers. This trial marriage proposition looks like a bold attempt to deprive our best

citizens of one of their time honored and exclusive privileges. The guillotine is to be abolished in France, the Socialist movement having

shown a more humane way to get rid

Thomas F. Ryan and other Amercan capitalists now hold a large num ber of shares in the Congo rubber trade, but this doesn't mean that the natives will have occasion to realize there's been a change in masters.

of aristocrats and other criminals.

The capitalist class is so opposed to dividing up that they are willing the workers should not divide up the work with them.

Since the votes were counted, Mr. Hearst has resigned himself to the Chinese peril, or at least until the next time he runs for office.

Rumored that since the Garfield reoort Standard Oil has lost favor, but so long as it doesn't lose dividends John D. will be reconciled to this calamity.

Presume that that Broadway broker placed a price on a burglar as a diversion from the monotony of pricing

And still Roosevelt's enemies cannot ny worse things about him than his life long friends-when they have to,

The workingmen who voted for 'something now" will have two years in which to figure out what it is when they get it, and they will need all the time, at that.

Even if Socialism would destroy the lamily, it is questionable whether we could do a good job of it without the aid of the Thaws and Castellanes.

It looks as if "my dear Maria" was going to be a very dear Maria, in-

President Roosevelt is getting some advertising just now at very high

Many a workingman's child will go for Christmas what its father voted for.

From the Congo lobbying scandal at Washington one would suspect a mucky administration to be there were it not that the sainted Roosevelt ussures us otherwise.

Baer's warning the country against false prophets" is his own way of informing us that he and God are still on good terms.

You will notice that President Roosevelt is doing us a good turn by providing us with material for paragraphs. And this is another one.

The United States Senate balks at Reed Smoot, but can stand a lot of Platt's smut.

Voting machines used at Elmira millions of workingmen all over the country.

From a reform District Attorney Jerome evoluted naturally into a de formed one.

If the workers would never raise a row the capitalists would never raise wages.

A PERPLEXED PROPHET.

George F. Baer, who a few years ago attracted attention by declaring that the earth had been consigned to him and a few other "Christian gen-tlemen" by Providence for the purpose of investing capital, made an address Thanksgiving Day at the dedication of the Boys' High School Building of Reading, Pa. Recalling his famous from heaven he proceeded to inform the innocent youth present that "in our day we need to heed the injunction to beware of false proph From this we would gather that the Lord's partner in the coal business fears that his mission as heavenly meswould like. He should take courage. the Pennsylvania Legislature, anthro trial, and Baer, its prophet, shall yet speak with great power unto the mul-

-Back numbers of The Worker of recent dates can be used for distribuone in the paper where least expected. We receive letters quite often confirmcheap way of agitating. One hundred copies of back numbers of The Worker for 25 cents. Send us 13 two-cent stamps and make it a lucky number by pushing The Worker.

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SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

THE UNDER DOG.

New York City

By Stanley Waterloo.

Who am I who mildly whimper, what my standing and my creed? I'm a man and dog, my master, that is what I am, indeed! Just a whelp of human nature. I'm the lost one in the fog. Just the cur of all the ages, just a common yellow dog.

15 Spruce Street - - - -

You have kennels and fast living; I am not as good as you, Though one time flush earth gave living unto all alike-their due, But the times have changed, my master, there are dogs that have their day.

And the others, Ah the others! They may live in any way!

Tis the difference in the kennels, the surroundings and the food: You prize-winners were but wolves once-came by accident your good. Give us kennels; give us breeding and we'll have our nature's due; 'Tis the same stock we are sprung from; we can be the same as you.

In the tossing of the ages even dogs to foam are whirled; Were you, are you, any better than we of the underworld! But the underneath's appearing; though upon the crest you ride, Understand it; don't forget it; it is we who make the tide!

if we come, my lords and masters, and come wildly, with a yelp, So we come, my lords and masters, because you have bred a wheln! But we found the scent, my masters, and we know what we have found, And we're coming now, my masters, with our noses to the ground!

And no gibbering, harmless noble in the tumbrel may be seen, For the world is growing older, though its life be more intense, And we underlings, the bondsmen-God has given common sense!

Not with scythe 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, my moneyed masters, with the little thing you note. Yes, with ever-growing thousands, we are coming with the vote! -Chicago Daily Socialist:

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EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

When the new state employment bureau was opened in Boston the other day it was beseiged by 600 men, women and girls wanting jobs. If it were not that the President's message opened with the statement that there was unprecedented prosperity prevail-ing in the land, this incident might be taken to mean that prosperity did not prevail. It takes Roosevelt and the daily papers to remind us we are prosperous, when the police are needed to control working people, when they are fighting like wolves for an oppor-tunity to sell their labor to a master.

ONE CONSOLATION.

Two miners were killed the other day by a premature explosion of a shot in the McAlester coal mine at Buck, I. T. This sort of accident almost never happens under a "shot-firer's law"—such as they have not by the Territoria. such as they have not in the Territory. It is interesting and consoling to note that President Allen, the millionaire capitalist who owns this mine, was safe in St. Louis, and was not injured by the explosion. Mr. Allen does none of this dangerous work. He owns what others must use—coal lands tha: Nature created—The Laborer, Dallas,

A MASSACHUSETTS AUXILIARY ORGANIZATION.

A plan to organize a movement in Massa chusetts as an auxiliary to the party organization and something separate and dis-tinct from it has been proposed in Boston. Comrades John Eilis and George W. Galvin have issued a circular letter outlining the plan. The letter expresses regret at the "gradual decline of vigor and character which has taken place in the Massachusetts movement" and urges "immediate endeavose to stamp a better character upon Socialism in our state and to command for it the re-spect of strength." It is stated that this "supplementary organization is in no way spect of strength." It is stated that this
"supplementary organization is in no way
intended to combat the present Socialist
Party organization, but is simply to pursus
an affirmative, constructive program of Socialist propaganda in as admirable and
promising fashion as we are able to follow.

The name Wendell Philling Solidarity (or. The name Wendell Phillips Solidarity Socialist Society?) has been selected be-cause it connects the new organization with the best traditions of the class conscious labor movement in Massachusetts. It is hoped there may be no fixed dues and no salaried positions."

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth, whose lecture on Wendell Phillips. The Worker published last week, has sent the following letter in reply to the circular of Comrades Eills and Galvin:

"Acknowledging your kind invitation to join a proposed organization to be called the Wendell Phillips Bolidarity, for the promulgation of Socialist principles, I regist that I cannot sympathize or units with such a movement. I do not see what such an organization can do that cannot be done better by the party organization done better by the party organization itself. I am convinced of the honesty and integrity of your intentions; but it seems itself. I am convinced of the honesty and integrity of your intentions; but it seems to me that such a society as that which you propose would add a confusing factor to the local situation, and prevent that focussing of attention upon the party itself which we so earnestly desire. If we are convinced that our present party organisation is not a satisfactory vehicle for congulating the Socialist propagands in the most effective manner, would it not be wiser to work for its perfecting and improvement than to scatter our forces in supplementary organizations?" upplementary organizations?

Ah! come, cast off all foolings, for this, at least we know:
That the Dawn and the Day is coming, and forth the Banners go.
—WILLIAM MORRIS.

GUS. LESSING, PAINTING PAPERHANGING. PLASTERING, ETC.

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