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AGITATION FOR DEFENSE MAKES RAPID PROGRESS.

New York Moyer-Haywood Conference Growing in Membership and Enthusiasm—Unions Responding Nobly—Brooklyn and Brownsville Conferences

The renewed agitation on behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is having its effect. The meeting of the New York Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference held on Saturday, Dec. 29, was the best attended in the history of the conference. The attendance was unprecedented, not only in numbers, but also in enthusiasm. Albert Abrahams

presided.
The following additional organizations sent delegates: United Hebrew Trades, United Steam Engineers No. 20, United Clothing Cutters No. 4, Arbelter Mannerchor, Butchers' Union No. 174, Furriers' Union No. 8, United Brotherhood of Tailors, 28th and 30th A. D., Socialist Party, 1st, 3d and 25th A. D. Socialist Party, 3rd and 10th A. D. Socialist Party, 18th A. D. Br. 1 Soclalist Party, 20th A. D. Socialist Party, German-American Socialist Rund, Young Friends Literary Society, Kishineff Bund Organization, A. K. & S. K. Br. 160, Bricklayers' Union No. 47. Socialist Liedertafel, A. K. & S. K. Br. 24, do Br. 70, Franklin Association of Pressmen No. 23, Lodge No. 402, I. A. M., Brotherhood of Painters No. 261, Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers Union, and Sheep Butchers, Union

A Great Demonstration.

The Executive Committee reported having engaged Grand Central Palace for a mammoth demonstration on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, with the following speakers: John M. O'Neill. editor of the "Miners' Magazine; Franklin H. Wentworth, Ben Hanford, Alexander Jonas and a Jewish speaker. In addition, the Central Federated Union will be invited to select a speaker to represent it at the meeting. It is proposed to make this demonstration one of the largest ever held, and large quantities of advertising material will be printed and be ready for distribution by Saturday, Jan. 5. Those desiring to assist in advertising the meeting can obtain throw-away cards at the Secretary's office, 66 E. Fourth street, or at the

meetings of the Conference. Fifty thousand leaflets containing Judge McKenna's dissenting opinion. with a suitable introduction, were or-dered printed and will be distributed at once. Several unions have been visited and the results are very promising. More volunteers for this work are needed and comrades able to address labor unions on the Moyer-Haywood outrage are requested to communicate with Financial Secretary U. Solomon.

Donations Increasing.

The Financial Secretary's report shows that the organizations are mak-ing very liberal contributions and that as far as financial assistance is concerned the Conference will raise a big amount for the Defense Fund. An ad-ditional \$1,000 were sent to the West-ern Federation of Miners through the

National Secretary.

Most of the delegates made encouraging reports from their respective organizations, showing that the organized workers of New York City are ready to support the innocent officers of the Western Federation of the Western Federation of the of the Western Federation of Miners, and that the Conference will be able to nduct a vigorous agitation and help to the best of its abilities to defeat the conspiracy of the Mine Owners Association. The delegate from Brewers Clation. The delegate from Brewers'
Union No. 1 reported a donation of
\$500; Sheet Metal Workers No. 11,
\$500; Bricklayers' Union No. 11, \$100;
Upholsterers' Union No. 44, \$20; Bricklayers' Union No. 47, \$25; Franklin
Association No. 28, \$200; A. K. & S. K. Br. 70, \$26. Delegates from other organizations reported to the effect that donations will be made at special meetings of those organizations, as at regular meetings only small amounts can

The Jewish comrades were authorized to form an auxiliary organistion for the purpose of furthering the cause of the Conference among the Jewish speaking organisations, such auxiliary to be subordinate to the Conference as it was considered of vast importance that in matters of such importance the working class should not be di-vided in small organizations but should centrate their efforts and work in

Large Expense Ahead.

Several delegates emphasized the importance of increasing the Agitation Fund of the Conference so that large quantities of literature and several big meetings may be arranged. The donameetings may be arranged. The dona-tions for the Defense Fund are for-warded to the Western Federation of Miners and the expenses of the Confer-ence are covered through donations to its Agitation Fund. The sending of a special representative to attend and re-port daily the details of the trial will necessitate a great outlay of money necessitate a great outlay of money, and the delegates were requested to appeal to their respective organiza-

tions not to overlook this feature and to make liberal donations to the Agitation Fund as well as to the Defense

The next meeting of the Conference will take place on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 8:15 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth street. Organizations which have not as yet elected delegates to the Conference are again requested to do so at once. There is a great deal of important work to be done, and the delegates are urged to attend the meetings regularly and promptly.

Defense and Agitation Funds. Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the follow-

ing contributions: For the Defense Fund: D. C. Millican, Ft. Monroe, Ind., \$2; Brotherhood of Painters No. 261, \$5; Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 11, \$500; District Lodge No. 15, I. A. of M., \$50; Sheep Butchers' Union No. 10, \$10; Socialist Liedertafel, \$5; 24th and 20th A. D. Socialist Party, \$2; Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers, \$25; Lodge No. 402, I. A. of M., \$10; A. K. & S. K. Br. 160, \$40; Liedertafel Egalite, \$5; Girls' and Women's Auxiliary. New York Labor Temple, \$5; Chas. Stifter, \$1; Cigarmakers' No. 13, \$5; H. Wandschneider, 25c.; total for the week, \$665.25; previously acknowledged, \$2, 114.70; total to date, \$2,-779.95.

For the Agitation Fund: Brotherhood of Painters No. 261, \$5; Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 11, \$15; 22d A. D. Socialist Party, \$5; A. K. & S. K. Br. 25, \$10; 24th and 29th A. D. Socialist Party, \$2; 28th and 30th A. D. Socialist Party, \$2; A. K. & S. K. Br. 160, \$10; 5th and 7th A. D. Socialist Party, \$18.75; Independent Machinists' Union, \$5; Hirschhorn, 50c.; total for the week, \$69.25; previously acknowledged, \$1,522,27; total to date, \$1,509.02.

All contributions to the Defense Fund or Agitation Fund from organizations in Manhattan and the Bronx should be sent to the Financial Secretary of the Conference, U. Solomon, at 66 E. Fourth street, New York.

The Brooklyn Conference.

The Moyer-Haywood Protest Confer-mes of Brooklyn, responding to the present crists, has renewed activity. In response to two hundred and fifty calls to unions and other organizations many delegates presented their credentials at the meeting of Dec. 27. The increased work of the body has required a division of the Secretary's work, the Financial Secretaryship being delegated to Chas. Schuler of Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 32. The receipts for the evening were \$35; with a further response from the organizations much larger receipts are anticipated, thereby permitting the carry-ing forward of the work of the body

more aggressively than ever. Twenty thousand leaflets as a first installment are ordered immediately, together with one thousand copies of resolutions, with circular letters to be mailed in sets of three to organizations to be signed and sealed by their re-spective officers and mailed to the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, and

While this body has done its share of the agitation, preparations are under way to continue it on a wider scale as soon as its resources and plans are perfected. The next meeting of the Conference occurs at the Labor Lyceum, 951 Willoughby avenue, on Friday, Jan. 4. The following meeting will be held Friday, Jan. 18. The Executive Committee handles matters during the intervening two weeks.

Resolutions from Brownsville.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference of Brownsville held a successful mass ting on Friday, Dec. 8, at which he following resolutions were adopt-

"In view of the fact that three peaceful, law-abiding citizens of the United States, Charles Moyer, Wm. Haywood, and G. Pettibone, have been arrested on an unbased charge of conspiracy to murder; also that these men were unlawfully, and in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, kidnapped from one state into another; and that the arrest and detention of these men is the result of a conspiracy of the mine owners of the West, together with the Governors, Judges and other state of-ficials of the states of Idaho and Colorado; and also that these men have been made victims for no other reason but that they have faithfully and incessantly served the cause of labor in general, and the Western Federation of

Miners in particular; be it, therefore, "Resolved, t hat we, workingmen and working women of Brownsville, and citizens of the United States, em-

SCHEME TO LIMIT SUFFRAGE.

Wisconsin Politicians Plan Indirect Attack On Workingmen's Rights.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—The old-party politicians have devised a smart scheme for disfranchising workingmen in Wisconsin. This is in the form of a bill to fay a poll-tax on all voters who did not vote at any previous election. These voters will then be dis-franchised for the future until this tax is paid. If then the factories work overtime on Election Day, to keep their men from the poils, as was done in several plants on last election day. many Social Democrats will be permanently disfranchised or obliged to pay a considerable sum for the priviof voting in the future. It is a cunning trick, but our Social Democratic members of the Legislature will fight the passage of this bill with all their energies.

The interests of the working class of Wisconsin will be better represented in the next session of the Legislature than ever before. Among our six Social Democratic members of this Legislature are the Secretary and the Organizer of the Wiscon an State Federation of Labor, and they are men who can be trusted to present the cleims of the workingmen in a forcible m nner. A number of excellent labor bits will be introduced by the Socialist members. Lively times may be expected at Madison after New Year's. and the old-party politicians know it. They recently arranged a conference of legislative members of all parties, and invited our men to attend. The object of course was to find out just where the lightning would strike first, and what our men have up their sleeves. The old-party politicians were disappointed in this, for our Social Democrats know better than to give away their plan of campaign to the enemy.

At the last meeting of the Milwau-kee City Council, Alderman Melms (Social Democrat) introduced an ordinance forbidding overcrowding of street-cars and requiring better sanitary conditions, and another ordinance requiring all public service corporations to report to the Chief of Police and the City Clerk an accidents, with the names and addresses of witnesses. The object of this latter ordinance is the protection of the public, as the corporations, while they take the names of witnesses in case of accidents, only call witnesses favorable to the com-

ANOTHER BLOODY TRIBUTE TO CAPITALIST OPERATION.

The daily papers are philosophizing again over the railroad disaster near Washington last Sunday, and again the engineer is blamed and be and the conductor are in prison. But sixty people are dead and as many more are seriously injured or maimed for life. And the railroad company continues as before to have human lives entrusted to its charge, while its highest offi-cials dicker and trade its stock on Wall street.

There is nothing new in these accidents. They all tell the same story. They are each forgotten within a few hours-until another occurs. Then there is more prosing by the editors, grief and suffering. Only if one happens to be immediately concerned does the grief and horror and suffering come directly home.

So higher and higher piles the slain and wider and wider runs the circle of those who are affected. And just because of this, and because private ownership and control for profit makes such disasters inevitable, there is being brought home to the people in growing numbers the folly of that ownership and the incapacitly of the owning class And this in turn advances the belief in social membership of industry, and brings Socialism nearer. In their own folly and incapacity the capitalist class work their own ruin.

THE GREATEST OF REVOLUTIONS.

All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immens majority, in the immense majority. The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the who! super-incumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air.-Communist Manifesto.

phatically protest against the illegal and outrageous treatment our comrades have received at the hands of the government officials instigated by the mine owners of the West; be it further desolved:

"Resolved, That we pledge to give our moral and material aid to the cause of liberating our comrades, that we never cease to agitate and work until they are free and that we consider the defeat or victory of these men, the defeat as victory for the working class of America."

PITTSBURG WORKERS GET MORE PROSPERITY.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.-The Milk Trust of Pittsburg, which has just declared an advance of two cents a quart in the price of milk, will eat up the greater part of the much-talked-of wage increase in the Pittsburg district which goes into effect with the new Pittsburg consumes 200,000 quarts of milk every day, and the advance therefore means \$4,000 a day, or \$1,400,000 for the year.

The wage advance in the Pittsburg district in some instances an ounts to as high as 10 per cent. The total advance foots up \$2,000,000 a year, so that the increased milk bill almost counterbalances this, to say nothing of of additional cost of butter, which has also been advanced in price.

As all the other necessities of life have risen in price, the prosperity which the Pittsburg workers will continue to enjoy will be of a sort to make them appreciate the advice of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rocke feller to work hard, live frugally and attain independence and comfort in their declining years.

PURE FOOD LAW TURNS OUT "LEMON."

The Pure Food Law, about which there was so much fuss last year and which was scheduled to go into effect on Jan. 1, has turned out to be a "emon." According to the "World" the federal government cannot enforce the law because there is no machinery provided, "the only possible manner in which it can be put into operation being thru complaint and prosecution by private citizens before the United States District Courts. There is no appropriation to pay the inspectors and superintendents, and it will be several months before Congress can make au appropriation and organizations can be perfected in the several states. There is no office of any sort in this city at present charged with enforcing the

The National Wholesale Grocers Association has pointed out various ways by which the law can be evaded, thru the use of fictitious names to organize corporations, thus giving the fictitious names a legal entity. This negates the regulation preventing the use of socalled fictitious names. There is also nothing in the law that prohibits the sale of goods containing any particular coloring matter or presentative.

Thus another "reform" goes glimmering. It is a striking coincidence that such laws as the Pure Food Law was supposed to be are always framed so that when they come to be made effective, they are worthless. One can understandinow why President Roose velt, Speaker Cannon, Congressman Wedsworth and the other politicians on both sides of the wordy battle last summer come to such ready agreement upon the law as adopted. The aroused public got a worthless law and the beef packers got peace to pursue their profit-making way.

SHEA'S ACCUSER.

Before condemning President Shea of the Tenmsters' Union offhand in the daily press reports of the trial it would be well to remember that the Albert Young, reported to have turned "state's evidence" against Shea, is the same Albert Young whose corruption as president of the Teamsters' National Union was so flagrant that the capi-talist gress held him up as an example of the "grafting labor leaders". That exposé cost Young his position as president. Now the same daily papers that exposed Young are willing to cite his word as sufficient upon which to convict Shea. Thus, under eapitalism, the "labor grafter" of to-day may become the "modern hero" of to-morrow -if he but stop grafting on the capitallsts and lie shamelessly enough on his fellow workers.

SOCIALIST LITERARY SOCIETY ARRANGES SPECIAL LECTURES.

The New York Socialist Literary So ciety has arranged for a series of three lectures to be delivered by Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish "Dally Forward," on "Published and Unpub lished Literature" at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson street. The program will also include a concert. The first lecture will be given Sunday, Jan. 13, at S p. m., when Mr. Morris Nitke, the well-known violinist, will furnish the concert. At the two next lectures on Jan. 20 and Feb. 2 Max Dolin Russian violinist and Mr. Kunin will have charge of the concerts. As the lectures are of special interest. Worker readers should not miss them. Admission, for the three lecture-concerts, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents. Tickets can be had at the "Forward" office, 175 East Broadway, and at the Socialist Literary Soclety, 237 East Broadway.

WHAT CHANCE?

The Social Democrats in Berlin are planning to carry the district in which the imperial palace is situated with the aid of imported voters. What chance has divine right against modern methods?-New York Evening Post.

IT IS NOT CONSTITUTIONAL.

Law Favored Workingmen, So Learned Judges Say It Is Null and Void.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 81.-Judge Walter Evans of the United States District Court to-day declared the Federal Employers' Liability Act affecting interstate rallways unconstitutional.

Mrs. C. N. Brooks sued the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for damages under this law, because her husband, a railway worker, was killed in the service of that road. The judge has dismissed the case, holding that Congress has under the Constitution no authority to enact such a law. He also took notice of the fact that the Attorney General had detailed one of his assistants to help in the prosecution of this case and held that he had no authority to do so, as the case did not involve the interest of the United States, but only of one of its citizens. He would not recognize the attorney as such, but only as "a friend of the

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 1 .- Judge John E. McCall of the United States District Court, in the case of Damselle Howard against the Illinois Central Railroad Company for damages on account of the death of her husband, who was killed in the employ of the company, held to-day that the national law providing for the liability of interstate railway companies for deaths or personal injuries of employees was unconstitutional. His decision was on the same lines with that given by Judge Evans of Louisville yesterday.

The Constitution gives Congress power to enact and provide for the enforcement of laws to regulate commerce between the states. Under this provision the Interstate Commerce Commission has been established and the Sherman Anti-Trust Law enacted to protect the farmers and small capitallists against great capitalists These and other enactments of the same sort have been upheld as constitutional, including the use of the Sherman Act against trade unions. As these laws are designed to protect property interests, the courts sustain them. But the law to protect the employees of transportation companies doing an interstate business, commonly known as the La Follette Act, is serviceable only to the wage-working class, so the learned judges soon find that it is an unwarranted extension of

the powers of Congress. And so it will be until a sufficient number of workingmen go to the ballot-box and impress the judges with respect for their class by voting a straight Socialist ticket. The judges know they can juggie with mere reform measures and that the reformers will not mind. Only when the working class shows that it is awake and in earnest will they cease to treat it with contempt.

Judge Evans, it may be added, was appointed by President McKinley, and Judge McCall is one of President Roosevelt's appointees.

PAYING PRICE OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

ddemic of typhoid fever. pitals are filled to the limit. The total number of cases on Jan. 1 was 877. Deaths are occurring at the rate of ten a day. Scranton is the proud possesser of a benutiful reservoir, built where the capitalists and wealthy business people live and who warted to beautify the neighborhood and incidentally increase the value of their property. But the water supply is in private hands. It is owned and operated by a Scranton company which also controls all the light and heat power of the city. Bad water is invariably the cause of typhoid. A benntiful reservoir does not ensure good water. If the means of conducting water are not pure and kept in good condition, then the users will inevitably suffer. But private enterprise requires such risks. Otherwise could the blessings of individual initiative be presumed?

The people of Scranton may rest as sured that if they are suffering, the owners of the Scranton corporation are not, for these are probably living in New York or Paris or some other place where they enjoy the profits from their Scranton properties and the cries of the desolate and bereft reach not their ears and poisoned water troubleth not.

SO. UNGRATEFUL.

Bosses of a music box factory at Elizabeth, N. J., were going to do a "social welfare" stunt. a la National Cash Register Co., to get plenty of free advertising. They were going to builda clubbouse for their dear working people and provide all modern conveniences. But the ungrateful wretches held meetings and voted that they wanted no clubhouse and would much prefer having their wages raised, so they would be able to select their own The Worker, 50c. a year. Subscribe. pleasures.-Cleveland Citizen.

THE NEW PROPHETS OF EVIL

trial kings—are themselves frightened at what is called the "prevailing prosperity", is evidenced by the utterances of some of them during the past few weeks. Understanding, better than those whose knowledge of industrial conditions is a matter of theory than of experience, something of the forces at work in industry, they cannot help expressing their distrust of the present situation and their fear of what they feel cannot be much longer delayed.

John D. Rockefeller, on New Year's Eve, became garrulous enough to whisper to a reporter that 1907 would see very hard times and that great distress would prevail. As Mr. Rocksfeller is reasonably well fixed in worldly goods, it must be assumed that his prophecy is not grounded on immediate necessities.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has also declared that there is "too much prosperity" and that unless a reef is taken in the national sails something bad will surely happen.

The latest prophet of disaster is

Stuyvesant Fish, but recently deposed president of the Illinois Central Bailroad, and recognized as an authority on financial and industrial affairs. In answer to the question, "Are we approaching an Economic and Political Crisis?" Mr. Fish answers very decidingly in the affirmative. In fact, he says "we are already embarked on a period of long needed financial reformation, which, like the religious can work, and watch and wait.

That the great capitalists—the indus- | reformations of the middle ages, will, thru much cruelty, work out good in the end."

When men who are !!sted as sane and conservative, deliver themselves thus it is time other "sane and conservative" but less prominent people take heed and consider. When Socialists predict disaster it is sufficient to brand the prediction as "socialistic" to have it pass unheeded. But neither Rockefeller nor haw nor Pish are Socialists or any other kind of agitator and their words must needs give pause.

But, heeded or not, only the Socialists can view the future with assurance and await it with confidence. Whether or not the dire predictions quoted come to pass as scheduled, we know that the fact that they ARE made, postends much. We know by these signs that the trembling at the economic base of society has reached up thru the tolling masses to those who are thought to be most secure at the top. We know that as certain as the "billed leaders of the blind" are made to see that those who are led shall shortly see also.

We know, too, what is better, that grevious and crust as a social change may be that the change must come and that with the awakening of the working class, there will quinken in them that native intelligence which properly directed and thoroughly organized will make Sociatism the glortous outcome of that change. So we

A WARNING AND A PROPHECY.

Franklin H. Wentworth States Some Plain Truths Before Wealthy Club of Portland, Me.

At the monthly meeting and banquet of the Economic Club of Portland, Me., Gentlemen, this question of the reson Saturday, Dec. 22, the specialty invited speakers were John Graham Brooks of Boston, sociologist and economist; Edgar J. Bich, a railroad official, and Franklin H. Wentworth, Socialist, of South Hanson, Mass. The subject was "The Effect of Organized Wealth Upon the Institutions of the United States." The Economic Chub is composed of the wealthlest and most prominent business and profes sional men of the city.

The Portland "Sunday Telegram" gave a lengthy report of the affair, de-parting from the usual custom of omitting Socialist speeches by giving the following synopsis of Franklin Wentworth's remarks:

"The American republic stands today a grievous and melancholy failure. Under institutions supposed to afford equality of opportunity, greed and cunning have as effectually impoverished the common life as did ever hereditary aristocracy. No nation ever saw so ruthless an exploitation of its people in the piling up of individual and corporate wealth; and no nation ever witnessed a more open and shameless cor-Scranton. Pa., is stricken with an ruption of its elected representatives by the possessors of that wealth. The American ideal has been so degraded by the unholy success of dishonest money getting that no one in business life is any longer satisfied with what were once considered legitimate gains.

"The feverish and unwholesome life of the American middle class, which finds itself gradually being crushed between the upper and lower millstones. is witnessed by your presence here to night. We are asked if great individual and corporate wealth is a menace to our Republican institutions. How can such a question be intelligently answered while our Republican institutions are the very instruments used by this wealth for the people's undoing What measures have the common people received at the hands of Congress during the past twenty-five years Can any stretch of the imagination recognize in the United States Senate anything other than a securely entrenched guardianship of special privilege? We are so helpless before this sacred institution that the great Empire State of New York can find to-day no escape from its representation by capitalistic sentify save in the hope of merciful death or resignation. Our Massachusetts Legislature is our annual humiliation, and our only solace is that it is as good as yours, or any other. "The class in this country that gave

to the last generation the Summers and Phillips, and Parkers and Emersons has run itself out. There is not to-day a single man of commanding stature in the city of Boston; not one who is saying publicly anything worth listening to.

The class to which we have looked for light and leading is now hopelessdecadent-too indolent and morally emasculated to purge itself or its representative bodies. That is a work | Winterer we do, mank that must be done by another class- on toward the sunrise."

not be settled by you and me in discussion under banquet lamps in the sheen of fine linen and silver. It will be settied by those who have already prorounced judgment upon the social tretam which permits the ownership by a few of those material sources of life upon which all men depend.

"While we are dining here to-night this question is being settled for us. It is being discussed by little knots of workingmen all over the country; by her as we have had, but who are disenseing the question just as earnestly for all that. Before the bar of judgnuent set up by these men you and I must finally appear and justify the nonner in which we get our living.

"They have the numbers and the will be heard. Nay, they are heard alicady. Did you not observe the panic in which the gentiemen of the House of Representatives bolted the innocu ous pflotage bill last week when it came up in Congress under the leadership of your Mr. Littlefield? Mr. Littiefisid's usefulness as an initiator of legislation is at an end. He stands the aspirations of those who have been making his shoes, and growing his food, and making his clothing and shelter. It is too late for him to repent. The modern workingman do not forget.

"I do not go into the justice of such judgments as this. The working class has accepted the ethics which the class above has handed down. Do you know a business man or a millionaire who is content with what he has? Then what is to be expected of the workers? They no longer listen to our preachments. They observe us critically and are beginning to see how we live without being producers. They are now following our example, instead of listening to what we say. They see the Standard Oil Company crushing a competitor and driving him out of the way. Very well! Here is a Congressman who is in their way. It is hezardous business in this age of quick intelligence for the privileged and leisure classes to stoop to sandbagging while the working class is looking on. Noblesse oblige! This is no principle where there is no god save the dollar.

"It is well for us that the working class movement is as temperate and sane and idealistic as it is. It is well or those prominent in the great industrial tyrannies that they are not held responsible by the workers for the inustice which they often represent. We are entering upon years that will be filled with struggle; years that will witness mighty readjustments in the foundations of life and thought. We an see the light and trust It if we will. We can co-operate with the dd in a strifeless progress; or we can array ourselves against them and sit upon the safety valve until the end. Wintever we do, mankind will move

The Worker.

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All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every let-

dress; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Bejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Receipts are never sent to individual subscribera. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number of the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Hoard of Directors, Socialist Cooperative Publishing Association, 15 Sprince street, New York.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. 1604 (Presidential)408,230



RUSSIA AND IDAHO.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party is voting on a motion offered by Comrade Schwartz of Pennsylvania, calling on locals in all parts of the country to arrange public meetings on Jan. 22 for the double purpose of commemorating Bloody Sunday in St. Petersburg and extending sympathy and national aid to the revolutionary movement in Russia and of informing public opinion and rousing public feeling on behalf of the three officers of the Western Federation of Miners now lying in jail in Idaho and about to be brought to trial on a charge of murder. The motion will undoubtedly be adopted by the National Committee. But locals should not wait for that. In every city, in every town or village where it is possible, meetings should be held on Jan. 22 or as near that date as possible for the purpose indicated in the motion. Where conferences of labor organizations for the defense of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone exist, it is within their function to arrange such meetings. Otherwise, the party locals should take the initiative, inviting local unions or central labor bodies to co-operate. Where competent local speakers are not available, the state organization of the party should be applied to at once.

The two centers of interest in the forward movement of to-day are in Russia and in Idaho. In the one we have vast masses of the population. numbering many millions, struggling for political liberty, with the purpose of using that political liberty, when won, to establish economic justice; vast masses grouning under the most cruel oppression, painfully educating themselves, organizing speir forces under the greatest obstacles, sacrificing their lives by hundreds and by thousands for the cause, facing police and military forces, defeated, crushed, overwhelmed, yet ever rising again to do battle for themselves and for all humanity.

That is Russia, and every manly heart, every womanly heart, every heart that is not carried in a pocketbook, must thrill in sympathy with the tales of suffering and of daring that come from that dark sand.

But here in the United States we have Colorado and Idaho. Here we have the forms of political liberty, and some of its reality-only some, not all, because we have felt so safe in the possession of the forms of freedom that we have neglected its substance have allowed subsidized spokesmen to persuade us that there are no classes here, have allowed cunning politicians success at the expense of the common good and to divide us with petty prejudices so that business men might rob class gain the substance of power the mining regions of the Rocky

terests and forming a powerful organication, have threatened the power and profits of our dollar lords, the capitalists and their political tools have impudently trampled on all laws and constitutions in the hope of crushing that organization.

They intend to hang Moyer and Haywood and Pettibone, not for kill ing the infamous Steunenberg-for they did not kill him and there is not an atom of credible evidence to fix that gullt upon them-not for that, but for being the faithful servants of a powerful and aggressive labor organization. If perversion of law, intimidation and suborning of witnesses, and packing of juries they can accomplish their purpose, they will hang these brothers of ours, as they hanged five others, nineteen years ago.

Let us not trust to the names of law and justice. Law and justice have become puppets, worked by wires pulled from Wall Street and from Washing-Nothing can save our comrades from their doom, nothing can save the labor movement from the shame and the danger which the success of this conspiracy would mean, nothing but a vigorous protect on the part of workngmen all over the courtry.

Let us this month as we did a year ago, make such a gigantic outcry that none can fail to hear, at once against the foul work of the American capitalists in Idaho and against the bloody autocracy in St. Petersburg

LORD SAVE US FROM OUR OVER ZEALOUS FRIENDS.

The Socialist movement is from time to time more or less discredited by the wild talk utterances of zealous but indiscreet adherents or friends. It is unavoidable, no doubt, since we cannot prevent men who make exaggerated statements from calling themselves Socialists; nor can we prevent the daily press from giving publicity to the utterances of such free lances on the fringe of our movement and ignoring the statements of representative Socialists. We can, however, protest against being judged by such a standard; and that we may have a right so to protest, our party press and our party speakers should be careful not to repeat these sensational suggestions, but to take chance rather of understating than of overstating the facts on which our argument is based. These facts are striking enough, with-

The occasion for these remarks is, of course, the lecture delivered before the Association for the Advancement of Science last week by Henry L. Call and reported under big headlines in all the newspapers. Mr. Call stated that "a bare one per cent of the population now own, practically 99 per cent of the entire wealth of the nation." That statement is grossly untrue, as demonstrably untrue as Mr. Spahr's statement that one-eighth of the people own seven-eighths of the wealth is demonstrably within the truth.

It is easy to show that Mr. Call's figures are false. If one per cent of the people owned 99 per cent of the wealth, it would follow, of course, that the other 90 per cent of the people owns only one per cent of the wealth. Now there are something like 2,500,000 families owning farms free of mortgage and about an equal number owning other homes free of mortgage; if the average value of the farms be put at \$2,000 and of the other homes at \$1,000-which are moderate estimates-it follows that these families. constituting about one-third of the population, own, in the form of farms and houses alone, at least eight times as much as Mr. Call allows to the whole 99 per cent. This is only one of several facts which might be adduced. any one of which would conclusively refute Mr. Call's statement. But since Mr. Call followed up this statistical misstatement with a declaration in favor of Socialism, of course our opponents promptly seize the advantage offered, prove Mr. Call's figures to be false, tacitly assume that Socialist theory is based on those figures, and conclude that Socialism is a gigantic humbug-and many thoughtless readers are likely to be misled by the

We do not know anything about Mr. Call, except that he is not a member of the Socialist Party nor in any sense one of its authorized spokesmen. and that, judging by this lecture, he is by no means qualified to speak for to cajele us with hopes of individual | us. In the name of the party we completely discinim all responsibility for his utterances; and in the name alike of prudence and of bonesty, we warn us under the forms of free institutions, comrades against repeating his exact terests of society are served by each So in the United States we have let a gerated statements. We do not imjugn his motives; we have no basis while we kept the empty form. And for an opinion on that point. He impracticable, for it does not serve the now that our brother workingmen in probably thinks himself a friend to interests of society as a whole nor of the Socialist movement. But this is the individuals composing society. But power, yet the revolutions which had

trick.

pathing with the old Scot who prayed: Oh. Lord, protect me fra me freends; I can take care o' me enemies mysel."

TAFT'S NEW THEORY OF PENAL LAW.

President Roosevelt has illustrated

the practise of punishing the innocent along with the guilty-nay, of punishing many certainly innocent men along with some alleged to be guilty, but not so proven, not even tried. It has remained for his factotum, Secretary Taft, in one of his Yale lectures, to set forth a theoretical justification of such practises. There, before an audience of men who should know something of the lessons of history, he, the jurist and statesman, raised his voice against the common view that "it is better that ninety-nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished." This ne characterized as an "emotional and untrue doctrine," and declared that it "has done much to make our criminal trials a farce." His argument is simple: Since the guilt or innocence of the accused often cannot be clearly proven, judges and juries are often confronted with the alternative of punishing a man who may very likely be innocent or acquitting a man who may very likely be guilty; since most men hold the doctrine cited, judges and juries generally choose the latter alternative; consequently, many guilty men escape punishment; but, says the Secretary, it is a very bad thing that guilty men should escape punishment; therefore, we must abandon this "emotional doctrine," we must hold that the punishment of the guilty is more important than the clearing of the innocent, we must coolly take the chance of punishing the innocent in order to avoid the chance of letting the guilty escape. There is a line from one of the poets that just fits Secretary Taft's case-

"And with necessity, the tyrant's plea,

excused his devilish deeds." No tyrant, no unjust judge, no infringer of popular liberties ever admitted that he wished to punish the innocent. When cruel punishments were inflicted freely, when jurymen were threatened with fine and imprisonment if they dared to bring in a verdict of acquittal, when the accused were denied opportunity to face their accusers and cross-examine witnesses, when subjects and witnesses were racked to extort testimony for the secution-all this was done under the same plea of necessity, under the same plea that such methods were necessary to prevent guilty persons from escaping punishment; the occasional or frequent punishment of innocent persons was admitted to be an evil, but was declared to be a necessary evil, the lesser evil of the two.

By bloody instruction that doctrine was ground into the people's mind which President Roosevelt now violates and which Secretary Taft now mocks as emotional and brands as untrue. Emotional it may be, in a sense; but the humane emotions of the masses are a truer guide for humanity than the cold and abstract logic of men whose trade is that of inflicting punishment. It is an evil day when men high in public authority can proclaim the opposite doctrine, can set the terror of law above its justice, without being overwhelmed by a storm of publie indignation.

PROFESSOR FISHER ON SOCIAL-ISM.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale. Vice-President of the American Assoclation for the Advancement of Science, would seem, from a paper read by him before the Economic Section last Friday, to find himself in a troublesome dilemma. On the one hand, while noting the general trend toward Socialism, he does not believe that Socialism is "likely to be adopted" -such are the words he characteristically used. On this point he said:

"To maintain themselves Socialists must hold the opposing class in subjection. Nominally this subjection would benevolent paternalism, but in political history it is the universal experience that the party in power to entrench itself against attacks soon usurps more power; employs indefensiile and oppressive methods, and tries to establish itself in the enjoyment of special privileges."

But then he went on to argue that the two fundamental ideas of individnalism had broken down. It was not true that each man could be trusted to pursue his own best interests, for some are too ignorant and some lack selfcontrol. It is not true that, as society is the sum of the individuals, the inman looking after himself.

So there you are. Individualism is

also impracticable. Wherefore, we are left between the devil and the deep sea; or, like the fabled coffin of Mahomet. hanging between heaven and earth; or, apter illustration still, like the ass in the medieval schoolmen's theorem, placed exactly midway between two exactly equal stacks of hay and unable to satisfy his hunger because the motive to go and feed from the one stack was exactly balanced and nullified by

the motive to go to the other. We do not mean, of course, to compare the economists to asses-not in any offensive way, tho all theory, when divorced from practical life, is likely to develop a certain degree of asininity. we compare Professor Fisher rather to the schoolmen who imagined that impossible beast and were "stumped" by the problem they had set themselves.

For observe, it was the philosophers not the donkeys, that were perplexed No long-eared quadruped was ever troubled by such a problem; in practise your unphilosophical ass will most certainly not starve between the haystacks. To be sure, if the animal's perception of the one stack were mathematically equal to his perception of the other, and if his nervous and muscular structure were perfectly symmetrical, and if these exact equalities could be maintained, psychology and logic compel us to believe that the ass would remain motionless and miserable. If, if, if-"much virtue in "if"," as Touchstone says. But, to quote another Shaksperian fool, "That that is, is"and likewise. That that is at once becomes something else. The old scholastic problem was based on the supposition of a permanent combination of facts which, if they ever should so combine, could continue so only for an infinitesimal moment of time. In all the so-called natural sciences, the realization of the perpetual flux of things, of the ever-changing incidence of forces, has long since relegated such problems to the list of historic jokes. Unfortunately, in the historical sciences, and most of all in economics as generally taught and studied in English and American institutions of learning, the old method of static and deductive thought still prevails to a large extent. Instead of examining actual tendencies and thence inferring future conditions, the economists spend much ingenuity in formulating hypothetical cases and balancing abstract principles and speculating about what ought to be. Professor Fisher seems to be less in the toils of this scholastic method than many of his colleagues, but even he is not free from its influence

The question is not whether or not Socialism will be "adopted". Neither societies nor even individuals "adopt" ideas or institutions by a process of weighing the arguments fro and con in a pair of logical scales. As Heine put it, "We do not possess our ideas; they take possession of us and force us into the arena to fight for them." Our changing ideas are the resultants of changing facts. Our changing institutions are the embodiment of class interests in fluctuating conflict. The question, we repeat, is not whether or not Socialism will be adopted. The question is: Will the social class or classes whose interests would be served by socialistic institutions and whose conditions inspire them with socialistic ideals be able to overcome the class or classes whose interests are served by apitalistic institutions and whose environment fosters in them more or less consistent individualistic sentiments? For many reasons-among them, just because the ideals of the now dominant class are individualistic, tending to discord in action-we believe that the question is to be answered in the affirmative.

And so Professor Fisher seems inclined to believe; for what he really discusses is not the "adoption" of Socialism, but the survival of a Socialist state, once it comes into existence. His reason for believing it would not survive is based on a complete misconception of Socialist theory, of the ideals held by Socialists, and of the nature of that class tendency which is most clearly expressed in the Socialist movement-pay, even of the nature of classes themselves. He speaks of Socialists as a class, which they are not -no more than the Independents were a class in seventeenth century England, no more than the Jacobins were a class in eighteenth century France. Independents, Jacobins, Socialistseach of these words designates a party, serving the interests of certain classes, indeed, but not identical with those classes. And, to pursue the parallel, the it is true that the Independents in England and the Jacobins in France, after holding power for a little time, fell from power-and perhaps partly because they abused their power-tho these parties fell from

they had been instrumental in overthrowing was not restored, the class which they had represented did not return to the old subjection. Indeed, these parties fell when and because they had served their purpose; so, we may well expect, will the Socialist party fall when its work is

in its details may be the pature of the Socialist party's activity, assuredly its work will not be to "subject the opposing class to a benevolent paternalism". The advent of Socialism would not mean the subjection of the capitalist class, but its extinction-as a class. Classes are not biological species. It is the possession of capital that makes the capitalist; take away his capital, and the capitalist ceases to be a capitalist. Under capitalism, the capitalist who loses his capital becomes a wageworker-his personality remains unchanged, but he changes his class; let a wage-worker inherit or otherwise get capital, he thereby becomes a capitalist, tho he remains the same man. But the victory of a Socialist proletariat will not mean the transfer of capital from certain persons to others; and consequently it will not mean the perpetuation of existing classes with an interchange of individuals composing them. It will mean the abolition of capital; and since without capital there can be neither capitalist nor wage-worker, it will mean the abolition of capitalist class and proletariat and the merging of both in the collective body holding for common use the means of production formerly held by one for profit and operated by the other for wages. In its victory the proletariat will extinguish its own existence as a class along with the class

existence of the bourgeoisie. The proletarian revolution will be the last in the series of economic class revolutions which makes up history, because it will be the victory, not of a middle class over an upper, not of one exploiting class over another, but of the exploited class over all exploiters. In this it will differ from every previous revolution. In this ultimate term of the old series the fighting out of the class struggle in its extreme form will end the class struggle. What new series of social changes may follow, we cannot even guess. It is enough to feel now that we are not fighting for mastery but for the end of mastery, that "It is the last conflict, and to-morrow the International will be the human race."

POST THANKS THE "GLOBE."

Last week we paid our respects to the New York "Globe" for its malicious attack upon the men and women of the working class who are doing their best to awaken public interest in the approaching trial of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and to raise funds for their defense. Our strictures were fully justified by the article itself upon which they were based. They are doubly justified by the publication in the "Globe" last Friday of a letter from Wilson Vance Secretary of the Citizens' Industrial Union of America, written by order of C. W. Post, President of that organization, particularly thanking the editor of the "Globe" for his article. This is the organization which has expressly endorsed the hiring out of the Colorado militia to the Mine Owners' Association in 1903-'04, the imprisonment and deportation of strikers and their sympathizers without trial, accusation, or warrant of arrest, and the whole record of the uniformed desperadoes who said "To hell with the constitution!" and "Habeas corpus be damned! We'll give them post-mortems instead." This is the organization, likewise, which finds many thousands of dollars to spend in publishing as paid advertisements articles signed by C. W. Post in which the two or three million union workingmen of the United States are described as being guilty of deliberate and systematic extortion and oppression against other workingmen and of riot, mayhem, murder, and other crimes. And now this wholesale slanderer presumes to denounce workingmen for raising money to provide for the legal defense of fellow work-ingmen whom they believe to be inno-

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

In ruling out of order Comrade Wentworth's motion for an advisory vote of the National Committee as to the expediency of repealing the constitutional amendments adopted a year ago, we suppose that the National Sec. retary has acted as he was obliged to act under the constitution as hitherto interpreted. For ourselves, we cannot see that there could be any serious danger in the National Committee offering advice in such matters as this, and we can conceive that it might Mountains awakening to their true in- one of the many cases where we sym- Socialism, thinks this economist, is been accomplished thru their efforts sometimes render good service by so lated parts. To be sure, it is quite

were not reversed, the class which doing; but the opposite view seems so far to have prevailed.

The purpose of Comrade Wentworth's motion is effected, however even the the motion does not formally come before the National Committee The question is broached, and we think it should be considered. The amendments in question can be repealed, of course, only by general vote of the party membership. An advisory vote of the National Committee would have shown whether there exists a However that may be, and whatever strong enough feeling in favor of such repeal to warrant the attempt to in-Itiate a general vote for that purpose: in default of such a test, the feeling of the party must be judged from other indications.

For ourselves, our position is very clear. We were opposed to the adop tion of amendments a year ago, and we should heartily favor their repeat now, believing that they are injurious to the efficiency of the party as a work ing body. It may not be superfluous to remind the party workers of the purport of the amendments in question.

The national constitution of the party, as adopted by the Chicago Convention, provided for a National Committee consisting of representatives from the various states, to be elected by vote of the party membership therein, and for a National Secretary and a National Executive Committee of seven members, to be elected by the National Committee. By a vote closing in December, 1905, this constitution was so amended as to provide that the National Secretary and the National Executive Committee shall be elected by order of the whole party membership. When we speak of the repeal of the amendments, we mean, of course, a return to the former method of electing the Secretary and the Executive.

The arguments which were advanced in favor of the amendments may be summed up in a single phrase; it was held that the organization of the Socialist Party must be Democratic, that the election of these officers by the National Committee was undemocratic, and that to democratize our con stitution it was necessary to provide that all party officers must be chosen by direct vote of the membership.

The arguments on the other side were based on conditions of efficiency. But lest we be misunderstood, let us say here, what we have said before it similar connection, that we do not consider that it is a question of choosing between democracy and efficiency. We do not say that, as between undemocratic methods and inefficient methods, we should choose the former; ve say that there is no occasion for any such choice, that what we desire is efficient democracy or democratic efficiency. An inefficient organization cannot be in any true sense demo cratic: if the organization does not well serve the purposes of its membership, it is not democratic; no matter how many referendums and general elections it may hold yearly. It is quite possible to make a fetish of the word 'democracy" and, in worshiping it, to lose sight of the thing itself. We consider that the present plan

tends to lessen the efficiency of the party, in the first place and citefly, because it sets up three independent and co-ordinate authorities in the national organization. Division of authority and of responsibility is always a source of weakness and often a source of danger, and such division of author ty and of responsibility is the direct result of the amendments adopted s ear ago. The theory of the party con situation as framed by the convention was that all power, except in certain matters expressly reserved to the gen eral vote and the convention, should ne in the hands of our body, the National Committee, whose members are directly responsible to the membership in their several states, by whom they are elected and can be removed; that the National Secretary, whose duty is to execute in detail the will of the party, not to express or interpret that will, should be responsible to this one governing body, the National Committee; and that the National Executive Committee, whose duty is to advise and direct the National Secretary in work, giving closer attention to its details than is practicable for the larger body, should likewise be responsible to this one governing body, the National Committee; accordingly, it was provided that the power of electing and removing the Secretary and the members of the Executive should be vested in the National Committee. whose agents they were to be-always wit hthe possibility, of course, of conwith the possibility, of course, of conthe general vote. That was a simple and consistent plan, leaving no chance for a conflict of authority, and it work ed well. Under the amendments this plan is thrown into confusion. National Secretary is still said to work under the direction of the Executive and the National Committee and the Executive is still in terms subordinated to the National Committee; but there is no power left the National Committee to control the Executive or for either committee to control the Secretary. Since all are elected directy by the membership, the Executive may reasonably claim that its author-ity is independent of and equal to that of the National Committee, and the Secretary may just as reasonably be co-ordinated with both of them and responsible only to the men bership. This new plan has not even the merits of those upon which it was probably modeled—the constitutions of the United States and of the severa states, with their bi-cameral legislatures and their independent executive officials; that are frankly intended and described as "a system of checks and

balances"; our new plan is not a sys-tem at all, but a combination of unre-

possible for these parts to go on working in harmony; but it is also possible that a deadlock may occur at any time. And even if there is no deadlock, there will always be the uncertainty which of the three independent and coordinate agencies of the party ought to act on any given matter, with the tendency either for one to arrogate power to itself or for all to remain inert. For an efficiently democratic organization it is necessary to have authority and esponsibility vested in one elected oody-either a large body elected from the several states or a small body ciected at large-with a secretary and such sub-committees as may be needed hosen by it and under its control.

Our other reason for considering the

new plan a bad one is that we do be-

that the National Committee, definitely informed as they must be and conversant with the work to be done, are better able than the and file of the party members to choose just the right men for the particular executive or administrative duties to fulfilled. Some comrades will think this heresy against democratic princtples; to be consistent they should go a tep farther and argue that the assistants and clerks in the National Office. as well as the National Secretary himself, should be chosen by general vote -unless, indeed, they take the other norn of the dilemma and maintain that they wish the National Secretary and the Executive to be independent of the National Committee, instead of being their responsible servants. A glance at the ballot for the pending election-the first election under the new plan-will, we believe, convince many that our criticism is well founded Here, besides six candidates for the National Secretaryship, are over a hundred for the seven places in the National Executive Committee. Some bree hundred and fifty were nominated and nearly one-third of these accepted. The present writer, as an editor and a National Committeeman, has exceptional opportunities for acquaintance with the membership thruout the country, yet of the majority of the candidates he knows only that they are party members belonging to suchand-such locals and that some locals thought fit to nominate them; and of the majority of the remainder he knows nothing to indicate their fitness for this particular committee. Some locals nominated persons who were not party members-one of them even not a Socialist, but an ardent enemy of the party. One small local in a little town in the West nominated five of its own members. Many locals nom!nated Comrade Haywood either to be National Secretary or to be a member of the Executive and thus, had he not declined, would have put before the party the alternative of either defeating him when such a defeat would certainly be used by his persecutors to injure his cause or else electing him to a position which circum would not allow him to fill. Most of the locals, in making nominations, scem to have thought of distributing honors rather than of selecting competent servants for a certain required service; either they nominated comrades unknown outside their respe tive localities or else they nominated comrades of national celebrity without any particular regard to their aptitude for party organization work, some of those receiving numerous nominations being comrades who have never taken any part whatever in work of this kind. Such a record in the preincinary steps is not promising for the wisdom of the final choice. For both these reasons we agree with

Comrade Wentworth and, we with many others in thinking that the mendments ought to be repealed and the original plan restored. There is no need for haste in this matter, since a change adopted now would have n effect until next November. But it is worth considering.

Current # # Literature

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

Some months ago we gave a full and favorable notice of John M. Work's excellent propaganda pamphlet enti-"What's So and What Isn't", then published by the "Appeal to Reason". Charles H. Kerr & Co. have now issued it as a bound volume in their Standard Socialist Series, selling for 50 cents. We can recommend it as o book to be put in the hands of those who have a mistaken conception of Socialist methods and purposes and who would rather read something written in a distinctly popular manner a little in the fashion of "Merrie England", but more condensed—than study more strictly scientific works.

LABOR WINNING ITS WAY.

Little by little and day by day, Labor is ever winning its way. From the depths of slavery in the past, It has risen until it can see at last The dawn sublime Of the better time That will break o'er the night of greed

When every throne Has been outgrown, And the tollers have come to claim

their own. A. Edgerton, in the Technical World.

good idea for a miners' union label: Skull and cross bones, with the

word "Tragedy" written across it. -Westralian Worker.

THE SWEATSHOP INFERNO.

By Edwin Markham.

[From the January "Cosmopolitan."] The destruction of the poor is their poverty.-The Bible.

on the consideration due to animals and affirming that he never destroyed "The law," said he, "bids us_to walk carefully and with our eyes down, so as not to step on the humblest ant." At this a scientist handed him a microscope. Looking thru it, he saw a bost of little animals on the fig. he was about to eat, and in the water he was about to drink. He was as tranded and saddened. He was then told that he could keep the microscope or any use he might have for it. With a flash of joy the Brahman tightened als grip on the glass, hurled it crashing on a rock, and then departed with a light heart. At one easy stroke he had destroyed the truth and saved his superstition!

We have in our own civilization thousands who are mental brothers to this clever Brahman-thousands who are determined to live in a rosy illusion about life. They are determined not to see the injustice and poverty that press so heavily upon the millions who do the hard work of the world If by chance a weh-wisner gives them a glimpse of the wrongs under the crust of our civilization, they cry, "alarmist!" "pessimist!"—thinking to destroy the unwelcome truth by destroying the unwelcome truth-bringer. They try to blot out the sun by pulling down the blinds! But even the fortable moles will not deny the shame of the sweatshop infe no.

Long before Hannah made a coat for little Samuel, women sat in the home at garment-making. The sweated sewing in the tenement home to-dayfamily or more slaving in one roomis only a belated following of this custom of the ages. But the leisurely sewing of the old times was far away from the nerve-racking work of our burried age. The slow ways are gone. In unaired rooms, mothers and fathers sew by day and by night. And the children are called in from play to drive and drudge beside their elders. The strength and speed and skill of the hand workers are matched against the power and swiftness and cunning of the modern machine-equipped factory. Those in the home sweatshop must work cheaper than those in the factory sweatshops if they would drain work from the factory, which has already skinned the wage down to a miserable pittance.

What a Sweatshop Is.

"Sweatshop" is a word which the conscience of the nation must yet nake obsolete, as it made obsolete its old compeer, slave-pen. A sweatshop is a place where the worker is at the mercy of middlemen, where his lifeblood is sweated out by the pressure of the profit-sucking contractors piled on top of him. A clothing dealer, for instance, orders from a wholesaler one thousand suits of clothes of all sizes A contractor takes the order and it out to smaller contractors who in turn "sub" it out to the tenement workers. Each middleman demands his profit; so the wage of the workers is cut very thin. The workers must press in their children to help. The older ones can go to the some what regulated factories; the younger ones must slave in the sweated homes Thus the load fails upon the ones least bear it-upon the backs of the little children at the base of the labor

But why should we complain? Is our system not based on profit? The sors of labor are concerned in making money, not in making men. Why should they hesitate to mix the marrow of children into their minted gold? Nevertheless, let their ill-got noney be marked money. Let us strike rom their unholy dollars the figure of lberty, and stamp thereon the crossbones and the skull!

The great unskilled masses of New Fork, and of every large city-foreign-ers ignorant of the language and customs of the country, as well as our own ineffectual and unskilled legionsall those hungry and shivering tollers claiming the right to live, are into poorly paid tasks, tasks that can be easily learned and that too often demand only the demoralizing slopwork that marks cheap labor. 'The clothing trade, with its subdivisions of labor, its system of piece or "team' work, offers the easiest opportunity to the untrained fingers of the needy. The regular factory gives out its coat in nineteen stints, its shirt in seven, What cannot be done by machinery, what is too III-paid for even the regular factory, is thrust out to the home Thus it is that unbelievable sweating is carried on in the pitiful maces called "homes", where the needy are crowded into the sties and warrens of our cities, some of the proudest cities yet ushered into history. Thus it is that this trade of preparing clothing for the body is the most degraded and the most unguarded all our industries.

Whittling Down.

Use and beauty—these should be the ends of all human effort. But the competitive struggle swings us away from this high ground, and plunges us into a quagmire fight for cheap goods and cheap labor. So everywhere there is effort to whittle down the wage. The contractor, or middleman, pushed on by a superior behind him, has only one thought—how to get his work done as cheaply as possible. "Much for lit-tle" is his golden text. He will avoid the expense of factory space. factory overseers, and factory machinery; also the expense of light, fuel, and storage. By shoving his work into the homes of the workers and making them as-

A certain Brahman was descanting | sume these expenses, by forcing the workers to bid against one another in their workshop homes, by continual hounding for haste, and by ingenious dockings for tardiness, dirt-spots, loose stitches, and all the other petty mis-takes of dreary, exacting needledom. the middleman squeezes out his sweated gains, his usury of flesh and blood The workers find themselves forced into long hours and driven to take the nelp of their children whose roof and loaf are at stake. Is it any wonder that, under this exploitation of young and old, the garment-makers of the nation are the most beaten down of all our toiling millions?

In three hundred out of five hundred homes, women and children must work to eke out the living. Fourteen to sixeen hours is the usual stretch of this ong working day. A child frequently earns only one cent an hour; while the sweater figures so that a woman shall rot earn more than ten cents. The average income of the whole family is five dollars and seventy cents a week. Sometimes in a rush order the elders can sleep only five hours of the twenty-four. An order must be finshed on time and be back on time, the all other activities of the house should The sewing-machine must whir, the fingers must fly. Little and hig must toil, ever-hastening, neverresting, to get the work out and to get bome more work to hold the job. For vorse than all work is no work; and the slack spells may fall on any day.

When the Wolf Whines.

Poverty walls the children from play and school. When the wolf whines at the door, all hands must hold the bar. Every finger can do a little. A child under three can help at sorting beads mor embroidering slippers and purses, or at stringing petals for artificial flowers. A child a little older can sew cuttons on cards, or sew buttons twelve to a pair) on the endless piles of trousers ("pants" is the tenement name for them) that are continually being sent out for finishing. Girls of en or twelve can hem towels or make plain aprons. Older girls can make boys' summer suits of reefers and crousers for which they get thirty-five ents a dozen. For a dozen kimononey get sixty cents. A girl can run a sewing machine all day for a number of years. She may imperil her health, destroy her usefulness as a mother of children. But never mind she can sit in a corner by and by and work eyelets in shirt-fronts at four ents a dozen shirts. A young boy, his bones yet in the gristle, may run a buttonhole machine, one foot only of the treadle. He is threatened with curvature of the spine, owing to contant pressure upon one side of his But never mind; there are hoslitals for those who get too crooked. And, as one of these tired mothers raid, "the graveyard always stands the riend of the poor".

Where They Live.

The sweatshop army works long hours, and does work necessary for be comfort of us all. We have seen now it is paid; let us see how, it is t-oused. In a true civilization, propcity would be based on service, and the workers would live in beautiful lomes. Only idlers would live in But what happens to our use inl needle-folk? They are often driven into ramshackle buildings to be near reighbors to the rats in the sewer and the worms in the rotting wood. In inese homes, discomfort is lord chamberlain, and disease the bed-fellow The houses are ice-boxes in winter and vens in summer. Every door is eath's door; for the bacilli of conemption are a dust on the walls and ceilings. Three out of five of these coomed workers who are making our clothes are led down to death by the White Placue.

Are there not other places with cleaner, lighter, airier rooms? Yes; but the sweatshoppers must be near the work that gives them their short lcave to be arive. The sewing trade is highly specialized; it is spasmodic and shifting. Therefore the contract hops must be close together, and close to an enormous central market. The locality is thus conditioned by the trade. The tenements provide the actain wage of the worker can command. He must be where he can pay the rent that is his terror—the rent that "cockroach" landlord (the subletting landlord) is forever raising as the slender fortunes of the needle-folk go up Only those who know the hard grind can understand the dread of dispos session forever haunting the minds of the workers living on the crumbling verge of the abyss. Food and clothes they can minimize; but the rent-taker, like death, must have his dole.

In One Square Mile.

These unlit, unlovely homes, which the sweated sewers struggle so hard to old, have only an average of three rooms. Thousands of rooms in these tenements depend upon grimy airshafts for their scanty light. The room where the light comes in must be the perhaps also the place of sleeping with mattresses spread out on the floor at night for boarders. For even thes three rooms must often be shared with boarders to reduce the rent. The averrge rent is nine dellars a month. The average monthly income of the husband (if husband there be) is only fifteen dollars. So it takes over two weeks' work to pay one month's rent. As the average family is four or five. that every expense must be whittled, and every asset made to count, if even hunger is shut out.

Long, lowering tenements are yield ed up to our sweatshop infernos. There are twenty-three thousand licensed "home factories" in New York City alone. There are perhaps as nany more in the three hundred and sixty thousand dark rooms of our Babylon-in the back stories of the 'double-decker'' tenements, in the cellars, cabins, and shantles that no inspector has ever scented out. In one square mile of these tenements, six hundred thousand people are crowded, perhaps the most densely packed nound of human ants upon this planet The Rev. Doctor Behrends found, in a block off Hester street, a room twelve by eight and five and a half feet high, in which nine persons slept and cooked in a basement. In another room located in a basement, were living working, and sleeping two men with their wives, a girl of fourteen, a boy of seventeen, two single men, two women and four boys just entering their "teens". Packed together in that cellar room were fourteen human beings. What delicacy or decency of life is possible in such dehumanizing homes? It is in such mockeries of home that Drudgery wears its spiked crown. It ts in such poverties that men drift eastward, women sink to haghood, and children wax old before they have tasted youth.

For the "White Sales."

All the year in New York and in other cities you may watch children and from such pitiful radiating to nemes. Nearly any hour on the East side of New York City you can see them-palid boy or spindling girl-their faces dulled, their backs bent under a heavy load of garments piled on head and shoulders, the muscles of the whole frame in a long strain. The boy :lways has bow-legs and walks with feet wide apart and wobbling. Here, obviously, is a hoe-man in the mak-

Once at home with the sewing, the nttle worker sits close to the inadequate window, struggling with the snarls of the thread, or shoving the needle thru the unwieldly cloth. Even if by happy chance the small worker goes to school, the sewing which he puts down at the last moment in the morning waits for his return. again should one complain of buttons hanging by a thread; for tiny tortured ingers have doubtless done their little ineffectual best. And for this lifting of burdens, this giving of youth and strength this sacrifice of all that should make childhood radiant, a child may add to the family purse from fifty cents to one dollar and a half a week

In the rush times of the year, preparing for the changes of seasons of for the great"white sales", there are no idle fingers in the sweatshops. A little child of "seven times one be very useful in threading needles, in cutting the loose threads at the ends of seams, and in pulling out bastings. To be sure, the sewer is docked for any thread left in, or for any stitch broken by the little bungling fingers. The light is not good, but baby eye must "look sharp".

"Des Helping Mama."

A dismal room lit by one window, a weary mother sewing, with piles of garments heaped on bed and floor-this is the last scene that will stay in the memory of little Lena Meyers. Onnight, to help her mother, she was ousily ripping bastings with a pair of nig scissors, her face held close to her work. At a sudden terk she rammed a scissor-blade into her left eye. At the iree hospital she could say only, "Me was des helping mama". Several experimenting young doctors, by the careless use of an astringent, put out the other eye. So Lena is blind for life for "des helping mama". Down in this dim underworld, poverty lays hourly on the children squalors and hungers, and in freakish moments strikes them with the indignity of ac

In the faint light of grimy, vilesmelling rooms, pressing up to the winlow, or straining under the ghostly sit the tired mother dren of the tenements, stitching garments for New York and for the na-Contrast a December night in these homes that are never in order, and never have any leisure, with a winter night in a hundred homes you know, where mothers, born under happler stars, sit before cozy fires with their laughing little folk about them at games and songs and books. "Home and mother!" These old syllables strike tender chords in the heart. Yet we have desert regions in our cities where there are children, but no home. no mother. "Home and mother!" Our grim system forces hundreds of thousands to lose the meanings of these sweet old words.

"Maintaining the Home."

We are told that we must "maintain the home". A soldierly phrase, a phrase of good command! But let us first see to it that our homes are fit to be maintained. What sort of homes are we maintaining in the working quarters of our great cities. What sort of homes are those where the utmost will to work cannot insure roof and loaf; where leisure and beauty are left out of life; where the child must leave the cradle only to concern itself with earning niggardly pennies to keep its little empty life agoing?

There is a law in New York requiring, in every home factory, a printed license from the commissioner of labor, declaring the building and its labor conditions to be sanitary. Inspectors issue orders looking to cleanness and safety, and the cloud would lift a little if these orders could be enforced. But our small corps of inspectors is entirely inadequate to keep track of an ever-shifting army of sweated workers in a great city. it needs no higher mathematics to see | first effect of the license ordinance was

to raise rents. The dice are loaded against the worker; so the poor sweat hopper is forced, in the long run, to bear the expense of the renovation of the old rookeries. It all comes back to the landlord in raised rents. Need we wonder that the ill-starred workers often filtting from cranny to cranny, from hiding to hiding, in a wild effort to evade the hated inspec tors? If by chance a "meddlesome official insists upon light and air, and debars little children from work, it is easy to steal away to other boles and alteys, and be lost in the surging herds of the miserable. This is easier than to obey the intermittent "vagaries" of boards of health, of factory inspectors and of truant officers, who do not seem to understand that the rent must be paid, whatever fate may be drawn upon the family.

The Little Mothers.

Besides works at sewing, there is another industry for little girls in the grim tenements. The mother must be busy at her sewing: or perhaps she is away from dark to dark at office cleaning. A little daughter, therefore, must assume the work and care of the family. She becomes the "little mother." washing, scrubbing, cooking, caring for the other children; carrying coal, ashes, water; doing the errands and shopping for the young ones below her and the elders above. While other children are playing with dolls and mud ples, these "little mothers" cooking, and tending baby. "My baby's teething; I had to walk with my baby all night, so's't mamma could sleep," said a heavy-eyed-nine year-old. "I had to walk, 'cause I'd go to sleep myself if I stopped walking." other "little mother," taken to the hospital, would not lie straight in her cot that first time in her life she had ever slept alone. "If I can hug the pillow on my cuddle arm," she said, "I don't feel so lonesome: 'cause then I can make believe it's my baby."

Is it not a cruel civilization that allows little hearts and little shoulders o strain under these grown-up responsibilities, while in the same city a pet cur is jeweled and pampered and alred on a fine lady's velvet lap on the beautiful boulevards?

Some of the children in the factories of our great cities, in spife of false certificates as to age, are "rounded up" by truant officers and forced into school until they reach their workingage at fourteen. But the little children of the home sweat-shops, hidden in dark tenements and huddled at their needles, may reach their majority without being run down. Mrs. Lilian Betts found in one tenement-house twenty-three persons over eighteen years of age, born in this country, who had never attended school. In New York city alone, sixty thousand chil dren are shut up in the home sweatshops. This is a conservative estimate, based upon a recent investigation of the lower East Side of Manhattan Island, south of Fourteenth street and east of the Bowery. Many of this immense host will never sit on a schoo bench.

A Source of Disease.

Every garment worn by man, wo man, or child, may be made in the home sweat-shop. Nine-tenths of the clothing emanating from New York city is made wholly or partly in these orry places. Frequently these shops are radiating centers for disease germs This gruesome fact does not concern New York alone; for New York is the mountain of supply for the whole na tion. Disease and poverty were noth ing to our bewigged and gartered parliaments, so long as they stayed pen up in the corrals and warrens of the disinherited poor. But when disease, fathered by poverty, showed its hor rible face on palace floors, amazement stared, alarm sounded, England was on guard.

What caused this cry at the gates this rush of rescue? The daughter of Sir Robert Peel was mysteriously stricken with typhus. The infection was traced to a stylish riding-habit ordered and fitted at a correct Regent street shop, but finish ment of a starving tailor with two children lying ill of fever. When their shivering spells were on, the destitute tailer had flung the heavy robe over his fever-stricken little ones. It was not the first time the plague of the toiling poor invaded the sanctuary of the mighty. It was not the last time Hundreds of our own epidemics, emptying our schools and desolating our homes, are due to the desperate conditions under which many of our workers are forced to do their work And of the nearly two hundred million dollars' worth of garments manufactured yearly in New York city, nine tenths goes to the wardrobes of our citizens, wholly or partly, by the weary and pestilent way of the sweat-shop.

Ignorance is Bliss.

Dr. A. S. Daniel, for nineteen years orker among the poor, has seen hundreds of little ones sick with some con tagious disease, while on the infected beds were scores of little garments in preparation for the stores and homes of America. The "pants" of the tene ments have many times been the pil lows and coverlets of measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. The Rev. Mr. Swaffield of the Bethel Mission, in Boston, tells of finding two little scarlet fever patients bedded on piles of unfinished trousers. The coat of a hundred-dollar dress-sult being made for fashionable Broadway firm, was recently discovered in a tenement, lying on the bed of a festering worker down with smallpox. It is to the comfort of opera-box dinner party that they do not always know the genesis of their adornments.

A well-known member of Sorosis, lately speaking to that club, told of only chance is to show superior smart-visiting a sweatshop home, where the ness in placing it."—Washington Star.

father, bectic and wan with advanced tuberculosis, lay on a rickety bed adjoining the bed of a babe ill with meas les. The child's was a board laid upon two chairs. Spread over the feet of both patients was an expensive cloak of silk lined with squirrel-skin. From a fashionable shop on Broadway the mother had brought the garment to be lined, and was now out for trimmings for the last touches. Here, poisoning this elegant wrap, sumption, the most deadly of all diseases, and measles, the most infecitous of all diseases. Perhaps in that Sorosis audience sat the woman who was wearing that very cloak, a woman who would on entering her own beau tiful home reach out her arms to her own helpless babe, and in that glad embrace send into its little frame the seeds of disease, if not of death.

The manager of one of the best known clothing houses in New York city says. "If people knew under what conditions their clothes are made in the sweatshops, how the workers are forced to throw them about in dirty rooms, on beds and floors, they would not buy them nor wear them."

Are You Safe?

There is a contagious eye-disease (pink-eye) brought on, or fostered, in the sweatshop by absence of light and presence of filth. Are you sure, mad am, that no germ of it has been left in the garments worn by your little ones -left by the little sweatshop fingers that must stop at times to rub sore and sleepy eyes, while sewing for you and me? There is a certain disease of the scalp, foul-smelling and infectious. Little children scaling off this favus are frequently busy at garment-finishing. I hope, fastidious lady, that no unclean germ of it has reached your children by the perilous way of the sweatshop palm and pillow.

Frequently doctors are not called even in dangerous diseases; so contagion is not reported. Cases are concealed, perhaps for lack of money; perhaps for fear that the patient will be taken away to the awful unknown of the hospital. In case of detection. the clannish tenement women, hearing the rumor that some neighbor has been quarantined by the Board of Health, will, with the ever-present "pants" under their arms, flock to the sick-room to condole with the family, keeping up their sewing and sighing around the infectious patient. No calamity must ever stop the bread-earning needles. Settlement workers tell me of a child, dead of diphtheria, that was kept three days in a closed room, while a stream of visitors, some bringing their sewing passed in and out by day and night An epidemic of diphtheria in a wealthy village a hundred miles from New York city was traced by chance to the "knee-pants" purchased from a traveling agent selling the sweatshop goods of New York. Misery scatters widely her seeds. They may take root in hovel or in mansion. Let us no longer shirk responsibility for our epidemics. They are not "the will of God;" they are the will of man.

What Will End It?

Again, there is a class of womer drifted down from that terrible host whose feet take hold on hell," a class that is forced at last into the cheap diadgery of the slop-shops. These poor hulks of womanhood, diseased, dissipated, deprayed-these outcasts of the outenst, seeking bread, crowd into the rowded sewing-dens to sit and sew beside little innocent girls, and spread contagion. We are not yet skilled enough to know what spiritual contagion such creatures scatter on humankind; but we are not too ignorant to know of the physical infections such rotted humanity leaves on all it touches.

What is going to protect our homes, and deliver these little sewing-girls from the body of this death? What, indeed, is going to deliver all the weary and heavy laden from their unjust burdens? What will ever take the despair and danger out of the lives of the tolling millions? Nothing but the rise of men and women, resolute and consecrated-men and women sworn to sweep away this system of greed, this devouring of man by man.

THE RED DAWN. Far down forgotten ages

The link of life entwines-The lores of vanished lines. And as we pause and ponder Before the Future's veil, Lo. Freedom, dawning yonder Makes bright each down and dale!

Then Justice, newly risen, Shall break, with warrior Each tyrant-builded prison, Each slave-encumbered site. The lords of gulle and gold Insult the people's leanness.

The lives they own and hold.

Swift-winged and clothed with fire e red dawn speedeth on The dawn of our desire-Across Fate's rubicon. Its sword-shine fill the sky; And in our hearts a chorus Whose notes shall never die,

Acclaiming Right ascended. Proclaiming Wrong discrowned. His reign of rain ended. His tolling slaves unbound. And these the sword disparted No flag shall e'er unfold-The courtier, callous hearted; The trader, sordid-souled: -Ernest Jones, in London Justice,

-"It is no longer possible for a man to succeed in politics merely by spending money." "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "the chances now are that the opposition will have as much as you can get together. The

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

By a Russian of To-Day.

[One of a series of articles appearing n the "Clarion," London, Eng.]

Rambling about the thoroughfares of a big Russian town you may happen to encounter a group of two or three young gentlemen in military caps, with red bands and cockades, double-breasted, red-chevroned great coats, with metal buttons and cordu-- way - or-I'll-teach-you-manners sort of air about them. You may be reasonably led to conclude from this frivolous demeanor, as well as from the fact that no sabres are seen to complete the attire, that they are mere cadets or junior non-commissioned officers at the outside. But there you will be wide of the mark, for they are no less personages than ecclesiastical seminarists.

The same "bursak," whom you hear expressing copiously the choicest dockyard ribaldry, who thinks nothing of imbibing balf-a-pint of head-splitting brandy at a draught, may be ordained by a bishop this very year, and as-signed to a parish forthwith! I wish to point out to you that I am by no neans indulging in gibes, nor am I speaking with exaggeration.

In order that you may assume the correct standpoint in respect of, and apply the proper criterion to, the following truthful and objective information, you must first of all thoroly assimilate the idea that the Russian Orthodox

Church is a State Institution

and then everything will be made clear to you. That it is part and parcel of the rusty, dilapidated bureaucratic machinery; that it is modefled and governed by the bosses in a fashion uniform with each and every other apparatus thereof. The headquarters of this department is the Holy Synod, the third of the four principal boards previously mentioned, and at the head of it the virulent, the omnipotent Pobledoneszeff still stands, although tong since out of office. The Ober-Procurator in office is a mere sinecure, a dummy.

Every priest is a state official, and what is more, naively regards himself as such. A drastic discipline is maintained among these officials, and a complicated system of rewards and chiefly affecting punishments, pocket, is administered by the higher authorities, thru the medium of the Consistories. These latter chancelleries supervise the affairs of the clergy, allot parishes "according to merits," and fleece the lower clergy outrageously. The amount of pettifoggery, red-tape officialism, usury, and extortion, practised in these institutions, "beats hollow" the sharpest police department going. Every clergyman has a "List of Service" attached to his person, his alter ego, which accompanies him everywhere bruout his career.

The Orthodox Church is divided into the Black and White sections. The Black clergy live in the seclusion of their monastries like "unburied corpses," as one Russian author puts it, gloating over treasures of untold value. The riches hoarded up in the Sebastopol, in two or three of the Moscovian, in the Kiev-Peckerskaja-Lavra defy the greediest imagination. Besides, the bulk of the Patrimonies are the property of the first and second rank monastries (there are four ranks). Being part and parcel of the bu-

reaucratic government, political ends and intrigues are the paramount object of the higher ecclesiastical dig-Whereas in the Central, properly Russia provinces, the clergy are absurdly underpaid, as we shall see presently, and left to shift as best tlfey can for themselves, those appointed to missions abroad and to districts with alien population, as Lithuania, the Baltic provinces, Caucasus, have fat, comfortable glebes, and live with much pomp and display. When Manchuria was "grabbed" by our "Empire builders" the construction of a network of sumptuous churches was at once begun; a bishopric established. with a sent at Pekin (the scheming sharkers!) and a host of missionaries invaded the country.

The Sordid Question. In the Central provinces the salary

of a priest of a first-rate parish amounts to 144 roubles per annum. lodging found; second-rate parish, 108 roubles; third-rate, 72 roubles.

The Parisian soubrette is paid at the rate of about half the standard "llving wage," the sweater assuming her to earn the other half by "private oceupations." The Russian village priest, paid at

the above rate, is understood to make it up by "gifts." He receives them from the parishioners ostensibly for the performance of rites and ceremonials. But these are really side is-We know that the orthodox faith has provided the peasants with from 150 to 170 holidays. On these days the tide of revenues flows high in the treasury through the consumption of vodka. These days are also fixed by the clergyman for special receptions of his flock, and the guests are supposed to bring presents to their shepherd. The host receives them, one by one, with the utmost affability and gives every one a dram or brandy The reception and the gifts stand in a relation to each other-the better the former the more abundant the donations or the presents. Here is a clipping from a back number of the "St. Petersburg Gazette":

Last summer a new deacon was inducted into the village Voskressenskoje, who, as the change was financially disadvantageous to him, was, of course, dependent upon the gifts. He, therefore, had a talk with the members of his congregation convinced them, and fixed the date upon which the costly gifts were to flow into the house. And, indeed, it was for our a most profit-able day, although he had spent in brandy 5 roubles. The guests, however, scratched their heads afterwards, for, carried away by the liberallty of the dencon, many a one had given away almost his last possession, and the following day he had, into the bargain, at his own expense, to get rid of the effects of his booze. Where brandy is being drunk, there is, of course, no lack of quarrelling and of fighting, and for this reason the gifts are by no means a pleasing episode, and their discontinuance would be most desirable.

Unhallowed Cult.

What would you do in that priest's skin? Priest or no priest, one must iive on something. The clergy in the famine-stricken parishes-and of such there is 90 per cent in the Central provinces-drag on a veritably pitiable existence. Their life is vividly described in the "Memories of a Village Priest" (1894), Cotta. To a man that has been brought up in a big town, the dull, monotonous life in a Russian village is upendurable at first, but he rapidly sinks in the quicksands of all-absorbing petty material worry and shifting."

It is not to be wondered at that so ar from tending an example in temperance and other virtues, they all indulge in more or less heavy drink, and, ery often, other yices. Every Rus sian knows the rural simile, "Lewd like a pope." In fact, to such an extent does the degrading habit of drink prevail that the form of the aforementioned Service Register of every clergyman contains a rubric, entitled: what degree is the individual addicted to the consumption of

How does this strike you? It stands to reason that the servant

f the church, thus dragged down from the pedestal of venerableness and sanctity, can inspire but little respect and true devoutness in the souls of his flock. And such is the case with the Russian peasant. He is but too well aware of the fact that he directly maintains the priest. He regards him with almost patronizing familiarity, mingled with lingering superstition awe. When addressing the priest he calls him "little father:" behind his back he scornfully refers to him as pope" or "kutla."

It is further inevitable that the very cult of religion, impregnated, as it is, with the cadaverous routine of form, should eventually merge into mere dull, inadvertent performance of rites. kept in existence by force of habit. A good deal of tommy rot has been scribbled on the subject of the vehement fanaticism of the peasant. Every impulse, every feeling of a brutalized

nature, must needs appear vehement. Dissuade the peasant of the preordained indispensability of the ritualistic routine, and the end of his bigoted plety will be that of his fanatical "loyalty" to the Tsar.

Sectarianism.

That the orthodox peasant has no faith at all is amply proved by the fact that as soon as he is touched by the religious spirit he immediately turns away from the state church and becomes a sectarian. There are the Stundists-an evangelical doctrine of German origin, there are Tolstovinians, Pashkovinians, and followers of minor apostles of modern times; there are Dunkhobors, Molokanes-idealistic evangelists; there are old believers, Mosaics, and a host of petty sects. The persecution these sects suffered until quite recently from the state church was virulent and implacable. In fact, every priest evinced much more seal in the pursuit of tracking sectarians than in teaching the gospel, because his ardour and efficiency were valued by the Consistories accordingly.

Before the convocation of the first Duma certain important indulgences were granted to the Sectarians, with the view of securing their gratitude, and a few days ago full religious liberty for them was declared by the Tsar. These calculations are quite correct.

The Prospects.

As to the Orthodox clergy, they, on the contrary, play into the hands of revolution. Having lost their heads in anger and fear, they quickly lose all remnants of influence by siding with the bureaucracy.

Now that the fetters of implicit faith have been shattered, every day brings startling revelations with it concerning this or that exalted pillar of the Orthodox church, and, one after the other, the halos tumble down from the fat physiognomies into the mud.

Such was the recent ignominous fate of Father Johann, of Cronstadt, who was worshipped more than God, or, more correctly, as God, by the populace; and the revelations about him (of too filthy a nature to be recalled here) caused that worthy to drop into obscurity.

PROTECTING OUR INTERESTS.

When we rend of the precautions taken by the capitalists to protect public interests, we are reminded of the guest in the hotel who saids "Porter, this bedroom is a tremendous height from the street. I do hope you take precantions against fire." To which the porter replied: "Oh, yes. We take every precaution. The proprietor's got the place insured for twice it's worth."

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SOCIALIST TICKET IN TORONTO.

Workingmen's Party Nominates for All Offices Not Monopolized in Advance by Capitalist Property Qualifications.

The Socialist Party of Toronto, Ont., has nominated the following municipal ticket and make an aggressive campaign: For Mayor, James Lindala, Board of Education, James Simpson, W. G. Gribble, F. J. Syrija, Philips Thompson, W. H. Rawbone, Emil Ti-

No nominations were made for the Board of Aldermen, because the party has no members who are legally qualified for these places. The party announces: "The capitalist law-makers have enacted a property qualification law which prevents the wealth producing working class from nominating candidates for these positions. So-cialists make no choice between and refuse to vote for the capitalist candi-

dates for these positions. For the present our party fights only for the offices which the law still leaves open to the working class. this means it will propagate Socialist ideas and, when these offices are taken possession of by the awakened workers, they can be used to force the general democratization of the govern-

The party's municipal platform has been issued in leastet form. We quote

some passages: "The capitalists have always been class conscious. They have always used all the political and other influences which they possess to get and keep power in their own hands and to defeat every move that labor has made for its enfranchisement. More especially have they availed themselves of the power of the government in making and enforcing laws. They control the Parliament, the legislatures, and the municipal councils. They appoint judges, sheriffs, and police magistrates. They maintain soldiers, miltiamen detectives, constables, and jailers. They subsidize a host of intellectual para sites to mislead the people and create a public opinion favorable to capitalism and capitalist government.

"As soon as any serious labor diffi-culty arises all these forces are thrown into the scale against labor. When the people are goaded by intolerable oppression into acts of violence, they are met by superior force wielded in the name of public order and crushed into

"Workingmen should remember that so far as Liberal or Conservative caudidates are concerned, there is no principle involved other than the desire to obtain office for the sake of the spoils. To gain office, the old party candidates are willing to promise everything in sight, from a free ferry service to the Island to a good job in the City Hall. To gain office they will join any lodge, profess any religion, wave any old flag, and pose as the workingman's

"The Socialist candidates, on the other hand, have a principle to fight for. They stand pleased always and everywhere to use their votes and inonce towards improving the condi-

tions of living of the working class the only useful class in society. Their ultimate aim is the abolition of wage slavery, and their motto is 'no com-

"As wage slavery cannot be abolished, however, by any act of the Muni-cipal Council or Board of Education, but can only be ended by the workers of the whole world becoming sufficlently intelligent to overthrow all capitalist governments, the Socialist Party's aim is to help in this work of education, and while endeavoring to reach our final goal, to gain every concession possible for the working class while the capitalist system lasts.

"Education, like politics and ethics, is determined by the forms of industry, and prescribed studies for pupils in public and high schools merely reflect the thought of the capitalist class, whose very existence depends upon a satisfied subject class. This being the case, economic classes in society dictate that a part of the children in the schools shall be trained for lives of idleness, and the great majority to act as doelle laborers. Any system of education that will teach the youth to think is kept from the children of the workers, because an educated working class is a menace to the power of any ruling class. If laborers are to be kept servile they must be kept as workers with the hand, and not with the brain. turn out quantity and not quality to encourage acceptance of facts without authority, and not critical thought has been the method of training the children of the workers. The Socialists stand for freedom of thought, for individual initiative, and for the abolition of class education. To this end it is the object of the Socialist Party. when elected to the Board of Education, to oppose a system of education that fails to recognize the significance of economic conditions and their influence upon the intellectual, social and ethical condition of the pupils in our schools. Free and compulsory secular education that will fit the children of the working class to democratically control and manage all the machinery of production and distribution is the demand of the Socialist Party. Any system of education promoted with a view to perpetuating the present system of capitalist exploitation and ware slavery is a menace to the working class, and as such cannot be supported

"We pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers. both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete eman-

by the elected candidates of the So-

cialist Party.

THOUGHTFUL.

"What will the poor do when they act to heaven?" "Oh, they will be well taken care

of there." answered the fashionable "I myself am working on a sonp-kitchen proposition which I expect to present to the celestiai authorities in due time."-Washington Herald.

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IN THE COURT ROOM.

By T. Dematrescu.

(Translated from the Roumanian by Wm. Mendelson.) The accused was sitting on a black

painted bench, the color of which re-sembled much his misfortune, his mind wandering. He was a plain workingman, who having lost his job, threw himself into

that most horrible of human vices, drinking. One night reduced by hunger to the ferocity of a beast, he killed a student in order to steal his money. He was caught and brought before the bar of

Justice. The eyes of the accused were constantly fixed on the picture of Christ painted upon a wooden cross. Surely, the holy one would have pardoned him, he thought, but the eyes of the twelve jurors have already condemned

The lawyer tried to explain the cause of the crime; misery dulls the conscience of men, and, in a nervous moment, one commits acts for which he cannot be held responsible. Then the lawyer pleaded for his acquittal.

At the world misery, the twelve men of the jury smiled, a smile devoid of feeling, as if this word has no place in human language; they thought it strange and without meaning. And in truth they were unable to

understand what misery is, these men who are always blessed with a good Is it in their power to feel the horrible torture of hunger, these gentlemen that carry their well fed stomachs in

front of them with a stupidity bred of self-content? After half an hour the verdict was

read: "Prison labor for life".

The accused, petrified, stupefied, made no motion. He stood still and looked long at the picture of Christ. as if from him he awaited his var-

W. F. OF M. REPUDIATES I. W. W. CONVENTION.

The referendum vote of the Western Federation of Miners has been counted, relative to the legality of the acts the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World held at Chicago from Sept. 17 until Oct. 4. The referendum vote is overwhelmingly in favor of holding the acts of the convention illegal. Many of the local unions went on record protesting against any per capita tax being paid, until the acts of the I. W. W. convention are taken up and discussed in the next annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners. The editor of the "Miners" Magazine" took the position that the I. W. W. convention had ignored the constitution and trampled under foot, established precedents. The voice of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners has been heard and the position taken by the editor has been sustained .- Miners' Magazine.

"All he does is to draw dividends," says the vice-president of Standard Oll, of John D. Rockefeller, and he might have added, he is the most incorrighle violator of the eight-hour labor day in the world—Charleston News and Courier.

GORKY'S OFFENSE.

A dispatch to the "World" from Rome of December 16, describes the alleged luxurious apartments of Maxim Gorky and the dull witted correspondent tells of the "amazement" of his Italian comrades at the display of affluence. Perhaps if Gorky had walked into Rome and put up at a livery stable and ordered baled bay for his meals it would have accorded with the correspondent's views of what both the working class and its

representatives are entitled to. For us we think that Gorky, whose great genius has earned him the title of "The Literary Lion of Europe," has done more useful work in his time than all the capitalists, princes and Tsnr's that live to-day and he is entitled to the best that his means will allow. We also believe that the workingclass that do the useful work of the world, are entitled to more than "cab horse standard" of living which includes food and shelter.

If the workingclass and capitalist class both received in proportion to the useful labor performed, the former would have all that the latter enjoys the way of material well being without their vices or the stigma of living off stolen goods. To-day the sight of an honest man winning for himself more than a beggar's fare is such an unusual occurrence under capitalism that it is deemed worth the expense of a cable dispatch. Under socialism it will be the rule and occasion no surprise.

WESTERN FEDERATION FIGHTS ON.

The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners concluded its work, after a session of a little more than two weeks. The members of the board will now continue the work of organizing, and it is safe to predict that at the next convention an increase of 10,000 members will be shown as a result of the energetic work carried on by the federation. The Western Federation of Miners grows and becomes more militant, under the fire of capitalist persecution. The combined power of mine owners' associations, citizens' alliances and blood-stained detective agenies will fall to halt this organization in its onward march to-wards the goal of industrial liberty. Brave men become more determined and more dauntless in the storm of battle.-Miners' Magazine.

AN EASIER WAY.

"We may yet see a professional code of ethics among newspaper men."—The Even-

Hardly. The newspaper is exceedingly important to the existing order, but there are easier ways of keeping it in the traces than by bringing its craftsmen under the operation of a code of conventional ethics. A mort gage on its plant, or, failing that, s hunch through its advertisers, is an effective and quiet means of tying the hands of the fourth estate. If news-paper workers like to consider themselves very free and Bohemian, it's harmless delusion which there's no particular reason for disturbing.-Life.

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BOOKS OPEN FOR COMMITTEES JOHN MOJE, PROPRIETOR LABOR DAY STILL OPEN.

THE ECONOMIC "END MAN." When a sufficient number of farm-

ers; tradesmen, and other trust-ridden contributors to colossal fortunes are represented by a public opinion demanding straightforward answers to its economic questions, we shall have a social order at least intelligible. Utterances like those of Mr. E. H. Harriman before the Kansas City Commer cial Club will be as mercilessly chalenged as is the testimony of an insurance president, or that of the proprietor of a steckyard or a patent medicine to-day. When the president of a trans-continental railroad tells a selfconscious, socially-intelligent middle class that the products of a great industrial community cannot properly be transported because there is too little or terprise in the country to build 2nough cars and freight houses, the mesident of the inadequately equipped railroad system and the heads of the ladly managed car-building industry will be required to account for their ncompetency. Mr. Harriman's suggestion that the case of the railroads be referred to the car-builder should re followed to its ultimate. It would inen be up to some "end man" of the Industrial peerage to confess that the laboring class is the only rival he cars, and that the disorganized members of a partially contented, but equally exploited, fixed-income class are its only dupes. Private misman-agement of railroads and the large fortunes of their managers depend upon the belief of the salaried man, the half-encouraged man, that it is organized labor and not organized capital that stands in the way of a co-ordinated society.—The Times Maga-THE BOURGEOIS FAMILY.

On what foundation is the present family, the bourgeois family, based? On capital, on private gain. In its completely developed form this family exists only among the bourgeoisie. But this state of things finds its complement in the practical absence of the family among the proletarians and in public prostitution. Our bourgeois, not content with having the wives and daughters of their proletarians at their disposal, not to speak of common prostitutes, take the greatest pleasure in seducing each other's wives.-Communist Manifesto.

The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America will meet in Indianapolis, Tuesday, Jan. 15,

PUBLICATIONS.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per

ABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month. S. p. m., at 243 E. Eight-fourth street. Roard of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, S. p. m., at the office, 220 Broadway, R. 708. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway. Telephone: 5976 or 5971 Franklin.

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretary, W. Wolinik, 1 Hutton St.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231 233 East Thirty-eighth street.

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday Dist. I
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II (German) 85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7:30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.;
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VI—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—
1439 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hail, 1851 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-10N), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 80th street.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches is New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elliabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the clubhouse, 206 E. 86th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. Arthur Gonne, 1992 Anthony Ave., Bronz, New York City, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secre

tary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT. Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

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PARTY NEWS.

A new charter has been issued to the State organization of Oklahoma upon thr report that the original charter had been lost!

National Committeeman Schwartz (Pa.) writes, in reference to his motion to have meetings held thruout the county in commemoration of Bloody Sunday, and also to protest on the Moyer-Haywood case:

I see now that it will be too late by the time result will be known, in fact, it will only give the locals a weeks' time to make arrangements. I hope that the locals will act on the suggestion regardless of the r tion so that we may make January 22, 1907, a day of working class protest against capitalist tyranny.

State Secretary Wilkins of New Hampshire reports having been instructed to apply to the National Committee for advice as to whether further action be taken against the election officials whose fraud was disclosed by the recount just had in that

AS TO CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENTS.

National Committeeman Work (Ia.) submits the following:

Of the five constitutional amendments adopted a year ago, the one making it un for the National Committee to necessary for the National Committee to meet, whether or no, has already prevent ed a waste of two or three thousand dol-

lars of the party's money.

The one making it unnecessary for the Executive Committee to meet every three months has already saved the party several hundred dollars.

The one providing for amendments passed by a convention to be submitted to the membership has anchored the principle

of democracy in the party.

The two providing that the Executive mittee and the National Secretary shall be elected by the membership are defecway to remedy the defect is, not to dis-card the principle, but to provide, as cer-tain trades unions do, that only a certain number of those receiving the highest num-ber of nominations shall go on the ballot. This will remove the unnecessary portion of the cumbrousness. It was not con-templated that the new method would be as little cumbersome as the old. Democracy always comes high, but it is worth more than it costs.

As for conflicting authority, that is pretty much of a bogle man. It has existed, however, under the old system. Several mem-bers of the Executive Committee of 1905, seriously considered resigning in a body cause they thought the National Con mittee was usurping their functions. The constitution can define the provinces of the mittees and the National Secretary, so that there will not be conflict. Or, if that cannot be done, some other way must be found instead of electing the Executive Committee and the National Secretary at and hand. The more fact that we have second hand. The more fact that we have been pretty lucky with our second hand elections so far does not count. An Executive Committee and a National Secretary far removed from the membership feel less responsible to the member ship, for the same reason that a United States Senator or a judge of the Supreme Court is less susceptible to popular influ-

How would it do to abolish the National

Let's all send our suggestions to the Committee on Constitution.

The minutes of the recent meeting of the National Executive Committee appear in full in the December issue of the Monthly Official Bulletin, which was shipped from the National Of-

fice, Monday, December 31. By a recent referendum in Ohio, the following were elected members of the National Committee to assume office April 1, 1907: Nicholas Klein, 528 et, Cincinnati; Thos. C. Devine, 1853 Michigan street, Toledo, and E. L. Rodgers, Washington and Louis

streets, Dayton.

By a referendum vote of the locals of Maryland and Washington, D. C., a state convention for the purpos forming a state organization has been called to meet in the city of Baltimore, Monday, December 31, 1906.

The National Executive Committee f the Finnish Socialist organization is in session at National Headquarters. making arrangements for the estab lishment of a National Finnish Trans lator's office. The following comrade: are present: A. Pitkanen, Chicago, Ill.; J. Oravinen, Chicago, Ill.; K. F. Tuhkanee, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. O. Sarell. Superior, Wis.; Yrjo Leso, Clinton, Ind., and Wm. Wilen, who has beer elected, by referendum, to the officer of

National Translator. Comrade A. Litman, formerly of New York, present address 822 W. North avenue, Chicago, Ill., beginning January 2, intends to cover the Middle Western States, acting in the capacity as solicitor for the Jewish daily "For ward." At the same time he desires to render such service to the party as is possible in the way of speaking or or ganizing work for Jewish locals. Arangements for the same can be made by addressing the comrade as above.

nong the nominees for members of the National Executive Committee appears the name of Michael T. Kendy, Seattle, Wash. The name of the town is an error. Comrade Kennedy's lence is Davenport, Iowa.
NATIONAL LECTURERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Or-J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee.

Geo. H. Goebel: Washington, under direction of State Committee.

Massachusetts. BOSTON.

Semi-annual general meeting of the Boston Socialist Club was held Dec. Comrade Levenberg was chair-Organizer's and Secretary's report showed large dues paying mem bership, but reports from branches show lack of activity, with two excep-tions. A resolution seeking to consoli-

date all branches with the exception of the foreign speaking and Dorches ter Clubs, was defeated by a large ma jority. A resolution was adopted that a paid organizer be secured for Boston providing the committee selected could get enough voluntary contributions to pay weekly wage to good man. Committee selected was Comrades Touvim, Roewer, Jr., Zorn, Friedman, and Bar-Those willing to contribute or help in any other manner are request amunicate with M. H. Touvim. 6 Balfour St., Roxbury.

All branch clubs of the Boston Socialist Club are called upon to elect new officers at their next meeting and report names at once to Geo. G. Hall, Secretary of City Central Committee.

Next meeting of City Central Committee will be held in Cupid Hall, 724 Washington St., Tuesday evening, Jan. Officers for the ensuing six months will be elected. All delegates, whether new or old, in order to be seated must present new credentials.

The Dorchester Socialist Club held its weekly meeting at its headquarters, Gibson Hall, corner of Gibson and Adams Sts., Sunday, Dec. 30. The old officers were re-elected. A new office of accountant was also created.

The Central Socialist Club of Haverhill will hold its eighth annual bazaar in Lafayette Hall from Jan. 19 to 28 inclusive, except Sundays. This will be an eight night's fair, one night longer than usual, and will include two Saturdays and two Mondays.

Joseph Spero of Boston, Mass., lectured last Sunday on "Women and Socialism" in Unity Hall, 28 Market St., Lynn, at the regular Sunday public discussion meeting held by Local Lynn, At Unity Hall, Lynn, Sunday, Jan. 6, 8 p. m., the subject will be: "Has the Condition of the Workers Improved During the Past Twenty-five Years"? Local speakers will lead off. On Sunday, Jan. 13, Geo. G. Hall of Dorchester will speak.

Connecticut.

State Committee met Dec. 23. Henry P. Lezotte acted as chairman. ent: E. D. Hull, Naugatuck; Henry P. Lezotte, Waterbury; Alf. W. Smith, Eugene Toomey, Wm. Applegate and Louis Maass, New Haven, Correspondence from the following places read and filed: Bridgeport, Branford, Danbury, Hartford, Naugatuck, Putnam, Torrington, Waterbury, Manchester, and National Office, "Appeal to Reason", Chicago "Daily Socialist", Ella Reeve Bloor, and Geo. R. Kirkpatrick. Treasurer's report showed receipts, from Secretary, \$18.35; bal. on hand, Dec. 9, \$31.22; total, \$99.67; expenses, \$31.90; bal. on hand, \$67.77; liabilities, \$65.90. Secretary was structed to send out pledge blanks for state organizer's fund, same to be reported on or before Jan. 27, \$1,200 be ing needed. The matter of salary for Secretary laid over until next meeting. Next State Committee meeting,

Local Bridgeport will give a smoker at their headquarters, Liberty Hall, 176 Fairfield Ave., on Thursday, Jan. 10. 8 p. m. William Mailly of New York will speak. Members should invite their friends and be present themselves.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. Four new members were admitted

during the week. Quite an activity is being shown by the ward clubs. The 19th, 26th and 33d are to co-operate in holding propaganda meetings at Kensington and B streets, beginning Jan. 13. The 11th and 12th Ward Club has opened permanent rooms at 460 N. Fourte street It is also to give a ball on the evening of Feb. 22. The 40th Ward Club

being an official party in that ward. Wesley R. Cassile, Socialist Party candidate for Receiver of Taxes, will lecture at 460 N. Fourth street, Sun day, Jan. 6, 2 p. m. Subject: Downfall of Capitalism".

has taken steps to enter the primaries,

Dr. G. Metzler will lecture at Logan Hall, 1805 Arch street, Sunday, Jan. 6. 8 p. m. Subject: "Principles and Tactics of Socialism". While Dr. Metzler has not been affiliated with the party, since he is exceptionally well posted his lecture should not be missed.

J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes will lecture in the House, Darby, on Sunday, Jan. 6, 8 Subject: "The Problem of

Comrade Cassile will lecture at Fleming Hall, Main and Seymour streets, Germantown, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10. subject: "The Downfall of Capitalism".

Lucien Sanial delivered two invaluable lectures at the Labor Lyceum and Logan Hall. While he dealt with statistics, in the main, he made it so attractive that about one hundred sets of his Socialist Posters were sold. Comrade Sanial attended the Study Class, which meets at Logan Hall. Sunday afternoons. Upon hearing Comrade Sykes' elucidation of surplus Upon hearing value, he declared Sykes to be a "perfect master" of Marx. This is a hini to the wise to attend the Study Class under the direction of Comrade Sykes Owing to the fact that Local Philadelphia meets Sunday afternoon in Logan Hall, the Class will meet instead this Saturday evening.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference is busy again. It is sending committees to visit the district councils preparatory to sending seaflets to the rank and file of the unions and circular appeals

to the union meetings.

Special stamps are being issued, the proceeds of which, by a provision in the state constitution, will go to defray the expenses of delegates to the next

Ten thousand copies of a leaflet entitled "Do We Miss Cassatt?" will be ready for free distribution on Saturday at headquarters. This is particularly timely. The leaflet also contains n'reproduction of a cartoon in the New York "Journal", showing the inequality in the division of wealth in the

Confrade Wait reports receiving for the Free Speech Fund 75 cents, collected in the Labor Lyceum bar, and 65 cents by List 371; total, \$1.40. ALLEGHENY.

The general membership meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 6, 2:30 p. m., at 526 Federal St., Allegheny.,

The County Entertainment Committee has arranged to give a "Box Social and Entertainment" on the fourth Friday of each month, the Arst to be held Jan. 25, 8 p. m. Tickets, ten cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the local.

Certificates of nomination are being mailed to the branch secretaries in the boros and townships, who should ascertain what offices are to be voted for in their boros and townships and at the next meeting of their branch take up the matter of making nominations Nominations should be made wherever possible in order to give the Socialist voters a chance to express themselves on election day. Do this at once

Don't put it off. The work of Geo. R. Kirkpatrick of Ohio done in this county last week seems to have given entire satisfaction.

Nominations for school directors and other officers were made in Pittsburg last week. About twenty-two wards will have candidates up.

The efforts to have all the party members keep their dues paid up to date seems to be materializing from the reports we have at hand.

Branches are reminded that the special dues stamps should be remitted for on or before Jan. 3.

Receipts on Free Speech Fund since last report are: 7th and 8th Ward Branch, \$7.90; Local Beaver County. \$2.50; previously acknowledged, \$44.80; total, \$55,20.

The Socialist Party of Erie has begun a vigorous municipal campaign with Gust. Holmquist and Christ. Sauers, candidates for Mayor and City Assessor, respectively. Candidates for councils and school boards have been nominated in the various wards. The Finnish Socialists have organized a club of some twenty members and meet every Sunday aftergoon at Hower's Hall. Fourth and Cascade Sts. Local Erie has engaged the large hall in the Labor Temple, 723 State St., second floor, for every Thursday evening. Program of meetings is as follows: Jan. 10, "City Politics and Private Interests". F. W. H.: Jan. 17. "The Makers and Masters of Wealth", George R. Kirkpatrick; Jan. 24, "Commemoration of Bloody Sunday"; Jan. 31, protest meeting, the Moyer-Haywood outrage

New Jorsey.

Elizabeth Guriey Fiynn will lec ture at the Socialist Party headquarters, 230 Washington St., Newark, Monday, Jan. 7, 8 p. m. Subject: "Jungle Law". Admission free.

Wisconsin.

The state organization has been able since Election Day to pay off nearly \$1,000 of its campaign debt by means of receipts from the Day's Wage Fund

and from other sources. The Social Democratic Publishing Company is about to buy a new cylinder press and other machinery to the value of \$3,000, taking larger quarters for the accommodation of its plant.

Here and There.

The "Socialist" has moved from Caldwell, Idaho, to Seattle, Wash., 1ts first home. Hereafter it will be published by the Trustee Printing Company, with Hermon F. Titus continuing as editor, Vincent Harper a special editor, Edwin B. Ault, managing editor, Alfred Wagenknecht, business manager. It is proposed that the "Soclalist" cover the field of Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Recently Local Washington, D. C., discussed the negro question. Comrade Nesbit giving the address. Prof. Coman argued for the purity of the Angle-Saxon blood, meaning the Caucasian. Comrades Skinner, Mahoney, Swerdfiger and Adams participated in he discussion.

New York State.

The nominations for Auditing Coumittee to audit the books of the State Committee are: By Local Kings, W. A. Schmidt; by Local New York, L. Rice, Alex. Fraser, S. Goldbarth. The nominations will be submitted, to a referendum vote of the locals in Greater New York. The following nominations have

been received for National Committee men: Morris Hillquit, New York: Gustave Strebel, Syracuse; Joel Moses, Rochester: Hugh O. Pentecost, Nev York; John C. Chase, New York; John Spargo, Yonkers; A. L. Byron Curtis, Rome; Chas. Vander Porten, Brooklyn Algernon Lee, New York; Fred Paulitsch, New York; T. J Lewis, New York; J. C. Frost, New York; C. L. Swain, Rochester; Phillip Jackson. Rochester: Ben Hanforl, Brooklyn; William A. Arland, Corring: F. W Delany, Buffalo; H. M. Merrill, Schenectady: Sol Fieldman, New York: E. M. Martin, New York; Cyrus Richmond, Troy; William Wollnik, Troy; D. F. O'Dwyer, Watervuet; E. R. Esler, Olean; H. L. Slobodin, New York: G. R. Kirkpatrick, New York. The minees have until Jan. 5 to accept or decline nominations. Names of those accepting will be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership to the state immediately after Jan. 5.

Locals are requested to send in quar terly reports for quarter ending Dec. 31 to the State Secretary. All locals should vote on the referendum for National Executive Committee and send in reports promptly to the State Secre-

State Organizer John C. Chase will start out on an extended organizing tour of the state within a few days, beginning work in the Rudson river

places where a prolonged stay is necessary to place the locals in good shape.

New York City. W. B. Klillngbeck of New Jersey will lecture at, the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., Sunday, Jan. 6, 8 p. m. Subject: "Harl fimes, Their

Cause and Cure". Murray Schloss will lecture for the Liberal Art Society, Terrace Lyceum, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, Jan. 4, 8 p. m. Subject: "The Place of the University in American Life".

André Tridon, a well known French journalist and critic, will lecture at the New York Socialist Literary Society, 237 E. Broadway, Sunday, Jan. 6, 8 p. m. Subject: "The Curse of Patriotism". Comrade Fridon has just arrived from France and is prominent in the French Socialist novement.

J. G. Dobsevage will lecture for the 26th A. D. at 1533 Madison Ave, (near One Hundred and Fourth St)., Sunday, Jan. 6, 8 p. m. Subject: "Why I Am a Socialist".

The 6th A. D. will hold its regular meeting on Friday, Jan. 4, 8 p. m., at the club, 255 E. Fourth St. Members are requested to attend.

The Rand School Debating Club will hold its meeting Sunday, Jan. 6, at 3:30 p. m. instead of 5 p. m., as usual. The newly organized 19th A. D. will hold its first meeting on Friday, Jan. m., at Harlem Socialist

250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth

The "City Record", containing the listsof enrolled voters for 1906, is now ready and districts desiring more than two copies for their own use are requested to so inform the Organizer; otherwise only two copies will be re served for every district. The canvassers' cards are also ready for distribution and the secretaries of the subdivisions are requested to call at the Organizer's office and receive the quantity ordered. The circular letters to the enrolled Socialist voters will be ready this week, when districts may obtain from the Organizer the necessary amount needed for each Assem-

bly District. To make the Moyer-Haywood demonstration on Sunday, Jan. 20, in Grand Central Palace a great succesa large quantity of throwaway cards advertising the meeting were printed. While Franklin H. Wentworth and John M. O'Neill, editor of the "Miners Magazine", have already promised to be speakers, it is proposed also to ge Comrade E. V. Debs and other prominent speakers for similar demonstrations in New York City. The comrades should endeavor to make this demonstration a huge success, so that larger meetings may be erranged. The cards advertising the meeting will be distributed at the Moyer-Haywood Conference on Saturday evening, and can also be had at the Organizer's office any time during the cay or even

GENERAL PARTY MEETING.

A general party meeting of the mem ers of Local New York to discuss the "Daily Call" and devise ways and means to revive the agitation in behalf of an English daily Socialist newspa per, will take place on Sunday, Jan. 6. 2:30 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth St. This meeting was authorized by the General Committee as provided in the by-laws and circular letters requesting the comrades to attend were sent to every subdivision of the local, and it is noped that as many comrades as possible will attend and participate in the discussion. The meeting will be called to order at 2.30 p. m. sharp, and every member is re quested to be there on time, so as no to delay the discussion on this import ant question. Membership cards wil be required to gain admission.

BROOKLYN. E. P. Robinson, M. D., will lecture at 315 Washington St., Sunday, Jan. 6 p. m. Subject: "Some Quasi-Scien-

tific Objections to Sociansm". Warren Atkinson will lecture a Day's Hall, Fifty-fourth St. and Third Ave., Sunday Jan. 6, 8 p. m. Subject alist Party ony Principl that the Capitalist Parties Canno

Owen Lovelov, Secretary of the Child Labor Federation, will lecture a Hart's Hall, Gates Ave. and Broad way, Sunday, Jan. 6, Sp. m. Subject. "Child Labor and Industrial Conditions".

The third annual masquerade ball of the party branches of the 22d A. D., Brooklyn, will be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, 1907, at Breitkopf's Congress Hall, corner Atlantic avenue and Vermont street, East New York. The proceeds of this affair, as of all previous ones, are to be used to bring new recruits into the ranks of the party, and the committee in charge of the arrangements are industriously engaged in making the necessary preparation to insure a sociable and enjoy able time to all who may attend. A most cordial invitation is therefore extended to all comrades to venture out to East New York and Join in the fun

QUEENS COUNTY.

At the last meeting of the Queens County Committee, Frank Schueff act ed as chairman and John A. Burgher secretary pro tem. Branch Evergreen was represented by Adolf Lehman and Aug. Lerch; Branch Wyckoff Heights by Wm. Hennessy; Branch Glendal by Aug. Uhl. It was decided to hold the boro meeting of Queens in Kreucher's Hall, corner Myrtle and Cypres-Aves., Evergreen, Sunday, Jan. 13, 2:30 p. m. Impertant business will be transacted at this boro meeting, including the revising and rewriting of the constitution and by-laws of Local Queens. the sending out of Socialist speakers to labor unions and fraternal organi zations in Opeens County, the contracting for space in local papers for Socialist articles, the distribution of cities. Several days will be spent in Socialist leaflets to all registered

voters in Queens County and other measures for the advancement of Socialist education. Party members in Queens are urged to attend the boro meeting.

REPORT OF HARLEM AGIT. DISTR. CAMPAIGN.

Organizer J. C. Frost of the Harlem Agitation District, Socialist Party, has submitted the following report of the recent campaign:

"The campaign which closed on November 5 was the most strenuous and successful in which the Harlem Agitation District has engaged. The camtest meetings against the Moyer and Haywood outrage and continued for five months. "The total receipts amounted to

\$440.22 made up of the following items: Socialist literature, \$160.96; collections, \$10.84; donations, 23d A. D., \$12; 17-19th A. D., \$8; Thos. Moder. 50c.; Robert Raphael, \$2; Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, No. 23, \$5; Kranken Kasse, Hellgate No. 158, \$25; Mt. Mcrris Kranken Kasse, No. 91, \$10; total donations, \$62.50; entertainments, Bluff Grove, \$30.05: Cosmopolitan Park, \$190:90; Harlem Arcade, \$63.67; total, \$194.62; sundries, tickets and advertisements \$5.30; total receipts, \$440.22.

"Over 2,500 pieces of literature were distributed free or sold. Pieces sold amounted to 3,500. Pieces given away include 500 "Wilshire Magazine", 2.000 Workers, and 20,000 leaflets. The agitation meetings numbered over eighty. The attendance at these meetings was fully equal to that of past campaigns, while the ratification meetings surpassed all previous records and in every point were successful. This success was largely owing to the use of an attractive grand stand, the services of the Socialist Band, and the able speakers.

"The present condition of the district is better than at any previous period. All the campaign debts of the district are paid, and there is a surplus in the treasury as a stimulus to future effort. the district is providing a prize banner be given to the sub-division showing the greatest increase in membership. The campaign has succeeded, in increasing the Socialist vote of the district in suite of the candidacy of a sham savior of society, and, on whole, the comrades are justified in congratulating themselves on its re-

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. The following shows the circulation

of The Worker for the last two weeks Dec. 22. Dec. 20. Subs. 9.783 9,517 Denlers 1,801 1.816 Bundles, etc. 2.916 3,637

14,500 15,000 One thousand four hundred subscriptions have expired within the last two weeks. At this rate 'the Worker, which, according to the consensus of opinion of our readers, is the ablest and best Socialist paper in the country, must cease. ager is glued to his desk attending to the vast routine work of the "Volkszeitung", "Vorwärts", Socialist Litera fure Company and The Worker. He can only urge the comrades to hustle for subscribers. It is up to the organization of this state to make every effort to increase the subscription list of their organ. Some of the other states are doing excellent work for us.

The comrades of Have hill, Mass. hav recently adopted the idea of having The Worker sold by news boys and dealers. The first week the ciub ordered 50; second week, 100; and the order was increased to 200 the fourth week At present four news hoys and six dealers are handling them. One boy sells 40 each week, another 20 and other boys and dealers are doing well. Frank B. Mitchell, who sells 40, first took a few samples around to some houses in his ward and to one large shoe factory and secured orders to leave it each week. Other Socialist organizations should build up a large sale for The Worker, as many will buy it each week or occasionally, who will not subscribe for a year.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PRESS. The Belgian Socialist daily press-

four papers has a daily sale of about 120,000, which, as Vandervelde points out, is not bad for a land of 6,000,000 inhabitants, where about 20 per cent can neither read nor write. The party press suffers, however, more than any thing else from the fact that it has to compete with papers which are heavi's subsidized by financiers to puff worth less schemes. Our papers naturally are not allowed to earn money in this corrupt manner, and that is just the glore of our press, but financially, naturally they suffer. When it is said that we have no need to go on struggling to maintain a "so-called" Socialist press, that we should use the bourgeois press that we by that means get, at far less expense, a far better field for expounding our views, it seems to me that we need only point out facts like these tamply refute such pleas. Mr. Bernard Shaw tried to justify writing an attack on the German party in notoriously one of the most corrupt of the Berlin bourgeois papers, by the remark that the German Socialist press is in no way different from the bourgeois press. This remark shows, if we are to take it that he was serious, that he is grossly ignorant of all the conditions of the bourgeois press,-London Justice -A metal trades confederation has

been recently formed in England of the men who worked in the metatrades, from iron plate work to silversighths. It begins its career with a membership of nearly 300,000.

WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Morris Hillquit, the American Delegate, Reports to the National Committee-The International Congress and its Questions.

Dear Comrades:-The last meeting of the International Socialist Enreau, held on Nov. 10, 1966, perfected arrangements for the coming International Congress to be held in Stuttgart, Germany. The Congress will be opened on Aug. 25, 1997, and will last until Aug. 31, 1907. The Bureau requests the representatives of all affiliated Socialist parties to submit reports on the developments of the Socialist and Labor movements in their respective countries since the day of the late Amsterdam Congress. These reports will be properly compiled, and published in German, French and English. The compilation will be a very important and instructive contribution to the modern history of the International Socialist movement, and will afford a comprehensive view of the present strength and condition of the movement the world over. The reports are to be submitted on or before Feb. 15. 1907, and I expect to draft the report of the Socialist Party, and to submit it to the National Executive Committee for approval before the date men-

Mode of Voting Changed. The conditions of admission of de'e

cates to the International Congress remain unchanged, but a radical innovation is to be introduced in the mode of voting at the Congress. Heretofore when a vote was taken by nationalities the Socialist parties of each nationality had two votes regardless of the strength and standing of such par-The Stuttgart Congress will for the first time make un effort to introduce the principle of proportional representation. The Socialist and labor organizations of each nationality will collectively dispose of a number of votes ranging from two to twenty, according to the importance of the nationality, the number of dues paying members of the Socialist parties, the strength of the trade union and pentive movements and the political strength of the Socialist parties with-in the country. Where the Socialist movement of any country will be represented by two or more parties, the rotes will be apportioned among such parties he proportion to their respec-tive importance. The toting list will be adjusted by the International Bu-

The order of business of the Interna-

tional Congress will be as follows:

 Submission of the various resolutions depted by the International Bureau. 2. By-laws of the Bureau and of the In-

irliamentary Commission 3. Militarism and Prevention of International Conflicts.

4. The Relations of Political Parties and Trade Unions.

5. Colonial Question.
6. Emigration and Immigration. The affiliated parties may submit motions or resolutions on the various

subjects to be discussed, as well as resolutions on additional topics, but all such proposed resolutions must be in the hands of the International Secre tary on or before April 1, 1907.

m portant Questions.

It will be seen at a giance that as far as our party is concerned, at least two of the subjects to be discussed by the International Congress are of vital importance: The relation of political parties and trade unions and the subect of emigration and munigration.

With perhaps the sole exception of England, the trade unions play a more important part in the general labor movement in the United States than in any other country of the world. The American Socialists are therefore in a better position to study the nature, tendencies and influence of the trade union movement than their comrades abroad, and, on the other hand, it is no exaggeration to say that the progress of the Socialist movement here very largely depends upon the correct solution of the question of our relations to the trade union movement and upon the establishment of a sane and rational policy of dealing with the two or three million of American workingmen organized in trade unions.

Our delegates will be expected to contribute substantial information and to submit definite propositions on that subject, and I would suggest that the National Executive Committee take immediate steps to draft proper resolutions on the subject to be submitted to the National Committee for approval. and on such approval, to be sent to the Secretary of the International Bureau.

Trade Union Resolution. In connection with this I berewith

ubmit the trade union resolution donted by the London Congress in 1896, which is the last utterance of the International Congress on the subject (I translate from the official German The trade union movement of the work

ngmen is indispensable in order to resist the superior power of capital and thus to improve their present conditions. Without trade unions no living wages and no shortened hours of labor. But the eco-nomic struggles only palliate exploitation they do not remove it. The exploitation of the working class can only be terminated if society itself will take possession of the tools of production, including the land and means of transportation. This presupposes a system of legislative measures, and in order to carry out such measures com-pletely, the working class must become the deciding political power. But it becomes such political power only in a measure, as it is organized. The trade unions make the working class a political power at ready for the reason that they organize it

The organization of the working class is incomplete and inadequate if it is only political. But the economic struggle requires also the political activity of the working class. What the workingmen conquer in

To the National Committee of the So the free struggle agoinst the exploiter, they cialist Party. political power in order to secure it. other cases legislative conquests make trada conflicts necessary.

In connection with similar resolutions of the Brussels and Zurich Congresses; this Congress, therefore, declares the organization of the workingmen in trade unions as an urgent requirement in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class, and considers it to be the duty of all working-men who endeavor to free labor from the yoke of capitalism, to join the union in

The trade unions in order to be efficalous, should organize into national and all divisions of forces into rival organ-izations should be discouraged.

their respective trades.

Differences of political views should not be a reason for division in the field of conotale struggle, but on the other hand, the very nature of the proletarian class struggle makes it the duty of labor organizations to educate their members to be Soctal Democrats.

Labor Immigration. The attitude of the Socialist Party owards labor immigration is also one

of the most important to the Socialists of this country. The subject was dismissed at the last International 80cialist Congress held at Amsterdam, and two resolutions were submitted on the subject: One drafted by the committee elected for the purpose, and the other offered by several individual delegates from Holland, Australia and the United States. In the ensuing discussion each of the proposed resolutions found some support and encountered some opposition, and finally upon the suggestion of Keir Hardle, both drafts were withdrawn in order to afford the Socialist parties an opportunity to make a more thoro study of the subject.

Our party as such has never pronounced itself on the question. Our delegates at the Amsterdam Congress were left to fellow their individual judgment, and when the two resolutions came up for discussion they found our delegates divided. The mendment was signed by Comrades Lee. Schlueter and Hillquit, but-was opposed by the other members of the American delegation. The committee resolution and the

proposed amendments (translated from the original French version) are as follows: The Congress declares that the working

man em grant is the victim of the capitalist regime, which often forces him into ex patriation in order to secure a bare exist-That the immigrated workingmen fre

mently have in view to supplant strikers which sometimes result in sangulaary eo flicts between workingmen of different na-

The Congress condemns all legislative measures, having for their object to preemigration.

It declares it to be absolutely no inaugurate an agitation tending to en lighten the emigrants artifically attracted by capitalist promoters, and to counteract the false information.

It is convinced that under the influence of Socialist propaganda and working class organization, the immigrants will after some time range themselves with the or-

adoption, and will demand a fair wage.

The Congress declares, among others that
it is desirable that the Socialist representatives in Parliaments demand that ruments should be a strict and efficacious upervision combat the numerous abuses to which the immigration gives rise, and that they should adopt legislative measures which would enable workingmen immigrants to acquire as soon as possible full civil and political rights in the new coun try, and that they should resume their former rights as soon as they return to their native country, or that the different conn-

reciprocal treaties The Congress enjoins upon the Socialist arties and trade organizations to make larger efforts than heretofore to extend among the immigrated workingme propaganda of labor organization and la-

tries assure to immigrants the same rights

ternational solidarity. Proposed Amendment

The proposed amendment is as follows:

The Congress, recognizing the dangers to he working class which artse from the immigration of foreign workers for the reason that these may bring about a lowering of wages, a ready supply of strike-breakers, and sometimes bloody conflicts. Declares, that under the influence of agi-

and trade unions, the immigrant working men will after a time join the organization of native workingmen and demand the same rate of wages as the latter.

The Congress, therefore, denounces all laws which tend to exclude foreign work-

tation on the part of Socialist organizations

guen who have been forced to emigrate through oppressive conditions in their respective countries. The Congress, considering furthermore that workers of backward races (such as Asiatic and African coolies) are frequently

imported by capitalists in order to keep down native labor by means of cheap competition, and that such imported workingnen, who very readily submit to exploitation, frequently live in a condition of thinly disguised sinvery, the Social Democracy, Declares, that it will combat with all cans at its command, the application of

this _ethod to destroy labor organizations and lower the standard of living of the working class, whereby the progress and the ultimate realization of Socialism would be retarded. It will be noticed that the Issue

raised between the original resolution and the proposed amendment is one of our attitudes towards purposely and artificially imported labor. The international character of the Socialist movement implies, as a matter of course, that the Scelalists of all countries treat bons fide workingmen immigrants with the same solldarity and brotherhood as the native workingmen, and advocate the wide opening of the trade union doors to such immigrants.

Continued on page &

Scores Those "Patriotic" Frenchmen Who Would Give Sentimental Phrases to the Russian People and Hard Cash to the Russian Tsar.

Some months ago Maxim Gorky ally, new millions which the sweat of wrote and published in France a pow-erful sketch entitled "La Belle France", in which the glorious revolutionary traditions of the French people were put in contrast with the present of financial and official France in giving aid by means of loans to the Tsar's government in its efforts to strangle the aspirations of the Russian people for liberty and progress This sketch provoked furious attacks from the "patriotic" fournalists, including even some Radicals and some who pretend to a certain sort of "in-

Socialism. In a recent

translating his two letters. The first is directed to Professor Aulard, a well known historian. It is

number of the Socialist daily "L'Hu-

manite" Gorky replies to certain of

these attacks and we take pleasure in

"Dear Master:-In the midst of the flood of insults, the fruits of a senseless rage, in the dirt and commonplace gossip with which the French press has replied to what I have written concerning the last dishonorable trans action of French fluance and the French government, I have seen your worthy name, dear Professor, with astonishment and sadness

"Your book on the epic struggle of the French people against tyranny is read by the Russian projectariat, which learns from it how to sacrifice itself and to die for the freedom which is as essary to it as the air to breathe My regard for the great historian is deep that I cannot let your article pass unanswered. I cannot, for it is not a question what others think of me, but of what I myself feel.

Appparently you have not read the of my article. Nevertheless you acknowledge that I was partly justified in feeling enraged. You ought to express this frankly, dear Profes-

"The question is not essentially, as you say, 'that without the French money the Tsar would not have been able to dissolve the Dums'. No! It is rather that without this accursed. French money the blood of the Russian people could not have been shed in such streams and so brutally. And you may like it or not, but this blood has covered with a shameful stain the countenance of the bourgeoisle and of the French government which has tolerated this Judas loan.

"I assure you that the bourgeois press cannot wash away this stain. It is not clean enough itself to do this.

You are mistaken when you assume that I have cast my reproaches into the face of all France. Do you really think me so simple? I know that the people is never responsible for the poli-tics of the ruling classes and the government of their faithful lackeys. I am well acquainted with the French people, which has scattered the seeds of freedom far and wide in Europe and I know that that same people would never consciously do anything opposed to freedom. But as always the people has been betrayed and dishonored thru those who rule its life, and whoever they may be-Germans Englishmen, Frenchmen, kings, bankers commercial fournalists-my curses

"I spoke to the France of the bank ers and finance, to the ministerial and political France. I have spit in the face of that France which Emile Zola scorned; the modern bourgeois France. whose chivairic feeling is crushed by the fear of the king of Prussia-that William II who has clevated human stupidity to be an object of worship; that France which now lives only to preserve its peace and its money.

But, dear Professor, I believe that France will not escape the fear of ic if it continues to give to that lend of robbers and murderers, the covernment of Russia, the friend, the

Continued from page 5.

ficially stimulating emigration and im-

porting cheap labor from foreign coun-

tries for the express purpose of lower-

ing the standard of indigenous labor

and creating a reserve army of strike-breakers? Do we favor or are we op-

posed to such legislative measures as

hibition of Importation of Contract

Labor? These are questions which

our party can no longer evade, and as

in the case of the trade union ques-

tion, I suggest that the National Ex-

ecutive Committee prepare a resolu-tion on the subject to be submitted to

the International Congress after ap-

proval by our National Committee .-

(Stated) MORRIS HILLQUIT.

"We rode roughshod o ver the

rights of Columbia."-Justice Brewer.

This should lead to a message from the

President asking Congress for author-

ity to dismiss from the Supreme Court

any judge who, in his opinion, is un-

Far down in the Earth lives he, And the Lord put it there for Divine Right Bacr,

made broad crough to cover those members of the Serhte suffering from second child-hood.—Entimore Sun.

The Anti-Child Labor bill ought to be

--- Chicago Socialist.

-Old King Cont lives in a black hole,

fit.-New York Evening Post.

But not for you and me.

Fraternally submitted,

New York, Dec. 24, 1906.

the Chinese Exclusion Law or the Pro

the French proletarint has produced. "The Russian revolution is developing slowly and a step at a time; but it will end with the victory of the people. Following the example of the France of old, we will cut off the head of the monster parasite, of tyranny. But we shall do still more and exert ourselves in this respect not to imitate great France.

"When power shall find itself in the hands of the people, it will remember the bankers of France who stood by the Romanoff family in its fight against freedom, justice, and truth and helped it to uphold its savage might, whose role is recognized by every sensitive man in Europe as antagonistic to civilization. And I am sure that the people of Russia will not repay to the bankers of France the loan which it has already paid with its blood. No, will never recognize this debt."

The other letter is addressed to Messrs. Gérault-Richard, René Viviani, Jules Claretie, and other French jour-

"Gentlemen:--My article on the loan which the French government and the French financiers granted to Nicholas Romanoff in the spring of this year and the consequences of which the bloody executions, the court martials, and all the other horrors, has unloosed waves of eloquence in your ink-bottles, of which I have just heard. I have read your answers and I cannot congratulate you upon them.

"The alliance with the so-called Russian government has already borne its fruits. They are already beginning to treat logic, truth, and the noble French language as the Cossacks treat women in Russia. Oppression is subject to reproach on the ground that it corrupts those who see it from afar and those who are indifferent, as was the case with you.

"I never answer personal attacks. The lower they are, the sooner I forget them. But, gentlemen, you reproach me with ingratitude and so I am

forced to express myself about this.
"You say: 'We have raised our voices to protest against Gorky's imprisonment, and he ---'. Allow me to give you a bit of good advice: If you have by chance, thoughtlessly, or no matter for what reason, given expression to your feelings of humanity don't boast of it. That is not good manners.

"'I have been good to you. Now you must pay me for this with your gratitude.' That is what your words say. But, gentlemen, I feel no gratitude to you. And I am of the opinion that your magnanimity was only a misunderstanding.

"I am not at all the martyr, the sufferer, as you like to describe me. I am simply a man who works with conviction at his modest task and who finds complete satisfaction in this work. If for this I have several times spent some time in prison-well, I just took a rest for a little while there, without any very great discomforts, to say nothing at all of sufferings.

'According to your intellectual conception you would have to wish in your hearts that I might go often to prison and stay there as long as possible. But when you protest against this, it makes me laugh, if you will pardon my frankness.

"For we are enemies, and truly irreconcilable enemies, I know it. The honest writer is always the enemy of the existing society and therefore still more the enemy of Laose who defend and justify ambition for money and power, those foundations of the present social organization.

"You say further: 'We love Gorky and he — Gentlemen, I tell you quite candidly: Your bourgeois love is for me, the Socialist, - grave insult!

"I trust that these lines will make our reciprocal relations clear and unmistakable forever."

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU. THE ARMY OF MAN.

We pace behind the creaking plough, And herd the sheep upon the hill, Over the craftsman's bench we bow But can we, as Socialists, passively With plane or mallet, file or drill: tolerate the capitalist practise of arti-

> Doing the world's work with our hands. On windy seas we drag the trawi, And hew through primal rocks the road We string the arches, raise the wall.

And guide the cranes that lift the load: We of the brotherhood, who dare The work of all this world to bear

Night comes: we rest not. Hark the scream

That heralds thru the darkened land The rushing whisp of shiping steam That stays or goes at our comm oh, hear the vessels with affright Creep hooting through the mists of night.

Our outposts toll through wind and rain, Amidst fint fields, on rolling downs; Our grims regiments bear the strain Of strife within the sunless towns: And he who labors not survives Saved by the shelter of our lives.

Long has the march been, hard the way. With many conflicts we are worn Still on we press without display. Lovers of delicate living scorn The people's ranks, nor the pride That burns through men with man allied:

With man responding to the call Of Brotherhood in every land, Before whose spirit wrong shall fall, Whose powers with every age expand, Under whose flag at length unfurled Fhail march all nations of the world.

-J. W. F., in London Labor Leader.

- Burglars entered the Standard Off offices in Buffalo the other day. The amount of shelr loss is not reported.— New York L ening Mail.

***** BETWEEN ® OURSELVES

}...... A Happy. New Year to all who are trying to make all the years to come happy for all.

Another year nearer to Socialism.

Carnegie's motto: Let me tax the living as I please while I live and you can tax me as you please when I am

Rail at them as he may, Tillman cannot charge the negroes with sending their children into the factories to work before the white people led the

In reviewing the old year's record don't forget to tabulate the trusts that the Roosevelt administration didn't smash.

Those who claim that Socialism is being reformed have probably not stopped to consider that perhaps it is themselves who are being reformed to Socialism.

The question arises, if there have been so many liars attached to the Roosevelt administration, how many are there left?

When our statesmen shout that the "home must be maintained" they mean, of course, the home of the sweatshop worker as well as the home of the millionnire.

In order to prove that the Socialists would not do anything in mbor's interests if elected to office, the old party politicians take care never to do anything in that direction themselves.

Santa Claus may not believe there are classes in this country, but he was careful to fill the stockings of all the children of the rich people first and fullest.

Advice on how to live cheap is always intended for those who are intended to live cheap.

It must be some comfort to John D. Rockefeller to know that 15,000 people bought five-cent dinners at restaurants in Chicago on Christmas Day, thus escaping from his charge that the American people are too extravagant. . . .

Nobody seems to have thought of referring the question as to who wrote Shakspeare's plays to President Roosevelt as a means of getting it settled at once and for all time.

The Kaiser appears to be trying hard to beat August Bebel out of the honor of being the leading Socialist agitator

New York judges work on an average of 154 days a year, which may explain why the Appellate Division decided the law prohibiting night work for women unconstitutional.

Human relics supposed to date back to 18,000 B. C. have been discovered in Nebraska, and there is hope that the source of some of the arguments against Socialism will be unearthed as a consequence.

President Oler of the American Ice Company says his company is in business for the money that is in it, and yet the company is the only one that gets any money out of it.

Members of congress were afraid to vote to increase their own salaries, but they'll make up for it when it comes to voting the appropriations.

Mrs. Russell Sage says she is being overwhelmed for requests for money, and those who make the requests are probably opposed to Socialism, because they think it would mean "dividing

Incidentally, it may be remarked that talking about war with Japan will excuse larger navy appropriations, which in turn will mean more profits for contractors.

Public discussion of Socialism has passed from the stage where it was dismissed as impossible to its being considered whether it is possible or

George W. Perkins says Alexander J. Cassatt died of a broken heart, Well, it takes death to prove that the ordinary corporation official had a heart.

Laws are made by the capitalists to be broken-by the capitalists.

Philanthropic employers are willing to provide hospitals so long as the employees are willing to provide mate-

The gentleman who is lecturing on the "unwritten law of higher finance" says nothing about the bired law of says nothing accumbridled finance.

Unlike Hicks, there are lots of miners who won't get out of their underground prisons until they vote them-

President Roosevelt managed to carry off enough mud from Panama to get it into his special message on the

David M. Parry expresses confidence in the present industrial situation, but who can express confidence in David

POLITICAL SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

By Jean Jaures.

[From the January "Times Maga- | advance of Socialism that in the minrine". It should be noted that the term "radical-socialists" here used is applied to the semi-socialists and radical democrats in the Clemenceau min-

stry.] The present course of events France gives urgent interest to certala questions: What will Socialism do? How will it develop its political action? What is the result for which it hopes? With the accession of the Clemenceau cabinet, the radical and radical-Socialist Party has come into power. M. Clemenceau is, in fact, the chief of the party, and he has so constituted the government that his ideas must prevail and his will be law.

Moreover, as if to demonstrate that be means to follow the extreme-left folicy, he has called into the ministry two independent Socialists; he has even offered a place to a third. And by independent Socialists in France are meant those Socialists who have given their adherence to the principles of collectivism, tho they have not entered the organization of the party, as it has been constituted and united since the congress of Amsterdam.

The Independent Socialists.

These independent Socialists are separated from the body of organized Socialists merely by questions of tactics. They believe that Socialism ought to furnish to the other parts of democracy not only free and intermittent competition, but, too, permanent and normal collaboration. They are ready to accept, and, in fact, do accept, a portion of the ministerial power, not cause they can thus realize the precise program of Socialism, but because they can thus accomplish reforms demanded by the body of republican democracy.

They have not followed this course for the purpose of denying or decelving-merely in order to obscure some what their collectivist doctrine. Millerand has never refused the famous "program of Saint Mandé"; on the contrary, he has formulated a very highly developed, if moderate, collect which goes far beyond the most daring program of the radical democracy. He has merely veiled his doctrine. M. Briand belonged to organized and united Socialism when he was called to the ministry of public instruction. By accepting that post he placed himself outside the ranks of his party, but he has never repu-Ciated the Socialist tenets-not even the method of the general strike, which he himself had counsered to the proletariat. As minister, however, he occupies himself chiefly with the application of the law for the separation of church and state, of which he was the originator; he does little toward spreading the teachings of Socialism or toward the organization of the working classes.

Similarly, in the ministry of public works, M. Viviani must recall from time to time his socialistic past, and he will declare, with entire good faith, that he remains faithful to it. But. necessarily, his efforts will be concer trated in behalf of the economic and social program common to both radicals and Socialists.

The Proletariat Excluded.

Among the independent Socialists, then, it is not an organized, systematic Socialism that has attained to power. The proletariat as a class, with its great collective force and its revolutionary ideals, does not participate in the functions of government. It remains true, none the less, that M. Clemenceau has strongly accentuated the socialistic combination by his offering and delivering ministerial portfolios to men identified with Socialism, who announce that they are still faithful to its principles.

The interest of the Clemenceau minstry, from the historical standpoint, is increased by the fact that it seems to represent the extreme of republican eds democracy. After the period of socialistic radicalism, democracy. unless it chooses to stand still, or to go backward, must advance in the direction of becinlism. Beyond a government of Socialist radicals and independent Socialists, there can be nothing but a government by Socialism, which thus becomes the master of the state and proceeds methodically to the

transforming of property.

1 may say, then, that Socialism now becomes a question of prime importnnce not merely as to the order of its ideas, but also as to the order of its accomplishments and possibilities The lofty summit, which had been lost to sight on the horizon in a golden and distant haze, now reveals its out lines, nearer, clearer

is it An Illusion?

Yet, may this not be an illusion, the play of perspective merely? Some imes the greater transparency of the rir seems to bring the far-away mountains nearer to us, altho the distance remains the same. May it not be thus at this time, with the aspect of Socialsm? It would be puerlie to depend on mechanical and continued evolution f democracy. Within thirty-five years France has passed from the conserva tive and resigned republic of M. Thier, to the opportunist and enthusiastic republic of Gambetta; then on to the emperate radicalism of M. Leon Bou gois, to the militant radicalism of M Combes; finally, to the socialistic radi calism of M. Clemenceau. Each move ment in the evolution of the republic has had its value and its reason. It has not been a mere succession of per sonal influences. Each of these porrods has bee

marked by the realization of an ideal by works of which the consequences aust extend into the distant future. It is not without significance as to the

stry of M. Tulers, France definitely broke the ties that still bound her to the old monarchies-ties so often renewed after ruptures and tempests. It is not without significance that Gam-betta called into action new democratic forces, that he installed demo cratic peasants in the offices of the mayoralty. The great laws as to secular education prepared generations of free and independent spirits. The separation of church and state will weaken the Catholic church, without vioating it. And that church had bethe conservative classes.

The social laws already passed, the law assuring liberty to the trade unions, that which provides for insurance against accident, as well as the general system of insurance, the law regulating the hours of labor-all these have increased the power of the working class.

Basic Evil Unquestioned.

Despite an this, however, despite the teady evolution, despite the political and social progress of the republic, the form of property has not been directly questioned. Even the social-radical program, altho it disturbs the capitalistic interests, does not raise the property issue as such. The general and progressive tax on incomes, the legal limitation of the working day, the in surance against risks, old age. invalidism, or injury, and the like, have not disturbed the system of property, capialistic or private.

But, when the democracy shall be anable to outline a program without going into Socialism, when the probem of property shall be raised, when coclety shall become so organized that if attains the point of equilibrium, or proceeds to the general appropriation of private capital—then the political arena, hitherto a pleasant height, will become a region of startling precipices.

It would be audacious to assert that we shall be able to continue our progress at a pace so rapid. For some years, the Socialist Party has exercised profound influence on the political life of France. This influence has often been decisive, and wholly disproportionate to its numerical force. It represents scarcely a tenth of the electoral and parliamentary array, yet frequently it has been the arbiter nation's destiny, the guide of the re-

The Real Battle to Come.

But, while the interest of the prole ariat was engaged in all the battles waged by Socialism, the real battle be tween Socialism and property has not yet been fought. The reactionary folly of the church broke up that party of he bourgeoists which was menaced by anti-Semitic and anti-Protestant fan ticism; that same folly divided the forces of social conservation, and it has strengtnened Socialism's power of action.

Yet, will not the organization of re sistance be accomplished when the your shall come for the decisive strife over property? Yes. But, despite all, I believe that the political increase of socialism in France will be rapid, and hat the legal fact of organized and systematic Socialism will soon be realized. Naturally, I do not attempt to give an exact date. The speed of the provement forbids precise calculation. I wish to say only that the radicalsocialist problem will not mark the culmination of democratic evolution, but that it will mark one degree toward Socialism.

During the period of radical-social sm, Socialism will perform a dual work toward its future realization. On the one hand, it will work ardently for the realization of the radical-social stic program, and it will show itself as a predominating factor in securing the reforms of this transition period. Thus while procuring for the proleurlat immediate benefits, it will gain restige for all its doctrines On the other hand, it will not cease to point out that even the extremest reforms and those the most benedicent, will not clone suffice for the securing of order and justice in the ranks of society.

To Restrict Socialist Activity. It is worth while to note that the

of competition, of anarchy, has not een replaced by the socialistic property. The adversaries of Socialism would fain multiate its activity. The journal of the modern bourgeoisle, Temps", informs us that we have courgeoiste republic, and that we should devote ourselves to the propafree co-operation in the actual work of reform. Thus the moderate bourceolsie would secure a double advanage against us. It would render the eforms that would really wound it: taxation, the regulation of labor, and the organization of the system of in-These reforms cannot be delayed

vithout the consent of the Socialists At the same time, it is Socialism that would be held for the abortive rewilts.

Likewise, the radical-socialists would be glad to have us aid them in accomblishing the work of reform. They anderstand that without the suppor of the laboring class they must remain powerless against so many conserva tive forces. Yet they would willingly prevent us from looking beyond, or from tracing to its foundation the cap-Italistic system, or from proposing to

formation of property. We shall not allow our work to be mutilated either by the one party or by the other, and when our task is acCASH IN ADVANCE

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complished we shall be able to act on | TWO KINDS OF GENEROSITY. all the people, from top to bottom. The

Radical-socialism has taken up questions that it is not fitted to solve. Thus, when the radical congress of Lille prolaimed by its spokesman, Camille Pelletan, that the radical-socialist party wished to permit the workingmen, by the organization of credits, to become proprietors of their tools, thus preparing the abolition of the wages system, that proclamation was a formula devoid of sense, or it was the ancouncement of collectivism. To-day there are few tools used by isolated and autonomous workers; instead are vast mechanisms served by crews of workmen.

It is evident, then, that the formula of the Lille congress must result in a co-operative property, or in a generalized and systematized co-operation, having for its basis a collective capital furnished by the nation. This is So cialism itself. Either the socialistradicals will remain in the limbo of an uncertain program, and the people will turn from it as from a phantom without life, or the phantom will be come flesh and give us a firm socialistic doctrine. With minds clear and open to the truth, the evolution cannot stop with the doubtful proposition of the Lille program.

ceed with its double undertaking-the vigorous realization of a minimum program of reforms and the propaga-ion of its ideals—the laboring class itself, grouped in its economic organizations, will continue the two tenden-cies, which in its case are revolutionary idealism and the need of immediate well-being.

tederation and the Socialist Party is superficial and transitory. The trade unions insist on their own autonomy with regard to the mass of the politi cal parties, and it is plain that their actions are, in fact, autonomous. But they cannot develop either in the direction of immediate amelioration or in the direction of the total transformation of society unless their efforts harmonize with the efforts of the Social ists, in an actual co-operation as striking as spontaneous. Therefore, the proletariat must grow in strength, and become daily more capable of forcing the democratic movement beyond the limits of radicalism.

France has not the prodigious capi-

Thus the economic impulse strengthened by the impulse of idealism. The combination of these forces assures to Socialism the victory.

some species of legislation upon child labor at Harrisburg, Pa., this winter. Just what form it will take cannot be stated, but it is certain that the measures proposed by James Roderick. chief of the Bureau of Mining, will be antagonized by the United Mine Work ers, as his suggestions will virtually destroy the intent and purpose for

which the present laws were enacted.
The present laws cover the different conditions that exist between the an anthracite region the boy must be four teen years of age before he can work

Now, Mr. Roderick suggests that age uniform all over the state. There are special reasons why these different emonstrated their wisdom.

What is needed, and sadly needed, is a strict and intelligent enforcement of the present laws. It is useless to say that the laws on the child labor ques-tion are enforced. The revelations made by Mr. Scott Nearing of Phila-delphia and his allied workers prove this conclusively.-United Mine Work-

The Chicago "Tribune" has compiled a record of gifts and lequests made during 1906. The total amounts to \$106,388,063, no items less than \$1,000 being included. This only includes such donations and bequests as have been published in the daily papers. Andrew Carnegie, whose wealth is derived principally from Pittsburg industries, heads the list with \$11,004,000. John J. Reckefeller comes second with

CASH

And yet these gentlemen and the others on the list cannot give away the money which flows into their coffers fast enough to relieve their embarassment. The workers who create the wealth are so energetic, so devoted, so self-sacrificing that they keep heaping up the millions without ceasing and are satisfied to get just enough to eat and wear and are thankful to their masters for the opportunity to work and live.

The capitalists can afford to be generous with what they get so easily, as the result of owning and controlling industry. But the workers are more generous still for they give what is their own without stint and work hard

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SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Toledo, O., Dec. 21, 1906. To the Stockholders of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company will be held at

Swiss Hall, 410 Monroe street, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1907. olders of stock not able to attend meeting should send in choice of prox-

es before that time. Both secretaries being out of the city, send correspondence to Thos. C. Devine, 1858 Michigan street, Toledo,

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umediate reforms will bring into harmony with us those numberless spirits who, crushed under the burden of present conditions, have not the strength of lift themselves up to the idea of a new health. And as we are the only ones who can offer an ideal to those of the proletariat whose thoughts are rising to argher levels, it is the great revoltulonary idea in Socialism that must supply the unifying force in true retorm.

A Dual Undertaking.

While the Socialist Party will pro-

The conflict between the labor con-

talistic development of the United States, of England, or even of Ger-many. But she is the richest and the most active of the Latin countries. She has such an intensity of individual life that the socialistic spirit, the consciousness of the collective forces, can develop in the working class. At the same time, this working class has sufficient logical strength and revolutionary aptitude to bring facts into relation with principles, to deduce from

principles their consequences.

CHILD LABOR LAWS.

It is quite evident that there will be

thracite and the bituminous fields and have a different age standard. In the in a breaker, and sixteen years of age before he can work in the mines. In the bituminous field a boy can only enter the mines when fourteen years old, provided he works with his father or a guardian.

these wise classifications be set aside and one adopted that will make the

the proletariat an effort for the trans-