The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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NEW YORK MARCH 12, 1905.

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THE CHURCH AND THE MASSES.

Philip Jackson Speaks to Rochester Congregation.

By Invitation of Presbyterian Glergyman, Social Democrat Discusses the Reasons Why the Churches Do Not

In response to an invitation from the pastor, Rev. Paul Moore Strayer, our comrade Philip Jackson of Roches-ter, spoke in the Third Presbyterian Church of that city recently on the subject: The Church and the Masses. He said in part:
"I take it for granted that we are

all in search of truth, whether that truth is to be found in the church or

truth is to be found in the church or out of it. The question this evening is the separation of the church and the masses. Now the question arises: Are the church and the masses separated? "In the city of Rochester there are about one hundred churches, with an aggregate membership of 70,000; the city itself contains about 170,000 popu-lation; assuming that about one-fourth of this population is composed of chilof this population is composed of chi-dren, that leaves about 75,000 of the adult population of this city which is not included in church membership.

Three Reasons Given.

"What is the reason for this condi-tion? It is not for us to assert a reason. We have no right to say that thus and thus are so; we must go and ask these people for their own rea-sons. I have done this, and I find that the reasons given may be generally classified or divided into three classes.

The most common answer given is that they are too tired to go to church on Sunday; that, after a week of toll.

they prefer to stay at home and rest; but this is not an intelligent reason; it is the lazy man's ceason.

"Then there are those who assert that they do not attend church because the church is not a Christian institution—that it is merely a business insti tion—that it is merely a business insti-tution, and religiou a mere profession. They make the objection that the church tells them they must believe something which they do not know to

"Under the third head I find a much smaller class of people—but the num-ber is increasing daily—who give this answer; they say that the church does not take into consideration the progress of evolution; that the church i other words, does not keep up with the times; that it is behind the times; the times; that it is benind the times; that it does not keep up with the in-telligence of the people, and conse-quently it must, like everything that becomes useless in nature, be relegated to the past, and thrown out.

Meglect of Meterial Things.

Thus we have progressed from the first unintelligent reason of the lazy man to the most intelligent of the three. It seems to me that the method of reasoning adopted by theologians is wrong; it is upsidedown. If there is anything the matter, they begin to reason up in the sky; they don't take into consideration the material things of

"If one of you has a broken arm.
w will be set about to repair it? Will how will be set about to repair it? Will he depend entirely upon faith? Of course not; he will first have recourse to splints and bandages, and then to the healing power of nature. Then why not the same in regard to things spiritual? Can a bad man become good and stay good merely by prayers? No, if you want that man to become good and stay good you must begin at the bottom; pay attention to his environments and the material things that af-

"You talk about spreading the seeds of the truth of righteourness; but what would you think of a farmer who scatds over his land and then sat down and waited for a crop to grow the church neglects the very foundaonly one way to secure a perfect bud, and that is from a perfect plant, grown from a proper, healthy soil with suit-able environment. So it is with the soul. (Applause.)

Reasoning the Wrong Way.

The masses to-day are reasoning in the opposite direction from the church and the church is always reasoning from the top downward. There are over 100 different sects or religious each claiming to be right. With th masses to-day things are different. In stead of taking a general proposition and reasoning from that down to par-ticulars, they are taking particulars

and reasoning upward from them.
"Every little bit of work that the human being does contributes to man kind. All the discoveries and inventions that we have to-day have been growing through the ages, and all these contribute to our daily life. Every incident that occurs has some bearing on the material whole; we build up on material facts.

Is This Athelsm?

"Some people say: "That is atheistic. Why so? Has the church any guaran tee that society should always begin to reason in heaven and then come sown to earth? What was God's first command to man? It was "Replenish the earth, subdue it. Subdue the earth. But the governments on this sarth and the churches have made the mistake of subduing man instead of subduing the earth. We have had the subduing the earth. We have had the conquered and the conqueror; and I regret to say that the church has always stood on the side of the conqueror. The true business of the church is to help those who are down, not to build

those who are already up. We cannot ignore the connection of

no man to-day can deny the truth of industrial evolution, and industry in all ages has been the foundation of soclety. Among the ancient Astecs truth was represented by a straight stick. There was no incentive among them to le or steel because everything belonged to everybody. Such a condition as that is possible only under a government where everyone has equal rights and an equal ownership in the fruits of industry by all. But what has been the position of the church in this re-

Churches and Money-Power.

"Before the civil war there were few maires in this country, and conparatively few poor people; those wh were poor were generally lazy. At that time almost every person in the coun-try was a member of some church. I don't believe that, prior to 1850 there were in the entire country as many non-church members as there are to-

day in the city of Rochester.
"When Lincoln wrote to Stanton, saying: "The money power has got control of the government, and I have more fear for my country to-day that at the beginning of the war, he spoke as a true patriot. And the church did same thing as the mo power. We have no state church in this country. Just as in business, we had free competition among the differ-ent denominations; just as the business combinations began to grow big and to throttle competition, the big church began to grow immensely rich, and as the people began to grow poor-er, so the little churches grew poorer and their congregations fell away. They are moving along the lines that dition continues to prevail, within the next twenty-five years more than 75 per cent, of the people of this country will be non-members of any church.

"If the church prefers to remain stationary, as it is to-day, and absolute-ly refuses to move along with the forces of evolution, it will, in the near future, be found in the mu tiquity, along with the star worship ers and other idolaters."

PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

Bjornson's "Beyond Human Power" to be Preduced Next-Lectures and Announcements.

The Progressive Stage Society, an organization for the purpose of produc-ing social dramas of literary merit and progressive tendencies, which num-bers many of the Socialists of New York among its membership, makes the following announcements for the nonth of March:

On Sunday afternoon, Mar, 12, at 3 p. m., at the hall of the League for Political Education, 23 W. Forty-fourth street, Miss Grace Isabel Colbron will lecture on The Modern German Drama and read her translation of Sudermann's one-act, drama, "Fritz-chen." Ten cents admission, Non-members admitted.

Sunday evening, Mar. 19, at 8 p. m., Mrs. Amelia von Ende will sprak on Björnson and His Works. Mr. Edwin Markham, Prof. Robert Erskine Ely and other prominent speakers will ad-dress the audience. All those wishing to attend will kindly send their names to the president so that they may be notified as to the place of this me ing. A full attendance of memb and all those who are interested in the society is desired.

Sunday afternoon, Mar. 26, at 2:30 p. m., the next production of the Progressive Stage Society will take place at the Murray Hill Theater, Lexington avenue, near Forty-second street, when the second part of Björnsterne Björn son's four-act social drama. "Beyond Human Power," will be given. This drama consists of two parts, each part eing a drams complete in itself. The first part, dealing with the religious problem, was produced by Mrs. Pat-rick Campbell. The second part has never before been translated into English nor was it ever produced on any with the struggle between Labor and Capital. In a communication last fall from Rome, Björnson gave the society permission to have the play translated and produced. This drams abtedly one of the greatest rav-

olutionary plays of the age. Limited membership tickets have been issued for this performance at fifty cents each and can be had in any quantity at the office of The Worker or from the President, Julius Hopp street. The price is uniform through out the theater and those coming first will take their choice of seats. Be-sides being a democratic principle, this will tend to insure promptness.

AN OUTGROWN CONSTITUTION.

It is the nature of all written constitu-tions to become outgrown. New times de-mand new considerations. When a conmand new considerations. Fraction at the still; peo attention is once written it stands still; peo stiution is once written it stands still; peo-ple go on growing. Hence, unless a consti-tution is easy of amendment, private inter-est so fastens itself upon it that it falls to meet the new conditions and demands, and hence has to be discarded entirely by po-litical revolution. That this is to be the fate of ours I cannot say; but every indi-cation now points ominously to some such to bulwark their decisions, declare that the constitution is an organic growth. One of the Federai judges has just said that law making by judicial interpretation is the growing necessity of the time. This means that the time is not far off when the constitution will have no meaning except what those in power choose to give it. Already for a century this instrument has been undergoing transformation by this process of judicial interpretation, and it is now over twenty years since Mr. Campbell of New York asked his celebrated question: "What's the conglitiquiton betweep friends?"

FOR FREEDOM IN RUSSIA

American Sacialists Contique Giving Aid.

Russian Social Democratic Society Acknowledges Receipts of \$220 This Week—Bell to Be Held in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Sunday for the Same Good Cause.

Sunday evening, Mar. 12, an enter tainment and ball will be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, for the purpose of raising funds to aid the Socialist move ent in Russia. Good speaking, good music, and a good time generally are assured. The admission charge, cluding hatcheck, will be 15 cents. comrades and sympathizers who find it possible to attend should do so. J. Loopoloff, Secretary, and Dr. S.

Ingerman, Treasurer of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York, acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the Social Democracy of Russia: Previously re ported, \$830.60; W. S. & D. B. F., Br 137. Adams, Mass., \$3; Br. 189, Mas peth, L. I., \$2; Br. 153, Brooklyn, \$5; Br. 134, Toledo, O., \$5; Br. 37, Springfield, Mass., \$5; Br. 150, Stonington Conn., \$5; coll. by members of Br. 150, \$2; Br. 80, Brooklyn, \$2; Br. 84, Meriden, Conn., \$5; Br. 146, Braddock, Pa. den. Conn., \$5; Br. 146, Braddock, Pa., \$5; Br. 92, S. Newark, N. J., \$10; Br. 77. Chicago, \$5; Br. 81, Cambridge, Mass., \$2; Br. 50, Evergreen, L. I., \$5; Br. 52, Hartford, Conn., \$5; Br. 3, Youkers, N. Y., \$5; Br. 202, Los An-geles, Cal., \$2,50; Br. 74, Quincy, Mass., \$1; Br. 185, Milwaukee, \$5; Br. 98, New Bedford, Mass., coll. \$2,52; S. D. Frauen Verviu Br. 12, Stanleton, S. I. Frauen Verein, Br. 12, Stapleton, S. I. \$5; Local Staunton, Ill., Socialist Party, \$5; Local Adams, Mass., \$2; Local Sacramento, Cal., \$26; Local Albu querque, N. M., \$4.75; Local Trenton N. J., Br. 1, \$5; Local Thomaston, Me. \$1; Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, \$1; coll, by Maurice W. Ehler, Chicago, re-mitted The Worker, \$22.15; Dr. Baldwin, Baranac Lake, N. Y., per Dr. P. Levene, \$25; F. Schade, Wilkes Barre, Pa., \$1; W. W. Adams, Ozark Park, Ark., \$2; F. C. Brefe, Moline, II., \$2; Miss ida Vatel, per T. J. Lloyd, \$1.05; T. L. Turner, Lee. Ark., \$5; O. D. Teel, Echo, Ore., \$10; J. Ehman, Cincinnati, \$5; F. A. Williams, Pocatello, Ida., \$1; T. B. Shaw, do., \$1; Chas. E. Kitching, do., 50c.; B. Joynes, Witt, Ill., \$1; S. Madsen, Valley City, N. D., \$1; O. Feinstein, Minneapolis, \$10; total to Mar. 7, \$1,050.67.

Contributions should be sent to J. copoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York.

SOME FIGURES FOR LONG ISLANDERS.

Report of Rallway Company Which Professes to Be Making Little or No Frofit Shows That Seventy-eight Cents Out of Every Dellar Goes to Non-Workers.

President Potter of the Long Island Rallway has published a heart-to-heart talk with the patrons of the road, gently but firmly explaining to them that the recent increase of pas-senger rates was absolutely necessary, as at the old rates the company was

making no profits.

Now comes the financial statement to the company's stockholders, for the eight months ending Jan. 31, 1905. It Gross receipts\$418,100

Expenses	91,900
"Net earnings"	326,2)3
In other words, out of every	dollar

expenses of operation and maintenance, including wages and salaries, fuel, repairs, and all; the other 78 e to the owners in varicents has gone to the owners in vari-ions forms of dividends, interest, rentals, and the like. Such a state-ment would be deemed incredible, if it did not come on the company's own

Under Socialist public ownership eliminating the element of profit to non-workers, the expenses could be doubled to provide for higher wages a larger working force with shorter hours of labor, and improvement of service, and the passenger rates could be cut in two, and yet a sufficient margin would remain for extraordinary repairs and extensions. Under capita ism, which most of the Long Islanders voted to maintain, the people who travel over the road as well as those who do the work are at the company's mercy and must accept its terms.

"PROSPERITY IN COKE REGION."

Under this headline the capitalist papers publish the fact that the wages of 30,000 coke workers in Pennsylvania have been restored to the rate prevailing before the cut of 10 per cent. which was made nearly two cent. which was made nearly two years ago. The workers, we are given to understand, ought to be contented when their wages are reduced and very grateful and happy when the re-duction is restored without any net ad-vance, for that is "prosperity." Mean-while, the coke companies went on paying dividends just the same to their

—If you like Horace Traubel's articles, send \$1 to the Socialist Literature Co., 184 William street, for his new book, "Chants Communal."

FOR REFERENDUM.

Efforts of Milwaukee Se-

sial Democratic ··· Aldermen.

Trying to Introduce Method by Which Aldermen, Could Be Guided by Constituents, as Well as Direct Popular Vote on Franchise Questions-Old-Party Members Oppose It.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25,-The Social Democrats in the City Council are making a fight for the application of the referendum in city government. Of course it is a losing fight, since ther are four Republicans or Democrat all opposed to such progress, to vote each Socialist member: it is losing fight for the present, but next year we appeal to voters again.

Alderman Melms (S. D.) proposed a referendum on the question of estab-lishing a municipal fuel-yard, a meas-ure strongly advocated by the Socialist members. His proposal for endma was referred to a conn sal for refer and unfavorably reported, but Alderman Heath (S. D.) brought it up again by a minority report. On a vote, not one of all the old-party members was willing to allow this submission of the question to the people, just as not one of them was willing to offend the Con Trust by voting for the measure itself.
The nine Social Democrats voted alone.

Alderman Saldal Introduced a ricely tion to ask the Legislature to pass : bill providing that the question of franchises shall henceforth be sub-mitted to popular vote, and this also the old-party majority sent to the

Aldernian Heath presented a meas ure providing that an Alderman of a ward, or twenty per cent, of the vot-ers by petition, may equise a postal-card referendum to be taken in that ward, on any important measure com-ing before the Council, the result to be a guidance to the Aldermen of the be a guidance to the Adermen of the ward in voting on the measure, the ex-penses of such advisory referending to be borne by the city. This went to committee, and the Social Democrats will bring it up later.

IN WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Social Democratic Members Introduc Measures of Vital Importance to the Wage-Working Class. MADISON, Wis., Feb. 20.—The Lieg-

slature has at last settled down to actual work. In the earlier days of the session, the Administration forces set the day after which no more bills could be introduced. The Socialist extended one week. This was denie them. But some weeks later it was found that some of the administration measures were not quite ready for presentation, and when they made a motion to extend the date after which no more bills could be introduced. Th motion was easily carried. There's nothing like having power and using t to one's own advantage. It is fem ed, however, by some of these who are closest to affairs in the Legislature that the Administration has used the "whip hand" just a little too freely, and already there is some talk among the legislators of "kicking over the traces" upon a few of the La Follett neasures. There is no doubt that the cost of them will be passed, but it is safe to say that there will be so mexpected bolting in the "Reform camp before this session is over.

The last measures of the Socialist were introduced during the past week They were labor bills for the most part and dealt with limiting the hour of bakery employees to ten per day, with the filing of reports of accidents n factories and granting the Truant Officer the pow ers of an Assistant Factory Inspecto so as to enable him better to enforce

The most important bill, however ntroduced by the Socialists in the Legislature is that which was pr ed by Comrade Brockhausen last week. It is an Anti-Injunction Bill similar in many ways to that which Congressman Jenkins has introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington. Its provides that any man injunction shall be tried by a jury of his-peers. It also prohibits any judge from issuing an injunction unless he gives a reasonable notice of such me polication for intunction erse party. However, if the court is given proof that violence or damage is being done to property, it may use its discretion and issue an order pro-hibiting a further commission of such acts until the time of the hearing fixed deciding upon the application for the injunctio -Ira Cross in Sorts Democratic Herald

PLUTOCRATIC PATERRALISM.

For a dozen years the United States Set the has really been held in public contempo idiculed by the comic press, and distrisd by all honest men, until the type of man ow in the upper chamber shames the com-onest traditions of that body. A Louis-tina Democrat whines for a sugar bounty o please his seconomic masters and an hio Bepublican whises for a ship subsidy heep faith with the men who helped to up his seat; but where in the Sensies who ould vote a dollar to the wheat grown r loan a penny to carry the mortages on he workers wretched home. And yet the remoury Department deposits millions at ollars in certain private heals to be used y them for leans; the mosey loaned to the same at six per cent. Is leaned to the

THE INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT WORKERS' STRIKE.

Now Is the Time, New York Workingmen of Every Trade, for You to Help These Brother Workers Toward Freedom or Help to Enslave Them.

Some six or eight thousand men-the exact number is not now ascertainable-the operative forces of the Elevated and Subway systems of Manhattan and the Bronx are out on strike.

Don you suppose they have struck for the fun of it? Do you suppose they have quit because they got tired of working and have got rich enough to take a rest?

Well, it isn't so. They have reason enough to be tired of their work, but they haven't got rich enough yet to feel very independent. They have struck because they felt that they had to strike, had to give battle to the Interborough Company-the Rothschild and Rockefeller combine-or else lie down and be abject slaves forever-

What have they demanded?

They have demanded an increase of wages averaging 10 per cent. for all except the motormen. Remember that the wages now paid range from \$7.50 to \$13.50 a week; think what it costs to live desently in New York, what the landlords exact for rent, what the Meat Trust and the Milk Trust exact; remember these things and remember how August Belmont lives and the rest of the gang who own the Elevated and the Subway and do NO useful work; you will conclude that this wage demand is really ridiculously small.

For the motormen they demand a maximum nine-hour day, Just imagine yourself in the motorman's place, compelled to run a train at high speed, with another train close ahead and yet another close behind, bound to lose your job and be blacklisted if you have a collision, bound to get into trouble if you are behind schedule time -it is always the workingman who is held responsible for murder, not the capitalist whom the wage-worker has to obey-imagine yourself in his place, with the consciousness that he carries hundreds of human lives in his keeping, always weighing his own life and the lives of those passengers against the danger of losing his iob and losing the chance to provide for the wife and babies-imagine that sort of a job and say whether you do not think that nine hours a day, with a fifteen-minute wait at the end of each run, would be more than you would care to stand for \$18 or \$20 a week

Well, these men have struck. THE FIGHT IS ON. It is up to YOU. Will you help the men to win a little from the gang of franchise thieves, or will you help the franchise thieves to reduce them to slavery? That is the whole question at this moment.

Will you pay in your nickels to help the thieves or will you endure some inconvenience, ride in a crowded surface car or walk, in order to help these MEN?

Our Democratic city administration has shown how much its pretenses of love for the "common people" are worth. It has done just what a Republican administration would have done and has left undone just what a Republican administration would have left

The Interborough Company has imported hundreds of thugs plug-uglies, utterly desperate and reckless men to serve as strike breakers. Farley's professional scabs-President Eliot of Harvard calls them heroes, and the snobs applaud him-remind us of the "free companies" of the Middle Ages, those bands of soldier-brigands who sold their services to whichever side would pay the most and, when there was no war on to give them employment plundered the people quite impartially.

Along with these professional scabs-for there are not enough of such rascals to fill the bill-they have brought in a lot of inno cent dupes, men who were out of work, thrown out of work by capitalism, honestly looking for honest work in Pittsburg, Chicago, St Louis, and elsewhere, and who have been shipped on here by capi talist employment agencies, without knowing that they were expected to do the dirty work of strike-breaking. A couple of hundred of these men—badly as they need money—quit within twenty-four hours, as soon as they learned how they were being used against their fellow workingmen.

There is another division of the strike-breakers, and far the most despicable of all—the Columbia University men. It is reported that over a hundred of the Columbia students have gone to w the Subway and the Elevated since the strike began. Depend upor it, these fellows are not the poor students who are working their way through college and studying hard. They are the other sort-the sort who shine at sophomore cotillions and junior balls, the sort who "cut" lectures and "work the prof" and wear football coiffures, the sort who disgrace our colleges by their snobbery. These are the sort of fellows who would consider it disgraceful to do any manual work under ordinary circumstances, who would not think of associating with common workingmen on an equal footing but when Capital is at war with Labor, they are ready to enlist even

as manual workers on the side of Capital to reduce Labor to sub-

These various species of strike-breakers are utterly incompetent

as rapid-transit workers. They have proved that amply in the first twenty-four hours. At least two, according to other accounts five—it is impossible to get the exact truth, because the capitalists control the news agencies—have been killed and twenty or thirty have been injured, in a single day, through the incompetence of the men whom the Interborough Company has impudently put on. The following bit of information we do not get from strike

headquarters, but from capitalist headquarters—from the "Evening Post" and the "Times," which are bitterly against the strikers: Immediately when the strike order went into effect, the company set a force of electricians to work removing the safety devices, on both the Elevated and the Subway trains, by which accidents resulting from the carelessness or incompetence of the workmen might be avoided. The Interborough Company does not care a rap for human life. The only thing it cares for is to hold its franchise, break the strike. make abject slaves of its workmen, and keep on piling up profits. And what has our Democratic city administration done? It has

ordered the police out on extra duty by hundreds. But for what? To prevent the company from putting "green" and incompetent men in charge of trains? Not a bit of it. To prevent the company from removing the safety appliances? Not a bit of it. The present Democratic city administration is as willing as ever a Republican administration was to put its police at the service of the franchise corporations, to do their bidding absolutely, to protect and help them and their agents in sacrificing human lives for their profit, and to club strikers if they dare to say that their souls are their own. McClellan, Low, Van Wyck, Strong—McAdoo, Partridge, Devery, Roosevelt,—Jerome, Philbin, Gardiner, Olcott, Fellows—it makes no difference; under different names all the capitalist politicians are equally willing to serve the class that puts up the boodle for them.

And we have municipal ownership of the Subway! Democratic municipal ownership. The kind of municipal ownership that Bryan and Belmont, Cleveland and Crimmins, Hearst and Hill, all endorse. The Democratic idea of numicipal ownership is this: The city PUTS UP THE MONEY AND OWNS THE NAME; the capitalists take the money and own the thing and make profits out of it; and when the capitalists desire the help of police, District Attorney, and courts, it must be given, to protect the "sacred rights of property.

The Social Democratic Party has a different idea of municipal ownership. The sort of municipal ownership that the Social Democratic Party, under its emblem of the Arm and Torch, will stand for in the coming campaign, is real ownership; the city should own its rapid transit system, its lighting system, and other things, it should run them for public service, not for the profit of stockholders or bondholders; it should use the revenue from these enterprisesfirst, to increase the wages and reduce the hours of the men who do work, so as to give employment to more men and give them a chance to live a decent human life; second, to extend and improve the service, build more lines, put on more and better cars, and so forth; and if there is still a surplus, then it should reduce fares proportionately.

Readers, let us remind you, that the Interborough Company, like the Metropolitan, like the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, like the Consolidated Cas Company, out of every dollar that it collects from you puts considerably more than fifty cents into the pockets of its non-producing stockholders and bondholders in the form of dividends, interest, commissions, exorbitant salaries, and so forth. Out of every nickel that you pay, from two and one-half to three cents now goes to the parasites, and by carrying this city for Social-Democracy you may turn that enormous stream of wealth back to our own class.

Think of this between now and next November.

Our final word for this week-it is a pity that the Socialists and socialistically inclined workingmen have not made it possible for us to have a daily in such a crisis as this—but for this week, our final word is this:

1. Do all you can to help the strikers, even if it means a good deal of inconvenience to you. No matter what your trade may be, these strikers' cause is your cause.

2. Do some tall thinking about the Demorepublicratic form of public ownership which you see now in operation—brass buttons and all—and the Socialist form, which you will have a chance to vote for under the Arm and Torch next fall.

A LIFE-SAVING WORK.

Medical Journal Shows That Unionism Reduces Disease and Long Workers' Lives.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The following is a short editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association" for Feb. 25. I think it im-portant to have it reprinted in full in The Worker and to give it as wide a circulation as possible:

A MARKED DECREASE IN TUBERCU-LOSIS MORTALITY.

One of the achievements of the Interna tional Cigar Makers Union that redounds to its credit is the fact that it has reduced the death-rate from pulmonary tubercutosis among its members from 51 per cent. to cent. This reduction has taken plac nce 1888, or two years and eight mouths after the eight-hour law [i. e., unden rule] went into effect, and during the same point the length of lives of the members h been increased from 31 years, 4 months and 20 days to 47 years, 3 months and 12 days. The latest government statistics place the number of cigarmakers who die from pulment figures, however, include both unlo and non-union workers, and as the death rate from pulmonary tubercules of union men is 24 per cent. It follows that the death-rate of non-union workers is ever greater than 62 per cent., or, approximate ly, 16 per cest. The probable reason for this difference in mortality from tubercu losis between union and non-union cigar-makers is to be found in (1) shorter hours.

makers is to be round in (1) morrer nours.
(2) better manitary conditions, (3) better treatment, (4) more independence, (5) better ter education, and (6) better wages. Such excellent achievements as this deserve the approfittion of medical men, and the emulation of laborers in other employment which tend toward impairment of health. ry. The writer could only wish mphasis the fact that these con loss, orbiter at they do from the

nificance to both the union and non New York, Feb. 26.

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK.

Lectures under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organiza-tions, whether by Socialist or non-Socialfore other organizations, are listed below Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m., and admission is free, FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

Liberal Art Society, Terrace Lyceum, 20 E. Broadway. John C. Chase: Does Trade Unionism Help Socialism? Admission, five

cents. SUNDAY, MARCH 12.

Hariem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Run dred and Twenty-fifth street, John C. Chase: The Inevitability of Socialism. Yorkville, 1528 Second avenue, W. J.

Independence Hall, 158 E. Twenty-see enth street. J. C. Frost: The Class Strugsie in New Zealand Metropolis Theater Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue. Meyer London: Labor Legislation in the

Meyer London United States. Verein für Volksbildung, 64 E. Fourth street. Algernon Lee: The Work of Karl

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hun dred and Twenty-fifth street. J. G. Phelps

FRIDAY, MARCH 10

Wm. Morris Educational Society, To Dr. Robinson: The Part Which Co-opera tion Played in Human Society."

SUNDAY, MARCH 12.

Miver Building, 815 Washington street Wm. Edin: Evolution and Revolution.

Buffalo Hall, Fulton street, corner Enffalo avenue, S.p. m. P. Wilton James: The
Law of Combat. Also storcoption views. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

Prospect Hall, Prospect and Pifth

FRIDAY, MARCH 17. Wm Morris Educational Society To-

ck's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues.

Courtenay Lemon: The Race Question. Queens. SUNDAY, MARCH 12.

bi Hall, Myrtle avenue near Fosdick venue, Glendale, Wm. Danmar: Art and

TO BROOKLYN COMRADES.

Those who wish to help their fellow workingmen in establishing better con-ditions on one of the few non-union dally papers in Greater New York can

1. Refusing to buy the Brooklyn "Eagle."

2. Asking their friends and neigh bors to do the same.

3. Patronizing only newsdealers who do not handle the "Eagle." 4. Keeping this up systematically till the strike on that paper is ended

DEMOCRACY DOWN AND OUT. PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Mar. 4.-The

political situation here adds one more bit of evidence to prove that the Dem ocratic party is practically "down and out." A village election—Peekskill is still a village, although it has over 11,-000 inhabitants-is to be held nex Tuesday. The Republicans have put up a full ticket. The Democrats have decided not to nominate any dates at all. Only the Social cratic Party stands against the party of the Big Stick. Everitt L. Holmes, Wm. A. Rose, Wm. H. Noe, Eugene T. Smith, Herman Kaste, and John Bu terly, and A. F. Simmons, all well known locally as straight Socialists,

-"Socialism the Basis of Universa Peace" by H. A. Gibbs is worth circulating in these days of Jingolam. Five cents of

are our candidates.

CHILD LABOR.

By Daniel Kissam Young.

Ten little children working in a m One was blown up in the air, then there were nine Nine little children through the fac-

tory gate; One was caught in the machine, then Eight little children in the sweatshop;

heaven; One of them pined away, then there were seven.

Seven little children, orphans in a fix; One of them starved to death, then there were six. Six little children in the glass works

strive; After the explosion, there were only

Five little children in department store: One got consumption, then there were

Four little children go to work in glee. Trolley killed one of them, then there were three. Three little children in the mill did

one caught pneumonia, then there Two little children all the spindles

One inhaled cotton dust, then there

run:

One little child forlorn skipped a day for fun; But he was soon put in jail, then there

"Suffer little children to come unto

For they pay a bigger profit than the . men, you see.

Woodbury, N. J., Mar. 4 (Inaugura-

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Secial PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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All communications should be written all communications side of the paper; which is and on one side of the paper; and the paper of the paper; which is a side of the paper; and the paper of the paper; which is a side of the paper; and the paper of the paper dress; and matter shoute the pit of the words as possible, consistently with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts with mot be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgement is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of moner.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party or New York) has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these agures: 1904 (Presidential)408,230

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Soxialist Party is officially recognised under the name of Social Democratic Party, and its survieu is the Arm and Torch, as shown abote.

The Mecialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small and morthund crganisation which bitterly opposes the trade unloss and carries on an abusive campaign of stander against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unloss.

THE FUTURE OF ASIA. everal recent events indicate the ex istence of rising tendencies among the various Asiatic peoples that may, it they develop strength, put a very different face on the relations between the Western nations and the darker races. At the Indian National Congress-a meeting of representatives of untive societies, be it understood, not a governing body-held in Bombay last November, a number of resolutions severely criticizing the methods of British rule in India were adopted and a tone of disaffection shown which was considered very alarming to the government. News comes from China that the government, harassed by the exactions of European and American gapitalists with government backing and conscious of its own weakness on account of its isolation from the people; is seriously considering the establishment of a sort of parliament; while it is not now intended to be a real legislative body, but rather an advisory one and a means of welding the empir together and putting the government in touch with the people through their representatives, even this would be a great forward step and it is easy to see that it might be the first step toward much more far-reaching changes. A third significant thing is the intended meeting in Constantinople this year of a sort of Pan-Islamic Congress, comed of representatives from all Mohammedan lands from India and Central Asia to Morocco; while the objects of the meeting are ostensibly only religious, it is alleged that they really ex tend to the political field with large ideas of Islamic unity and self defense in view. Whether or not these and several other recent events are really the beginnings of an awakening of the Asiatic peoples under the pressure of and political aggression by Western capitalism and portend great changes in their own social system re-

mains to be seen. From the Socialist point of view this is to be desired. The expisitation of the dark races is the hope of capitalism in the West, both as furnishing an outlet for its own expansive forces and as supplying it with means for keeping down the Western proletarist. The real "Yellow Peril, for the workers of Europe and Amer ica, is not in the awakening of the vast masses of China and India, but In their continued lethargy and subservience to the purposes of international

capitalism. The Asiatic laborer is a menace to the American laborer, not because he is Asiatic but because he is content with a low standard of living and submissive under oppression If China follows in the footsteps of Japan, the international labor move ment will gain a valuable ally

MADALS ARE CHEAP

Medals are cheap-almost as cheap As workingmen's lives.

The late unlamented Congress enact ed one law that was intended to show high appreciation of the dignity of

to bestow bronze medals on persons who endanger their own lives in trying to save the lives of others from any railway wreck or to prevent such wreck. This is all very well in its way. As a partial recognition of the fact that useful industry involves risks and evokes acts of courage almost as great as those of war and sometimes far greater, it is well. But the offer of medals to railway heroes becomes a good deal of a mockery when it is accompanied by the utter neglect of the government to enact and enforce measures, plainly indicated by engineering science and by the experi ence of other countries, which, at the expense of somewhat reducing the railway capitalists' profits, would prevent some thousands of deaths and myriads of injuries yearly. At a conservative estimate there are to-day in the United States a hundred thousand women and children of the working class whose lives have been blighted by the needless killing of the husbands and fathers on the rallways and another hundred thousand men who have been rendered wholly or partially helpless, humiliated, thwarted of their rightful hopes and ambitions-needlessly. except from the point of view of those who own the railways and whose whole code of morals is summed up in so much per cent. Medals are fine things, no doubt, but they do not bring

FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY.

the fatherless from want.

dead men to life nor make cripples

whole nor even save the widows and

Our comrades and sympathizer seem to have "wearled in well doing" in the matter of the establishment of a daily paper to be owned by a cooperative association of Socialist working people and published in the interest of the labor movement in its two phases, political and industrial.

A fund of \$50,000 is absolutely neces sary to make a fairly safe start in the publication of the "Daily Call." About \$15,000 has been raised. Of late—that s, for some months past—the receipts have been very small. It would almost seem as if the comrades had lost interest or had decided to wait until fifteen thousand dollars deposited in a savings bank should grow to fifty thousand before launching the paper.

We shall sorely need that daily in the Presidential campaign of 1908, and even in the State and Congressional campaign of 1906, to say nothing of the very considerable need we feel right now. Let this be realized.

Let it also be realized that it is not small undertaking. In these days a dally paper is a big thing. No cheap, picayune, half-way satisfactory sheet will have a chance to live. Ergo, there must be men and money to enable the Socialist daily to compete with those of the capitalist parties.

The Worker is now going to six or eight thousand persons who were not receiving it last summer. To these we say: None of you is satisfied with The Worker; all of you recognize that no weekly can meet the present. needs of the moment, that we need a daily paper; each of you can help to fill that need; most of you can spare a dollar or more for such a cause: every dollar helps.

The Financial Secretary Julius Ger ber, of 64 E. Fourth street, New York, will be glad to receive (and acknowledge through the columns of The Worker) contributions of a dollar or more for the "Daily Call" Fund or peldges of ten dollars, twenty-five dollars, whatever you can afford, to be paid in monthly instalments.

"A word to the wise is sufficient." says the proverb. And all readers of The Worker are, prima facie, wise men and women.

WAKE UP. NEW YORK STATE!

The comrades in the state of New York ought to make a careful study of the semi-annual report of the State Committee sent out last week. While it shows fairly satisfactory conditions in some localities, its cold figures mucl more emphatically indicate the neces sity for vigorous work in other places to bring the organization up to a reasonable standard of efficiency. Last December, commenting on the election returns from the various counties, we showed that conditions in many of the up-state districts were far from being what they should be. The present report confirms that impression. Nearly half the locals have been stationary or have fallen back during the last year in point of membership. If this is not set right it will mean a similarly bad showing at the polls in these places at

the next state election. It can be set right and it will be it the comrades in each of these places will but make up their minds to it Even if there are but five or six comrades in a town, if they are loyal workers, they can make their influence felt and build up a good movement in a year, by working steadily and taking advantage of the opportunities that th capitalists and their political agents are now dally offering us.

What can such a little local of five or six men do? The first thing it must do, in order to enable itself to do more in the future, is to strengthen its or ganization. There are, it is safe to say, forty or fifty Social Democratic voters in every place with such a local, and most of these are personally known to the comrades or can a law authorizing the President | be reached. Let the comrades lay in a

supply of the seven organization leaflets issued from national headq ters; for \$1.95 they can get 50 sets. Let fhem also get a few copies of The Worker each week; a weekly bundle of ten copies will cost them only \$3.25 a year. With this ammunition-and, if possible, a few propaganda pamphleto and leaflets in addition-let them star out on a systematic personal canvass to enroll those Socialist voters as party members and as subscribers to the state organ. It is safe to say that within three months they can double or treble the membership of their lo cal, and so-not to speak of other advantages-have proportionately more funds at its disposal for propaganda work and for continued organization work. Let it be remembered that nothing counts like personal activity.

At the same time such a local will wish, if possible, to have public meetings now and then. But it probably has no speakers in its ranks and lack funds even for the hiring of a hall. Let it then communicate frankly with the State Secretary, outlining its plans and giving earnest of its good intentions by doing what it can with such means as it already has. The State Committee will assuredly do all that is in its power to help weak locals that are really trying to help themselves and it will, if possible, include the town in its lecturers' circuit and bear the greater part of the expense for the first one or two visits, in order to put the local on its feet and enable it to bear its share of the burden in future. But if the State Committee-that is to say, the comrade in other parts of the state-is expect ed to bear a part of the expenses, it has a right to expect that the local comrades will co-operate by the most energetic of personal work to make the lectures a success and reap the results.

These are but suggestions. There are other things to be done and no doubt in many cases the State Secre tary can make suggestions better adapted to special local conditions The essential thing is that the comrades in the weaker locals up the state should bestir themselves at once to bring the movement in their districts up nearer to the standard established in Greater New York, Rochester, and a few other centers.

Work has been begun, we are in formed, on the new \$40,000 deathhouse at Sing Sing; it will "accommo date" forty prisoners, says the Warden. Now we breathe free once more We can go on with our crime-breed ing capitalist system, in the full assurauce that we have everything ready for the orderly killing of the perverts it produces.

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER.

Jackson Tinker, a well known news paper correspondent at Washington has a remarkable article on "The Pres ident as a Politician" in a recent num ber of "Public Opinion." The article The article is highly laudatory, Mr. Tinker idering Mr. Roosevelt as one of th ablest of politicians. Our interest in the matter centers in the following passage:

He summoned Paul Morton from th Santa Fe Railroad to his cabinet, and had many animated discussions with him con erning the workings of the great railronsystems. He entertained at the White House A. J. Cassatt, Samuel Spencer, J. lerpont Morgan, James J. Hill, Presiden Mellen and other railroad capitalists and executive heads, and absorbed their views gaged his attention, and he studied care fully the work of the Interstate Commercial accomplish. Then be summoned some of the railroad presidents again, and told ther were standing in the way of their own bes sterests by not being willing to accept soderate regulation of milroads by federa authority. "Gentlemen." he said. "you are only inviting still more radical action—gov ernment ownership." One of his visitor was shocked when the President, turning upon him in his abrupt manner, exclaimed "The Republican party will not go up against any more 'stuffed clubs' in a good ocratic party will not tr that game again in this generation."
"What then?" gasped his visitor.

"Social Democracy," came the astound ing rejoinder. "That will be the next move unless we Republicans with full power in the executive and legislative departments of the government satisfy the people and

We do not pretend to be sure of the truth of this report. Mr. Tinker may be drawing the long-bow a little, as men of his craft sometimes do. But the story is highly probable, for it gives an intelligible explanation of the

President's recent policy.

And what have we Socialists to say in reply? Just this: Mr. President, you and the men back of you are beginning too late and beginning on too small a scale. Eight or ten years ago a proposition from the White House for government regulation of railway charges would have been hailed as radical, and would have commanded. radical and would have commande enthusiastic popular support. Now it is regarded as a mere triffing palliative and the people who are tending toward Socialism clearly see that it is a concession extorted by fear. They will not be satisfied, but will go on voting for Social Democracy in larger Democracy in larger ers and forcing your class to new and greater concessions.

And you will always be too late, just as all other rulers have been in the

A subscriber writes:

I have got the idea that S

e religious teachings of any sect Atheist may all alike be Socialists. So-talism has nothing to say on religious questions. It is questions. It is for this reason that the term "Christian Socialist" is mis-leading, because it implies some con-nection between the religious beliefs which constitute Christianity and the economic and political movement which is Socialism. A man may be both a Methodist and a Republican. but he would not therefore, in discus sing political matters, characterize himself as a Methodist Republican astronomer; Priestley was a Unitarian and also a chemist; but we do not talk about Jewish astronomy and Unitarian chemistry. People who describe them-selves as Christian Socialists mix up two things which belong to different leids of thought; they inject a religous question into an political movement and therein they err—often with good intentions, no doubt, but sometimes with bad ones.

Some of the methods of those who are trying to deal with the child-labor problem on the basis of humanitarias reform instead of a frank and revol ionary appeal to working-class inter est are almost pathetic in their futil-ity. For instance, many of the speakers at the recent conference in this city and many well-meaning writers in th public press have devoted their efforts to convincing the manufacturers and merchants that child labor does no pay. Do these philanthropists really imagine that the big employers don't know their own business? Do they think that child labor is the resuit of bad bookkeeping and not of shrewd calculation? It so, they have much to learn. The capitalist knows just what he is doing when he employs little children in violation of the law and beg. He knows he is making bigger profits by it. And he will keep on doing it till it is made unprofitable for him by an energetic enforcement of the law-which will be only wh workingmen vote for the party of their own class in much larger numbers than they yet have.

The San Francisco "Call," a paper which carries at the head of its editorial columns the name of John D. Spreckels, sugar magnate, as proprie tor, editorially says two things that are worthy of note. Commenting on the attitude of President Roosevelt, it

The President leaves no ground possible of occupation in opposition to him except that taken by Socialism. EVERY CITI-ZEN WHO IS NOT A SOCIALIST MUST STAND WITH ROOSEVELT. There is no siddle ground. His message abso eliminates the actual Democratic party by

In the same article, discussing the question of the present distribution and accumulation of wealth—which it defends as just—the "Call" says: The laws protect the rights of

THE LAW REPRESENTS THE JUDG MENT OF SOCIETY as to what shall be held as property.

We Socialists heartly agree with both of these dicta. This nation has come to the parting of the ways on the question of capitalism, as it had question of chattel slavery in 1856. There is, as Seward then said, "an irrepressible conflict." and the to take sides and fight it out, not to temporize and try to patch up a truce.
As Lincoln then said that "this nation cannot endure half slave and half free," so say we now that civilization cannot permanently endure with the contradiction of a politically free and an economically enslaved majority. Now is the time for all but weaklings. unthinking imitators, and turncoats to decide. Are you for the Big Stick? Good; we know where you stand. Are you for industrial democracy? Better:

e know you stand with u And we recognize, too, that the pres ent inequalities of opportunity, present inequities of economic condi-tion are buttressed and bulwarked by law. But it does not follow that the

Praisest Law, friend? We, too, love much as they that love it best;

Tis the deep august foundation, whereo -Peace and Justice rest.

Law is holy; ay, but what law? Is there nothing m re divine venal, full of meat and wine?

Is there, say you, nothing higher? Naugh?

—God save us!—that transcends

Laws of cotton texture, wove by vulgar
men for vulgar ends?

We know that law changes, has changed, will go on changing—that it changes tardily, but yet surely, in accordance with altered economic cond tions. We know that serfdom, the state church, chattel slavery, all have been sanctified by law in the past as they are proscribed by law to-day. We know whence the law comes—out of the needs, the slowly growing conciousness, at last the expressed just as law guarantees the privileger of a Rockefeller to-day law can abro gate those privileges to-morrow.

nection with the manifeste reorganization of the labor movement, issued from Chicago in January, whose more obvious sources are in the Amer-ican Labor Union, it is worth while to note that one of the signers, Frank Bohn, is or until recently was (we cannot speak positively for the present) an active member of the Socialist La-

bor Party and that another. Win. E. Trautmann, claimed, while at Chicago, to have a letter from Daniel De Leon expressing approval of the plan. It is noteworthy, too, that a frantic effect is now being made to organize new locals—of the so-called Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; in a recent issue of the "People" the suggestion was made that every section of the S. L. P. constitute their also a local of the S. T. & L. A. Whether this effect to gnivanize into life the except of the Alliance has anything to do with the merement started in Chicago in January remains to be seen. Control of the Control

used by De Leon at the Amsterdam Congress), and that the S. L. P. national convention held in this city in July last hesitated for some time what to endorse the A. L. U. or to do it a "fake," finally deciding on the lat-

Several weeks ago The Worker ex pressed its serious doubts as to the wisdom of the plan launched in Chl-cago (and especially its disapproval of participation in it by prominent So-cialists who are not trade unionists and recalled the experience of the S T. & L. A. Our misgivings are not lessened by the facts noted in the preceding paragraphs.

In the same connection, Comra Untermann writes us: "I notice that in speaking of a new industrial organization with which Comrade Sime and myself are connected, you refer to me as not being a member of any fabor organization. In this you are mistaken. I am a member of th American Railway Union." We cheer fully make the correction. It does not, we think, materially affect our point, since Comrade Untermann's public activity is that of a Socialist, not that of n unionist, and since the nature of his occupation is such that, unless w are much misinformed, his member ship in a union does not and is not expected to directly affect his relations with his employer.

The statement from W. E. Clark which we summarize in another column does not seem to us to put his conduct in a better light. The party is always inclined to be lenient in its judgments and to give an erring mem is possible without sacrificing party interests. The plea of "temporary in-sanity" may certainly be considered as an excuse, but its value is rath er lessened when returning sanity brings "not the slightest remorse" for brings "not the slightest rem the wrong done. We take it for grant ed that we have not heard the last of great deal more stress will be laid on the letter which William Mailly is said to have written a year and a half ago than on the proposed abstraction of party records which Clark acknowledges. On this phase of the matter all we need to say now is that we do not suppose that a comrade who be-comes National Secretary altogether surrenders his rights as an individual member and that the most of what is said in the "exhibit" attached to Clark's statement seems, to the best of our knowledge, to have been incontro vertible and important truth.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

A Good Increase in Total Circulation but a Serious Falling off in the Number of Individual Subscribers.

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the

Feb. 26, Mar. 5

Single subscriptions14,798 13,749 509

or at retail 1,580

Gain for week 3,450 While the increase in total circulation this week is very good, it must of single subscriptions has fallen of heavily. This is partly due to the ex-piration of a large number of threemonth subscriptions, and partly to the comparatively small number of new subscriptions received. We cannot expect the bundle circulation to keep ut to the figures of last week; so, com-rades, if you do not wish to see a big "loss for week" item in this column you will have to hurry up and sel some of those paid-subscription earth

We expect to have a special article by Franklin H. Wentworth in the May Day Number of The Worker. Went-worth is one of the very best writers in the Socialist movement in this coun ry and his article will be worth circu-

now in your pockets.

lating widely. We are assured, also, of two articles which will be of immense practical value for propaganda-one by State Secretary Elizabeth H. Thomas of Wisconsin on the work of the Social Democratic delegation in the Legisla ture of that state, and one by Alder man Frederic Heath of Milwaukse or the activities of the body of Socialist in the City Council of whom he is one

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The "Young Socialist" of February gives a table of the Socialist Sunday Schools and their attendances in the United Kingdom. The Glasgaw and District Union have ten schools with 421 scholars and 232 adult attendants. There are also three other schools no belonging to the union having good attendances. In Yorkshire Union there are four schools with 200 scholars and 146 adult attendants. There are also outside the union seven other schools with 254 scholars and 97 attendants with 254 scholars and 197 attendants. In London there are ten schools in the union with 444 scholars and 75 adult attendants. Out of this adult attendance 40 belong to the Fulham school, bringing the average down to the school managers and assistants of about three. Battersea is, for some reason not very onlyons, outside the reason not very obvious, outside the union, having 90 schelars and 2 adult attendants. Totalled, the scholars number 1,663, and adults 582, making a grand total of 2,225.

THE NERO OF MODERY BOMANCE

"Alas," cries the here of the modern nevel, "I cannot with henor ask Irene to marry me. My family fortune has been swept away, and I have only what I can earn. But I will work like a slave." Wherenpon, following a the whispered to him by a friend, he gath-ers up his remaining ten thousand and ers up his remaining ten thousand or the himself to Wall Street, em hetakes himself to Well Street, emer-ing therefrom a week later with couple of millions. "Thank Heaven, he cries,"I have exceed the right to look the world to the face once more Now I can honorably ask frees to b-my wife."

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

XIIL-A Summary of the Points Covered in the Preceding Articles on Socialist Economics, Preparatory to the Application of These Principles to Socialist Politics.

fined abov

gun in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an at-tempt toward a systematic and correct and yet popular statement of the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism for the assistance of those who really wish study (not merely to read something easy) larger and more complete treatises. Those who find any points not made clear or who have pertinent questions suggested by these articles are invited to write to the Editor of The Worker, and are assured that an earnest attempt will be made to answer

XIII.-Summary.

In the preceding articles we have tried to indicate the main outlines of Economics from the Socialist point of view—as a study of conditions prevailing in the production and diribution of wealth, relations actually existing between different classes co cerned in such production and distr bution of the forces actually at work and the tendencies actually themselves in regard to such produc tion and distribution-as a study, we repeat, of economic conditions, rela-tions, forces, and tendencies as they are, not a justification or an indictment of them. So far we have had n more to do with the question of right and wrong than has the chemist or the mathematician. Only when have come to an understanding of that which is are we ready to speak of that which ought to be and to con to make the change. We have tried not to enter into minute detail, but to confine ourselves to general outline as that is all that can reasonably be attempted in a work of this sort. Having, in this general way, covered

the subject of economics so far as it seems necessary for our purpose, we have now to proceed to the second division of our subject, that of Socialist Politics. In this we shall have to con sider, not merely what is, but wha ought to be; not merely what ought to be, but how to get it. We go beyond but how to get it. the field of economic laws, which rul the individual regardless of his desires, and consider how men's will can change economic conditions and relations by directing economic forces into such channels as will better satisfy their desires as human beings, not only as wealth-producers or wealth-takers all efforts at changing economic society, in order to have a chance of suc cess, must be guided by a knowledg of economic conditions and forces as they are, just as all efforts at changing natural conditions, in order to be effective, must be guided by a knowledge natural materials and forces, knowledge of psysics, chemistry, and other natural sciences. "Men make their own history, indeed. But they do not make it freely, spontaneously, under conditions chosen by them selves, but under conditions upon them, transmitted to them from the past." If they do not understand those conditions under which they are working, then they are likely to make history very different from what they intend. This is why our study of eco-nomics had to precede our study of

politics. Let us now briefly sum up, in logical order, the main points that we have tried to elaborate in the preceding

The economic system-the metheds of production and distribution, the rights of property, and so forth-is not something eternal and unalterable Like everything else, it is constantly ing out of the previous stage and pre paring the way for the next one, according to laws ascertainable by scien tific study. This evolution is not a steady and uniform one, but include iternately periods of gradual and epochs of rapid and radical change, which we call economic reve

2. Our study is confined to the pres ent stage, that of capitalism; the eco aws which we shall formulat apply chiefly, if not solely to this stage economic development. Capitalist is essentially a system of compe production of commodities by wageof production. By commodities we mean goods produced for sale in the market, not directly for use.

2 The capitalist system came in as the result of mechanical invention and geographical discoveries (gunpos der, printing, instruments for naviga tion, discovery of America and ser route to Asia and opening of gold an silver mines, invention of steam-en gine, power-loom, spinning-jenny, cot ton-gin, force-pump, steam hammer etc.) not as the result of ideals or

4. In a competitive system, cheap ness wins. Hence, hand-production disappears before machine-industry, regardless of men's theories or wishes Individuals and even nations are pow erless against the laws of competitive industry. As improved machinery is nvented it irresistibly drives out sim pler machines. More effective machin ery is more complex, massive, and ex pensive, required ever closer subdi-vision of labor, so that simultaneously labor becomes more highly productive and more social in character hundred men, working with modern machinery, all together produce more ately with simple tools. 5. While labor-process thus become

social ownership of means of produc tion remains individual, as in usy when production was an individual process with tools individually owned. process with tools individually owned. Result—separation of use from owner-ship, division of society into a class of owners of means of production, or capitalists, and operators of the means of production, wage-workers or proletarians. There is still to-day a middle class or overlapping of classes (as farmers), but this grows ever

smaller.

6. Commodities are useful products of labor which are owned and exchanged in some definite ratio—that is, have value.

The value of a commodity is deter-

[This is one of a series of articles, be- | mined by the average amount of labor time necessary for its production un-der conditions and by methods gener-

ally prevailing at the time. fluctuates above and below its value under various influences; but, so far as competition prevails, the re action of supply and demand limits and equalizes these fluctuations so that, in the long run, price tends always to approximate to value as de

Society being divided, as above stated, into the classes of capitalists and wage-workers, employers and em-ployees, it follows that those of the first class are sellers of all the material commodities produced by labor and those of the second are sellers of one peculiar commodity-their own la bor-power, the strength and skill and knowledge embodied in their persons and enabling them to perform produc tive labor; vice versa, the capitalists are buyers of labor-power and the wage-workers are buyers of commodi-

power, applying the general law of value above, is found to be determined y the average cost of subsistence of the workingman and his family ac cording to standards of living and unler conditions actually prevailing.

The actual price of labor power odities, fluctuates above and below this standard. Under favorable cirabove the value by combination (trade unions); but wages cannot be held much above the subsistence-level for a part of the working class nor at all above that level for the whole working class for any great length of time; high wages invite competition (natural growth of population, immigration, innew machinery), whi tends to bring wages down. long run, wages are equal to the workers' cost of living. S. We have now the law of value

and the law of wages. We know also that, as the capitalist owns the mapower (having bought the latter along with the other elements) he owns the mains after deducting cost of materials and wear and tear of plant from the gross product. The value of this net product is proportionate to the nt of labor performed. Out of this the wages are paid, proportionate to the cost of living of the workers What remains in the capitalists' hand is surplus value—appropriated by various enpitalists under the forms of rent, interest, dividends, etc. It is obrious, then, that wages and profits vary inversely, that an increase of the one means a decrease of the other, that, with a given amount of labor and of value produced, an increase of wages must mean a reduction of pro-fits, or, putting it the other way, that an increase of profits must mean either a reduction of wages or an in crease in the amount of labor for which the wages are paid. In other ing class and the capitalist or propery-owning and employing class are dia netrically opposed.

9. The present tendencies of capitalsm are to an ever greater concentration of the ownership of the means of production and control of industry; to the elimination of competitive waste and the use of the most highly producarmy of the unemployed, an intensified competition among wage-workers for duction of wages and a general inerease of profits; to a state of practical ompetitive system, enabling the own ing and employing class to keep the prices of products above their value and so, in addition to the ordinary exploitation of labor under capital mers by monopoly-price, the result

being, since the vast majority of the dency to lower the standard of living. alternation of "prosperity" and "hard times" is a normal feature of capitalism. Pro

work and a "full dinner-pail" for the

working class and enormous profits for

the capitalists: hard times n employment for many of the workers and lower wages for the rest smaller profits for the capitalists re sulting in the bankruptcy of large numbers of small capitalists, the trans ference of their persons into the prole torint and of their fortunes into the offers of their larger competitors, the wining out of the savings of the more fortunate and better paid wage-work rs, and so an increased concentration of ownership, a sharper drawing of workers. Temporarily, crises are re leved by reinvestment in fixed capital and by invasion of foreign narkets; but such reinvestment at home means further concentration and more intense exploitation; and the for-eign markets are limited, the development of a foreign market means the development of a new capitalist na-tion competing in the world-market. We approach the day when there will he no more foreign markets to invade manent for the whole capitalist world. 11. That day is to be expected, that

culmination, ripening and rotting of the capitalist system, necessitating a change of the very basis, the economic basis, of society to make the continued development of civilization possible just as, in the eighteenth century, on the continent of Europe, feudal society reached a crisis which involved either its development into a new form or its utter breakdown.

utter breakdown.

Conclusion: We are to-day facing such a crisis. It may be a matter of two years, of five, of ten—we cannot say. We can say positively that it is a matter of but a few years till capitalism becomes impossible. The question is; Shall the Western world, what we now know as the civilized world, go down into anarchy, into hreconcilable discord, into black failure, and a fait the rise of some new civilization

to supersede it, or shall it pass on through whatever trials may be neces-sary, into a new stage, preserving so much out of capitalism as is permauently good for humanity, and developing a new good in place of that part of capitalism which has become bad for humanity. That is the question the world faces to-day in what is almost universally recognized as a critical, a revolutionary moment of history.

Under the conditions that exist, in accordance with what we find in the present, what we inherit from the past, it is for us to solve that prob-This is the subject-matter of Socialist Politics. A. L

UNITY IN FRANCE.

The unity of the French Socialist parties has been at inst completed and it is announced that within a short time a national convention will be called to ratify the action of the various committees and perfect the general organization. The articles of agree ment arranged by the joint committee are as follows:

1. The Socialist Party is a party of the L. The Socialist Party is a party of the class struggle whose final aim is the trans-formation of capitalist society into a So-cialist or communist society. By its aim and its ideals, as well as by the means through which it seeks to realize immediate reforms, this party is a party of the

class struggle and of revolution and not a reform party.

2. The parliamentary representatives shall constitute a single group in opposition to all bourgeois fractions. This group shall therefore refuse all support to a government of capitalist powers, including credit the army, for coionial purposes, for the buds. It is a whole. Even in extraordinary cases the deputies of the party cannot ally themselves with the government without manimous consent in each special case. The parliamentary group shall defend and

The parliamentary group shall defend and extend the political rights of the laborers

extend the political rights of the laborers exclusively, and work for those reforms which improve the conditions of existence and the possibility of a class struggle. 3. The single representative is to be indi-vidually under the control of his own fed-eration, but the parliamentary group is to be subject to the central party administra-tion. 4. The party press is to be absolutely

4. The party press is to be absolutely free for discussion of all questions of doctrine and tactics, but so far as political activity is concerned they must follow the decision of the central party administration. Those periodicals belonging exclusively to the party shall be directly under the coastrol of this central administration, a private periodical can. If necessary, be excluded from the party. 5. The parliamentary representatives cannot be represented in the central organiza-

not be represented in the central organiza-tion of the party as individuals. They must be represented therein as a delegation which shall constitute only one-tenth of the mem-hers of the central administration.

6. The party shall see to it that the depu-

The party shall see to it that the deputies respect the imperative mandate.
 At the unity convention which is to be called, the different groups shall be represented according to the number of votes cust at the election of deputies in 1992.

LAGARDELLE ON

THE GENERAL STRIKE. I was interested to see the remarks in the last number of "Le Mouvement Socialiste" by Lagardelle on Socialist unity, and was gratified to see that he does not, as I expected, condemn the agreement, though it is clear he is sceptical as to its results. He con cludes by saying that it is on the field of revolutionary trade unionism that the revolutionary Socialists ought to offer battle. I agree so far with him that I think we have hitherto underestimated the mass movements out side Parliament, such as trade union-ism, etc. To make of these a revolutionary force is a great part of our work. It would enormously increase our force in Parliament itself. Let us not condemn parliamentarism, but use it. I hope, by the way, that Lagar-delle will see his way to publishing a

stimulating, even where one cannot agree with him.—J. B. Askew, in London Justice.

series of lectures on the political theo-

ries of Marxism which he is an

nounced to deliver at the College of

Social Science in Paris He is always

. MITCHELL IN ERROR Geo. B. Kline, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of West Virginia, ad-dressed a short letter to the "Amalgamated Journal," organ of the Iron and Steel Workers, in correction of misstatements, made by John Mitchell of the Mine Workers at the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor and reported in that paper, relating to the action of the Socialist Party of West Virginia. His letter was not published, but was returned with the statement that "the incident was closed." Comrade Kline therefore asks The Worker to repeat

the facts. President Mitchell sald at San Fran-When I came back to this country I

had employed a former member of our Executive Roard, who had been expelled beour local unions and ask them to surrender their charters and become attached to the Socialist organization.

He obviously referred to J. W. Car-Virginian out on the road during the campaign, and in a private letter written Mr. Mitchell says that be meant Carroll. Comrade Kline in his letter to the

"Amalgamated Journal" declares the whole statement of President Mitchell to be unfounded. Carroll was recommended to the State Committee by several members of the United Mine Workers. Carroll denies that he was ever expelled from the union and says Mitchell must have been misinformed. Finally, so far from asking the local unions to give up their charters in the U. M. W., the Socialist speakers everywhere are instructed to urge all workers to join the unions of their crafts and also to join the Socialist Party. Comrade Kline dges not believe that any Socialist speaker has done otherany Socialist speaker has done other-wise in West Virginia; but if any hos, it was in defiance of the will and without the knowledge of the party

-When things are very bad, small measures do not produce small effects— they produce no effect at all.—John Stuact

—The great factor in the present day Socialism is machinary. Turn man back to the hand tool and Socialism is an impos-sibility. Give him machinary, and continue to improve it, and Socialism is inevitable. —L. T. Piaher, in Common Sense.

PARTY NEWS.

*************** Matienal.

The February issue of the monthly official bulletin will reach the state secretaries before Mar. 10.

M. J. Hypes of Hamilton, O., on ac count of ill health, withdraws his name from the national speakers' list. Guy T. Miller is meeting with suc cess in his tour of the South. In Louisiana some meetings were inter-fered with by rain, but all the Texas are good. Comrade Miller in the state nearly all of March, and will then enter Indian Ter-

ritory. National Organizer Robert Saltiel will begin an extended tour of the and Eastern states early in April. All locals where there i German population should write the national office for dates and terms. Comrade Saltiel is a good German speaker, and can be of much assist-ance in the work of organizing the German workers.

The amendment submitted by the German branch of Grand Rapids, Mich., recently reported, has been seconded by Local Streator, Ill.

February issue of the official bulletin will appear correspondence in reference to the formation of a "Territorial Agitation Committee," in Indian

A motion to amend Comrade Hillquit's motion in the National Com-mittee "to elect two party mem-bers as secretaries to the International Socialist Bureau," has been made by Comrade Trautmann of Ohio, as follows: "That action be deferred until the National Secretary shall ascertain the International Socialist Bu Cialist Bureau, as already constituted. whether we have the 'undisputed' right to elect two party members to serve as international secretaries."

PEBRUARY FINANCIAL REPORT.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for February shows receipts of \$1,420.88, expenditures of \$1.448.98, and a balance of \$30.44, as against \$48.64 at the beginning of the month. Of the receipts \$1,252.05 was for dues, as follows:

From organized states-Alabama, \$7; Artzona, \$25; Arkansas, \$5; California, \$75; Colorado, \$20; Connecticut, \$30; Florida, \$10; Ideho, \$16.60; Illinois, \$135.00; Indiana, \$40; Ipwa, \$25; Kansas, \$2); Kentucky, \$10; Lou siana, \$10; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts, \$25; Michigan, \$15; Missonri, \$45; Montana \$30: Nebraska \$30: New Jersey, \$100: New York, \$100; North Dakots, \$12; Ohio, \$80; Oklahoma, \$18: Oregon, \$37.60; Pennsylvania, \$50; Rhode Island, \$6; Texas, \$15; Utah. \$1.20; Washington. \$65.15; Wisconsin, \$133.65; Wyoming, \$16.85; from locals in unorganized states—Delaware, \$10; Dis-trict of Columbia, \$4.50; Georgia, \$1; Indian Territory, \$4; Nevada, \$1.40; Tennessee \$9.50; Virginia, \$2.

Printing, 15-21.12; salaries, \$356.28; office

indicate a membership of 25,041; taking the last three months together, the mem bership indicated is 24,567.

New York State.

Isador Ladoff will speak on The Revolutionary Movement in Russia at the Yonkers People's, Forum, Odd Fel lows' Hall North Broadway, opposite Vells avenue, on Sunday afternoon, Mar. 12, 3 p. m. Admission free. Mu-

sic. questions and discussion.

State Secretary Chase closed his tour at Ithaca, Fcb. 28. A very successfu ecting was held there in a vacant workers and mean to push the work of agitation and education to their utmost ability. Chase gave the locals all along the line a talk on party organization the dues system, etc., and many of the comrades who were not familiar with party work, and comrades who did not cealize the necessity of keeping up with their obligations to the State Committee were set right in these mat ters. There is every reason to believe that the party organization throughout the state will soon be in much better shape than it has been for the past year. A goodly number of locals now realize the necessity of holding regula business meetings for the discu portance of holding as many lectures

ns they can possibly arrange.

The next speaker to be sent through
the state is Dan A. White of Masenchusetts, who started in with a good Last Sunday afternoon he spoke in New Rochelle, to a good sized audi-ence. He will speak as follows: Peekence. He will speak as follows: reek skill, Mar. 8; Troy, Mar, 0; Berlin. Mar. 10: Green Island, Mar. 11: Albany, Mar. 12; Glens Falls, Mar. Johnstown Mar. 14: Gloversville, Mar 15: Utica, Mar. 16 and 17: Rome, Mar. 18; Auburn, Mar. 19; Syracuse, Mar. 20; Watertown, Mar. 21; Carthage 20; Waterlown, Mar. 21; Carthage, Mar. 22; Rochester, Mar. 23; Buffalo, Mar. 24; Gowanda, Mar. 25; James-town, Mar. 27; Salamar, Mar. 28; James Mar. 27; Salamar, Mar. 28; Hornellsville, Mar. 29; Corning, Mar. 30; Ithaca, Mar. 31; Binghamton, April 1. Most of these dates have been accepted, but some are subject to change. All locals which have not ye definitely accepted dates assigned them are requested to immediately no-tify the State Secretary of their de-cision. Comrade White is one of the best speakers available and every local that has been assigned a date should do its utmost to arrange a meeting and secure a good audience. Comrade White is a former national organizer of the Iron Moulders' Union and always takes well with the working Another speaker will undoubte sent out in April and all locals should endeavor to take the speakers as they come along so that the effect of one meeting may be augmented by

The financial statement of the Stat. Committee is being sent to all-locals together with copies of the national "Official Bulletin" and copies of the national mew state constitution. The comrades throughout the state should carefully throughout the state should carefully study the report and see from it just how their local stands with the State Committee. We are rapidly approaching warm weather when the State Committee can send out organizers into unorganized places, and every party member should realize the necessity of doing all he can to place the State Committee in a position where it will be financially able to take ad-

an active campaign of education and organization this summer in those secwhere we have as yet been un-

the to accomplish much.

The vote for three National Co. teemen will close Mar. 14. No votes received after this date will be counted. falo, Sunday, Mar. 12, 2:30 p. m. Applications for charters have been received from Carthage and South At the St

New York City.

Comrades should lose no opportunity to sell tickets for the May Day Demo stration to be held in Carnegic Hall of Sunday afternoon, April 30. Ben Har and there will be a very good musical program. It should be easy to sell every seat in advance with such at-tractions. All the 3,000 seats are re-served and are to be sold at 15 boxes at 25 and 50 cents. Tickets are to be had of Organizer Solomon at 64 returned after April 15-and not ought to be returned even before that distribute cards advertising the meet

General Committee met Feb. 25. Mayes and Ross presiding. Delegates seated: E. P. Clark, 23d A. D.; Andrew Carney, 35th A. D., Br. 2; Lint men, Headman, Solminen, and Auler 14th A. D.: Kohnle, 35th A. D., Br. 2: L. Sloktin, 4th A. D.; T. Murphy, 7th 9th and 25th A. D.; N. Typernass, 16th A. D.; L. V. Duffy and C. H. Hohman Annexed District, Br. 2. Committee from Down Town Young People's Club urged members to help by seeing that their own children join the club. Committee from "Daily Call" urged Gener al Committee to take more interest and from the assembly districts attend th meetings. The report was accepted, but a motion to appropriate \$100 for the "Call" fund was lost, Twentythree applications for membershi Moved that all app cants except Moses Oppenheimer b accepted; carried; moved that applica tion of M. Oppenheimer be accepted carried. Communication from the "Call" read asking General Committe to call upon comrades to make done tions for the festival on Mar. 17 placed on file. Communication read from Organizer Solomon bringing charges against Comrade Typernass of the 16th A. D.: referred to Grievano Committee of five elect ed to arrange a mass meeting in the interests of the cause in Russia. expenses not to exceed \$200. gate from 32d and 33d A. D. reported that a member of his district had join ed Carpenters Union No. 2, which h considered a scab union. His district asks the General Committee to inve-tigate this matter; tabled. Commun cation read from Comrade Muller charges against Comrad Searing; referred to Grievance Com mittee. Case of Silver, who joined Carpenters' Union No. 2, tabled 2. calling attention to the fact that rade Helfrecht, member of district, enrolled as a Democrat; referred to Grievance Committee.

The Harlem Socialist Club at its regular meeting last Monday at 250 W One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street elected Garry Kelly and Andrew B DeMilt a committee to wait upon the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employees and assure then of the Club's sympathy in the present strike and its desire to give all help within its power.

The 32d and 53d A. D. meet the sec ond and fourth Wednesdays of the month at Unger's Hall, 1997 Third ave nue, at 8 p. m. Next meeting will be held on Mar. 8. All members and sympathizers are cordially invited to at tend. A mass meeting will be held shortly to devise ways and means to

last Sunday at Independence Hall, A W. Lawson kindly substituted and gave a lecture mainly on state social ism vs. democratic Socialism,

Following is the program of the annual Commune festival and dance to be held by the West Side Assembly Districts of the party on Sunday even ing. Mar. 12 at German School Halls 401-403 W. Thirty-sixth street. Admi Violiu solo, Maste Edward Bermyr; monologue, Ton Murphy; instrumental selection, Music Section Yorkville; German duet, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz; plano duct, Miss Katz and Prof. Berry; singing, Ar-better Lieder Kranz; Comrade Horns, magician; duet, song and dance Misses Florence and Ida Spindler; vio lin and plane, Prof. and Master Ber myr: Jewish monologue, J. O'Brien musical section, etc., English and Ger

man speakers. The Organizer of the Yorkville Agi tation Committee has called a meeting of the comrades and enrolled voters of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District for next Thursday evening, Mar. 16, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, for the pur pose of effecting an organization of said district. All comrades and sympathizers living in the Twenty-ni are urgently requested to render all the aid they possibly can.

The 24th A. D. held a meeting last Monday at 975 First avenue, Comrede Sacks acting as chairman, at which a great amount of business was transacted; and it was decided to call special meeting for Wednesday! Mar 15, to consider the matter of electing delegates to the various committee rendered vacant on account of Com rade Jarvis leaving the country for time. Much business of great importance has to be transacted at this mee Delegates to the "Call" Confe ence, General Committee, Murray Hil and the 24th A. D. Agitation Commit tee have to be discussed and elected Louis Weilenbeck, organizer of branch, has been expelled from the 24th A. D. and charges will be pre ferred against him in the General Com-mittee. The Park Committee have taken Summerville Park, Astoria, L. I., for the pienic of the brauch, Aug.

The West Side Agitation Committee has got out a folder for its Sunday evening lectures at 533 Eighth avenue for March and April that may serve a Committee can send out organizers into inorganized places, and every party member should realize the necessity of doing all he can to place the State Committee in a position where it will be financially able to take advantage of the opportunity to carry on

dudes Comrade Berlin, Lee, Spargo, BROOKLYN.

The 16th A. D. and Br. 1, 18th A. D., will meet at Northern Star Hall, 1998 Fulton street, between Ralph and Buf-

akers' Class in the Brook lyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughty avenue, on Friday evening, Mar. 10, the question for debate will be: Does the Church as a Whole Antagonize the Socialist Movement?

At the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club it was decided to hold a picnic at Lib-erty Park on Sunday, May 14, half of the proceeds to go to the Labor Ly-ceum and half to the fund for the Sunday afternoon lectures of the club.

At the last meeting of the County Committee on Feb. 25 William Kernochan of the 18th A. D., Br. 2; Henry J. Heuer, from the 6th A. D., and Otto Meyer, from the 3d A. D., were seated as delegates. Motion carried that the Organizer confer with the 11th A. D. regarding the advertisement of their ized to help them up to the expendi ture of \$10 if in his indement nece ary. A letter calling the attention of the County Committee to the member ship and activity of Comrade Gu League concluded with the request that the County Committee approve or disapprove of our comrades holding membership in this organization. The matter was for the present disposed of, after long discussion, by laying it on the table pending further develop-ments and additional information in regard to the League. Organizer reported that the meeting of the Executive Committee had been consumtirely in routine business. He reported that the 8th, 12th, 13th, and 14th and 18th A. D. will pay for sending The Worker to S. L. P. voters who are enrolled in their districts. The national platform has been printed and is ready or distribution at a cost of \$1.20 per thousand copies. The 17th A. D. has been organized with thirteen members, meeting at Tompkins and Gates ave nues: they elected Comrade Turner as Secretary and Comrade Wintergreen for Organizer; a circular letter will be sent enrolled Socialist voters asking them to attend meetings. Organizer Schaefer will now undertake to organ ize the 4th A. D. He recomm Greenpoint, to be arranged by the County Committee: he was authorized o proceed. Motion carried that the 17th A.D. be credited with due stamps. Delegate McIntyre to the Brookly "Call" Conference, reported better at-tendance there and a distinct revival of interest in the work for a daily pa per. Forty-one applicants were ad per. Forty-one applicants were admitted to party membership. Financial Secretary reported bills for printing, \$46.25; Organizer's expenses, \$2.67; Organizer's salary, \$5; receipts by the Financial Secretary, \$48.70 and bills paid amounting to \$46.25. A proposition to appoint a reporter for

party press. A letter from the Organizer of New York conveyed the follow ing information: "New York General Committee, acting on the charges by Eichwald against Emil Platz decided Motion carried that the Grievance

provoked a long discussion, which re-

sulted in instruction to the branches to

Committee act with Comrade Eicl vald in preparing statement of his rase to the State Quorum. On motion that the County Committee elect a cor of a municipal platform to be present ed by Kings County at the con convention. The following committee were elected: Furman, Atkinson, Cavanaugh, Passage, Martin, Marr.

For the Dally,

A regular meeting of the New York "Call" Conference was held on Feb 23, Vice-President E. Wolf presiding It was decided that the aims and of every meeting after the reading of the

minutes, as follows: The aims and objects of the New York "Call" Conference are to co-operate with the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association in creating a daily newspaper to be published in the city of New York in the joint in the city of New York in the joint in-terest of the trade union movement and the Social Democratic Party, and to co-operate with the said Association, after such newspaper has been established, in promoting the circula-tion and other interests of the same to see to it that the interests of the trade union movement are properly represented by the said paper, to take care of the circulation of the said paper among the trade unions, and gen-erally to serve as a medium between the said paper and trade union move-

Herbert West, from the Paperhang ers Branch of the National Alliance Painters, Paperhangers and Decora tors of Greater New York; John Win-inger, from Branch No. 24, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Society; Bernard Kupferman, from 32d and 33d A. D., S. D. P.; Wm. Wissn from Branch No. 25, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Society; J. Rubel, from 16th A. D., S. D. P.; and were duly sented as delegates. The roll call showed eighteen delegate The secretary was instructed to notify organizations of the absence of their delegates and request that delegates be elected in place of absen-

The report of the Advisory Board

It was decided that the Ways and Means Committee visit the assembly district organizations of the Social Democratic Party in behalf of the New York "Call."

It was decided to call upon our fellow workers and sympathizers to make donations of articles for use at the Mar. 17, 18, and 19 fair to be held New York, for the benefit of the New York "Call" Fund. Presents can be delivered at the headquarters of the Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Brondway, New York.

Gilders Union of New York and Vicinity, No. 808, contributed \$25 to-ward the fund.

Brery delegate is urged to attend be next regular meeting on Thursday

ning, Mar. & punctually at 8 o'clock at 64 E. Fourth street.

New Jersey.

The Tenth Ward Branch of Jersey City will hold a debate on Friday evening, Mar. 10, at 18 Germania avenu between Comrade Chas. C. Plymout recently arrived from England, and Frederick Gilliar on the qu tion How will workingmen be paid under Socialism? The officers of Secretary, Frank Urbansky; Treasurer Richard Mandel; Literature William Astor; Delegates to Committee, C. J. Brooks and Charle reistly: Delegates to City Committee.
Mandel and Bert. Binder; Delegates

to State Couvention, Annie D. G. Roe, C. C. Plymouth and Frederick Gilliar. At the dinner of the Newark High School Alumni Association list week Rufus W. Weeks, who was graduated from that school in 1863 and is now a vice-president and actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, deliver ed an address upon The Most Interest ing Phenomenon of the Twentieth Century. The phenomenon deserving this rank, in his judgment, is the Socialist movement, of which he gave a remarkable exposition. The address was reported fully in the "News."

Pennsylvania. The Labor Lyceum recently organ-ized by the Socialists of Reading has been doing some good work in educat ing the people in Socialist philosophy been given by Geo. E. Littlefield, Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen and Ed. Moore, James H. Maurer will speak on Tues: day, Mar. 14, on Twenty-five Years in the Labor Movement, and arrange-Labor Movement, and arrange John B. Leeds of Moorestown, N. J., to lecture some time in March, date not yet decided upon. The hall has proven a great help to the cause thus far A number of social affairs have nided in drawing the members closer in sympathy and inspiring enthusiasm Another tour is being ranged for George E. Littlefield May, and comrades desiring a meeting at small expense can write R. R. they are located within a radius of a hundred miles of this center. Quite number have already applied and it is necessary to act quickly to take ad-

Local Bethlehem will hold a Com-mune festival on Mar. 18, at which Ed. Kuppinger wiff be the orator, and monthly agitation meetings will be held hereafter. Five new members were gained at the last meeting.

burg admitted-three new members at its last meeting. The lecture given by Elle Reeve Cohen of Delaware on Child Labor, Its Cause and Cure was very well received and followed by a

very interesting discussion. Sunday afternoon lectures and discussions are held at the Paperhangers'

2 p. m. Gaylord Wilshire will lecture at Old City Hall, Pittsburg, on Sunday, Mar. 26, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Cohen will lecture at Hazel-

wood, Mar. 7; Wilmerding, Mar. 9; Pit-cairn, Mar. 11; Perry Hall, First and James street, Allegheny, Mar. 12, 2:30

The following resolution has been presented to the Boston Central Comnittee and by a vote of same was referred to the respective clubs and the membership for approval or disap-

Socialist Party of the United States adopted a resolution defining the position party unions and declining participation or inter-ference in any dispute or conflict arising between any of the existing economic or

ganizations; nemliers or officers of the A. L. U., Social ists, and others held a conference in Chiomic organization on industrial lines and antagonized the A. F. of L.

Whereas, Their manifesto has been signed by a number of Socialists, who have no affiliation with either brauch of the eco

iomic movement of the working class; Resolved, That while we are in sympathy with the progressive principles of in

GERMAN-SPEAKING COMPANES

To the Editor of The Worker:-I think to

Continued on page 4.

A FRIENDLY HINT FOR

comrades and sympathizers to use only the German language and adhere only to German customs and usages at scarly all the festivois, picuies, balls, expositions, and so forth, held for the purpose of getting funds for our cause or for the benefit of the labor press. This is a drawback to our more-ment and should be discouraged. I think many English speaking comrades and friends from showing the proper interest and atbers, as it is often impossible for people not understanding German to enjoy them-selves there. I have already heard several

omplaints by English-speaking sympathiz Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Feb. 22 for the benefit of The Worker and the "Volkszeitung." There was positively no English speaking talent there; all the speaking, act ing and singing was in the German Len in the United States will also be forced soon to learn to speak and understand the English language, so it seems to us that it would be no great sacrifice on their parto try to use a little more a language w tivals held for the benefit of our noble common cause. It would also increase won derfully the feeling of class solidarity by ween our German and our English-sp ing working people. It would develop the consciousness of our common interests and help to do away with foolish and ignorant neip to do away with footish and ignorant mational prejudices fostered by the capitalist class, and it would breed more motual confidence and the feeling of comraduable and give as more of the collective courage needed in our strangle to overthrew the present industrial system, which all of us are working and making sacrifices to do.

klyn, Feb. 27. fit seems to us that there is a good deal of truth in what our correspondent anys, and our Gernya comrades will savely take the suggestion in good part. We may add



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FIT them with glasses—BEST POSSIBLE
YOUR expense—LOW AS POSSIBLE
EYES should be conscionationally attended —AT YOUR expense—LOW AS POSSIBLE
EYES should be conscientiously attended — AT
ONCE IF POSSIBLE
IF you can't call on SOL—write—Me'll call
on you—SOON AS POSSIBLE

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PUBLICATIONS.

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nore than once. The power of battle and

ing hand. The high literary quality of

lags of its editor, with his unfailing den

in the desert of contemporary

racy, his revolutionary summons and so cial faith, his original and compelling style

take it a reservoir of refreshment, an oasi-

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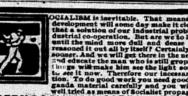
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few of our English-speaking comrades an sympathizers might be more active than they are, for instance, in giving their serv ices to such entertainments as are men tioned. The matter should not be one recrimination, but of mutual effort to work together.-Ed.1

A STORY OF JACK LONDON. To the Editor of The Worker:-A slight error in the item concerning Jack London published in your issue of Feb. 12 prompts the to tell you of a characteristic act of his. Comrade London was pever a student at Stanford University. A year at the University of Catifornia comprehends, I believe, his entire collegiate training. But he has visited Stanford. The first time was in "baching" in a little cabin half a mile from feet off the ground and clear beneath. One evening Edlin, having finished his work in the "Inu," and studied in the Library till the lights went out, came up to the printous press invented by the devil and named the "Cincinnati Pony." At 10:50 we start occasional gint of the quarter moon through some cloud-chasm. Such a glint shot through as we neared the cabin fell on what seemed to be the polished barrel of a rifle pointed in our direction from thumped harder than mine, but I don't see how he stood it if it did . However after road of retreat, we went forward. Any respectable highwayman would ask for our capitalists do that; and we were quite will tragic. A reconnolsance proved the mur derons rifle to be only the frame of bicycle. With courageous seal we both dashed up the steps and entered the cabin the available bed clothes were our esteen ed and well loved comrades Jack London and Herman Whittaker. They lay there

hospitality of comrades which Wester nocracy and the Socialist spirit both The next day both London and Whit taker "passed through" the Universityout by the North. That was the extent of

snoring peacefully and only woke to pro

us and the hard, cold world. This was our

knew but slightly. But they knew the sur

vehemently when Edlin and I

on's studies at Stanford. He has achieved the highest honors since classic English readings of the University of California; and David Starr Jordan, Pre-"masterly and monstrous 'Sea Wolf.' " Bu the man is unchanged. To the most con ventional functions he goes as he goes about his daily work, in a cloth cap and sack coat, with a white negliges shirt and

Well, I didn't mean to be But I wished to correct the slight error in regard to Jack's education. Honor to whom it all to him. He has fought his way up. His education he has achieved himself, and intellectual fostering of his genius are too slight for consideration. It is an old stor, "Seven walled cities claim Homer, dead, Through which alive he begged his broad CAMERON H. KING, JR. San Francisco, Feb. 46.

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By Horace Traubel.

humanities black is white and white

that you were in danger. Interest w a menace. If I said I found I mu

take care of my interest you at on

It was impossible to sleep with mo

send all your dogs to the kenn Now you put aside your guns.

tariffs. You may go about the without special credentials. The

land interest as against any Irelan

now to succeed by robbery, succeed by lying. To succeed war. To succeed by any of old artifices. Now we see

interest. One would not dare attempt

old artifices. Now we see that there is no one success achieved by

any other failure. We do not want to

gather a harvest of success out of harvests of failure. We want to gath

er greater successes out of lesser suc-

cesses. We do not want to slap na tions in the face and force them to

the rear. We want to shake them by

bountiful pulace on a hideous founda

tion of huts. Rather no palace at all and no hut at all. We do not want any

success which leaves anybody out. The

interest we assert is the interest that

mistake in trying to explain the pre

ent ache and pain of the social order!

It is the struggle of transition. We

are passing over from one stage to an-

other. We are passing out of one

life. which has served its term and done all that it was appointed to do.

and passing into another life, which has a new task to assume. The old

life was the life of one anti the life of

the rest. The new life is the life of

the rest anti the life of one. That is

no single life can be quoted agains

the mass life. Liberty will be liberty

as liberty was never liberty before But liberty will now be liberty in un-

ion rather than liberty in severance

Liberty in love rather than liberty in hate. The liberty that enjoins rather

than the liberty that forbids. Not the

best union that is consistent with lib erty but the best liberty that is con

sistent with union. Your interest plus

only success we consider is the success that includes all. The only kind

includes all. Have you made

We do not want to build a

front.

icemen now? There are

no longer lock your doors.

Your interest plus my interest. The result is, civilization. The world spends the most of its time dividing up. It ought to spend all of its time getting together and keeping together You talk of your interest and body else's interest. America's est and Europe's interest. Yellow perils and white perils. The in-terest of capital and the interest of labor. The interest of the bos and the interest of the workman. The interest of the state and the inte of the people. Russia speaks of Russia's interest and Japan speaks of Japan's interest. We do not study adlition. We study division. What car Germany do at nobody cares who's expense to produce a greater Ger many? England ditto. America ditto Everybody ditto. John Jones aski John Jones what John Jones can do to enrich and aggrandize John Jones wh cares at who's expense. If anything gets in John Jones' way John Jones asserts the law of John Jones. The law of John Jones is John Jones. The law of Great Britain is Great Britain The law of our blessed republic (thre for the blessed republic!) is our blessed republic. The thievery is the theft itself. The lav of my brutality is the brutality itself. We appeal from Russia drunk with robbery to Russia sober with robbery. The law of conquest is conquest. The robbery to kussia soler with robers. The law of conquest is conquest. The law of war is war. Who dares to contradict the play and practise of this indubitable theory of our modern ishmaelitism? Interest clashes with interest. Every people speaks of its in terest as against the interest of the rest of the earth. Earth for the China man, says the Chinaman, or for noth ing at all. Earth for the Englishman says England, or for nothing at all Every individual man says, too, in hi feeble voice: The earth, and the voice: The earth, and the earth's fullness, is all for me or for no one at all. We see all social welfare in terms of self. Not the race self. Not the self of all men. The self of one man. The interest pro against interest con. Every man with other man. The dead line enclo self interest. Cross it at your peril self interest. Gross it at your peril, Or your self interest. I cross it. You shoot me in my tracks. The big of life is self and the little of life is self. But there is something more. I add your interest to my interest. The result is, love. The law of the world that had been the law of Jones as against the law of Smith now be the law of Jones plus the law of Smith. Things take to truce, treaty and peace. The law of the world is the law of love. The law of the Teu ton is internationally safe. The reason that severed becomes the new reason that unites. England has no

erest in India which India has no

in England. The negro has no interes in the negro which the negro has not in the white. In matters of the final

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

that the preservation of unity and harmon; within the ranks of labor is essential to

the progress of Socialism and the Socialist Party, and that the change in the form

of economic organization must come from the rank rad file of the trade union move-

Meselved. That we, the members of th

the violation of party tactics by member participation in the formation of rival labor

tal the best interests of the working class

Clubs should report upon action taken to the Unity Central Committee

not later than April 11. The resolution

BOSTON.

Capitalism and Progress at Home

stend Hall 721 Washington street, or

The Flemish Socialist Club of Bo

ton will celebrate May Day with a concert and ball that night from 7

p. m. to 2 a. m. Tickets, \$1, admitting

lady and gentleman and including re-freshments. The club is very young

yet, out already 100 members strong. Thirty per cent, of the net profits will

debt of the party in Massachusetts, 20

per cent, to the fund for the New York "Daily Call," and 10 per cent, to the propaganda in Belgium.

The meeting of Wards 17 and 21 was

fairly attended and a club was or-ganized. All readers of The Worker in this district should communicate with

J. C. Sullivan, Secretary, 417A Dudley

street, Roxbury, to assist in perfecting the organization. Regular agitation

nectings are proposed and the com-rades are now hard at work visiting all readers of the Socialist press and

all who are believed to be sympathiz

ers. Comrade Matchett of New York addressed the meeting held in Warren

Hall. The next meeting takes place or

Friday, Mar. 10, 8 p. m.
The organizer visited Wards 6 and

S and found a large number of com-rades showing much interest in the welfare of the club. The suggestions

made by the visiting comrades were

accepted and a committee appointed to lay out a plan for systematic agitation

No doubt within a few days the entire

membership will be out through the

The Labor Day Picnic Committee

Ward 25 is arranging for a meeting

of sympathizers and Comrades Sullivan and Coyne are making prepara-

The Special Agitation Committee net last Monday and devised plans to

Comrade Roewer, Jr., visited E. B. Club and found a very active organi-

zation: they intend to establish head-quarters soon and hold regular lecture and agitation meetings. Comrade Clauss will speak at the

Ward 6 and 8 Club on Thursday, Mar. 9; a number of new members are an-

ticipated.
Committee O Leary of Charlestown.
Wards 3, 4 and 5, will call a special
meet of the club and invite the Special Agitation Committee to attend.

agitate in the various districts.

district on an agitation trip.

Chas. II. Matchett will speak on

should be thoroughly discussed.

ment directly leterested;

"brooding over slights and wrongs"
which he now tainks were largely "the
nesults of an exaggerated imagination." He says, however, that he
"does not feel the alightest remorse"
for his action. In explanation of the "imaginary slights and wrongs," he dwells upon Mailly's "blustering, bluffis black. When I quote my interes you now feel safe. Formerly you fel ing, and abusive" manner, his "dis-agreeable habit of storming at every one who disagreed with him," and says that Mailly swore so much that surrounded yourself with guards to protect your threatened prerogatives "I was afraid my nerves would not stand an interview." The statement is accompanied by a copy of a letter al-leged to have been written by Mailly than one eye shut for fear that the in-terest of one would assail the interest of the other in the night. Now you ged to have been written by Mailly a October, 1908, to a number of comrades, reconsidering his decision to de line renomination to the National Sec then existing in the party, and outlin ing the things that, in his opinion, would have to be done in order to carry out the policies for which he stood in the party. In this letter Mills, Critchlow, Caldwell, and O'Hare are of one has become the law of all. Fool reasoning love. Unphilosophical love Love that will not give logical proofs moken of with manifest distrust and the statement is made that this group Love that only loves. Love has be come the law of all. Nobody now was carrying on an active u ground campaign to get control of the speaks of my interest. There is no sarty and that they must be forced my interest in this world. No secretaries of state speak of our interest nto the open Local Portland, Ore., holds by There is no secretary interest as

continued overwork and partly to

meetings every Tuesday evening and propaganda meetings every Sunday evening at Socialist Hall, 309 Davis street. Guy Etherton of Kansas has been engaged for six months as or strong organization in time for educational work at the election in June

Geo. Elmer Littlefield organized a local in Camden, Me., with eleven charter members. He also spoke at Rockland, Bath, Bridgeton and Free The Jewish comrades in Montrea

Can., held a meeting a few days ago and raised \$102 to help the Russian revolutionists. Wilbur Putnam and Patrick O'Hare

have been re-elected National Commit ceman and State Secretary respec tively by the state of Louisiana Frederick G. Strickland, State Sec

retary of Indiana, has presented resignation, to take effect May 30. Two Socialist papers are now pub-lished in the Finnish language. "Työmies," Box 337, Hancock, Mich.,

"Ralvaaja," 392 Main street. Fitchburg, Mass. Socialist literature in that language can be secured from either office. Local Fargo, N. D., asks publication

for the following resolutions:

Whereas, The exploiting class in Russia which is represented and upheld by the antocracy, has caused the murder of the ecause they have dared to ask for human rights; and

Whereas, Capitalism does at all times nd everywhere follow the same course when its exploitations and robberies ar

Whereas, The capitalist class in America has in the past followed the same course, and may be expected to do so in the future; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brothers of the working class in Russia our beartfelt and sincere sympathy in this their hour of trials and persecutions; and be

Resolved, That Theodore Boosevelt to de serving of the most severe censure and con-demnation by the whole working class of the world for having sent a message of con lolence to the Tsar of Russia on the event of the execution of the Grand Duke Ser-

CLASS-CONSCIOUS.

THIS LIBRARIAN IS

pared to send an appeal for financia support to all caucus voters and read ers of the Socialist press and ask to join the party. A useful novelty was selected as the means of propa-

Utah is about starting on a lecture tour through Colorado, Nebrask far as New York. He is especially in terested, says the "Crisis," in indus trial unionism. He may be communi-cated with through State Secretary C.

weekly propaganda meetings on Sun day, 7:45 p. m., at Macab 513 Ninth street, N. W., which are well attended and very interesting. A debate has been arranged for Mar. 12, question being: "Resolved, That progbe contributed towards paying the would be properly protected under the Socialism of Marx." At the last business meeting ten new members were admitted, making 51 on the roll. Conditions here are not favorable for growth because government employees

> The comrades of Dayton, O., have organized a circulating library associa tion, starting with a membership of seventy-five, to procure scientific works on Socialism in both English and German, which will be circulated among the comrades the same as the books in the public libraries. Pampli-lets and paper-covered books will also be procured in larger quantities for propaganda work.

Cal., writes that good work is being done there—among other things the circulation of The Worker is being pushed. Last fall our party polled 11 per cent. of the vote and beat the

Dec. 29 from his position as assistant at national headquarters for having of fered to abstract certain letters from the party records and sell them to individuals supposed to be interested in making away with them, issues a statement in explanation of his conduct. We understand that Clark offer ed his resignation from party member ship and accompanied it with a similar oral statement on Feb. 14 and that his oral statement on Feb. 14 and that his branch voted to retain him as a meja-ber. Mimeographed copies of the state-ment have now been sent to several party papers, to the National Commit-teemen, and to a number of friends "to

Comrade Curtis of Ward 10 con plains of a decline of membership e left the city. The Agitati Committee has taken the conditions in

that ward into consideration hour's time at its meeting on the sec ond Sunday of each month to speaker

The City Central Committee has progands, with enclosures, such as col-card, and a blank for names and ad-

ress and the liberty of the individual

Comrade Knust of Point Richmond. Democrats in four precincts.

W. E. Clark, who was discharged on

To the Editor of The Worker:-On Feb. 17, thinking it would be dresses of sympathizers. Here and There.

National Committeeman Gilbert of L. Spiegel, Box 570, Salt Lake City, Local Washington, D. C., is holding

are afraid to touch Socialism

teemen, and to a number of friends "to
be used as they think best." The length
(about 5,000 words) of the statement
and accompanying "exhibit" make
publication here impracticable. Undoubtedly any comrade who desires to
read it can get a copy by addressing
W. E. Clark, Maywood, Ill, Clark does
not deny the act charged. He pleads
"temporary insanity," due partly to

willing to speak upon the labor ques

idea to have the "Socialist Party Offi-cial Bulletin" on file in the Boston Public Library, I sent the Librarian copy with a statement that, if agree-able to him, I would see to it that a copy was sent monthly without cost. The following reply was received next day:

Dear Sir:-I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 17th enclosing copy of the "So-cialist Party Official Builetin." It is the ixed policy of the Trustees not to receive periodicals gratuitously, as they prefer to subscribe at regular rates for such as are aken, and our subscription list at present

is full.-Very truly yours,
HORACE G. WADLIN, Librarian,

It doesn't seem that Horarce G. is waddling or wobbling on anything that endangers the class interests of the par-ties whom he is serving. For the beneclass-conscious or are just beginning to study Socialism, I call attention to a so-called public library, officered by the servants of the capitalists, denvinerature in that library. Right here is abundant proof that if the workers would be free they must organize along class lines and demand the complete surrender of the capitalist classtwo, or three things at a time, but stand for the complete socialization of all the means of production and distribution, making these as free to all humanity to utilize as the very air we breathe, for these means are as neces-sary to humanity to live as air and sunshine. Wake up, you tollers of America! Be as conscious of your rights and interests and duties to yourself and your fellow workingmen as this Librarian is class-conscious in standing guard over the interests of the ruling class of Boston in this Hub of the Universe, this "Athens of Amer-ica." C. F. CLAUS. Roxbury, Mar. 2.

A PREMIUM ON CRIME. A PREMIUM ON CRIME.

Mine accidents such as that recently at Birminghom. Ala., where 160 died, are caused almost universally by the neglect of the mine owners to provide safety vents for foul air and dust, with proper pumping machinery and employees. And many thousands were killed and maimed before legislatures would compel these monsters of greed to put in these safety appliances for human beings. The death-rate among the criminal classes, pursued by police and detectives, is not so great as in these death-dealing mines. What an inducement then it is to leave the ranks of houset labor and become criminals.—Commonwealth.

Current 🦛 🚜 Literature

THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED A Novel of Revolutionary Resia. By A. Calimir. New York, A. S. Barnes & Co., 1905. Gloth, pp. 420. Price, \$1.50.

If there is any field in modern life that holds abundant material for romance assuredly it is the revolution in Russia. The exquisite and generous dreams of the cultured youth in the first period of "going to the people"; the rude awakening, the bit-ter disappointment, the outraging of every hobbe sentiment by the iron hand of authority and the cold calculations of wordly-wisdom; the wonder ful social alchemy by which that hu passion of hate," by which kindly lads and gentle girls were turned into conspirators and assassins so relentless and so fanatically bold as the world had perhaps never seen before; the im placable warfare by which a few thou and such revolutionists kept the fear for almost a decade; the gradua destruction of the movement in this phase by a process of literal extermin-ation; the martyrology that no perseuted church can match—the gallows Siberia, the ingenious tortures of tary imprisonment; through it all the heart-breaking strife of "fathers and sons" and the hardly less tragic flict of cherished revolutionary ideals and formulas with the teachings of ex livity in the eighties which proved to from which the movement came forth stronger and wiser than before; ther its steady onward march, its reaching out to guide and enlighten the vague discontents of the people, the strength-ening of international bonds, the de-velopment of new methods of action. all leading up to the present critical and solidarity already inspires million of tollers instead of a handful of the ing epic that cannot but fascinate any with "h Worldoll"committy of gra his veins, an enic that calls forth ter derest pity and burning anger and an exultant udmiration that swallows up It is an episode of the second book

in this epic, so to speak, that our friend Cahan has written a typical story of the Terrorist period, properly so called. The story opens at a Ger man watering place in 1874 and closes in a gloomy cell of the Fortress of St. Peter, and St. Faul in the spring of 1882, a year after the execution of Alexander II. The awakening of the young student Prince Pavel Alexeyevitch Boulatoff is the theme of the earlier chapters and he and Clara Yavner, a Jewish girl who had a hand in that awakening and whose life becomradeship stronger than love, are the central figures throughout. We se see a strange mixture of lofty idealism and petty prejudices and ambitions, of scientific knowledge, shrewd commonsense, and impracticable day-dream We see Jews trying to be Gen tiles and Gentiles trying to forget that they are not Jews, and both s wrapped up in preconceived ideas of "the people" (à la Rousseau) that it takes more than one massacre of Jews to bring them down to earth and show them the true basis of human brother hood in the struggle of classes. The of the Tsar and the hanging of Sophia Perovskaia and her four com-panions form a turning-point in the book, as they did in fact, and the r six chapters are devoted to picturing the hideous outbreak of Anti-semit-ism. At first this seems irrelevant, but we soon see that it is not at all so. that the author, has a very clear pur-pose, that he is, in fact, showing us the hidden connection of two apparently separate phenomena and expos ing a vital weakness of the then ex-piring phase of the revolutionary movement in Russia.

We are not sure that there is any great distinction of style to this book. The English is correct, clear, and easy, but not 'in general femarkably vivid or powerful. One reader has express or powerful. One reases has expres-ed the opinion that, judged from the point of view of style, it is "good newspaper work." And that is not a small compliment, after all; for. If much newspaper writing is atrociously bad, good newspaper writing is work of a high and too little appreciated order. One thing we must note of Cahan's style or, more strictly, his manner; the even flow of his narrative is starred in a hundred places with single sentences of swift, characteriza

tion that one marks in the margin. Comrade Cahan knows the move ment of which he writes." As a stu-dent at Yuna and as a teacher at Velish, for several years prior to 1882 he was a member of the "Party of the People's Will," as the Terrorist organ-ization was named, and since his coming to America he has kept in close touch with the movement in his na-tive country as well as in his adopted home. In "The Red Terror and the white" he has given us a book which we are very glad to put within easy reach on our shelves, side by side with Stepniak's "Underground Russia" and the pair flanked on the left by Kropot-kin's "Memoirs" and on the right by Deutsch's "Sixteen Years in Siberia."
A. L.

A sketch of the life of Katherin A sketch of the life of Katherine Breshkovskaia, the veteran Russian terrorist revolutionist, as told by her-self and written by Ernest Poole in the "Outlook," has been published in the form of a ten-cent pamphlet by Chas H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. The intensely thrilling and inspiring nature of this vivid picture of hardship and beroism may be judged from the following ex-tract, dealing with the prison life of the revolutionists: "In solitary confinement? No. I joined

"On that first evening I lay in the dark telling myself that our struggle must go on in spite of this calemity, and yet fear-ful for it, as we fear for things we love. I lay motioniess, and solitary confinement
began to work on my-mind, as the system
had planned it should. Suddenly I sat up
quickly. I could hear aothing, but as I
started to ile down my ar appreached
again the iron pipe supporting my cot. Tick.

sick, tickity, tick, tick. I felt along the sipe and found that it went through to the sext cell. Again-J heard, Tick, tick, tick-ity, tick. I had once heard a code planned a meeting in Moscow, but I could no call it. At last I had an idea. There are thirty-five letters in the Russian alphabe rapped. Ohce! Then twice! Then thre So on until for the last letter rapped thirty-five. No response: Agai ing now. Steps came slowly down the corridor. The guard approached and passemy door. His steps died away. Suddeni -Tick!-Tick, tick!-Tick, tick, tick!-au through to thirty-five. Then slowly w the swifter code was taught me. that, for three years, the pipe was almost always talking. How fast we talked! The pipe sounded so—" Her gray head beat danger and prison, and her strong, subtle fingers rolled out the ticks at lightning speed. "Our club had feer a hundred members in solitary confinement; some and good ones. Young students, keen wits, high spirits!" She laughed merrily, becom-ing labushka. "How some of those young sters made love. A mere boy, two cells to my right, vowed he adored the youn girl of nineteen five cells to my left on the Boor above, whom he had never laid eyes on. I helped tick his gallant speeches and her responses continually along. They passed to the cell below hers, and were ticke up the heating pipe to her by a sad fitte they ever meet? Ab, Siberia is large as

your states and France and England and Germany all together. "Our club was not all a club of pleaure. Some died of consumption: others killed themselves, and others went insane. The pipe raved sometimes. It spoke many and good-byes to wives and children. But the pine was not aften so for a Revolution We older ones continually urged the young girls to be strong, for they told us how they were taken out and brutally treate to make them give evidence. A very few broke down, but there were many who endured, urshaken, months of this bru-tailty.

From new prisoners we heard cheering mong workmen as well as peasants; In th factories many were arrested, some were imprisoned here and joined our club, bu were soon condemned to exile. Still the iden spread. In 1877 came that trem ustration on the Kazan Square in S Petersburg. Hundreds were imprisoned by joined our club and were our dinused, sent us last words of cheer along the pipe, and so were rushed off to Siberia

"In 1878 we were tried. One hundre had added or gone insane. We one buttered, and ninety-three, were packed in a little hall, Over half had belong ed to our ciul, 'nud' 1' had 'k' attang shock as 1 now looked at these clubmats with whom I had daily talked. White, this ind crippled, but still the same hearts! We nerved each other to refus to be tried, for the trial we know was the a facer, with a special fury of only seven, of whom but one was a peasant and with judges appointed by the Tsar They divided us into groups of ten or fit teen; the trials lasted half a year. Whe faree; for this I was at once tilk if out and my prison term was lengthened to five years as hard-labor convict in the mines. This is the punishment given to a mur lerer. My term served, I was a Siberia exile for life.

Ernest Untermann announces in th taken the translation of the second third and fourth volumes of Marx' into English. The secon and third volumes were prepared by Engels after Marx's death from the and the fourth volume was similarly prepared by Kautsky after the death of Engels. Only the first volume has so far been translated into English.

THE DOCCDAM OF IAN 22 From a late number of "La Tribun Russe" we take the following pro-gram of immediate demands drawn ur

great popular demonstration in St. Pe tersburg on Jap, 22: 1.-Measures against the prevailing ignor ce and arbitrary rule. 1. Personal liberty, freedom of speech

be presented to the Tsar

conscience in matters of religion. 2. Universal and computsory public educa-

tion at the expense of the state.

3. Responsibility of ministers of state to le and a guaranty of legality

4. Equality of all before the law. 5. Immediate liberation of all who ow in prison or exile on account of their

II.-Measures to relieve the poverty of the

1. Abolition of indirect taxes and substitution of a direct and progressive incom 2. Abrogation of "annuites de rachat" and the free use of public credit for the

gradual restoration of the land to the pe-III Mensures against the oppression of

abor by capital. 1. Legislation for the protection of labor 2. Liberty to form co-operative societies for purchasing and production and trade

3. The eight-hour day and regulation of 4. Liberty in the conflict of labor ngalust

A. Participation of representatives of the working class in the claboration of a law for government insurance for working peo-

These special demands were prefaced by a demand for the early convocation of a representative assembly; to be chosen by universal, equal, and secret suffrage, to make a constitution for

'A mere translation of this phrase "annulties of repurchase" would be unintelligible. When purfoas was abotished in 1861,
the emancipated peasants were permitted
to buy a certain part of their former owners' lands on conditions of payment by annual instalment such that a large part if
not the majority of them are still paying
and many are under a burden greater now
than at the beginning. These payments are
the annulties referred to and it is depanded that the government advance its credit
to the peasants without interest to redeem
these debts and perfect their title to the
land.

"THE MERCY OF THE TSAR." As a commentary upon the report which come to us from time to time of the "mercy" of the Tsar in commu-ing the sentence of this or that politi

cal offender, it is well to read this ex-

cal onender, it is well to read this ex-tract from a recent article in the "St. James Gazette" of London:
Do you know what it is to haye your sentence of death commuted by the Tan? A little while ago Europe commented with satisfaction on the commutation by the Faar of three death sentences out of five ells in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Not only were these dens dark for twenty-two bours out of twenty-four, but the walls were running with damp and tract the mind was allowed, and one pris ner having been found designing goo by the faller, with the remark that hard

Another calculated torture in these cells is the eychole, at which a warder or sol-dier is posted to watch the prisoner. By this means the quietest prisoner is soon lination is at ouce punished by merciles logging, if not worse. Thus it comes abou been commuted, one, after a year of these porrors, became a consumptive; another, mad; the third, also a man of powerfu physique, was rotted with scurvy. Such is the "mercy of the Tsar." It has often happened that politica

prisoners have assaulted their keepers or insulted inspectors for the deliberate purpose of escaping their misery by provoking a sentence of death.

AND THE REVOLUTIONARY "BLOC.

In "La Vie Socialiste" for Feb. 3 appears an article by Th. Dahn upon "The Political Duties of the Russian Social Democracy," which is especially interesting as a defense of the action of that body in not joining the alliance formed by the Liberal, Terrorist, and other revolutionary organization of which we gave some account drawn from the Berlin "Vorwärts" in our is-Comrade Dahn insists on the his

toric rôle of the Social Democracy as representing the wage-working class which has special interests and aspira tions of transcendant importance well as other tendencies which it shares with other classes. The his tory of the last ten years islace the first great strike in St. Petersburg conducted by the Social Democratic organization) shows its guiding influ-ence, that "the whole modern movement of emancipation and all the mod ern progressist parties—that of 'Osvo bojdenic' (led by P. von Struve), the Revolutionary Socialists, etc.-are reflex of the powerful movement of the Russian proletariat." Since the opening of the war, he holds, it ha xercised a marked influence. beginning, we gave the watchword 'Peace and Liberty!' We have contin ned this propaganda indefatigably.
. . . We were at first alone in this. We see now the result. Not only are the workingmen absolutely opposed to the war, but the friends of M Strave now demand the ending of beginning of hostilities, had at one advised them to refrain from 'immed

'Herrah for the army!' and 'Down with Von Piehve!'" Speaking of the present movement he says in part: What is the duty of our party now when Tsarism is in its last days and when al the beargeois classes are developing a pow erful movement for constitutional govern ment? Ought we now to declare our func tion as Social Democrats achieved, dissolv "You no larger have class dufies, yo must join in the hourse is marement to

to content themselves with the cries

ranse all the opposition forces have a con mon aim"? Shall the Russian So-cial Democracy be only a vauguard of the ractical bourgeois's under a Marxist dis guise? . . . To put the question is from the Social'st point of view to answer it in the negative. Such a dissolution of the Russian Social Democracy would b er me, a treason to the cause of labor. treason which would bring its own por cial Democracy in the eyes of the Russian workingmen. In this light we may form a true judgment of the attitude of these comrades who blame the Social Democ racy for not entering the "bloc," where side by side with M. Struve, who is in the with the Revolutionary Socialists, whe—ob-jectively considered—play exactly the role of bourgeois varguard under the mantle of Socialism, we see Mitting various nationalist parties and even an Auti-semitic organiration.

We are ready to belp any party in the

fight against absolution, and we do it. are ready to make special agreements with such parties for equaln political action tending toward our aim, and just now mor than one occasion for such agreements pre sents itself. But it is very clear —and the famous "blec" has already shown t-that a complete slilance could maintain itself only upon the basis of the most mod erate of the programs. Could such a "un ion of forces" serve the cause of liberty? Here we come to the decisive point. The political rôle of the Social Democracy is Russia at the present moment consists in pushing forward the movement of emand-pation, in refusing to be contented with any pseudo-constitutional compromise, in thuion. At our second congress we proclain ed our political program: A Constituen Assembly elected by universal, equal, di cratic republic. We then expressly de clared ourselves ready to enter into tempor-ary alliance with any party which would penly declare itself for this program. Un ortunately, we remain alone in these de mands. . . . M. Struve, in his paper continued to advocate a national represent ation in which only the zemstvos and city councils [both deminated by property-hold-ers.—Ed.] would have delegates. Only of late has he begun to demand universal suf frage, but still urging a monarchical con stitution on the German model. .

question of the suffrage and we have since seen members of that confer tion of the sematron. The "bloc" has not said one word about universal, direct, se-cret suffrage, is has said nothing about the republic, sofking about the ending of the a basis for this "union of forces" in so goor that west most of the Revolutionary Socialists are dissatisfied with the attitude of their leaders and are urging withdrawa

. . Under the pressure of the Sc cial Democracy and only because of the pressure, the resolutions of the recent bar uets and meetings (engineers, lawyer physicians, publicists, etc.), voice the po-litical demands of our party; although thes clements have tried to take as their co mon standard the program of the semst congress, the Social Democracy has rend ed it impossible for them to use eq

The Social Democracy sione has had faith in popular revolution as the only means to save Russia from Tsarism. It stone has had faith in the possibility of demo-liberty, in the Russian republic. We been ridiculed, treated as utopians; have been told that, by demanding much and so dividing forces, we were venting the attainment of the little was attainable. But to-day, after Januar revolution and the democratic republic in ossible? And it is the Social Democrac Comrade Dahn proceeds to say that

the events of Jan. 22 were the direct outcome of the work of the Socia Democrats in St. Petersburg. The Rus sian Labor Association, headed by Gapon, wits a "legal" organization and de only economic demand pure and simple—as to wages, hours of labor, etc. The Social Democrats went into it and propagated their ideas with such success that it adopted a political program as well and in many of its meetings would have only known Social Democrats to preside. This new impulse in the mass swept Gapon along until he too declared his acceptance of the Social Democratic program. In the actual events of Jan. 22 Social Democrats took the leading This, he says, does not mean part. that they were more brave and devoted than the comrades of other parties -the Revolutionary Socialists, for in but only that their program and methods brought them into close relation with the masses.

FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION OF PRUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

In December 28 to 31, 1904, the first at convention of the Prussian Social Democracy was held in Berlin Of the 3,010,771 Socialist votes cast in the last Reichstag's elections, 1,640, 81 Socialists elected in June, 1993, as many as 32 were elected in Prussia sends a total of 235 delegates to the Reichstag. Nevertheless the Prus sian Social Democracy did not call a special national convention so far while some of the smaller states have already done so at various times. vention of the Prussian Socialists was the growing power of the reaction in Prussia which determined the policy of all other states in the empire. purpose of this convention was to pub-licly denounce this reaction, to incite the minds by a public appeal to the people against the more and more un-disguised plans and the shameless class rule of the Prussian noblity, to demand in the name of the workin people a people's parliament in plac of the present class parliament. Th onvention unanime position on all these points. It was a mass demonstration of the most im pressive kind against the mo liament and against the attacks on the oppressed made by it.

The questions placed on the order of business were the following: The Prus sian housing reform bill, the school re form bill, the bill for the prevention of contract breaking on the part of the election laws of Prussia regarding the landtag. .The new housing reform

Prussia is but a reactionary attempt

to save the house owners from losses to the disadvantage of the proletarian population of the city and rural dis-tricts. The housing conditions in Prusisia were exposed by Comrade Hei mann, who had been entrusted with the task of presenting the matter to the convention. He emphasized the fact that a thorough sanitation of the housing conditions cannot be accor plished until the land is comple taken out of the control of capitalis interests and transferred to the col lectivity. The resolution which he is troduced expressed this truth ver forcibly. But since the account ment of this purpose, and the intro-duction of reforms under the capitalist system, depend on the growing soli-darity and class-consciousness of the working people, and can be advance only by the conquest of the political power by the proletariat, the spread-ing of this proletarian influence was declared to be the main function of the Socialist Party. Therefore the convention opposed the housing bill of the capitalist parties and demande the following immediate reforms: The framing of a new housing bill, defin ing the powers of the municipalities and communes and extending to ther the power of expropriating house own ers and acquiring land for public pur poses; the creation of a central hous-ing bureau to direct the work of local housing bureaus; the introduction of universal, equal, secret and direct bal-loting for all members of any commun-ity and the abolition of special privileges for bouse owners; complete loca autonomy. Only when these reforms are introduced will the municipalities be able to cope with the housing prob-lem. The administrative means to cope with it would be the conservation and extension of public property in land; the building of sanitary houses for working people; the renting of such houses at prices covering the cost of building and repairing; the taxation of the uncarned increment in land values; the designing of new and up-to-date building plans; the transfer of the local means of transportation to the municipality. The resolution was adopted. The school reform bill of the capitalst parties was a compromise between the Liberals and Conservatives in the Prussian landtag for the purpose of clericalizing the schools and Bringing them still more into the position of reactionary instruments. Comrade Arons, who was selected as the speaker on this subject, fatroduced a resolution protesting against this reactionary attempt and demanding an immediate reform of the public school system. This resolution declares the first conditions for such a reform to be the separation of the schools from the Prussian landing for the

Aveling, is the standard history. Cloth 60 cents, postpaid. in April and May, 1871; it is a most valuable work. Paper, 25 cents, postpaid.

methods of pedagogy; free food and clothing for needy pupils. In the dis-cussion following the introduction of the resulution, it was proposed to add amendments demanding co-education for boys and girls in all classes, and g the attempts to use opposing the attempts to use the schools for the political purposes of the government and of the ruling classes. These amendments were add-ed and the resolution adopted. Other resolutions demanding the regulation of the school system by uniform methods throughout the empire and pro-testing against the brutal Germanizing policy of the government in schools at-tended by children of other than German parentage were also adopted.

The bill referring to contracts withfarm laborers and servants contemplated a revival of the fendal condi-

churches and the elimination of religi

ons instruction from the school plans

uniform education for all children of

a uniform education for all children of school age; free tuition, free school books; small classes; better training and better wages for teachers; appli-cation of modern bygiene and modern

tions of serfdom for employees of the landed nobility. The convention protested against this reaction and adopted a resolution demanding the legal equality of farm laborers and farm servants with industrial laborers: abolition of all class legislation against farm employees; laws protecting the farm employees and securing them in their privilege to hold meetings and organize. The members of the party were urged to agitate among the farming proletariat and to organize them. An amendment demanding the institution of arbitration boards, the memwhich are to be elected by universal suffrage, was added to the resolution, which was then adopted.

The attitude of the Prussian Socialists toward the present election system in use for landing's elections, and towards this parliament itself, is clearly reflected in the following resolution resented by Comrade Ledebour: "The Prussian landtag has no claim

to be recognized as a representation of the Prussian people, because the arti-ficial structure of the House of Lords, with its majority of hereditary and appointed lawmakers, serves only as a bulwark of class rule for the nobility and bureaucracy. The three-class election system privileges of the population composed of wealthy citizens by giving them two-thirds of the votes and thus insuring their preominance in the House of Representatives. The mass of the people is practically disfranchised and the landtag fisgraced by being turned into a representation of the money power.

"The result of this composition of the landtag is a more and more reac tionary legislation contrary to the in-terests of the working people.

"The House of Lords and the House of Representatives are historically ille gal because they owe their existence to usurpation and by their composition they are the embodiment of shameless class rule and perfect enmity toward the working class.

"The convention protests against the outrage and lawlessness perpetrated against the mass of the people by this class parliament.

"The first and most necessary for the defeat of the reaction in Prus-sia is the transformation of the Prussian parliament into a true people's parliament. The convention demands the abolition of the House of Lords and the introduction of universal, equal, and direct suffrage with secret balloting for the House of Representatives, for all male and female above the age of 20, on the basis

proportional representation." The discussion of this resolution led to an animated debate on the question of tactics, owing to an amendment introduced by Bernstein which called for mass demonstrations in the great cities for the purpose of agitating for universal suffrage. The amendment was rejected and the resolution

The convention also defined the position of the party in the questions of ment inspection, the violation of the interests of employees of state indus-tries, and the disfranchisement of the female population. Resolutions of sympathy were sent to the striking miners in the Ruhr districts. The next national convention of the Prussian Social Democracy will be held in 1906.

—Ernest Untermann, in International Socialist Review for February

CONCERT AND BALL SOCIALIST BAND SATURDAY MAR. 11, 8 p. m.

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With the assistance of the United Singers and Dramatic Society Egmont.

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"The Proletorian Revolt"

by G. R. Senbant, is a short popular account of the movement. Paper, 25

SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co.. 184 William Street, New York.