The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agenta sending in subscriptions without re-nittances must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpoid subscriptions sent in by them.

Onlyduly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XV.-NO. 40.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1905.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

CRISIS IN OUR RUSSIAN COMRADES' GLORIOUS STRUGGLE.

Waging a Brave Fight Against Terrific Odds in Moscow-Tho Thousands Are Killed, Hope Is Not Lost-One Barridade Down, Another Springs Up-A Regiment Said to Have Come Over-Revolts of Workmen in Other Cities Help to Cripple

Russia as both sad and inspiring.

Thousands of our comrades in Moscow have fallen in the struggle, but the survivors fight on with unabated

In St. Petersburg an armed conflict seems imminent. At Warsaw, at Vilna, at Odessa, at Kovno, at Kharkoff, and elsewhere, the workmen are either actually in revolt or on the point of rising. In the Baltic Provinces and in the Caucasus the authority of the government is set at

The government has promulgated a new election law, making considerable concessions as compared with the decree of Oct. 30, but the workmen refuse to be satisfied. They see the tricks back of the apparent reforms.

The moment is critical. The next week will not decide it, for the revolutionists are showing unexpected resources and wonderful tenacity. The critical period may last for a month or more. There is still time for overthrown to help in arming its Americans who wish to see Tsarism

DEC. 20. — The proclamation of a general strike for to-morrow noon has created intense excitement. If it can be successfully inaugurated and maintained the revolutionaries are confident that it will break up the government. In government circles, however, confidence is expressed that the proletarian organizations cann effect a complete tie-up, and that the strike must be of short duration.

The central committee of the rall-road men of Moscow, which deter-mined the issue last night in favor of a strike, has telegraphed that the en ployees of twenty-two roads are ready to stop all traffic. The decision is to close everything in the empire—rallroads, manufactories, wholesale and retail stores and all government works except water works. The bakeries in the cities will not be closed so long as they do not raise prices.

The manifesto of the Workmen's Council of Moscow to the army is so inflammatory that even the Radical papers are afraid to print it. During the strike it is proposed to stop all papers and to print and distribute only the organ of the Workman's Commonly

The helplessness of the government in this crisis is demonstrated by the imbility of Interior Minister Durnovo last night to wire instructions to ar-rest the members of the Workmen's Council of Moscow. The operator refused to send the message. The government is unable to forward in-structions to General Linevitch in Manchuria. Five operators in suc-cession on the railroad lines declined to send a cipher dispatch signed by

The government enters the struggle crippled. The situation in the Baltic provinces is growing worse, and in the Caucasus the renewal of the outbreak of the Tartars and Armenians has pro-duced another reign of terror. At Se-vastopol new mutinies have broken out, and 1,600 soldiers have been disarmed. The troops at Kharkoff have revolted and the inhabitants are administering the city.

The strike was innugurated at Moscow promptly at noon. All the men walked out of the factories, and the trains on the six railroads were left standing in the stations. The strikers

from Riga dated Dec. 18, saying that the Letts are completing their armed organizations, and are ambushing and driving out the troops from the country, destroying the bridges and transforming the castles and residences of landlords into forts. As fast as the country is cleared of troops and Germans, the Letts are setting up local administrations. Preparations are making for a general convention of of Lithuania. Women representatives of Lithuan as well as men will vote.

well as men will vote.

Warsaw.—The president of the
Varsaw Railroad Union has been has decided to order the employees of the Vistula railroads to strike Friday. Advices from Bielostok say that the recruits are planning an anti-Jew-

The Polish Nationalists have come to the decision that the Jews in Po land must be transformed into Poles and have issued a proclamation call-ing on all Jews to discontinue speaking Viddish and to learn Polish. editors and sealed up the offices.

It is reported from Nicolaieff that Kovno.-The revolutionists hoisted

a red fing over a factory, and the po lice were unable to remove it. A ma-chine gun battery shot away the flag-

St. Petersburg.-A general strike be st. Petersburg.—A general strike be-gan at Moscow at noon and will be en-forced_in St. Petersburg to-morrow. The whole of Russia will follow suit. At Moscow the Labor Executive, after deliberation with the delegates of the Railway, Postal and Peasants' Unions, nanimously concluded that a strike was indispensable in view of the re-pression to which the Government was resorting. The St. Petersburg Labor.

As we go to press, the news from | which may determine Premier Witte's experiment with moderate constitu-tionalism, and introduce reaction of complete revolution, were fired vester

day at Moscow.

At noon to-day the train left the Warsaw station in St. Petersburg with military engine drivers and a guard of soldiers. The tender and locomotive were old, the strikers having rendered all the others useless. The 12,000 em ployees of the Putiloff Iron Work

The Workmen's Council last night issued a proclamation declaring that the government has cast to the winds the principles of the Manifesto of Oct. 30, and was now basing itself on reaction. The proclamation ended with summoning all the people of Russia to join in a general strike and not to cease until the demands for a constit uent assembly, universal suffrage, the release of the arrested leaders and land for the peasantry are granted. The editors of the Radical papers are letermined to print the manifesto.

The leaders of the government also devoted the day to reviewing plans for the conflict and consideration of the sed election law was not finished. Indications are multiplying that the government's warning to the people of the smaller towns to take the law into their own hands if the railroad strike is called will bear fruit. M Nemechaieff is counting upon this to keep many employees in line

In response to requests from editors of local papers which were expecting their employees to strike, the Workmen's Council has decided to allow Radical organs to appear. In Mos cow, however, all the newspapers will pe compelled to cease publication.

Advices from Vitebsk announce

rising similar to that in Livonia. At Nikolaief the revolted regiment have been captured.

St. Petersburg.-The Government's advices show that all trains with troops which enter the Baltic Provinces are being stopped by insurgents. A number of Cossacks were captured and disarmed beyond Dorpat. town of Tukum has been retaken by Russian troops.

Mitau, Courland. — Five cars of wounded soldiers have arrived here. St. Petersburg.-It is rumored that the Baltic insurgents have seized Windau, Friedrichstadt, Pratzenburg, Holdingen, and other places and that at Kopenhusak a popular tribunal has tried and executed several officers. Riga.—At Talsen yesterday revolu-tionary peasants intrenched them-selves in their houses, from the windows of which they fired on patrolling soldiers. Forty soldiers were killed or

Peasants continue to devastate the estates of the Baltic nobility.

A train carrying gold for the State attacked by revolutionaries, but the attack was repulsed.

The post and telegraph services have not been re-established, and the postoffice is filled with unopened mail

Moscow.-Twelve thousand person are holding a meeting in the Aqua-rium. The building is surrounded by military and police, whose object is to prevent the exit of persons sup-posed to be armed unless the arms are delivered up. A conflict is expected. The town is in darkness, and theatres and clubs are closed. The municipal employees have abandoned their work. Fifty thousand factory hands are idle.

DEC. 22.-A majority of those pres-Selo voted for the granting of a system of universal suffrage. The En refused to abide by the decision and declared against universal suffrage

Work has stopped in St. Petersburg almost without incident. The Putiloff, Obokoff, Nevsky, and other large industrial establishments closed at noo yesterday. According to official re-turns 125,000 men, in 178 favtories in St. Petersburg, are on strike. Not a tially pacific character of the move ment is generally recognized. All the hopes entertained by the Governthe hopes entertained by the Govern-ment that the strike would break down have proved vain. The Governmen continues wholesale arrests of strik lenders, but these have strengthene the movement. The opinion prevails that if the strike lasts a week the Government will be compelled to grant : Constituent Assembly. The workmen's co-operative stores have agreed to give credit for a week. No business is being done on the Bourses of St. Peters-burg and Moscow, Fours have dropped to 74. An official decree authorizes the laudlords to organize private militia

A Moscow correspondent telegraphs that the authorities are trying to dis-arm the workmen, of whom 25,000 are

the strength of the strikers. In St. Pe-tersburg, even according to officials, over a third of the workmen obeyed he order of the Workmen's Council.

To shake the workmen's faith in their leaders, the Government has distributed a circular signed by "The Union of Russian Workmen," expatiat ing on the arrest of the committeemen of the Moscow telegraphers "while carousing at a restaurant on the work-

resson to which the Government was besorting. The St. Petersburg Labor. The Baltic revolt grows. It has extended to Esthenia. The population of this province is driving out the Russian officials and electing local ad-

DEC. 23.—Several thousand Lithu-

anian insurgents have invaded the province of Vitebsk.

The Flanish rallway men have de-

cided not to join the strike. On the Bourse Imperial fours rose o 763. Kursk.--The striking railroad men

of this city have procallmed a pro-visional government.

Helsingfors, Philand.—The restora-tion of Finnish liberties is being car-ried out. This means the restoration

of the Finnish nobles, merchants, and

clergy to power, Moscow.—The strike has clearly developed into an armed conflict. Two large arms stores have been pillaged and the weapons distributed among

the workingmen. In a square in the heart of the city the insurgents are making a desperate fight from a house, using an English machine gun from the window against battery which is cannonading them. A number of officers and police were

disarmed on the streets to-day, and several killed. Governor General Dubassoff has accepted the offer of the notorious reactionary, Prince Tcherbatoff, to organ ize, a militia composed of "loyalists" which means a renewal of the "black

There are many revolting details of the day. At the Fidler School, after the students had raised the white flag and come out, they were sabred by the dragoons. The revolutionaries retaliated wherever they caught an officer

Barricades have sprung up all over the city, as soon as one was destroyed another went up as if by magic. The crowds fought the troops stubbornly. Revolvers and hand grenades were the common weapons, but hundreds had rifles. The strikers stand and fire even machine guns. Girl students were conspicuous on the barricades. either carrying wounded or taking their places in the ranks, DEC. 24.—Reports from Moscow in-

dicate that the revolutionists have not at all lost heart. At least 500 lives were lost yesterday and many more to-day.

Odessa.—The general political strike water works employees, however, are still at work. The garrison maintains a passive attitude, and fears are enternined that the city will fall completely into the hands of the revolutionaries. Warsaw.-The revolutionary groups decided to-day to begin a general strike

on Wednesday. Owing to news from Moscow the Socialist parties have issued proclamations summoning the people to armed rebellion. DEC. 25 .- The military hold the center of Moscow and are awaiting rein-

forcements. The Government is finding great difficulty in dispatching a sufficient force to the disturbed city, it being dangerous to withdraw the troops from other places.

The revolutionists hold the outskirts.

A thousand men are working day and night at the barricades. Trenches bave been dug and wire entanglements erected. The revolutionists have six The great surprise is the loyalty of

the troops. It is believed that the riotous demonstrations of the last few days were partly simulated, as a ruse to mislead the revolutionists.

DEC. 26.—The casualties at Moscow are estimated at 5,000 killed and 14,000

wounded; fighting still proceeds. For every barricade destroyed two or three appeared in other places. Or ders were given by the revolutionists to shoot only when there was goo hope of bringing a man down, but otherwise to tire out the troops until

they lost patience. Riga.—The ratiroad employees of the Balfic provinces have struck. Moscow. — Despite the terrible laughter, the area within which bar-

ricades are being constructed is ex-tending, and the insurgent organization is not weakened.

A general strike has broken out in Odessa and Kharkoff. St. Petersburg.-Twenty-four mills

resumed work to-day, and, unless something unforeseen occurs, the ma-jority will probably be running tomorrow. It is expected that all the newspapers will reappear to-morrow, to act as counterirritants to the reactionary organs, which, in spite of the strike, have managed to come out. The Workmen's Council has decided

to take energetic action toward work

men who refuse to join the strike Encounters between workmen and troops have occurred in various sec-From the standpoint of the govern ment, there was a slight improvement in the outlook ot-day. Notwithstand-the decision of the Workmen's Coun-

cil to continue the strike, many of the Odessa.—There is no improvement of bly closed all the banks and places of

have struck, but the post and tele-graph workers have gone back to St. Petersburg.—The new election law has been proclaimed. It contains some apparent concessions. It still provides for indirect elections, but some of the property and other restric-tions of the former plan have been re-

Washaw - The street railroad em oloyees of the steam railroads are ex-bected to follow suit. The revolution-sis are threatening armed insurrec-tion. The military authorities are making every preparation and have or-lered the entire garrison to be ready

for any emergency.

DEC. 27.—TheEngineers' Union of
St. Petersburg has received news from
Moscow that the Bostoff Regiment has

ministrators. Martial law has been | Joined the revolutionists. regiment was sent to Moscow to-night.

The Government expects that the revolt in Moscow will be completely

crushed within four days.

Admitting that the revolutionists were showing signs of exhaustion. they do not regard the Issue as decid ed. The "Molva" declares that the area of the fighting is increasing in stend of diminishing, and asserts that the insurgents are holding six miles of barricades, and adds: "Even if the of barricades, and adds: revolt fails now, it will be recom menced in January or February.'
This is the view of the revolutionary eaders here. In any case, they as

sert, they can keep the Government

engaged in suppressing uprisings from

place to place.

Here in St. Petersburg excitement is gradually increasing. If brutal re-pression is attempted it will, as in Moscow, inevitably lead to serious bloodshed. The the strike is practically ended, the authorities canno leave the workmen alone. Cossacks are making unprovoked attacks in all parts of the city. For instance, at the Alexandrovsky Mills, where work was resumed yesterday, they fired fifteen volleys, killing or wounding-thirty men. A drunken Cossack yes-terday beheaded a workman. A crowd surrounded the detachment and killed

two Cossacks. new electoral law evokes a howl of derision from the workmen, who clearly realize that they will not have a single member in the Duma. Even the "Novoe Vremya" objects to the police control of electoral meet-Durnovo will have charge of the electoral lists. Witte's invitation to the Zemstvos to elect a consultative dele-gation is regarded as a velled attempt

to split up the Zemstvo Congress. railway strike is extending. The Baltic line is paralyzed, and there is no communication Odessa. The manager of the Ekaterin line has been deposed and the employees have assumed control.

Koyno seems to be in the hands of

the people to an armed rising. It is reported that armed rebellion

Poland. At Sarataff wholesale arrests have At Saratan wholesale arrests have been made, but the strike is extending. At Kieff serious collists have taken place between the troops and strikers. At Tiffis peace has been made between the Mussulmans and Armenians. and the strike is almost general. The Social Democrats control the railways.

HOW PHYSICIANS ACT IN

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.-The Physicians' Union, sympathizing with the revolutionary general strike, and at the same time considering the needs of humanity as such, has decided that its members must attend all sick persons as usual, but during the strike all fees must be turned over to the strike fund and that doctors who do not do this must be boycotted.

BALTIC TEACHERS HELP

WORKMEN AND PEASANTS. RIGA. Dec. 21.-The overthrow of the work of the workmen and peas ants. The school teachers of the Pernau district met and decided to teach the Esthonian language in the scho where heretofore Russian only ha been taught, and to reduce the ber of hours of religious instruction They also resolved to teach Russian as one of the branches of study.

LET US ARM 6,000 MORE.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—A dispatch to the "Temps" from St. Petersburg says: "Prior to the issuance of the order for a general strike, the Workmen's Council was divided upon the question of resorting to armed a proper strike condition of the people to be really deplorable. The advent of winter has found thousands on the verge of starvation, and speedy relief alone will save them.—Associated Press Dispatch. Council was divided upon the question of resorting to armed revolt. The conclusion reached was in the negative, as the strikers are able to assembly only 6,000 armed men in St. Petersburg, whereas the Government is able to cancentrate 40,00.

RUSSIÁN GOVERNMENT'S

FINANCIAL STRAITS. Berlin, Dec. 20.-Gold has begun to arrive in large quantities at the Im-perial Bank of Germany from St. Pe-tersburg. About \$3,750,000 arrived vesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.-There was a panicky feeling on the Bourse to-day, and a great rush to sell every-Imperial 4s fell 3 points, cle

g at 76. LONDON, Dec. 20.—I have reason to believe that £5,000,000 in gold are leaving—Russia to-day for Berlin.— Evening Post special.

If this report is correct, it will make upwards of \$30,000,000 shipped within a week. The Imperial Bank of Russis a week. The imperial sank of itsussa-held at home \$437,000,000 gold on Nov. 21, the last statement received by mail, and its circulating notes footed up \$558,500,000. A year ago this week the Bank held \$436,500,000 gold at home, and its notes were only \$418.

2006,000.—Evening Post comment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The
rush to unload continued on the
Bourse to-day, imperial 4s losing agother full point, and closing at 75. The
bankers' dread is that a financial criffs
may be precipited should Really. may be precipitated, should Berlin, where large amounts of Russian commercial paper is held, decline to extend the paper due Jan. 1. The Government falled to secure an extension of the \$25,000,000 nine months' treasury notes which mature in February.

ALL SOCIALISTS TO AID RUSSIA.

The International Socialist Bureau Issues a Manifesto.

The Revolution in Russia Advances from Aspiration to Realization," It Says-Now Is the Time to Give Rus sian Comrades Moral and Financial Support—Commemoration of "Bloody Sunday" Advised.

BRUSSELS, Belglum, Dec. 21.-The International Socialist Bureau has is-sued a manifesto to the Socialists of the world, as follows: "The revolution in Russia advances

from aspiration to realization. In this

struggle the Russian proletariat should

have the moral and material assist-ance of our brothers thruout the world. Our comrades in the United States request the International Bureau to invite the affiliated organization to solemnly commemorate January 22 The workers of the world will recall the struggle which the Russian prole tariat was then carrying on, and there fore the order is hereby given that all affiliated groups organize meetings and collections for Jan. 22, or the night of the Sunday preceding. Let the orators refer to the heroic efforts of our Russian brothers and let the collection from all countries aid those who are pattling against Imperialism and for liberty. Down with Autocracy! Long live Socialism!"

international delegates.

Jan 29 let our readers be reminded onstration in St. Petersburg, when the unarmed workingmen sought to premet with sabers, rifles, and gatlings We are called on to comm Bloody Sunday by helping our Russian fellow workingmen to have the guns on their side henceforth.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary J. J. Friedland and Treasurer Ingerman of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the ance of the revolutionary movement in

A. L. Suyder, Basin, Wyo., \$5; John Evans, Massillon, O., \$1.25; R. S. Shermin Erans, Massilion, O., \$1.25; R. S. Shermin, Newark, \$5; J. Larmer, Columbia, Nev., \$5; S. P., C. H. McCarthy, New Castle, Pa., \$1; Mr. Pollock's clerk, 50c.; Local Altona, Pa., per Hamayer, \$2.50; Toledo, mass meeting, per Kuhn, \$18; W. S. & D. B. F., Utica, N. Y., \$5; John Saller, Kansas, 75c; Local St. Louis, per Kaemmerer, \$30; Dorkin, Springfield, Mass., \$1; M. Nortvedt, Laurium, Mich., \$1; H. Kuhn, Read ing. Pa., \$5; J. Gelly and Hagan, Fort Beaton, Mont., \$1; (illegible), \$1; Johann Tomasi, \$10; Local Milwaukee, per Sachs, Quinn, \$10; Cosmopotitan Lodge No. 387, Ind. O. of Br. Abr., \$10; John Heinrichs \$2; previously acknowledged, \$5,005.08 total, \$5,235.08.

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to Dr. .8. Ingerman, Treasurer, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New

JAPAN'S WORKERS GET THEIR SHARE OF WAR'S RESULTS

TOKIO, Dec. 22.-An eyewitness of east provinces who has just returned reports the condition of the peo

Some weeks ago The Worker noted the fact of widespread unemployment and consequent misery in Japan.

GARFIELD IS SATISFIED

While the Swift Packing Company proved to the satisfaction of Commissione Gardeld that it does not make 2 per cen profit on its products, it declares 6 per c dividends on its stock, and the expans of its capitalization is a romance in high pany prospered to the extent of being able to capitalize in 1885 at \$200,000. year and a half later it increased its stock to \$3,000,000, eighteen mouths later to \$5, 0)0,000, and two years later, to \$7,500,000. to \$20,000,000 was made and three year ago \$5,000,00) more was issued. Just a pear ago the stock was increased to \$35 000,000, and next month it is said that doing pretty well .- Topeka Capital.

THE PATENT KING NEXT.

If Norway had not already engaged ful to try an automatic figure invented by a correspondent of the Sydney "Bulletin," with a phonograph attachment for such smoking, and so on. A queen and roya family could be provided on the same sys family could be provided on the same sys-tem. These figures would have enormous advantages over the present fiesh-and-blood automata. They would perform official duties much more skillfully, and all the nation need spend on their upkeep would be a few skillings per annum for oil, bea-sine, and an occasional coat of paint. When a bloodthirsty Anarchist stabbed the King in the maissoring, or threw a

\$1,000,000,000 TO FIGHT UNIONS.

Monster Combination of Metal Manufacturers.

To Resist Metal Workers' Demand for Union Shop, Employers All Over the Country Will Unite with a Capital of One Billion.

The New York Times last Sunday had the following, which should be interesting rending for workingmen who don't believe there is a class struggle:

"Freparations are under way for making one of the largest and strong-est bodies of employers in the world by uniting the Metal Trades Associations in all the large cities in the Na-tional Metal Trades Association. The object is to be prepared for a general agitation which the unions are ex-pected to make in the spring for the closed shop. The open shop is the rule at present in the trades represent-

The executive committee of the New York Metal Trades Association was directed yesterday to consider the question of joining the national body, which, when the present move started, consisted of individual firms in vari-ous cities. The committee will report to the association on the second Thurs day in January, and it was stated yesterday that the report would reco mend amalgamation. The Metal Trades Associations of Chicago, Cleve-land, Cincinnati, Boston, Buffalo and St. Louis have all voted to join the

national association.
"The National Metal Trades Asso ciation, in its new form, will have a membership of from 5,000 to 6,000 employers, with an aggregate capital of \$1,000,000,000. Its members employ 350,000 men in the machine and repair shops and shipbuilding yards. These include machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, a number of nien in smaller trades and an army of belpers and laborers. "It was said yesterday on behalf of

the local employers that New York had a vital interest in the movement. The greater part of the repair work formerly done in shipyards here has gone to other cities, and the strikes of gone to other cutes, and the arrises of several years ago, the employers say, are responsible for this fact. They raised the prices so high that New York could not compete with other cities and also interfered with the progress of work. Practically only emergency work is done here now, and millions of dollars have been lost to New York workmen. The following Henry C. Hunter, Secretary of the New York Metal Trades Association:

"The employers throughout the country have had the question of the local Meta Trades Associations joining the Nationa ody under consideration for some time I believe that the new organization will be in operation in less than three weeks. There are facilities in and around Nev York for big shipbuilding yards, but owthe New York shippard owners cannot com pete with them. This has prevented many thousands of men in New York and vicin-

ity from getting work.

The unions, which have been forcing up
the prices for years, are reaping the fruits of their short-sighted policy. blacksmiths and bollermakers in the ship yards had agreements with the New York Meial Trudes Associations which expired a ong time ago. These were on the open

"Mr. Hunter said he was not prepared to predict what the union might do in the spring, but the em ployers would be prepared to uphold the open shop. He believed that the open shop plan would spread to all the trades as the fairest system for

for the national body when reorgan ization is completed. William J. Gar-diner, of Quincy, Ill., is president of the National Metal Trades Associa-

ONE OF THE STRAWS THAT SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS

NORTHPORT, Wash .- Out of a total vote of 83 at the recent election here the Socialist candidates received candidates had from 35 to 59. For Mayor we had 36. We elected J. C. Harkness for City Attorney by a vote of 47 to 85. Last venr our vote ranged

STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS SENT TO JAIL CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—United States District Judge Kohlsaat to-day held Daniel Garrigan, a city fireman, i ontempt of court, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the county jail for having jeered at scabs in the teamsters' strike.

ANOTHER TROLLEY MERGER. LANSING, Mich.-The Elliott-Moor

syndicate has got control of all th rolley lines in Battle Creek and in Kalamazoo as well as of the line con-necting those cities. This gives the syndicate 193 miles of city and rural WHO DOES IT ALL

The other night a street evangelist wa preaching what might be called an "excit ed" sermon on a corner a couple of blocks cast of the Union Depot. In his audience was a small newsboy. The preacher waved his arms and shook his head. Suddenly

us; saves us from harm; frowns on wicks es; wants us to be gentle, and wishes to "I know," came from the newsboy. "It's President Roosevelt."

Byen the preacher smiled.—Denver-Post.

TO PARADE ON JANUARY 22.

second of last January, the white snow covered the streets and squares of St. Petersburg. The Tsar looked out from his palace windows on pure and beautiful scene.

NEW YORK WORKING PEOPLE

Before night the Tsar looked out on snow trampled and stained crimso with the blood of many hundreds o workingmen and working womenmen and women who were willing (splite of all his past crimes) to give him a last chance, to risk their lives in trusting his humanity, to come un armed, by thousands and tens of thousands, to present to him a state ment of the wrongs they had endured so long and a petition for their re dress.

The Tsar knew they were coming. They had given him notice. He knew that they came with peace and order in their hearts, that they were willing to make any personal sacrifice, in order that Russia might have freedom and progress, if possible, without civil war. He knew this-he and his capitalist and aristocratic counsellor And with the advice of the nobles and the financiers, he decided how to answer the tollers' petition.

The workers gathered. They filled the great square. They waited for the Tsar to come out and hear and answer their petition. The Tsar did not come out. His

statesmen did not come out. They sent out Cossacks and dragoons and gatling batteries. That was the Tsar's answer to the tollers' complaints—sabers, bayonets, and a storm of bullets-merciless

slaughter of men and women and

children.

To-day, in Moscow, in St. Peters burg, and all over the empire, the working class is in revolt against Tsarism and landlordism and capitalsm. It trusts the humanity of tsars and other lords and masters no longer. It is in armed revolt, so far as it can get arms. It is fighting, against ap-

On Sunday morning, the twenty- | palling odds, the bravest and the most nomentous battle in history.

> Another twenty-second of January, approaches. The Socialists of the world-of Germany, of France (whose government is the Tsar's ally), of Japan (whose people were but lately shooting and being shot by Russians), of the United States (where we think we are free)—of every country where capitalism has a foothold, will observe Bloody Sunday as a sacred day for the working class-a day to defy tyranny and aid rebellion.

A street parade in January? Impossible!
You shall see. That is what Local

New York of the Socialist Party is going to do.
Organizer Solomon says that at

least 20,000 men and women of the working class of New York City will turn out and march thru the streets, with black fings and red, to the strains of the Funeral March and the Mar-seillaise, to show their solidarity with their brothers and sisters in Russia who are now fighting our battle as well as their own, who are fighting the Rockefellers and the Rothschilds as much as they are fighting Nicholas and Trepoff and Witte.

They will march. They will be inspired with revolutionary music and revolutionary addresses. And they will give of their money to help the Russian workingmen to get rifles and revolvers to win one more step toward freedom for all the world.

New York's Bloody Sunday demonstration will be held on the afternoon and evening of Sunday, January 22. Every progressive labor organization is called upon to elect two delegates to a conference which will meet Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, to perfect arrangements. This confeernce, as soon as organized, will assume full charge of the demonstration.

Conrades of the Socialist Party and brothers of the progressive trade unions, heed this call. Even if it is too late to send your representatives on Jan. 3, elect delegates to attend on Jan. 10 and Jan. 17. Do not let any petty quibbles or technicalities or jealousies prevent you from joining in this great undertaking.

FOR THE DAILY.

Progressive Stage Gives Generous Help.

A Week's Performance by This Society for the "Daily Call", the Russian S. D. P., and Other Good Objects -Brooklyn Comrades Also Active for the Daily.

The Progressive Stage Society will give a week's run of three plays at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, 19 West Forty-fourth street, the second

week in January.

The dramas to be given are two one act plays, "The Revolt" and Escape," both by Villiers de l'Isle Adam—the first showing the crushing effect of commercialism upo riage relations, and the second indicat ing the hopeless position, under mod-ern conditions, of the criminal, who annot extricate himself and is forced to go on committing one crime after another; and "The Death of Tintagiles," a poetic drama in six scenes, by Maurice Maeterlinck, symbolizing the tragedy of man's struggle against

the inevitability of death.

The performance of Friday evening.
Jan. 12, will be for the benefit of the
"Daily Call," that of Tuesday, Jan. 9,
for the benefit of for the benefit of the Social Democratic Party of Russia; and that of Saturday, Jan. 13, for the benefit of the Women Workers for the Defense of the Russian Sufferers. The initial performance on Monday evening, Jan. S, will be for the members of the so-ciety and their friends, and the intervening performances have been ar ranged for other organizations. Al performances will be open to the gen eral public and tickets can be had at

the box-office.

Tickets for the performance on Jan 10, for the benefit of the "Daily Call, can be had at the office of the Se cialist Party, 64 East Fourth stree The Worker office, 184 William street and the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. All tickets fifty ents, and no seats reserved. Tickets for the performance for the

Russian Socialist Democratic Party can be had from Dr. S. Ingerman, 121
East One Hundred and Twelfth
street; and for the performance for
the Women Workers for the Defense of Russian Sufferers from Leon Mal-kiel, 116 Nassau street.

The Progressive Stage assumes all

The Progressive Stage assumes all responsibility for these productions, financial find otherwise, and the organizations to be benefited have complete charge of the sale of tickets. Out of the amount received for tickets sold, the Progressive Stage will receive only the actual expenses of production. Any trade union or other production. Any trade union or other labor organization which can be sure ing a sufficient number of tick ets to make a success, is invited to apply to Julius Hopp, President of the Progressive Stage, 244 West Twenty-third street, for a similar arrangement

Brooklyn Comrades at Work.

The following notice is self-explana-tory and calls for work, not talk: To the Brooklyn Comrades: At the borough meeting held recently, you ap-

sointed a Committee of Twenty to devise ways and means for raising money for the "Daily Cail" This committee immediate-ly "got busy" and outlined a plan for hold-Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on May 11, 12, 13, 19)6.

similar undertaking ever held in Brooklyn; present indications allow the committee to make this statement positively. Everything points to a successful result-a result that will make the comrades of Kings County proud of their share in helping to establish our coming Socialist daily.

The sub-committee on entertainment re-ports having secured the support of the Progressive Stage Society, which will pre-sent "The Scah", a play which had several successful performances in New York; the Morris Shaw Dramatic Society have also given us their services, and will be seen in one of their plays. In addition we will secure the Letter Carriers' Bands of New York and Newark, probably the famous Police Band, and a well known orchestra hand. The vandeville entertainment will be furnished by well-known artists, who will

Now, comrades, the Committee makes fair and that you collect prizes. To have a complete success, the comrades must donate ent to any of the following: Mr. and Mrs. A. Frazer, 413 First street; Geo. M. Marr, 877 Gates avenue; J. A. Well, 89 Himrod street; Chas. W. Veite, 3050 Fulton street; August Shardt, 1049 Jefferson avenue.

The price of admission will be but 10 cents. The excellent entertainment features make it apparent that everybody who buys ticket will certainly receive his me

County meets every Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, and comrades who have suggestions or information to offer, are requested to present them to this Committee. - Frater-nally yours. Daily Call Committee of Kings County, Socialist Party.

CHICAGO TO HAVE SOCIALIST SCHOOL

Three Months of Systematic Educational Work - A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons, Oscar Lovell Triggs, and J. Howard Moore the Instructors.

Chicago is to have a Socialist chool, running thru the months of January, February and March, for the purpose of more thoro and systematic exposition of Socialist ideas than can ganda lectures.

A. M. Simons will treat American Industrial History; May Wood Simons will conduct a general course in So-cialism, including its philosophical and ciansm, including its philosophical and economic theory, and a sketch of, the history of the movement; Literature and Art in Relation to the Social Order will be taken up by Oscar Lov-ell Triggs, and The Evolution Theory by J. Howard Moore.

The lecture courses are to be supplemented by recitations, assigned read-

-There are men apparently, who would rather be president of an insurance com-

generally seem to be armed. The "NovoeVremya" prints a dispatch

lishing Association. -P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

Bundle Rates:

Weekly limites:

5 per week, one year.

10 nor week, one year.

25 per week, one year.

50 per week, one year. Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications concerning the effitorial department of the seper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Yolksseltung" should be separately addressed.

dressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abhreviated; every letter should hear the writter's name and address; and matter sendad be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clear ness. Communications which do not comply with these Replected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are inkely to he discrepanded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are inkely to he discrepanded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are canciousd.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscripters. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness. week following receipt of money.

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

Complaints about the business or substitution of the same should be addressed to the Board of Directors. Socialist Compensive Phillishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at th New York, N. Y., Post Omce on April 6 1861.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through it third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its voic:



The Editor asks the readers of The Worker to pardon the delay of one day in the appearance of this week's issue, and to believe that both the delay and the circumstances which elled it have been more painful on him than to them.

A Republican member of the New Hampshire Legislature has come out with a public statement in which he says: "My constituents have a good right to think me either a fool or a knave; but I am not a knave." Well, we wish all the legislators in the United States could say even so much for themselves.

Russian workingmen and peasants are fighting for liberty, just as did the erican revolutionists, in their day and according to their lights, more than a century ago. Yet let no one fall to observe that the capitalist pa pers, Republican and Democratic allke -and the New York "American," that famous champion of the common of them as the "mob," the "rioters," people, among them-invariably speak and so forth. It is worth noting.

Herman Metz and Desmond Dunne who take office next week as Controller of the city of New York and nmissioner of Public Works in Srooklyn, respectively, have resigned their directorship in the Guardian Frust Company. This is good of them Infortunately, we are not informed ant they have sold out their stocks. a is to be noted that Mr. Coler, the micipal Ownership Borough Presiat of Brooklyn, is as closely con ted with this financial concern as Pammany Metz.

A lot of more or less prominent New Torkers held a meeting the other day with immigrants who are expected to come to America as a result of the Russian massacres." We can give them a tip. Help the Russian revo ationists. If they are successful i their plans of overthrowing the existmonarchy and establishing a republic with a powerful workingmen's party, the tide of immigration will turn the other way. One dollar now to help arm the revolutionists in Rus siz will do more good, for Russians and Americans, than \$10 to help needy immigrants a year hence if the revolution falls.

The diamond workers of the United States have demanded a 25 per cent raise of wages. In Holland and Belginm, where nine-tenths of the work done, the diamond workers have al ready gained such an increase by their admirable organization. (N. R.-The Datch and Belgium diamond workers are nearly all Socialists.) As for the es in America (many of whom are likewise Socialists, and know how to stick together), they have within the last year reduced working bours from nine to eight, but they are not ite, having Chinese coolie labor at command in South Africa, has advanced the price of rough stones 15 per cent and the diamond merchants ee them to beggary. Sorry that it netible to proclaim a boycutt or diamonds and put them to the

annulling a decree of President Palma for the summary deportation of an Italian agitator, and at the same time the House of Representatives appro pirates \$10,000, the Havana Provincia Council \$5,000 and the Havana City Council \$1,000 to help the striking Cu ban cigarmakers in Florida. Cube Libre is setting a dangerous example and ought to be suppressed before begins to corrupt the pure individual ist political morality of this country.

The big railway corporations of the country have got together and solemn ly announced that they will stop giv ing rebates or otherwise discriminat ing among shippers. This step, the press explains, "is intended to weaker the arguments advanced in favor of rate legislation." All of which is in teresting. The giving of rebates has for years been under the ban of the law; and the railway magnates have always assured us that they were scrupulously obeying that law. If they haven't been giving rebates, how can they now stop doing so? For the answer to this conundrum apply to Paul Morton, of the Santa Fé, the Cabinet, and the Equitable.

THE RYAN-BELMONT MERGER The formal merger of the Metro

politan, dominated by Ryan, and the Interborough, dominated by Belmont frankly bringing the elevated and sur face and underground railways of New York under a single control, neither astonishes nor disturbs us Socialists It does not surprise us, because we have known that the companies wer practically working together already and were to a great extent controlled by the same big capitalists. It does not grieve us, because we know that any step in the concentration of capital is a step toward the day when the toiling majority will recognize their own rights and also their own-powe and use their ballots to bring in public ownership of the means of production for public service, in place of private ownership for private profit.

It is reported that General Kuropat kin has withdrawn (in gold) his fortune of \$1,250,000, deposited in the Russian Imperial Bank. Well, Pat did some good stunts at "withdrawing" while he was facing the Japs in Manchuria. The more he withdraws, the better.

OBSERVE BLOODY SUNDAY. The workings of our national organization during the last year have been

far from satisfactory. The office force has been kept busy mimeographing and sending out red-tape documents, instead of routing speakers and organizers and doing other con structive work; the National Commit tee (and, to a less degree, the National Executive Committee) .has distin guished itself chiefly by points of or der, protests, postponements, and the failure of a large proportion of the members to vote either way on ques tions before them. We do not not seek to fix the blame for this unfortunate condition nor suggest a curthe that must be done. We deal not only with the latest case of inaction. On a motion to provide for grea demonstrations all over the country on January 22, in commemoration at the massacre of workingmen, at St. Petersburg and in aid of the Russian revolution, the report from the N. E. C. is-" three voting for, none against, four not voting; no action taken. This is almost disheartening, whose

fault soever it may prove to be. The Worker now calls on the con rades everywhere to act in the spirit of the motion, to comply with the advice of the International, to take steps at once for holding the most impres-Sunday by mass meetings to be held on January 22 or on the Sunday or the Saturday evening just preceding.

A feature of these meetings should be the raising of money to belp arm our Russian brothers in their present dire need.

First, rather hold one big meeting in a city than several small ones; second, do all possible to inform the daily press and get good reports; third, do not have too long a list of speakers an error frequently made in our party especially in the East, and resulting in "scrappy" and superficial speeches and also in waste of the speakers' energy.

Comrades, let us act. Let the locale ict, without waiting for the N. E. C. to amend and substitute and refer and reconsider. Act promptly and ener getically. Let us have hundreds o neetings, from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of California, and and let us be able to report several thousand dollars raised at one stroke to help fight the greatest enemy of human progress.

trust employees, announced last week as a splendid New Year's gift from enpitalists to workingmen, is not quite what it is eracked up to be." curse, we know it isn't proper to "look a gift horse in the month," but ometimes the temptation is irresistible. In the present case, by looking carefully, we learn three things which are not included in the big headline

perous year in its history, getting more work out of its men thru its "profit-sharing" scheme and other ingenious devices than it ever did before. The second point is that the Trust is now so rushed with orders that it is absolutely necessary to hold its men and keep them in a good humor. And the third point is that the increase of 10 per cent is really no increase at all, but a tardy and in some cases not a full restoration of the general reduction made two years ago. The first and third of these points apply equally well to the 7 per cent advance announced by the Pennsylvania

The directors of the Cleveland Electric Railway, at a meeting recently, raised the wages of more than 2,000 netermen and conductors 1 cent cent an hour. The capitalist newspapers all over the land are heralding this news as an example of the generosity of the "Christian men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has entrusted the property interests of this country." By referring to the financial columns we learn that the profits of the company are \$550,000 more this year than last. Two thousand men working, say, eleven hours a day, get a cent an hour extra. That means about \$80,000 added to the pay-roll next year-next year, mind you. And during the last year the owners, who did no work, inreased their loot by \$550,000. We don't see the generosity.

A New York evening paper speaks with contempt of the Russian general strike as "aimless and leaderless." Presumably the editorial writer does not read the news columns of his own paper, else he would have noted the very definite demands of the strikers: Universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage; repeal of the laws making peaceful striking a crime; and liberation of political prisoners. As for leaders, the splendid thing about this movement is that it does not depend on a few leaders; when its officers and committeemen are arrested another set have been ready and able to take up their work within the hour, and so on thru two or three wholesale arrests in succession. Probably the capitalist editor admires more a labor organiza tion that would be paralyzed by the loss of its "safe and sane" Moses, like some of those in the United Statesalas, that it must be said.

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER.

It is respectfully suggested that the enders of The Worker, and especially those who have occasion to write to us about business or editorial affairs, peruse the matter printed in small type at the head of the first column on his page.

In view of rumors that are now circulating in the party, it is in order to ask: Has De Leon been converted to the policy of "boring from within," on the political side? We always disliked the phrase in its old application, on not the right word to describe activity in the trades unions. In the application which we now suggest the phrase means nothing less than an other attempt to scuttle the ship of

Comrade Kelly, in his letter of last week, quite missed the point of the argument he sought to oppose. He performed the very common but ra-ther uscless feat of setting up a straw Just what he meant by an "obliga tory" Socialist we don't know; but we suppose he meant a party men Now, the question at issue was no not the party should ac than party members, or from persons other than class-conscious Socialists Of course we appeal to sympathizer to give to the campaign fund as well as to vote the ticket; but in the appear which we issued during the late camnot asking for a cent from any one who did not wish our ticket to win In the Hunter matter the question was: Ought the party to accept a conitely opposing us and supporting an other party on the political field? If we ought, then Organizer Solomon was wrong and the General Committee was wrong in sustaining him. If ught not, then the Organizer wa right in carrying the matter back to the governing body of the local by whose vote he and the Executive Committee are elected and to which both are co-ordinately responsible.

We do not pretend to give an infallibiy authoritative answer to Com rade Floaten's question, Where shal we draw the line in the matter of cam paign contributions? We do not sun paign contributions? We do not sup-pose that any hard and fast rule can be made to govern all cases under all circumstances. We would rather trust to the feeling of Socialist self-respect and self-reliance than to a written law with a penalty clause. Nor do we pretend that it is necessary or practicable to keep a vigilance com mittee at work guarding against a se of Bulkeley Wells' contribution in Telluride, let him read the seventh chapter of the second book of "A Tale of Two Cities," entitled "Monse gneur

We challenge the statement of on We challenge the statement of one of our correspondents that The Worker has been unfair or even hostile to the L. W. W. An examination of our flies will show that there has been much more favorable than unfavorable notice of and comment on It in our pews and eserospondence columns. Really, it is about time for the Govnor in the landatory leading articles, and editorially we have consined ourserves of Cuba to get a faste of the
The first point is that the Trust has
Big Stick. Here is the Cuban Cabinet had, take it all in all, the most prosregarded as attempts (intentional or

We have been unwilling to devote the space of The Worker to discussions— simost unsymbolic long and hitten almost unavoidably long and bitter-of the merits and demerits of this par ticular labor organization in contrast with the opposing one; we have been so unwilling because we deemed such discussions alien to the purpose of this paper, and have felt that we had no right to use its space in that way if it could be avoided. If circum-stances should compel us to abandon this position and open such a discussion, we shall feel it our duty to give equal opportunity to the partizans of the two rival bodies, and shall resign edly expect some of the partizans of

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

The following statement shows in letail the circulation of The Worke for the last three weeks:

Week ending Dec. 9, Dec. 16, De Printed14,000 13,500 13,500 Single subs.10,706 10,658 10.207 Bundles 79 Samples 350 395 581 Exchanges Sold at office. ... 1,531 1,066 13,247 12,783 12,753

Loss 494 Mass., sends in another \$5 for paid sub. cards, making \$20 from him with in three weeks.

Comrade Alpern of Pittsburg expresses the opinion that "if every com would take it up. The would soon get more than the 25,000 circulation it is asking for." He says he was surprised when he found easy it was to get subscriptions.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Jos. Wanhope.

While we are not Imperialists, w still believe in -for The Worker. still believe in a policy of expansion

Mine owners seemingly have no obection to recognizing the union, pro vided they don't have to deal with it. A newspaper headline says that

Standard Oil has swallowed the Re public, which of course is all wrong it being only an iron and steel company of that name that was engulfed If Tom-Lawson doesn't lick Standard Oil the public will know it by his

bankruptcy, so he says. While that is true, it is only part of the truth. c" who bet on Tom will know it by their own bankruptcy The reason why employers don't want the eight-hour day, is because nore can be produced in eight hours

than in ten. Every well posted trade union leader knows that employers A press dispatch states that China will be "allowed to control" almost all Manchuria by Japan. "Allowed to control" is an expressive phrase that

capitalists the world over well know

From the President of the Republic of Panama, Standard Oil has secured a franchise to lay pipe lines along both sides of the canal. This disposes of story that the new republic was merely a creation of Mr. Rooseveit, the nemy of the trusts, and demonstrates munity with power to regulate its own

It's rather tough for poor Mrs. Chadwick to have to spend ten years making shirts in jail; but then, it's better than to have to make them in a sweatshop and starve or die of disease in half the time.

Alongside an article ridiculing the worship of the bones of ancestors in China, an exchange prints a long acby local Democrats to observe son Day." A mote in the slant eye of our beathen neighbor is easily perceived.

petty local freight agents in Philadel-phia have been indicted for offering

Rockefeller, Jr., told his Bible class the other day that "this republic was doomed," but no inquiries were made as to any further intentions on the part of his father.

The editor of a little "labor" paper winds up a warning against Socialists thusly: "Union men should see to it that these disruptionists are promptly suppressed. Verbum sam." That editor is away off on his Latin. should have written "Verbum sap-

A despatch from London says that interest in the unemployed demon-strations is diminishing. Perhaps if the workingmen over there were take a few pointers from their brethren in Russia interest might be re-vived somewhat. A little excitement would make Ed sit up and take notice, just as Nick is now doing.

Provincial papers are running col-umns of stuff telling their readers how much the New York Life has prospered under the management of Seorge W. Perkins and how well he George W. Perkins and how well he safeguarded the interests of the policyholders, concluding with the remark that "he leaves the company to-day in the finest kind of condition." This can be read in two different ways, but we have no doubt that Mr. Perkins is in fine condition financially.

Yes, the coal mine operators will recognize the union, "but not as at present constituted." Now, if the constituted." Now, if the that they won't recognize it them-selves, harmony will be restored.

Standard Oil has got the Mutual and

around filling the pockets of the policy holders with the surplus.

not) to commit the party, directly or watch John D. hump himself going

The Ohio State Grange, at its annua meeting, declared that it wanted "Bankers' Row" in the various state jalls emptied and the convicts em ployed in making roads in the state Wonder how many the grangers think there are, or do they imagine that al the bankers who have been indicted convicted and sentenced are actually

The general rise in the price of coal adicates that Mr. Baer's divine right hasn't been seriously challenged as yet. It will be a cold day when the public begin to question it, and isn't figurative language either.

Money gathered to procure food for the Jewish workingmen in Russia may keep the wolf from the door, but no when he comes in the form of ar armed hoodlum or Cossack. In that case a gun is better.

Nobody ever heard of a clergyme eing fired for preaching a serm vocating the "open shop," even if three-fourths of his congregation were

Of course, Mr. Depew "doesn't se any logical or visionary reason" why he should resign from the Senate, and he never will either until the working men show him one thru the Socialis They have neglected that up to date, and Chauncey is from Mis

A distinguished alienist says tha there are far more insane people at large than in the asylums. That may be true, of course; but then you can' very well lock a man up merely be cause he believes that the trusts can be busted.

The Iowa Federation of Labor hould not overlook the fact that no winning fight can be made against tu erculosis while its cause, the capitalsystem, is ignored. alone can sweep tuberculosis from the earth

This paper wants twenty thousand more subscribers, and if you are any-thing of an opportunist now is your opportunity to assist in getting them.

Millions of workingmen over in Rus sia may be called on to lay down their lives for the cause of Socialism, but you can easily get four new subscrib ers a week without killing yourself.

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are faverable to So-chaism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well disciplined, and self-zaveraing, body of Socialists to conduct the year-round campaign. Our parts is not run by leaders. It is, not control from above, nor financed right path—because it depends ont to the right path—because it depends on the port.

YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU is your DUTY to join, to do your BUTY to join, to do your BUTY to join, to do your BUTY to to the expense, and to exercise you at language on selecting the party's can ates, framing its platforms, controlling officers, and directing its whole policy he dues vary in different localities from cents to 25 cents a month—5 cents going cents to 25 cents a month—5

gorment, he is excused an extending.

If you can contribute more, of course there is always use for it, but is not required. You will be expected, if you do not be expected, if you do not be expected. party—for the greater portion of the work is done by volunteers.

DON'T DELAY, FIND OUT WHERI YOU BELONG, AND JOIN NOW.

If in any other state, a card of injuly to adional Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 26 tearborn street, Chicago, will bring you rompt soply, giving the address of you late secretary and other needed informa-

If in New York County, address Organ If Selemon, 64 E. Fourth street, New for I. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, New York:
If in Kings County, address Organizer Fred Schnefer, 83 Stockton street, Brook-lyn:
If clsewhere in the state of New York, address State Secretary John C. Chase, 64 E. Feurth street, New York:

"MATURAL" RIGHTS.

"The only natural right we have is t eat or be eaten," said a Socialist the othe right. "Rot," said a bystander, walkin away in disgust."

Pleat Discontant (a. andnehob): "I have a right to life and you have no right to deprive me of it."

ife, of which I have no right to depriv myself by starration. Nature has give me an appetite, especially for springbok and the power to catch them-crunch:" Presto' only one disputant in sight.

This is the rule of the present system Our rights are social rights. We all cutsociety by the one door and in the sam equal. Sydney People.

WHAT IS "NATURAL" Man's individual right, therefore,

possess property us his own, a right possess property as his own, a right to has from nature itself, must not be called in question.—Plenary Council Pustoral Letter, Reman Catholic Church. What is nature? The torsity of things—the uni-verse, Everything that exists is, there fore a part of nature. The proposition contained in the pastoral if it means any thing means that a new lies a right possess property as his own because he part of the universe, which is certainly very profound statement, so very profoun-that is has no bottom.—Sydney People.

In the testimony the insur-

clais are giving bot air? Are the repor of the banks showing that they have not half enough money to pay their depositors hot air? Why do I ask these questions Because you told the Socialist Parry which has been telling you about these things for years, that it was not air. - Ex.

It is no part of the infesion of the revolutionary working-class union to con-sait the capitalist class. We are organised to fight that class, and we want that class understand it. And after a while the

got the a man to run it in place of Me-Curdy at one-third the salary. New, C. M. L. C. on the cigar box.

SOCIALISM AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

By Frederick T. Harris.

"A house divided against itself must I government are inseparable. One is fall"—ultimately unless reconstructed. So it is with a business. So it is with a nation. There are but two constructive factors in a firm or other busines enterprise, the employer and the em-ployee. There are but two classes of people composing the nation, the own-ing class and the working class. Un-der the present system the firm and the nation are run for the same pur-pose—for the benefit of the owners.

This is the fact because only one per son in ten is an owner, the other wage earners, and the "one" is en abled to live without working, while the "nine" on the average work for less than a decent living. The em-ployer's "profits" are the difference between what he pays these nine for their labor and the value of what their labor produces. That situation makes the two classe

er's interest to pay the worker as lit tle as he can and to make him pro duce as much as possible, and workers are likewise struggling for less work and more pay. But the the power of the owning class, body and soul. Thru lack of capital th workers are unable to purchase the tools with which they work; therefore they must work for the man that car tools, and for whatever he chooses to give them for their which is generally as little as they can

It is exactly thruout the country as it is with the individual firm. The power of the owning class lies in the profits taken from the working class With this power is the government machinery made to run solely for the benefit of the owning class. All legis lation is in accord with the system under which this condition exists Therefore the laws sanction the rol bery of the working class by the own ing class, laws in favor of the latte being invariably declared "unconstitu It will be seen that the scheme of

business and the system of national forever and aye.

part of the other.

It is all a massive business propo tion; nothing more nor less. Whether it be thru the railroads, the mine the factories—or the legislatures—it amounts to this, that the great bulk of the people are forced to be the pro-ducers of wealth for the owning class And the tools of production have be come too expensive, their individua incomes too small, for a possibility re maining of their ever being indepen dent of the rule of the owning class so long as the present profit-system lasts The "business" instincts of the own ing class, together with their untram meled power, make the condition of the wage-worker grow steadily worse.

The only remedy is the overthrow of the present system and the establishment of a government which nies wealth the power to oppress the poor, puts the tools of production and the means of distribution in the hands of those who do the work, makes every man equal in opportunity and rewards every one according to measure of his labor.

Call that remedy by whatever name you choose, it would be Socialism nevertheless SOCIALISM IS A BUSI-NESS PROPOSITION TO THE PEO-

It means simply: That every worker would be both employee and employer; That the tools of toll would be his;

That work would always be waiting

or the man; That each worker would receive the full value of his labor, with no deduc

tions for profit, as now; That the working day would be creatly shortened, and the opportunity

for rest or recreation or personal im rovement correspondingly increased; That every worker would assist in running the government for the bene t of himself and his fellow worker,-

And lastly, but by no means that the days of ANXIETY, WORRY and FEAR for the future of ourselve and our dependent ones would be gon

MORE THOUGHTS FOR THE MAJORITY.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

so useful and agreeable that no one will disuse either right for the sake symptoms of inciplent madness. Disnature, forsooth! You can love a tree because you can come to it and it cannot come to you-because you can en-joy it or destroy it. But a man loves nothing who does not love his kind, and he that is without love is mad. If association be not so good and

pleasant as isolation, someth

nally criminal has dropped between man and his society. Why rather stay at home in darkness silence than go for the evening to where the light of many faces and the music of many voices will greet you? Let us see. It will cost you noney; you may meet a creditor; you may be outshone; you are too must rise early, etc. Analyze these and you will find every one of them to be the bitter fruit of struggles This is the eternal crime that has fallen between man and the social spiritual life—the only spiritual life. The man who has to search in aistory and economics for his class struggle is but a tyro in Sociali nd he has not the root of the matter in him-it is everywhere. When you leave the mart or mill or mine or cou ter and think you are away from it, you are in the midst of it mentally. Listen to your family talking and you will find yourself every hour up against minds moulded by your mas-ters. Whether it be the long sword or the stiletto, everything has been sharpened by class contention, and against you. But have we no class blades sharpened? Yes, and from all social poison. The great belin of out life for each one of us is controlled by the largest public hand. The ship that is coming a character for me is never steered for my house; it is for one ion star, the public star, that guides ever good thing to my doorstep. Unsought and incidentally comes to me whatsaever is ultimately enduringly my bes The private good of every the way a we follow after free social interes equality and justice. Civies; politics, cconomics, the equities of industry, whosoever follows after these is my sest personal friend; at his feet wil

It is always right to seek the truth, and it is always right to tell it. Bu truth is only a point at the end of a line, between which and our fixed selves the mind and will are travelling, or travelling between it and the selves of others as we know them. It is in this carrying of truth as much as in the point itself that truth lies for the personal life. Until we have found the personal life. Until we have society and can think and will with its collective mind, truth is to me than my purpose in a lesser thing than my purpose in seeking and carrying it.

What is that to which we are per

permaily referring our last difficulty? It is not our own minds we are question-ing, for that is the questioner; but there is a mind, a whole mind, in the race of man, the ideal intellect of aprace of man, the ideal intellect of appeat, which we are approaching as we
reason. That whole mind is order,
mity, the goat and guide of human
society. Each mind is its subordinate
and saxiliary, and he who reasons is
on anconsciors instrument of that
unity and order. When I challenge
my last thought, what am I appealing
to and why? I am suppositing to the
whole rectificate of the human mind,
out its the act I, a sincere pair of that whole rectifude of the human mind, and in the act I, a sincere part of that whole mind, am tenebed and illumi-

This I take to be practical social | nated to the extent of my demand. wisdom—how to concede the right of private insulation to every man while making the right of public association

But not to every demand does the intellect of the whole respond. Thus, if I interrogate history only for literary purposes, history will yield literature only; but if I consult it saying, What of the other. He is surely a half dead [is your account with me-what do I man who separates himself from the owe you in deeds? truth shall flow crowd to live alone; and the reasons out of history like water from the given for so doing are easily discerned spring. Right and wrong have no relation to what we call bad and good manism; it is merely a better and a and what we don't know. estly knew what we don't know, and would admit in practice the narrow limits of our knowledge-the almost boundless area of what we know not the judges and criminals would be all soon dead, giving place to comrades and brothers.

There is a good carpenter, a good politician, a good saflor; in all tech-nique there is the good doer; and there is no other sort of good man. may and do ascribe the qualities of fit. In society there are arts of communication and peace keeping and of pleasure giving. He that tries much to do them is a social man; he that succeeds is the social artist—the long-lost good man. Society itself is an invention, a new artificial relation, and it gives rise to its own expedient and inexpedient things, to its own deftness and clumsiness; but a man in himself remains the same old physiology. These things called morals als find no reflex in my bones and esh; there is nothing in my heart corresponding to good and ethical terms are art terms incidenta to the work of man in his new relathese relations have brought to birth a new force—the social spiritual life of man, searching for unity.

turing and is calling for fustice; our whole will is being led out grandly to the weal of the race; because the captivity of labor is the world's captivity Out of our utmost weakness, which was the joy and profit of despotism. comes omnibotent sociality; the weakstrength of all. good and evil mixed in the whole truth. have always been in prison or trave ling from one confinement to another But there is no darkness made by the sun to those who travel with it. When you workers are society you will be How shall we keep murder away

from the community-that is the ques tion-and rape, and violence, and treachery, and deception, and infection? This, and not the question how shell we invent a counter-equation for crime by doing something which the murder committed, or the hand that held it. or the man that drove it in. The mu dered man is not in court, there is estimator of equivalency who can stand for him there. First study the state causes of murder and the

Why do we still fight capitalism with the mind, if the forces working for capitalism are greater than the forces of man's mind? Limited laws all its haws are the birth fruit of man' to mind itself can deal death to this parasite. Capitalism, still ruling the mind, tenches in its universities that the primitive mind of the savage's personal struggie is the permanent final type. But, nay, the human mind ing to the Sual type. But nay, the Beneau and in mind. has long outgrown that nakedness; are of that and Socialism only deplaces an emanged thousand the same of t

woven into the brain of man. Mind is mechanism of coffectivity.

Even to the tyro in Socialist thought the hideous and infinite separation of all human kind into hellites and heavenites, wriggling in flames forever or forever flaunting their vain white robes, is an abominable wicked-ness; so that the most rudimentary ethical work a thoughtful Socialist can begin to do with his head, now, is bridge over the gulf between heli and heaven. To learn that the souls we have been sending to hell do not belong there is thus a good step towards learning that the men we are sending to prison do not belong there,

It always was easier to save the soul, even on the theologian's own terms, than to save the body. You only required to have faith, or to think you had it (which in sincerity was equivalent), and to have some money, the amount of which was suited to your convenience, and to say some words and the soul was saved. Not so could you save the body's health, the power of reason, and the liberty of your class. These things could only by reason, courage, co-opera tion, and by going to battle

To burrow in one's own way, and to have one's own courage in one's own rat hole is not the way of life, it is not the way of moral bloom and beauty, the sublime way, the immortal way, the mutual way, the way of felship, of outer discipline and cooperation. The bloom of history's years is that which has been breathed out of single lives as contribution to the partnership of man and then breathed back; and the garden where om is most glorious is the gar den of Socialism.

What are we doing in Socialism? We are seeking to end the class strug-gles which thru all ages have made men slaves, cowards and scoundrels. We are clearing a social place for the feet of reason to stand upon, because we know that all unfree men are unhappy and irrational.

BERLIN'S PREPARATIONS AGIINST REVOLUTION

A weekly German review discussing a threat of the Berlin Social Democrats to organize revolutionary demonstrations in favor of a reform of the electoral laws, maintains that anything of the kind is practhe fully impossible in Berlin. It says that the police of that city have elaborated a the police of that city have einlorated a scheme of mobilization for the suppression of any popular uprising in the capital as complete as the plan for the mobilization of the German army in case of war with a foreign country. They have divided the city into a number of sections, and the exact measures to be taken in each particular section have been laid down with great precision. A revolutionary mob advancing towards the center of the city to attack the imperial Palace and the government offices would be quickly split into a number of simulier forces, each of which would be enclosed within prearranged squares by her of similer forces, each of which would, be enclosed within prearranged squares by police and troops. The authorities would then be in a position to drive them back to the suburbs or to shoot or bayoner them where they stood. This plan of campaign is rehearsed as often as festive events, such as the weidding of the crown prince or the visit of a monarch, attract inventee crawfa. visit of a monarch, attract immense crowds to the center of the city. The success to the center of the city. The success which the police achieve on such occasions show, says the writer, how effectively they could not in cases of serious necessity. He does not, of course, take into consideration the possibility of the police synapathizing with the mob.—New York Evening Post.

The police in Germany are far more than the control of the police synapathizing the control of the police in Germany are far more than the control of the second of the control of the contro

apt tools for a reactionary government than the soldiers. The army is honey combed with Socialist thought and feeling. The police are largely ex-sol diers, men selected for their submis siveness to superiors, their willingness to obey any and all orders, their un reasoning loyalty to established insti-tutions—in a word, for their lack of

brains. It may well be doubted, however whether they could oppose a very for-midable resistance to a real revolutionary uprising of the German workers. But it significant of the government's fears that it has thought it worth while to take such pains to

SAINTED MONEY.

"God," said John D. Robinhood, "has committed to me the wealth of this country. I acquired it by my superior ability, strictly in accordance with the guiden rule (of the road) to take all that the traffic

"My ancesters' system was rich; and sive to the poor; a had b principle, for white sheep have more wood than black ones and the poor have more money than the rich, because there are more of them fund I am making still more of them). Besides, the poor don't kick, so we overcharge them and give some of the swag to the universities.

"What a blessed privilege it is for the our great institutions, -- thru me!

"Harper, is there a chair of political conomy anywhere that hasn't been slied?

-Rolton Hall, in the Arena.

THE LANDLORD SINGS. Oh! I'm a joily tapeworm, and I live on a

gullant man, Who labors night and day for me as hard gs ever he can. Oh: I live in his paunch, and laugh to see

bim work and cat, Till be starves his wife and children to give a tapeworm mest. The laws of my man make music that

drives me wild with glee;
And I chuckle sloud to think how the good God cares for me only a worm . I know, and a worm

for making a man for me.

The Lord is very good to me, and I thank

alt, I sometimes think, it's damned hard on my man.

• .. NDEPENDENTS."

Damned matters, in their middle way of steering. Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red

herring; Sat Whigs nor Tories they upor this nor that. . Nor birds nor beests, but just a kind of

hat.
A (willight animal, true to nature's couss

With Whiggish wings, but Tory teeth and

-Dryden

rison memorial meeting at the Cooperative-Fellowship in Boston, John Bills, after reviewing the events of the

a man like Garrison is to follow his example—to conduct ourselves with reference to the great evil of our day to the great evil of his day. There are certain similarities and certain differences between the two systems of human abuse, chattel slavery and wage slavery. Their root likeness is in the fact that both are the expression of the greed of financial gain. An-other similarity is the "conspiracy of silence" which has been maintained as to the facts and the solution of the awful problem which they present. The press was under the censorship of the Slave Power, not only in journ alism but in literature. Foreign books containing anti-slavery sentiments were expurgated for the American market. Further resemblance is seen in the calumny with which the old and the new liberators liave been assai Garrison, devoted to the religion of Jesus, denounced the apostate church of his time and was branded as an infidel. George Thompson, the British abolitionist, having come here on the invitation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, is charged with being a "British emissary sent here to break up the Union", and the property inter-ests of Boston, in placards, announce that when he speaks at Abelition Hall there "will be a fair opportunity for the friends of the Union to snake him out", and that "a purse of \$100 will reward the individual who will first lay violent hands upon him, so that he may be brought to the tar kettle before dark."

however, be recognized between the two slave systems, which on the whole are favorable to us of to-day. The very important one is that, thanks to Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence and the Abolition move-ment, the wage-worker of to-day is politically free. There is great gain in this political freedom, and in it men st develop ingenuity and agility ugh to pull down the throne of evil and avoid being buried in its ruins

Nevertheless the benefit of this political freedom is largely theoretical or abstract. For the political masters

take the prop that doth sustain my house; you take my life when you do take the means whereby I live.

Indeed the anti-slavery crusaders themselves were so gird to serve the

ingly it has come to pass that despite the possession of the forms of politics freedom, the masses of the peo in actual servitude to the great financial manipulators of the age, thru

The example which Garrison set is the one to follow now. When a man lives to see the success of such a cam paign as Garrison waged against chat-tel slavery for thirty years, let all good generals take note of his strategy. His life and victory is a supreme example of the efficacy of an uncompro mising steadfastness to a single un versal principle—the right of every human being to Freedom. The Dec-laration of Sentiments of the American Anti-Slavery Society said at the out set, in 1833: "The right to enjoy lib erty is inalienable. . . . Every man h a right to his own bedy, to the prod ucts of his own labor, to the prote of the laws, and to the commo vantages of society." Garrison always insisted that the Constitution of th United States, insofar as it counts that the Constitution of the nanced slavery; was a "covenant with death" and "an agreement with hell." He even advocated the secession of the northern states from a Union which fundamentally, absolutely, morally wrong. His life illustrates, from bestant advocacy of a complete ethica principle, rather than of so-called "practical" negotiating with some negotiating with som nerely politic or political power of party, with a view to "progress." It was not by joining hands with the best men" in the politics of his tin to defeat the "worse men," nor by any -but by holding uncompromisingly t a well defined and adequate program to 1864, was the unconditional emai

cipation of the chattel slave.
So also should we proceed. Our program should be the abolition of the profit system and the emaneipation of wage-worker, and therefore of all the profit system is fundamentally dishonest, because it plunders the pro-ducer and even denies to many the opporunity to produce; that it was rally as bad in its beginnings as it is now when so largely impe automatic, and mechanical in its in iquity; that it is surely and stealthly letermining the lives of all the people toward degradation and social chattel slavery days, so now moral agitation before the time nolitical success can come. People of the capitalist system, nor the soramifications of economic cause and effect. The hope of civilization lies in the tireless affirmation of the eco and moral opposites of this monstrous

Then crises unexpected will arrive upheavals will come to aid us and to align men on the one side or the other of the titanic struggle. "When Sumpter was fired upon," says Gold win Smith, "the people of the North were at last shut up to the necessity of either sacrificing their own liberty or fighting for the liberty of the slave. now shaping itself? Men of virtu must to-day fight for the liberty of all, on pain of sacrificing their free-dom to live without consenting to systematic mendacity and fraud. morrow may bring to ninety men in a hundred the necessity of fighting fo the freedom of all or of sacrificing their freedom to live at all.

"We see dimly in the present what is Slow of faith, how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate;"

ful thing. It is true of man that he is "fearfully and wonderfully made". But consider all these types of humanity, picture to yourself the soldier at his post, the thief at his work, the smith at the forge, the factory girl at smith at the lorge, the factory girl at the loom, the actor on the stage, the priest at his prayers, the sot at hiß can, the mother with her babe, the widow at the husband's grave, the judge in his wig, the Indian in his paint, the farmer at the plow, the beggar asleep in the ditch, the peer with his betting book, the surgeon with his knife, the street arab in the slums, and the young girl dreaming over a love tale, and then recall to your mind the bloodless, soulless abortion of the politic conomist; and the "unit" of "society". whose purpose in life is to "produce", and whose only motive power is the

The last refuge of Gradgrind, when he is benten by socialistic argument, is the assertion that human nature is in-Men instinctively prefer light to dark

a fellow-creature die or suffer it he could save him without personal cost

stroy a harvest or poison a well, unless he might thereby reap some personal

do good for its own sake; but they will not do evil except with the hope of gain. And this may be said of the lowest and the basest types of man-kind. But of the highest, even of the intermediate type of mankind, how much nore may be said? So much more, inand his brutal theories, and bury him and them in the rulns of his arguments of ashes and of his defenses of clay. For mankind turns to the sun, even to seeking it thru fog and storm. They they can hear it, and resist the temptations of Satan with such power as they possess. True are the words of Te

We needs must love the highest when we

"Miserabler theory," says Carlyle, 'miserabler theory than that of money on the ledger being the primary rule for empires, or for any higher entity than city owls, and their mice-catch-

ing, camet be propounded."

Major Burke of the Wild West told day that on the prairies the cowboys went about finger on trigger, ever on the qui vive for an ambush. If a leaf stirred they fired, if a twig snapped they fired; and in about five cases out of a hundred they shot an

under a competitive commercial sys-tem. It is war. The hand of every finger on trigger, and fire at the falling of a leaf. But in a socialistic state of society they would no more go armed and in fear of their fellow-creatures than did the Wild West cowboys in

men are born bad. Now, I hold that human nature is not innately bad. I take the scientists' view that man is an undeveloped creature. That he is that he is slowly working out his development, in an upward direction, and summit. How far he is below the angels, how far above the brutes, in his pilgrimage, is a matter for dispute, I believe that he is a great deal better than the church and the economis suppose him to be; and that the greater part of what these superior persons call his "badness" is due to the condi-tions under which he lives or in which

It is no use arguing whether man i bad by nature, and without respect 26 efreumstances. Man is a creature of circumstances. If you separate him from his surroundings he censes to ex-ist. We will waive the discussion of what man might be, and concede to our opponents the advantage of con-

stances as we see them. The question asked is whether hu-Will a peach tree bear pgaches? Yes, if planted in good soil and against a south wall. Will a rose tree flourish is sime, its banks asses, and when the light falling upon it is the fame of forges, and the shadows those of mills and manure works and prisons. Is human nature sweet, and holy, and fruitful of good things? Yes. When it gets light and air and culture, such we give to the beasts of the farm filed, when it is crushed, cursed, and spat upon, then human nature becomes bad. Tell me, then, shall we, in judge the live the Irwell; or shall we, ing rivers, take the Itwell; or shall we, in judging men, take the slums, or the City Council or the House of Commons, or the Stock Exchange, or any other body where vulgarity and aggression, and rascality, and selfah promunition are the elements of success? No thing on this earth can be good un-der adverse conditions—not the river, not the green grass, not the skylark, nor the rese; but if a thing can be good under propitious circumstances we say of it: "This is good". We say that of all the things of the earth except man. Of man we say, without hesita-tion and without conditions: "He is bad"...

devil in her soul and the fire of hell in her eyes. Lewd of gesture, strident of voice, wanton of gase; using language so foul as to shock the pot-house rufflan, and laughter whose sound makes the blood run cold. A dreadful specter, shumeless, heartiess, recklass, and horrible. A creature whose touch is contamination, whose words burn like a flame, whose loses and ogies make the soul sick. A besst of prey who has cast down many wounded, whose victims fill the lunatic ward and mired. He enjoys his food and drink.

He likes excitement and variety. He likes to laugh. He admires beauty, and

upon by circumstances. We know how the pure passion of love may be debased. We know men may become so brutalized that they will ill-use women; that they will cease to love and cherish their children. We know how a man grows selfash and cruel. We know he sinks to serifshoes. To knew how he sinks to sortishness, to glutteny; to torpid, savage boorish-ness. We knew we have with us vast sumbers of rich and poor, of respectaand beasts and dastards. Is that th fault of human nature? Or is it the human nature.

wealth is only one out of a thousar graspers and grubbers value money for what it will bring. A few and to a small extent because it brings them luxury, ease, indulgence, A large num of penury and degradation. A great preponderance, and to the widest ex-tent, because it wins them the admiration, the wonder, the envy, and the services of their fellows

passion is vanity. Yet I will not say that vanity is the chief motor of intertwined with other and noble feelings. One would not call Nelson vain. He had a strong desire to win the love and admiration of his countrymen, no doubt. But twisted in with the threads of that feeling were the golden strands of patriotism, of cour age, of duty. We cannot say how much of a hero's life is prompted by his wish to be loved by his countrymen, and that wherever the desire for approba tion can be disentangled from other feelings, it may be fairly written down as vanity.

this love of approbation. From the prime minister, airing his eloquence on the Integrity of the empire, or polishing up his filmsy epigrams in his study, down thru all the steps of the social ladder-the ambassador in his garter actor in his best part, and the coster monger with pearl buttons on his trousers—all are tinged with vanity, all have in them the desire, the yearning. to be thought well of. This desire is tronger than the thirst for pelf. Mer who would seorn to be paid will not scorn to be applauded. It is so strong that no man nor woman is free from its influence. Indeed it must be of this importance, for, divested of the love and respect of all our fellow-creatures, life would cease to be endurable. But life is quite endurable without wealth. And there are many people who do no

perous and wealthy classes would resolutely oppose Sochusm if they understood it? I don't know about that, Do men seek or hold wealth for its ow sake, or for what it will buy? For what it will buy. And the things they joyment. Now if you could convince men that admiration and enjoyment could not be bought with wealth, but could be got without wealth, is it not possible that Mammon would lose his

let another do it in their stead:

There is another thing. Plutocrat will tell you be has a wife and family to provide for. He knows the world to the tender mercles of his brother graspers. So he will grind other peo-ple to make money to prevent other people from grinding his children. He is right in a great measure. It is his duty to provide for his wife and chil-dren. And under our present system of robbery and murder by individual enterprise, the widow and the orphan -unless they can pay for value re

commercial nation wealth is the re-ward of merit, the crown of honor and the sign of virtue. Every Englishman dreads fullure. Wealth stamps him

thre.
The Gradgrind supposes greed to be Be

& Graebler

1631 SECOND AVE., betw. 84th and 85th Sts. NEW YEARS PRESENTS.

We offer the most superb selection of DIAMONDS, RINGS, WATCHES, CHAINS, CLOCKS, BROOCHES, PINS, COFF-BUTTONS, SILVERWARE, etc., at the lowest

Repairing of all kinds done at the lowest prices in shortes S. GRAEBLER, 1631 SECOND AVE., 84th and 85th Sts

NEW CREDIT PLAN.

What We Do:

We sell Clothing for Eadles, Men and Boys, Fur Coats, on credit.

We trust you on your promise. We sell goods as we represent

We give you the goods along When you make the purchase LENOX CLOTHING CO.

2274 THIRD AVENUE, 123d - 124th Streets. 884 COLUMBUS AVENUE, 103d - 104th Streets. OPEN EVENINGS

·····

the ruling passion because in the somoney. But why do they strive to get money? There are two chief motives. One the desire to provide for or confer happiness upon children, on friends the other the desire to purchase applause. But in the first case the mo tive is not greed, but love; and in the second case it is not greed, but vanity. Only a miser covets money for its ow sake. Both love and vanity are strong

er passions than greed.
Will the desire to gain make progress? Suppose a man to have a thirst for money and success, but no genius. Can he for a prize of ten thousand ounds invent a printing press? For though the impetus is there the genius is absent. But suppose he has the genius and no prize is offered! Can he then invent the machine? Yes. Because he has the genius to do it. We ee then that greed cannot invent ma

hines, but genius can. Now, if a prize be offered for a new machine, will a man of no genius make it? No. He will try for the sake of the prize; but he will fail for lack of brains. But no prize being offered will the man of genius, seeing a use for n new machine, invent it? He will. History proves that he will invent and does invent it, not only without hope of gain, but even at the risk of life and liberty:

It seems, then, that genius without mercenary incentives will serve the world; but that mercenary motives without genius will not.

In proof of which argument look

back upon the lives of such men, as Galileo, Bruno, Newton, and indeed the bulk of the expiorers, scientists, philosophers, and martyrs. Love of truth, love of knowledge, love of art, love of fame, are all stronger motives than the love of gain, which is the only human notive recognized by a system of po on human nature.

It is the mistake of a blockhead to suppose that because sometimes gen-ius can make money therefore money

For the sake of love, for the sake of duty, for the sake of pity, for the sake of religion, and for the sake of truth. men and women have resigned their bodies to the flames, have laid their heads upon the block, have suffered imprisonment, disgrace, and torture and starvation. Who will do as much for money?

Money never had a martyr. In Mam mon's bible the text of the Christian bible is altered. It reads: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the world and lose his own life?" will fight for money; but they will not die for it. Now millions have died for honor, for love, for religion, for duty, for country, for fame. And how then can any sensible person stand by the base and brutish dogum that greed is ton trade, and why should I not? If the chief motor of the human heart?-

"RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC."

I am sick of these cries for "law and order" whenever a hungry and outraged workman breaks a window, while law and ing of the "rights of the public" wheneve there is a conflict between labor and capl tal. There can be no rights unless there are responsibilities also. A public that can sit supinely in irresponsive silence while its own laws are being violated by commercial banditti; a public that assumes no responsi ment and run its railroads; a cowardly pub who rob it-such a public has no rights that

LUCKY TO SAVE THAT ... A young man left the farm where th ecome unbearable; and went to the grea can. After a few moments the mother in quired earnestly of her boy how much b said: "I saved my life, and that is me

When man the individual makes you feel tired, there is rest in the contemplation of Humanity. Rumanity is man on a scale so vast that his faults less their sordif pettiness and assume the digasts of

NO CLASSES IN THIS COUNTRY? President Roosevelt says there are n easses in the United States. You with cour wage of \$1.56 a day, and six children to support on it, are in the same class with John D. Rockefeller. Your mistake is that You do not knew that you are in the sam class until election day, and then it dawns

What We Don't Do:

We don't ask for any References or security From your landlord or employer. We make no inquiries From your neighbors or friends. We do not ask you to From your housety.

The Grand Masquerade and Civic Ball Cityen by the South Brooklyn Division

SOCIALIST PARTY AT PROSPECT HALL

The largest, most beautiful and best equipped park for festivals, picules, excur-sious, etc. Ressonable conditions.

JOHN MOJE, Lessee



1499 THIRD AVE., nr. 84th St., New York.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. ELASTIC STOCKINGS. Examination free. Work guaranteed, Mail order a specialty. LADIES DEPARTMENT

Telephone, 3333-79ti

BY ROBERT HUNTER. Prices: Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 25 cents; by

This book is the result of several years of original investigation of social conditions in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Lon-don. It is a storehouse of trustworthy in-

"MASS AND CLASS".

BY W. J. CHENT.

ings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature, As an exposition in plain language of the ma terialistic conceptions of history it is with-out an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of ar least a half-dozen copies at any of its meetings this winter is an organization that does not know a good thing when it

press charges at your expense.

itism and Modern Science." By Ferri Evolution of Man." By Wm. "Seclatism and Modern Stience." By rice Ferri "The Evolution of Man." By Wm. sche "The End of the World." By Bölsche ics of Socialism." By H. M.

"The Conservator" never stoops nor wob-bles. It mays the thing fearlessly and well it has an unsuited message and the dyna-mics of a real personality. It renovates the soul live elements dre. COURTENAY LEMON:

COLINTENAY LEMON:
Everything that Transbel writer is worth reading and much off it in core transfer made of the core of the co

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH:

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

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

LAROR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 9 a. in. to 6 p. in. Delegates' meeting every last Saturday of the month sight of the form of the form

CIGARMAKERS' PROGHESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—Office and Employment
Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. (Rohemian,—331 E. 71st St., Sp. m.; Dist.
II (German)—35 E. 4th St., Sp. m.; Dist.
III—Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
IIII—Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
IIII. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 730 p. 20.
III. Clubhouse, 206 E. 8

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East, 4th Street. Secretary, H. Free, 1508 First avenue.

New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Ellimbeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee mests every second Thursday in the month at H a. m. in the clubhouse, 206 E. Soth street, New York City,

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION meets every second and fourth Monday in Links Assembly Rooms, 231-222 East Thirty-eighth street.

Arbeiler - Kranken- und Sterbe - K 1833 iner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMC its John Jan Beneaffarl in the year 1804 by workingmen immured with the year 1804 by workingmen immured with the year 1804 by workingmen immured with the spirit of solidarity and Sociainst thougast its immerical strength that present colleges of the solidarity and Sociainst thougast is immerical strength that present colleges of the solidarity and social strength that the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 40 years of age may be admitted to membersany any of the branches upon payment of an any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.0 for the insteads and \$500 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a safety of the first class are entitled to a safety of the insteads are entitled to a safety of the instead of the solidary of the second class receive under the same or with interruption Members belonging to the econd class receive under the same or with interruption Members belonging to the econd class receive under the same or with interruption Members belonging to the econd class receive under the same or with interruption Members belonging to the econd class receive under the same or with interruption Members belonging to the econd class received upon the \$20.00 its guaranteed for every member, and the wires and tummarried daugnets of support of the same of the s

of the United States of America.

tary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible York City.

Furniture Fire Insurance

Organised 1872. Membership 18,000. Principal Organization, New York

and his book is interesting because it sets one's own imagination to working. It and Vicinity. OFFICE: 241 E. Elghty-fourth street,
Office hours, daily except Sundays and
holidnys, from 1 to 9 p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton,
Gloveraville, Albany, Omeidn, Tongwanda,
Schemetholy, Rochester, N. Y. Marsham,
Paterson, N. Tranta, and Rahway, N. I.
Hivelinessic Tranta, and Rahway, N. H.
Mass.
Mass. will incite anyone who reads it to study the subject and thus learn more about the greatest prebiem that this country has to Paper bound, 25 cents; postage extra

Muss.

New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hart-ford, Bridgeport and Rockville, Coun.
Philadelphia, Fittsburg, Allegheny, Lis-zerne, Altoona, Scranton, Eric, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.

chicago, Ili. Chicago, Ili. Cleveland, O. San Francisco, Cal. Manchester, N. H. Baltimore, Md. St. Louis, Mo. Providence, R. I. For addresses of the branch bookkeepers,

Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 59799 FRANKLIN

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney-at-Law.

320 Broadway. Tel. 2576 Franklie

All work guaranteed. Special prices for comrades of the S. P. Dr. C. L. FURMAN.

121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

DR. S. BERLIN.

DENTIST.

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST. 774 Second Ave.



Lunch Room.

M Kangaroos are walcoms No line drawn on smaller animals

But a new work under the same name.

It is a history of the United States in the light of historical materialism.

It startle with the Lacts that Americans know, instead of reasoning from the facts of the lacts of

Paper, to pages, to contributional.

You can get big discounts on this and offer to color books by paying a dellar a mentil ten

great Abolitionist's life, said in part: The greatest honor that can be paid

We have seen this attitude dupli-cated, with slight modification for cated, with slight modification for modern conditions, in our time.

Certain points of differences must

of a nation have always been the men who held the economic power. Their who held the economic power. Their political rulership has always been by virtue of their economic rulership. In effect, it matters little whether that economic power is derived from a syseconomic power is derived from a sys-tem of chattel slavery or from a wage system. The essential thing about slavery is the control of one man's economic product—and therefore of his practical basis of life—by another man. The Shylock says it, it is true,

"You take my house when you do

cause of political freedom (and rightly) that they explicitly emphasized to the slave power that freed black labor would be more valuable to the masters than slave labor, since the free laborer would be more efficient and have greater incentive to economic effort.

It had therefore to be demonstrated real roots of bondage—whether political or otherwise, whether of black or white, whether complete or partial—are in the economic system. Accord-

AS TO THE INCENTIVE OF GAIN.

in that poor sense? The man of donia speaking in vision to an apostle
"Come over and help us," did not specify what rate of wages he would give! Or was the Christian religion itself accom-pilehed by prize essays. Bridgewater be-quests, and a "minimum of four thousand are hundred a year?" No demand that I heard of was made them, andible in any labor market. Manchage changes of comcify what rate of wages he would give! erce or other like emporium and biring establishment; silent were all these from any whisper of such demand; powerless

mand been in thunder and earthquake, with gold Eldorados and Mahometan paradises for the reward.—Carlyle. Each life's unfulfilled, you see, It hangs still patchy and scrappy; We have not sighed deep, laughed free, Starved, feasted, despaired, been happy.

Non-socialists are in the habit of enying that Socialism demands a com-plete change in human nature. They say Socialism is very pretty in theory, but that it is wrong because human nature is not good enough for Social-ism. They tell us that Socialists are mistaken because they have built up a scheme without first considering human nature. They are entirely mis-

The fact is that Socialists have studied human nature, and that their oppo-nents object to Socialism only because they do not understand human nature. "Socialism," say critics, "is impossible, because it would destroy the incentive of gain."

And then they quote the dogma of

the political economist: "The social affections are accidental and disturb-ing elements in human nature, but avarice and the desire of progress are ment of human nature, and they pro-ceed to build up what they foolishly call "a science" of human affairs upon this one single element. They ignore the second element, "the desire of m come to, after reading their stupid loks and shallow articles, is the con-

chusion that they recognize avarice— that is, love of money—as the ruling pression of mankind. passion of manking.

This assumption of the economists morance of the human nature was a they tell us we have failed to sindy. Political economy is a science of human affairs. Every science which professes to be a science of human af-

Aupply-and-demand-clas! for what noble | of human nature. If it is built upo a false conception of human nature the science is a failure. If it is built

ture, the science is a success. Now the political economy of our op-ponents is built upon a false concep-tion of human nature. In the first place, it assumes that the stronges

motive is avarice—which is untrue.

These flaws are due to the fact that the founders and upholders of this system of grab and greed are men who have never possessed either the ca-pacity or the opportunity for studying human nature. Mere bookmen, schoolcan never be authorities on human nature. The great authorities on he labors bring them into daily contac

human nature is the world.

Consider the lady nurse at the seat of war. Gentle, delicate, loving and lovable, of high intelligence, of great beauty, young, refined, and educated, she leaves pleasure and home and case and all the porque and fatteries of courts and assemblies, to labor amid peril and hardship and all the sickening and dreadful sounds and sights of the battlefield, the hospital, and the camp. Amid pestilence and blood, amid death and mutilation, you find her, calm and gentle and fearless, Dressing loathsome wounds, soothing her, case and gentle and reariess, Dressing loathsome wounds, soothing fevered heads, hearing the impreca-tions and the groans of delirious and sick men, always unselfab, always patient, always kind, with but one mo-

tive and that charity, without any crown or recompense of glory or reward—such is the lady nurse at the seat of war. It is a noble picture—is it not? Well, that is human nature. Consider now the outcast Jezabel. Fierce and cunning, and false and vile. Ghastly of visage under her paint and grease. A creature debased below the level of the brutes, with the hate of a devil in her soul and the fire of hell

desire for gain".

ness, love to hate, and good to evil.

The most selfish man would not see Only a lunatic would wantonly de-

It is clear, therefore, that men will

This is the state in which men live

in England? Not if you set it in an Is a river a beautiful and a wholesome thing? Yes, when it is fed by the tain streams, washed by the au tumn rains, and runs over a pebbly bed, between grassy mendows decked with water lilies, fringed with flowerstained by the refuse of filthy dye-vats as we give to the beasts of the farm end to the lilles of the field; but when sumption are the elements of success. No thing on this earth can be good un

the morgue; a thief, a liar, a hoj n well said: "Her feet take hold of hell; her house is the way to the grave, going down to the chamber of death. It is an awful picture-is it not? But that is human nature. Human nature is a complex and aw-

and pols Graderind tells me that greed is the has been so called by generations of shallow cypics and stupid dunces be fore him; and, as he never thinks for himself, he has never found out the error. But let any man look about I believe that he will agree with me er force than greed. What observer of life will deny this? Is it not plain the desire to get praise or admiration is a stronger motive than the desire consequences of the love of approba

of the human heart. A much stronger human action. Is it too harsh a word -"vanity"? Perhaps if is-in some harsh because often enough vanity is

And how far-stretched this vanity is

Do you think the whole of the pros suppose they can buy with wealth, what are they? Admiration and en-

nearly every man gets as much money as he can. What are the ordinary mo-tives for this conduct? Plutocrat says: "I can make a fortune out of the cotand perhaps the other man will be a rogue." You see, men cannot trust each other. Under the operation of each other. Under the operation in the interprise, life is a scramble. A man knows he could live on less than ten thousand a year. and he knows that multitudes are hupgry. But if he foregoes the making of a fortune it will not benefit the poor. Some other man will seize on what he relinquishes, and the scramble will go

dreads failure. Wealth stamps bim with the hall-mark of success, and traly that hall-mark is borne by some spurious metals; some most evident Brunamagem jewels.

It seems, then, that to deprive money grubbing of its power to mistead we must make great social changes. We must assure men that in no case shall their children want. We must assure men that the possession of wealth will

upon you, and you prove it by voting th

DON'T FORCET

same ticket.-Eugene V. Debs.

Prospect Avenue, Near Eighth Ave. OR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3

Union Hill Schuetzen Park



Recommends an exceller TRUSSES, BRACES,

PUBLICATIONS. "POVERTY"

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

ervedly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a pa-per bound edition at such a price as to en-able the comrades to sell it at public meet

Prices: Paper, 25 cents a copy; by mail. 30 cents; 10 or more to one address, 20 cents a copy. Cloth, \$1.25 a copy. Ex-

BOOKS WORTH READING

Athlites of Socialian." By Beller Bark

Could of the Pantity Private In-cial the State. By predicte May and the State. By predicte May an angular of Lesler Lifetime In any process of Lesler Lifetime and Country on hand.

PUBLICATIONS.

German Socialist daily, the "New York

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

ONE YEAR. - - . . . SLOO

VORWAERTS, 184 William Street, N. Y.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE

OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

BY KARL MARX.

Transizied from the German Edition by N. L. Stone, A. M.

313 PAGES. CLOTH, 81.50

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., N. Y.

By Morris Hillquit

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

184 William Street.

(THE FUTURE)

n the Jewish language, publis

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Year, \$1.0). Six Months,

FREDERICK KRAFFT'S

LABOR DRAMA

Can be produced on any stage.

TEN CENTS A COPY

PUBLISHED AT

JACK LONDON'S

A series of corelated essays, direct and

trepchant in style, fresh and vigorous in

NEW YORK

Fall Length.

NEW YORK.

Socialist Literature Co.,

184 WILLIAM ST.,

5 cents; cloth-bound, \$1.50.

84 WILLIAM ST.

W. Liebknecht.

W: Liebknecht.

184 WILLIAM ST.

SCCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

- PHOTOGRAPHS-

20c. BACH.

Three for buc, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co.

"CHANTS COMMUNAL"

BY BORACE TRAUBEL.

An artistically printed and well

found volume, containing forty of

the author's contributions to The

PRICE- SI POSTPAIN

ORDER FROM THE

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

184 William St., New York.

THE CONSERVATOR.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

HORACE TRAUBEL.

EUGENE V. DERS:

"The Conservator," edited by Horace
Traubel, is a source of genuine delight to
me. It is distinctively original, refreshing
and inspiriting, and is sure of an eager welcome wherever it finds its way.

"The Conservator" is brave and whole some. With its long sustained and over-flowing virulity it should supply gray mut-ter to an armful of its contemporaries.

PHILADELPHIA.

EUGENE V. DERS:

IKORGE D. HEBRON:

EDITED BY

IN THE UNITED STATES.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM

SIX MORTHS, - - - - THREE MONTHS, - - -

Volkszeitung."

for 10 cents.

IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

in your neighborhead, be sure to send "Vorwilrts." 184 William street, New York, "Vorwärts" is the leading German Socialist weekly. It is the week ly edition of the oldest and well-known

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches In

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuns-day at 8 p. m. in Bohemian National Hall. 221 E. 75d street. H. M. Stoffers, 221 E. Laborat Steel. Recording Secretary; G. Tally, C. 18 and Company of the Con-tary, C. 18 and Company of the Company of the Laboratory of the America, Financial Secre-tary, C. 18 and Company of the Co

No one can thoroughly understand the Socialist movement in the United States as it exists to-day without knowing how it arose and developed to its present stage. Every member of the socialist Party, therfore, ought to give Morris Hilliquit's book a careful reading. It should be in the reading more of every local or citot that maintains headquarters, and the comrades should see that it is in every public library as well. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Beneath Fust of

"DIE ZUKUNFT" A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialism Zukunft Press Federation Per Year, \$1.0). Six Months, 60c. Single Copy, 10c. Sample Copy, Free! ZUKUNFT, 26 Canal St., New York SHOOT TO KILL!

> Wirkmen's Children Death Benefit Fund The address of the Financial Secre

WAR OF THE CLASSES WORKMEN'S thought, and exceedingly entertaining in

LABOR SECRETARIAT

DR. A. CARR, 132 E. 85th St. -DENTIST-

DENTIST.

22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., M. T.



Class Struggles NAMERICA. By A. M. STRONE. Second edition low ready. Not a reprint of the old edition but a new work under the same name.

Charles H. Kerr & Company

Penry.

Dear Comrades:—As your representative on the International Socialist Bureau, I herewith respectfully submit by first report of the activity and proceedings of the said Bureau.

The International Socialist Bureau there is a submit any sessions since the adhas not had any sessions since the ad-journment of the Amsterdam Con-Whatever business was transacted by the Bureau since that time, was transacted by correspondence in a manner similar to that in which the business of our National Committee is being conducted. Aside from some necessary routine work of the Bureau, the following three matters of general the following three matters of general interest to the international Socialist movement were acted upon by Bureau:

L-THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVE-MENT IN RUSSIA.

When it became apparent early in the year that the revolutionary move-ment in Russia had assumed an acute and critical character, the Bureau promptly decided to take energetic steps for the support of our valiant des in Russia, as much as such support lies in the power of organiza-tions outside of Russia. The Socialist parties of all countries were called upon to manifest their sympathy and solidarity with the struggles of Rusialists by meetings, demon strations, resolutions, and, above all, by the collection of funds, and the in-ternational Socialist movement reis, and, above all. sponded to the calls spontaneously and generously. The incessant agitation of Socialists outside of Russia has certainly had a powerful influence on the formation of the general public pathy for the Russian revolutionists in Europe and America, and has no in Europe and America, and has no doubt had a deterrent effect upon any inclinations of foreign powers to in tercede in the internal affairs of Rus-sia in favor of the tottering autocracy; and if our comrades in Russia needed any stimulus for their heroic struggles, they certainly found it in the sym-pathy of their brethren all over the world.

The material support which the Socialists of the world gave to their com-rades in Russia was of probably still greater importance than the moral support. The International Socialist Bureau as such has within the last months distributed among the various revolutionary parties in Russia, impartially, a very considerable sum of money, and almost every So-cialist organization on both hemis-pheres has contributed to the war fund of the Russian Socialists, re-

Of course, the needs of a movement so immense and intense as that of the Russian Socialists under present conditions, are such that no amount of money is sufficient. The contributions of Socialists for the imminer victory of their cause in Russia have therefore not abated. On the contrary, they are on the increase, and the American Socialists should make on the list of the supporters o the great cause. The present strug-gles of the Russian Socialists are the most important and sublime of those ever waged by our party, and the vic-tory of our comrades in Russia will signify a victory of Socialism in every

The International Socialist Bureau has also had occasion to interfere in the affairs of the Socialist party organization in Russia, with a view of strengthening the organization for the purposes of the present struggle; prior to the outbreak of the overt revolution in Russia, the history of our party organizations in that country has been one of continuous splits and schisms, a state of affairs which is perfectly natural if we consider the nditions under which our comrade: in Russia labored in the absence of freedom of organization, meetings and press, and the new and heterogeneous demands made upon the Socialist demands made upon the Socialist movement by the rapid changes in the political situation of their country. The last, and probably the most regrettable of such divisions occurred in the month of May of this year. sen the Social Democratic Party it into two factions; the one ided by the deservedly well known veteran of Social Democracy in Russia, Comrade Piekhanon, and represented by the magazine "Iskra," and the other headed by Comrade Lenin, and represented by the newly estab-lished paper, "The Proletarian."

Immediately after the split was efinitely accomplished, the Interna tional Bureau, upon motion of Com rade Bebei, offered its good services rade Bebei, offered its good services to effect a reconciliation and amalgamation of the two factions. The offer was accepted by both sides and as late as October last negotiations for unity between the two Social ocratic factions were in active progress. The chances are, however that the recent events in Russia hav effected the desired unity between all Russian Socialists without the inter vention of any outside medium. At any rate, the Socialists in Russia act in perfect accord and union on all matters, and the Socialist party in Russia is united in fact, if not in

II.-THE MODE OF REPRESENTA TATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL

BUREAU. When the first of the latter-day in ternational Socialist conventions was called to be held in Paris in 1889, it was agreed that each nation was en titled to as many delegates as it cared to send, each delegate having one vote, except where a vote was demanded by countries, in which case each country countries, in which case each country was given one vote regardless of the strength of the Socialist movement in such country. This system continued until the London Congress of 1896, when the number of votes of each country was increased to two in order to give representation to two factions of the party, where such factions existed. At the same time the International Bureau was established as the e organ of the international movement, and each country was allowed two delegates or secre-taries on the Bureau. At the last In-ternational Congress, held at Amster-dam, some objections were raised against this system of representation.

To the National Committee, Socialist | It was pointed out that the interna titonal conventions and Bureau did not properly express the sentiment and at-titude of the Socialist movement at large, if the vote of an insignificant country, with a Socialist hovement just in its infancy, should be allowed to have as much weight as, and, in some cases, to neutralize, the vote of a country like Germany, f. i., with its was recognized that a perfect system ortional representation is im in the international conven tions and on the Bureau in view o the fact that it is more than difficult to find a proper test of the rep tive strength of the Socialist mov ment in different countries, it was the general understanding that a m equitable system of voting should devised for future conventions and for

With that object in view, the Bu reau appointed a sub-committee to elaborate and submit a more satisfactory plan of voting. The sub-commi thru Comrade Van Kol, thereupor submitted a motion in substance to the effect that the voting in conventions be readjusted by giving to the various nations different numbers of votes, or the scale of 2 to 6, according to the comparative strength and influence of the Socialist movement in those tries and according to the political im portance of the countries, the number of votes of each country to be dete mined by the Bureau. To this motion your representative made the following amendment: "Where the Socialist of a country are represented at an in ternational congress by two or more parties, the number of votes allowed to the country shall be distributed ong such parties in proportion to their respective strength and standi The distribution shall be made in the first instance by the delegation from such country, but in case of a dis agreement, the decision shall be left to In making this amendment I gave

the following reason for the same: "I believe that the vote of an interna-tional congress should express the will of the majority of the organized So-cialists of the world as nearly as pos-sible, and just as we are endeavoring to do justice to the different nationali justice to each organization within the nationality."

The motion was subsequently fur ther amended by giving to each mem ber of the Bureau the number of votes which his party would be entitled to cast in convention.

The motion and various amendment are now under discussio probably be acted upon at the next sion of the Bureau.

III.-THE ATTITUDE OF SOCIAL ISTS IN CASE OF WAR.

The repeated war rumors in differ ent European countries within the last year, and the growing strength of the Socialist movement as a factor in in ternational politics, have caused the Socialist parties of Europe to occupy themselves seriously with the question of the attitude of the Socialist parties in case of an actual or threaten Thus, when there seemed to be the danger of an armed conflict between cialists of Italy, Austria and Hungary held a conference at Trieste, May 21-22, 1905, and adopted strong resolu tions protesting against such war, and intimating that the workingmen of both countries might answer a ration of war with a general strike The coneference is said to have greatly ntributed to the cessation of wa talk between the two countries in

threatened to involv France, Ger many, and perhaps England in war were the first to take an energeti stand against it, and it was on the occasion that our comrades in Germany invited the French Socialist Jean Jaurès, to address the public meeting of workingmen in Berlin. The action of the German government in action of the German government in prohibiting the contemplated speech of assador to make a personal explana tion to Comrade Jaurès, are still in the memory of all. The incident certainly added a great deal of prestige to the German and French Socialist parties if it added none to the German government. The question also gave rise to the famous symposium of the views of Socialists of all countries on the subject of the attitude of Socialism in case of war, and finally our French comrades submitted a formal tion to be voted upon by the national organizations of all Socialist parties affiliated with the Bureau. The origi-nal of the resolution is in French, but I attach an English translation of the same, and in order to bring it properly before our National Committee, I here by move the adoption of the same. Fraternally submitted,

MORRIS HILLOUIT.

on as a situation shall be presen od which, openly or secretly, may give rise to an apprehension of a conflict be-tween two or more governments, and ren-der a war between them possible or prob-able, the Socialist parties of the countries concerned should at once, and upon the invitation of the International Socialist invitation of the International Socialis Bureau, enter into direct communication with a view to determine upon a concerted mode of action on the part of the Socialists and workingmen of the interested countries in order to prevent the war. At the same time the parties of the other International Socialist Bureau shall be held as soon thereafter as possible for the pur-pose of devising the most appropriate most appropris measures to be taken by the entire inter

COLLAPSIBLE PLATFORMS.

They are selling a "collapsible platform" for outdoor speakers in America. It can be folded up and carried in a band-bag when done with. In Australia nearly ever Parliament that it proves collapsible.

-- London "Justice" has adopted a new name for the geographical sections of that city—the Want End and the Waste End.

PARTY NEWS. a+a+a+a+a+a+a+a+a+a+a+a+ Rational.

The State Secretary of Oregon re-ports that Comrade Ramp has been removed as a member of the National Committee by a referendum vote of

Austin Lewis has resigned his posi-tion as one of the National Committee-

men from California. filo Petriella, Italian organizer will start on a lecture and organizing tour beginning Jan. 5 at Ashtabula.
O. and Jan. 6 at Chicago. Consecutive dates have been made up to Feb. 12, and he will cover Ohio, Indiana sas and Nebraska, and further dates may be arranged in any of the terri-tory mentioned by addressing the Na-Italian comrades will take advantage

of this opportunity.

For National Secretary — J. Mahlo Barnes, Wm. Mailly, Jas. Oneal, Albert Ryan, J. W. Slayton, Franklin H. Went worth. Of these, Mailly has declined and Barnes, Oneal, and Slayton have accepted. Robt. Bandlow, Barnes, Victor L. Berger B. Berlyn, W. M. Brandt, Eugene V. Debr Goebel, Ben Hanford, Max Hayes, M. Hillquit. G. A. Heehn, S. M. Holman, C. H. Lemon, Arthur M. Lewis, Mallly, J. A. C. Menton, T. J. Morgan, Oneal, S. M. Rey nols, Emil Scidel, A. M. Simons, Slayton H. L. Slobodin, J. S. Smith, Constantin Smoley, John Spargo, Seymour Stedm C. G. Towner, Chas. Ufert, E. Unterma Jos. Wanhope, Wentworth, J. M. Work. Of these, Berger, Berlyn, Debs, Hanford, Hillquit. Holman, Oneal, Spargo, Wanhope, an Wentworth have declined and Bandlow. , Goebel, Hoebn, Kerr, Kulp, Lamb, emon, Menton, Morgan, Reynolds, Simons Smith, Stedman, Ufert, Untermann, and

Work have accepted.

The National Secretary reports no action taken by the N. E. C. upon the motion of William Mailly relating to a more extended program for the gathering of funds for the Russian comrades, involving lecture tour of Debs, Hanford, Lewis, Simons, and Pitus, and recommending that public neetings be held by every local Jon. 22 in commemoration of the "Bloody Sunday" in St. Petersburg. His report shows Bandlow, Reynolds, and Work voting in the affirmative and Berger, Berlyn, Mailly, and Slot din not voting. Berlyn says he voted in the affirmative and wishes to be so rded, the his ballot was not received. Morris Hillquit, delegate the International Bureau, has urged n in the matter.

Early in the new year the commit-tee report on State and Municipal Program, which was referred by the Chicago Convention to the N. C Sept. 11, be submitted, in its amended form, to general vote.

National Referendum B 1905 has been carried by the following vote: Question No. 1-yes, 3,991; no, 1,202; No. 2—yes, 4,260; no, 940; No. 3—yes, 4,147; no, 1,036; No. 4—yes, 4,290; no. 899; No. 5-yes, 4,877; no. 348. Less than one-quarter of the members voted. By this referendum it is provided that the N. C. and the N. E. C. shall meet only when they deem it necessary, that the National Secretary and members of the N. E. C. shall be elected by general vote, and that all amendments to the constitution adopted by a national convention shall be submitted seriatim to the general vote.

The National Secretary submits Referendum S 1905, moved by Local Chicago and seconded by Locals Greensburg, Marion Co., and Vigo Co.. Ind.; Little Rock, Ark.; Oklahoma Okla.; Rockford, Ill.; Denver German and English locals), and New

York. That instead of a N. C. meeting, a special national convention be held in 1906, be-tween the first day of May and the fitteenth day of July, for the purpose of is-suing a statement, setting forth the party's position on the recent exposures of highly eveloped capitalism and warn the working lass of the frenzied efforts of the wethers" of capitalism to sweep them of their feet, thus better preparing the minds of the working class to grapple with the many fake issues which will be presented tional constitution; making prepara tions for the general advancement and strengthening of the party in view of the the country; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such a convention.

Massachusetts.

Local Fall River met on Dec. 20 and had an interesting and valuable discussion. In response to the call for funds for the National Office it was voted to send \$2, with a letter ex-pressing regret that the textile region is too poor to do much. The comrades regret the departure of S. Goldbarth, who has done much to spread the ideas of Socialism among the working peo ple of Fall River, and they wish to thank him for his good work. The special election in Ward 5,

Brockton, necessitated by the tie be-tween the Socialist and the Republican candidates for Common Council at the recent municipal election, will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 9.

BOSTON.

The Young Socialists' Club will have a New Year's entertainment on Saturday, Dec. 30, 3 p. m., in Appleton Hall, Paine Building. 9 Appleton street. Young Socialists, their mothers, and the members of the Socialist Women's Club, are hysted. Admission is free Club are invited. Admission is free.

Jack London spoke at Harvard Jack London spoke at Harvaru Union to an audience of over twelve hundred students, Thursday evening, Dec. 21. His subject was The Revolution. Great interest was manifested. Many leafets were given out and cordially received. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, under whose

giate Socialist Society, under whose auspices the meeting was held, will take steps to form a study chapter at Harvard. Inquiries for books and pamphlets on Socialism have been coming into the Secretary's office ever since the meeting. London also spoke at Tremont Temple and Fenuel! Hall. There is talk of organizing a "Propaganda Patrons' Association" in Boston for the purpose of promoting and providing ways and means for guaranteeling deficits, if any, for meetings which are to be carried on during the winter. The organization proposes to devote profits te a special fund which

is to be turned into the party's treasury for propaganda purposes, 75 per cent to local treasury and 25 per cent to state treasury. The plan is to ob-tain a-cash fund to insure holding meetings for which speakers of national and international reputation will be engaged and a sum retained from profits to carry on the meeting next to follow; the remaining sum to be turned into the party treasury.

New Jersey.

Comrade Meconnekin of Hudson resided at the State Committee meeting. Bergen, Hudson, Passaic and Union were the only locals sending written reports for November. Ber gen County organized a new branch at Garfield with 22 members. Essex reported verbally that they were re-organizing Newark along ward lines; Orange branch expelled two members. one for accepting a nomination on the claring himself an Anarchist stating that he would erase all the names from the Socialist ballot. Hud-son will hold large Commune Celebrations in Jersey City and West Ho-boken. The Financial Secretary re-ported income for November \$202.02. The Treasurer was absent. The Sec retary reported that Essex, Mercer Passaic and Union Counties had de cided to organize speakers' classes. The case of Comrade McNabb, who had a Republican worker arrested or Election Day for perjury, was summar-ily dismissed by the court. The committee appointed to ascertain costs t establish the party's standing in the to await the action of the present leg islature on our unique election laws. The National Committeemen were in-structed to nominate caudidates for National Secretary and National Ex vote for Berger M. A. and Harry ester of Monmouth Junction dulitted as members-at-large. Secretary was instructed to re-registe arty emblem with state authori-It was decided that outside speakers, when engaged for this state, shall establish their party standing. Locals are urgently requested to range fitting memorial exercises in commemoration of Bloody Sunday, Jan. 22. The action of Local Chicago and others demanding a national convention in 1906 was discussed at length and laid over. Ella Reeves Cohen is open for speaking appoint nd week in Janments about the second week in Jan-uary; locals desiring her services will apply to Secretary Killingbeck. Com-rade Leeds reported that his case for speaking on the street at Bridgeton was dismissed; but he was willing to pose of gaining a Supreme Court de cision in case of arrest. It was decided not to invite trouble until we have a stronger organization in that county. The following nominations have corresponding secretary, wald by Hudson County: M. M. Goo

bel by Mercer; W. B. Killingbeck by Bergen, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Pas saic and Union. All but Killingbeck

For Recording Secretary, Frederick Krafft, by all counties making no tions.

For Financial Secretary, Albert E. Cull by Hudson; F. W. West by Mercer; M. M. Goebel by Bergen, Camden, Essex, Passaic and Union. Cull and Mrs. Goebel accept.

For Treasurer, William Morto Hudson; Richard Bloor by Merce William Morton by E. Cull by Bergen, Camden, Essex, Passale and Union. Only Morton ac

For two National Committeemer James M. Reilly by Hudson and Cam len; Ferdinand Ufert by Hudson; Willian Walker by Union; Fred Hart-mayer by Camden; Albert Weiss by ry Carless by Mercer; David Rubino and George H. Strobell by Essex; George H. Hendley by Passaic; H. R. Kcarns by Mercer, Bergen and Pas-saic. Reilly, Ufert, Walker, Rubinow, Strobell and Hartmayer accept.

Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburg Campaign Committee complains of the large number of com-rades, who, failed to attend the city and ward conventions

the auspices of the Seventh an Eighth Ward (German) Local, in Turgee and Chestnut, Pittsburg, Friday, Jan. 9. Admission, 10 cents.

A new local has been organized at and more coming at its meeting on Sunday, Jan. 7, 2 p. m., at 726 Fredrick street.

A local will soon be formed a

Sharpsburg.

The Allegheny County Committee meets Dec. 31 at 1701 Center avenue.

The "Weeks Leaflet" can be had of Organizer Schwartz at \$1 a thou

Allegheny County Socialists should nue, Pittsburg, on New Year's Night. Local Allegheny (English) sends in twenty-five ten-week subscriptions to the "Union Sentinel" each month.

The committee to arrange the "Bloody Sunday" commemoration is An effort is being hard at work. made to get Eugene V. Debs, Jack London, Waiter Thomas Mills, or Franklin H. Wentworth to speak. An idmission fee of 10 cents will be

Joseph Wauhope will lecture as fol-Joseph Waunope win recture as for-lows: Sunday, Jan 7, 3 p, m., Alleg-heny, Perry Hall, First and James streets; Jan. 8, 8 p. m. Carnegie, Star Hall; Jan. 9, Wilmerding, Socialist headquarters, Watkins avenue; Jan. 10, McKeesport; Jan. 11, Braddock; Jan. 12, Pittsburg, 1701 Center avenue; Jan. 13, South Side, Ormond Hall, 1421 Carson street; Jan. 14, 3 p. m., Pittsburg, 1701 Center avenue.

Indiana. State Secretary Reynolds' report for

November shows receipts of \$84.40 (of which \$75.30 was for dues, indicating a membership of 1,506); expenditures, \$47.85 (of which \$21.25 was for dues to the National Office); cash balance, \$66.17 (as against \$29.15 on Nov. 1); bills payable, \$115.55; bills collectable \$10.40; net balance against the office \$10.40; het plainte Secretary writes:

The people are ripe for the Socialist cause, and we must reach them with educational literature and lectures. The money contributed will be the only wise investi-

of their investments in life in other forms of plunder. Let me present in my next report after Christmas a re-port clear of debt and funds for a vigorous whiter campaign. I want to urge on the value of prompt action on all referendum and the importance of prompt monthly rement is to be carried on by just such wor as we are now doing, only far more im-portant, and we must not fall to vote or questions submitted for the rank and file in every way possible and not compel m meager reports and in some case

Local Terre Haute is holding the best meetings and doing the most effective work in the history of the movement in that city. During the last three months they have sent in a large number of three-month sub-scriptions to The Worker, and the comrades will make a house-to-house canvass to enlist these new readers as regular subscribers. Every Sun afternoon meetings are beld at Dec. 17 there was a mass meet ing for the benefit of the striking Russians, with S. M. Reynolds, James Oneal, and Paul Metsch as speakers On New Year's Eve there will be a general good time, entertainment lunch and addresses by a number of the comrades.

Locals F!tchburg, Mass., and Alleg neny County, Pa., will observe Blood;

Sunday.

A conference of Lettish So resident in this country was held in New York City a few days ago. Their organization has in the past devoted nearly all its energies to aiding the of the Socialist Party of Lithu ania, and of course it will not relaits efforts in this direction at this critical moment. The conference decided, however, that they should also support the Socialist Party of America ore actively than in the past. A Let tish paper is to be established.

New York City.

Thru some misunderstanding, the use the W. E. A. Clubhouse hall las Saturday, and the delegates proceeded to the Labor Lyceum. Comrade Chase and Lichtschein presided Twenty-three applicants were admit ted to party membership. Considers ble routine business was transacted The Grievance Committee reported follows:

Charges against Louis Rose, Sth A. D. for supporting the S. L. P. and denouncing the Socialist Party, sustained and expulsion ecommended. Charges against Charles W. Reed, 21st A

D., and Samuel A. Debs, 34th A. D., for voting the Municipal Ownership ticket, sus tained and expulsion recommended.

Charges against Henry Tannenbaum, for acting as watcher for the Republican party, sustained and expulsion recommended. All the recommendations were can

out. In response to a call from Ben Hanford, Morris Hillquit, and A gernon Lee were nominated for Na tional Committeemen, and D. Miller Moses Oppenheimer, and James G Kanely for Auditing Committee. The ool Committee gave a full report Attention being drawn to the call is sued by the International Socialist Bureau to all Socialist organizations to hold demonstrations on Jan. 22, in emoration of the massacre of the commemoration of the massacre of the working people in St. Petersburg, I. Sackin, Albert Abrahams, Thomas J. Lewis, M. Oppenheimer, and M. Stelt-zer were elected to arrange such a demonstration in conjunction with th Agitation Districts and other organi zations. The chairman called atten tion to the performance to be given in Berkeley Lyceum on Jan. 12 for the benefit of the "Daily Call," and urged that it be made a great success so that similar performances may be given for that purpose every month On Friday eyening, Dec. 29, a special meeting of the Sixteenth A. D. will be held at 255 East Fourth street to elect officers, committees, and delegates and transact other in ortant business.

Henry George, Jr., will lecture in Clinton Hall, Sunday, Dec. 31, 11 on The Ment ocialists are invited. Discussion will follow the lecture.

The Twenty-fourth Assembly Dis

trict held a well attended meeting Dec. 18, Comrade Niclaus acting as chairman. The secretary submitted his half yearly accounts, showing a balance of \$38,03. The following offiere elected for the next hal year; Organizer, Niclaus; recording secretary, Gardthausen; financial secretary. Ertelt: treasurer. Dietze:dele gates to the general committee, Pentz Egerter, Brey and Garthausen; dele gates to the Murray Hill Agitation Committee, Niclaus and Egerter. It was resolved to continue the order for 25 copies of The Worker weekly and to distribute them among the news-dealers for sale on the stands. A con-tribution of \$5 was made to the Rus-sian revolution fund. The next meeting has been postponed to Jan. 8 at Apollo Hall, 975 First avenue. The Christmas spirit has touched the

West Side comrades, and on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, they will hold a fes tival and entertainment for the youn folk of the movement, with a tree and candy and presents. To help meet th expense an admission of 10 cents wil e charged to adults. A novel enter tainment is promised, and every com-rade should endenvor to come, and all blest with youngsters should bring W. J. Ghent will lecture at the

Harlem Social Club. 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Sunday evening, Dec. 31, on The Reign of Graft.

On New Year's Day, beginning at 4 p. m., the Harlem Socialist Club will celebrate the first anniversary of the opening of its headquarters, at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, with an interesting program and re-freshments. The entertainment will st in making a fitting celebration of the event.

The ty-third A. D. adopted resolution identical with that of the ty-third A. D. adopted

Thirty-first A. D., reported in The Worker of Dec. 9, to the effect that the proposed Socialist daily should the proposed Socialist daily should be the property of the party organiza-tion of the state.

BROOKLYN. Organizer Schaefer and Assistant Organizer Heuer have submitted their

financial report for the campaign, showing items as follows:

Receipts.—Literature sold, \$185.40; cofrom labor organizations, \$92; Volksfest, W. S. & D. B. F., \$150; contributions from Individuals, \$70.75; donation by Labor Lyceu. Ass'n, \$100; dramatic societies, \$84; women Ass'n, \$100; dramatic societies, \$54; women's societies, denations, \$11: Socialist societies and clubs, \$45: Kinder Sterbe Kasse donation, \$15; lithographs and buttons, \$2.20; donations by Assembly Districts for Hanner Fund, \$31; coll. at ratification meeting, \$26.55; sundries, \$14.80; total, \$1,556.45.

Expenditures. — Literature purchased, \$184.55; printing literature, poaters, etc., \$135.45; advertising candidates and change of name, \$345; baners, painting and rigring, \$128.94; expenses to speakers, \$146.25; postnge, \$22; loss of time, special committee to Canvassing Board, \$34.50; State Committee, 10 per event of Campaign Fund, \$111;

mittee, 10 per cent of Campaign Fund, \$111; advertising in "Volkszeitung" and The Worker, \$15; express, \$4.43; distribut leadets, \$25.57; stationery, \$3.26; bu \$3.50; speakers' stands, \$7.75; loss of tim Secretary and Assistant, \$30.85; sundries, \$32.60; total, \$1,434.37. Cash balance, Dec. 2, \$121.08.

There were 377 street meetings 515,550 pieces of literature were dis tributed, besides party papers, of which 11,000 copies of The Worker were given out and 338 sold, and 500 of "Wilshire's Magazine" and copies of "Wilshire's Magazine' 150 of the Toledo "Socialist"

J. G. Dobsevage will lecture on "The Dangers of Capitalism," Sunday evening, Dec. 31, at 315 Washington The concert next Sunday evening

Dec. 31, in aid of the free Socialist lecture course at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, will be fol-lowed by a dance. Mr. John de Persia, the Shaksperean reader, has kindly consented to appear in a sele from Henryk Sienkevitz. Mr. John Shea, the monologue minstrel, and Mr. Sam Sabinson, the "contagious humorist," will both "dispense good cheer to all." Among the musicians will be heard Miss Marr, soprano; the Misses Weetergren, in vocal and in-strumental trios; the planist, Miss Sadie Cantor, and several others. Tickets are 15 cents if bought prior to the entertainment; 15 cents at the door. During 1906 an innovation will be introduced at the Hart's Hall lec tures; noted radical reformers will be invited, to address the Socialists, and it is hoped that the discussions which will follow will bring good results.

Br. 135 of the Workmen's Sick an Death Benefit Fund bought and paid tainment to be given by South Brook lyn Division, S. P., at Prospect Hall unions are cordially invited to do like wise, thereby helping to make this : of South Brooklyn. For tickets write to William Mackenzie, 677 Degraw

The semi-annual general me South Brooklyn Division will be held at Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect ave nue, Thursday, Jan. 4. All comrad of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th

The 20th A. D. carried on a very active agitation in the late campaign Twenty-three street meetings we held, at which about 1,000 copies The Worker and thousands of leaflets were distributed, chief among which "Socialism Explained," ered the best leaflet we ever had. Two house-to-house canvasses were made and two hall meetings held at which our candidate for Mayor was present. The 20th A. D. can be proud result, having made the best showing of any district in the city. The cam-paign expenses were \$223.94 and the income \$227.50, of which \$100 was contributed by five organizations \$10.25 by individuals, and the res came from miscellaneous sources. The district will begin agitation after New Year's and will try to double the vot in the next campaign. It was decided not to arrange a ball this season, so as to concentrate efforts towards making the Daily Call fair a complete suc

A OUFER COMPADESHIP.

To the Editor of The Worker:-A shor time ago the Tsar of Russia, upon hearing the news of his soldiers' revolt at Sevas topol, exclaimed "These are interesting

I thought so too when I noticed the "ad" in The Worker announcing mass-meetings is the interest of the "Industrial Workers of the World." in New York and Brooklyn at which the principal speakers were to be Comrade Eugene V. Debs and-DeLeon,

Ye gods! But times do change! It is able contempt for DeLeon. Our late presi mended. He is also sentimental, and that nanimity, by which he now shakes hand be simply an opponent whose toughe be came at times too sharp in the heat of contest, whose pen might have slipped at times and painfully injured brothers in the cause. Most of us have within thes last ten years been guilty of more or les gross mistakes and even of wrong acts in regard to the Socialist and trade-unimovement. It is therefore perfectly right and just that we forget past misunderstandings, bycone errors of others, sine al of us failed then and there. So, if Com-rade Debs is convinced beyond doubt, that DeLeon's attitude toward himself and the whole Socialist Party was simply a matter he is perfectly right to speak now from th ne platform and for the same cause with editor of the "People."

the editor of the "People."

However, good nature, and the spirit of forgiveness towards one's enemies, has its limits and can be stretched beyond a point where it becomes mental weakness, to say

There is an unwritten code of etiquette among self-respecting men, which amon to ruin where they are not allowed to rule to men whose energies are mostly wasted in the ignoble task of defaming every-body's character and motives, the moment one does not obey orders from the would-

Daniel DeLeon is such a man—and in that capacity of an all-around intriguer, demingog and mischief-breeder he has not changed since he unhappily joined the old Socialist Labor Party.

If Comrade Debs could forgive DeLeon for all the scandalous epithets, for all the insults thrown at him on the platform and in the columns of the "People", then he

deserves to be admired for such "goodenture". That is, admired as an individ ual, as private citizen Eugene Debs. But as Debs, the national orator of the Social-ist Party, as Deba the man who was destined to lead our bosts to victory, he

The writer of these words has be close student of De Leon's career and Hilgent reader, until the present day, of the "Weekly People." It is plain to what De Leon's hobnobbing with Debs inlicates what is De Leon's object creating the Industrial Workers

The last national election satisfied the

editor of "The People" that his Sc Labor Party was bankrupt and out of business for good. It also showed him lowever, that Debs was a very any political party which chose him as its serve that soon after that election De Leon's attitude toward Debs underwen onsiderable change, a very market hange. Debs was no longer the 'fakir' we saw the Chicago convention of the W. W. To the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, to Daniel De Leon, to the whole Socialist Labor Party, nothing better could happen. That convention was the port of refuge for all of them. It allowed to n to the S. L. P. a new lease of existence and—what is of greatest import, it put again "the old man" before the American nation. He was by that time quite nea sinking in oblivion, mourned by no one. Who missed in "The People" the tone of

slight contempt for "votes only," right after the presidential campaign? Who did not note the frequent statements that after all that counted in the struggle for emancipation? The rank and file of the S. L. P. was ready to take up the que with the so oft maligned, "fakirated" Se cialist Party. Aye. De Leon himself would not strenuously object to that, if he saw more willingness in the "Debsite" ranks. · He was then on the point of submerging his whole party in the new water of anarcho-socialism, when the "industrialists" movement sprang up. Here was De with both hands and feet. Let us not blame him for it. And right after the convention in Chicago

"Debs and DeLeon on New Unionism" "Debs and DeLeon will speak" here there;" Debs and DeLeon on industrial Ism."--could be read in pretty nearly every issue of the "Weekly People"

Who said that Debs was ever a "grafter" or a "traitor" to the Ameri-"People" say it? No sir, a lie; Debs and Del.con were now "comrades" and "broth-

nerits of the Industrial Workers of the time and place. I will only mention here that as far as my little self is concerned, I elleve firmly that the I. W. W. will take similar course to that of the S. T. and L. A. And the more men like Hagerty and DeLeon sooner the funeral! For something more than erudite speech-making is needed to gain the confidence of the great mass of workingmen.

If Comrade Debs cannot be ought to be able to see thru the game which DeLeon is playing on him. Debs is to be merely a stool, upon which DeLeon is to climb up again as a "boss" of the new and as yet very, very insignificant organization. Debs is to return if such a miracle is possible, to DeLeon the reputation of being 'something' gain in the American labor movement. De Leon knows that as simply "Brother De Leon of New York" on boardbills anouncng meetings of the L. W. W. he won't be much and that he would most likely speak before a small and distrustful audience, to say the least, Therefore: "Debs and De audience; what is more important, it gives the "foxy" old man an air of respectability. what is still more, it befools sometimes an ecting body of trade-unionists, who Debs must be a genuine labor leader. -W. Fischler.

WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE?

To the Editor of The Worker:-I am very such interested in the question raised by Hunter and the return of same. I am not interested as to the manner in which it was obtained nor how it was returned. But I want the principle discussed by Socialists who can discuss it without personal abuse of those who disagree with them and,

Comrade Solomon in his article in The Worker of Dec. 9, says: "I need not dweli money from orgenents of our party, as among Socialists this is a settled questition. who by this time are not convince of this truth will never be convinced. For, one I must, disagree with Comrade

solomon in both statements. The question has not been settled an Socialists and so far as I know, has no been seriously discussed. I frankly admit that I do not know where to draw the line on contributions, but I deny that I could not be convinced, either by party action or by intelligent discussion. It will take considerable thought for me to decide where Socialists should draw the line, bu

Is it the amount of the contribution all contributions from persons who are no members of the Socialist Party? I would like to have the question discussed, leaving out the personality of Mr. Hunter, Comrades Solomon and Spargo, and the New York Executive Committee.

First:—Shall we accept contributions

from persons who are not Socialists? Second:--If we accept any, which shall we accept and which shall we reject? It was my experience as a candidate Governor last year, to get good collections where I got very few votes. In Wisconsin and Nebraska, where I have previous! lived. I was given large collections and sometimes free use of halls in places where there were no Socialists. Others have had

When Comrades Carey and Slayton spoke s squad of soldiers at both meetings to pro vent Carey and Slayton from destroying the building with bombs. At one of these meetings Wells put a dollar in the hat and either fifty or twenty-five cents the other either afty or twenty-nic cours up of the time. He said I yas "the most dangerous man" they had to deal with because I was "intelligent and a Socialist too." A short time afterward, Wells was the leader of a mob that deported me and sixty others one

night. So you may know he did not give t because I passed the hat nor because liked what Slayton and Carey said. Shoul we have refused to receive his contribu ion? If we should not receive \$25 ought we to receive \$17 If we should refuse accept it when thrown into the hat?

may feel the sting of reproach sometimes toward our comrades, it is not good police stack on a comrade is made in the paper. aside from a principle involved it unfits poses. I always give my papers to some unconverted shauers and I have found that ut having them say, "You fellows seem to be as had as Republicans or Democrats, by the way you abuse each other." I have had to destroy most of the copies of two Socialist papers, for several months, on account of the abuse of comrades contained in their columns. I believe every principle which concerns the welfare of the movement can be discussed without reference to the motives of comrades. There is no reason why a comrade should not be removed from an official position, out the principles and tactics of the party, the same as cabinet officers resign, be

A. H. FLOATEN. Fort Collins, Colo., Dec. 20

To the Editor of The Worker:-The res

SAYS WE SHOULD GIVE SPACE TO DISCUSSION OF I. W. W.

son given in last week's issue of The Wor ker, for your not giving more attention to the Industrial Workers of the World, that you do not care to mix up in trade unl fights-does not seem to be borne out by the style of expression used in your news columns, regarding the accusation brought by the Cap Makers against the I. W. W. You there say that a statement has been issued "against the organization which rather pompously styles itself the Industrial Workers of the World," and the whole that organization. In fact, our party press generally seems to have assumed a hostile attitude toward the organization, under the plea of "not mixing up in trade union fights," and discussion of the merits of the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. seems to be systematically suppressed. While it may not be advisable for the

ocialist Party to enderse the I. W. W. as against the A. F. of L., or any other organization, notwithstanding the fact that dustrial unionism as such, it seems to me that nothing is to be gained by suppressing discussion or treating the I. W. W. unfairly when discussing it, as most of our party papers have done.

I. for one, would like to see the I. W. W.

succeed, and feel that it will, unless it allows itself to be controlled by certain in-dividuals, and I am not of the opinion that this control of it can be prevented by any Socialist Party, or the making of our party a tail to the kite of any trade-union or-ganization, but I do feel that, whatever our views on this question may be, there unfair attitude, as our papers have. If the I. W. W., I say, let us know "pompously styling itself" by one name or another, is not, to my mind, a reason. I would rather see free and open discussion, even at the risk of "mixing in trade union fights," (as eventually we may have to do) than the policy of suppression that is ing pursued by our press at presett. -- Yours

JAMES M. REILLY. Jersey City, Dec. 18.

Jersey City, Dec. 18.

[Note.—Of course The Worker never hinted that the peculiar name of this organization was a reason for Socialists opposing if. We have not, either epileitly of implicitly, advised Socialists to oppose it, and the work of the fact that the Cap Makers had charged the L.W. W. with scabbing (accompanied by the address of both organizations, in order that both sides might be heard, was an act of hostility—well, then we don't when a nart of the workingmen in one country proclaim themselves to be THE industrial workers of the Wolfl.D. we find it rather ridiculous, and do not feel that

it rather ridiculous, and do not feel that we commit a crime in saying so.—Ed.] HOW ABOUT YOUR DOCTRINES?

Doctrines that have been derived from no better original than the superstitions of a nurse and the authority of an ld woman may, by length of time and consent of neighbors, grow up to the dignity, of principles in religion or morality,-

"THE BEST MAN SHOULD WIN."

*I believe that in an efection the best That is a proper and patriotic scutiment "Yes, sir. And I have my own ideas about who the best man is, and I'm going to see that he does win, no matter how many rotes are cast against him."-Washington

Star. -- Mayor McClellan appears to have been re-elected by a rousing minerity. - The Chicago Tribune.

"LAY DOWN YOUR ARM'S" By Bertha von Suttne".

Second Edition. Cloth Bound, 75c. -SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

IRA WILLIAM ST .. FOURTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

18th & 20th A. D. Socialist Party To be held at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Music By Our Fason.
Tickets IOc. a Person.
Doors open 8 o'clock.

ENTERTAINMENT BY Bohemian Women's Socialist Section,

26th Assembly District. For the benefit of the Library Saturday Evening, Dec. 30, 1905, 8 P. M.

Bohemian National Hall, 73d st. Recitation by the Vorel children. Poems by Mrs. Kolar. Speeches by Mrs. Hera-path, Mrs. Sellramek.

Bank Book 3912 of the Jefferson Bank, Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENE-FIT FUND, BR. 24, HARLEM.

Notice to the Members:—
The next regular payday will be held of Tuesday, January 2, instead of January 1. on account of New Year's Day. ERNST RAMM, Fin. Sec'r.

1521 Third Ave.