

"To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation."

The Socialist

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THE IRON HEEL

A FEW CHAPTERS FROM THE RED BOOK OF CAPITALISM

By A. E. Fowler

The Mongolization of Hawaii

The history of Mongolian coolie slavery in the Hawaiian Islands, while not directly bearing upon the present progress of capitalism in the Orient, furnishes a concrete and living example of the cold-blooded and remorseless "leveling down" process of modern industrialism.

My first glimpse of Hawaii was from the harbor of Hilo. All my life I had dreamed of tropical islands, coral reefs and cocoanut trees. When a boy my greatest ambition had been to be shipwrecked on just such an island and grow up to be a chief or a cannibal king.

I was too late, the cannibal kings were there ahead of me, and all white at that.

You go ashore by boat at Hilo, and the landing is made in a little town of low houses and shacks, inhabited by Japanese. The business end of the town is perhaps a half mile away. This is also Japanese. In fact, if you want to find a white man or a Kanaka you must hunt for them.

During my sojourn in the islands I failed to discover what part the native plays in the general scheme. The white capitalists own everything and the Mongolian does all the work. I was forced to the conclusion that the natives were simply retained as tric-a-brac.

Paradise and the Snake

Early travelers and explorers dwell upon the physical beauty of the Kanaka race. They also give us to understand that the "moral code" as we interpret and pretend to practice it, was unknown in Hawaii. The Hawaiian welcomed the stranger and placed his entire possessions, including the women of his household, at the disposal of his guest.

The whaling ships and naval vessels that made Honolulu their rendezvous during the middle of the last century were manned by some of the toughest crews that ever roved the seas. Through these channels the Orient contributed leprosy, and the Occidental syphilitic diseases, until, so authorities state, nine-tenths of the Kanaka race has been literally eaten away, the native population steadily decreasing during the last century from 400,000 to 40,000. Thus does civilization civilize.

The Plot

It was the intrigues of a comparatively small group of American exploiters and promoters, who, after obtaining many concessions from the Hawaiian government, finally succeeded in accomplishing the overthrow of the royalty. The people of the United States were deceived into believing that the purpose of the revolutionists was to establish a republic with all the traditional institutions of a "free" democracy.

Events have proven otherwise. During the reign of the indolent and pleasure-loving King David Kalakaua, the American colony of gentlemen adventurers obtained many valuable concessions and grants. They also, after much persecution and years of wire pulling obtained permission to import a limited number of Chinese laborers.

Sugar

Experiments had shown that wonderful crops of sugar could be raised on the islands. Sugar was to be the "open sesame" to the world's treasure house.

Labor was needed. The Kanaka, satisfied with the "poi," fish, bananas, cocoanut and roast pig, that his garden plot, the forest and the sea supplied, saw no necessity for working during the long hot day. He wisely concluded that his system required an unlimited amount of rest. White labor was not to be thought of. The negro was passed up. After some experiment the Mongolian, including Chinese, Japanese and of late Koreans, was given the preference.

Slavery Introduced

The question of obtaining the laborers in sufficient numbers was the next hard nut to crack. The Oriental has no innate burning desire to go out into the world and seek his fortune. For thousands of years both Japan and China shut out the world, and it was a crime punishable by death, for a subject of either country to leave his native land.

Practically the first Chinese to leave in large numbers were the petty criminals sold by the Chinese authorities to the Portuguese of Macao, who sold cargoes of them to Dutch and Portuguese East Indies, and to Spanish colonies on the west coast of South America. Chattel slavery, the ownership of human beings, both male, female and eunuchs, has existed from time immemorial in China and still exists.

To be brief, as I wish to go more fully into this subject in a future article dealing with present condi-

tions, I will simply state here that the sugar planters in order to obtain Chinese coolies, had to deal directly with the agents of the then famous "Six Companies." They were required to pay a certain advance per head governed by the fluctuations of the coolie market and furnish transportation, indirectly of course.

A Chinese Question

China, with its crowded misery, has innumerable criminals. Decapitation is the penalty for many trifling offenses. What to do with criminals is



Where the Wealth Makers Live.—Village of Grass Houses Built by Japanese Coolies.

always a question with the Chinese authorities. The United States during the years prior to the Geary act, furnished a fine outlet for this class.

The famous "Six Companies" were established primarily to handle this business in the United States. The Chinese authorities were glad to get rid of the criminal and the criminal was glad to get away, almost anywhere, to save his head. The coolies were brought to the United States under the guise of free emigrants paying their own passage. Once in this country their pay, food and clothing all passed through the hands of the "Six Companies" or its agents.

The coolies were sometimes compelled to work twenty years before they were allowed their freedom. The "hatchetmen" took care that the dignity and authority of the "Tongs" were upheld, and a coolie who endeavored to break away from his bondage was likely to be found with his head split open or a bullet through his vitals.

All this doubtless strikes you as a romance; but if you will only have the patience to read the succeeding articles, you will easily believe this and worse.

Upsetting a Throne

But back to Hawaii. Japanese coolies, imported under similar conditions, of which more later, succeeded the Chinese. The Japs were considered more docile, "made better servants." The Kanaka government interfered to some extent and limited the contract term to three years. Then came, during the reign of Queen Lilioukalanani, the overthrow of the royalty, and the establishment of the Hawaiian "republic."

The story has been told and was aired in congress at the time and there was conclusive evidence that the presence of a United States warship and a body of marines was largely influential in persuading the royalists to abdicate. This republic during the brief period of its existence paid strict attention to business.

Contract coolies whose terms of servitude had expired, were roaming about the islands making a general nuisance of themselves, inciting strikes, renting land, going into business and engaging in trade. The "republic" therefore passed a law requiring all laborers to renew their contracts or leave the islands. To allay the suspicions of the white mechanics of Honolulu, a law was passed whereby the employing planters were to retain one dollar per month from the wages of the coolies to be placed in a deportation fund for the purpose of returning time-expired coolies to their native land. This fund accumulated until it reached the sum of \$150,000, when it was "diverted." The coolies remained. By this time the greater part of the imported laborers were Japanese.

The Japanese Scare

Under Cleveland's administration many attempts were made to annex Hawaii to the United States. Sentiment against the methods employed in deposing the queen and various political reasons made such attempts unsuccessful for several years. Every effort was made by the planters to bring about annexation.

In 1897, however, an event took place which was, without doubt, the real cause of the annexation of Hawaii.

The Japanese on the plantations, irritated by their general treatment, realizing the strength of their numbers, and made "cocky" by the success of Japan in the war with China, were actually planning to overthrow the Hawaiian republic and establish a Japanese colony. By many it is believed that the Japanese government was directly interested in the plot.

Voluntary emigrants were unheard of in the islands, and, when, one fine morning two shiploads of athletic looking Japanese "colonists" appeared

in the harbor of Honolulu there was general consternation.

So satisfied were the members of the oligarchy that these men were trained soldiers of the Mikado, imported for the purpose of taking charge of affairs at the first opportunity, that they were not allowed to land, and had to be transported back to Japan. Japan sent two warships to inquire into the matter, and the United States sent the Philadelphia to keep tab on the Japanese warships.

Annexation

The planters were uneasy for some time after this and in hopes of having some protection imported large numbers of Portuguese and Porto Ricans. The Porto Ricans were shipped in train loads over the Southern Pacific, held several days on the Arizona des-



Where the Wealth Takers Live.—The Moana Hotel, Seaside Resort at Honolulu.

Their passage money is worked out during their term of contract, secured by a hold-back of their first wages, with imprisonment as a penalty for breach of contract, said imprisonment terminating only by their consent to return to work. It can easily be seen that the employer can handle his slaves just about as he pleases under this system.

The sugar aristocracy lived on the brink of a human volcano. Like all despots they realized the need of being supported by armed force. Overtures were made to England, to Germany, for the purpose of persuading the United States, through jealousy, to admit the islands as a territory, and during the expansion craze incident to the Spanish-American war Hawaii was gathered under the protecting wing of the American eagle.

The Eagle's Beak

Today the armed soldiers of the United States guard the domains of the sugar kings, and the warships of Uncle Sam thunder their salutes to the rising and setting sun.

On some of these plantations upwards of 3,000 men are employed, and steam railroads gather the cane. This will give you a remote idea of the profits derived, and the growth of those who have struggled for years to arouse the British workers.

But capitalism is never satisfied. Japanese are being displaced by new shipments. The planters have strenu-

ously endeavored to bring in a surplus of laborers, and constantly recruit their crews with newly imported coolies. The surplus is passed along to the Pacific coast, the state of Washington alone receiving 14,000 Japanese laborers during the year ending June, 1903.

Summary

The population of Hawaii is today in round numbers, whites, 10,000; natives, 40,000; Mongolians, 90,000. Franchise restrictions place the whites in absolute control.

In the public schools of the islands there are enrolled 493 whites, 1,300 natives, 2,140 Japanese and 1,106 Chinese. In fifteen years it is estimated that the native born Mongolians will be sufficiently numerous to exercise political control of the islands, and the

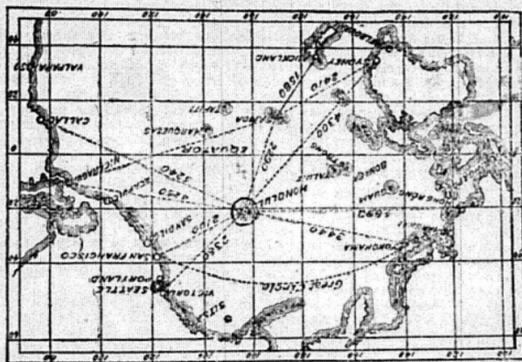
150 members all told.

Every white man, largely speaking, who lives in the Hawaiian Islands owes his existence, directly or indirectly, to the sugar industry. Sifted down to the concrete, a dozen men virtually own and control, industrially and politically, the entire territory. Ninety thousand human beings have absolutely no voice or influence in their own government. All this under the flag of the world's greatest republic.

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There is no god but profit. This is the sum and substance of the ethics of capitalism.

Britain wrings her tribute from India and 20,000,000 starve to death. "The famine, let God assume the re-



North Pacific Ocean, the New World Theatre.—Cross Roads at Hawaii.

constitution of the United States allows them that privilege. Whether or no they will be allowed to exercise the privilege is another matter. The white mechanic has practically been driven from the islands. The Honolulu Trades Council in 1904 mustered

responsibility, we must have our dividends."

Here in the United States for weeks prior to Christmas day, 50,000 men and women, throughout the length and breadth of the land, stood on the street corners of a thousand towns

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS

Latest returns from the English elections bear out the earlier reports of a significant political awakening on the part of the workingmen of Great Britain. The tide of independent political action seems to have risen high enough to cause serious alarm on the part of the capitalist politicians and press writers and rejoicing among those who have struggled for years to arouse the British workers.

How far Revolutionary Socialists can feel especially gratified can be best told when our British comrades are heard from directly. Up to this writing it appears that Will Thorne is the only candidate of the Social Democratic Federation that has been elected. Both Comrades Hyndman and Quelch have been defeated in the Burnley and Southampton divisions, respectively, where each was confronted by an especially bitter opposition from the Liberal Party. Maddison, who was nominated by the Liberals for the express purpose of defeating Hyndman, was elected by 324 votes. Maddison comes under the category of a "Liberal-Thomas" man, similar to John Burns, Labor Mart and others.

What "Laborite" Means.

The frequent use of the term "laborite" in the cable dispatches is liable to cause some confusion regarding those just elected who are regarded as labor representatives. As we explained last week, three different labor bodies were represented in the elections, viz: The Social Democratic Federation, (which practically corresponds in tactics and policy to the Socialist Party in this country), the Independent Labor Party and the Labor Representation Committee. We would feel more satisfied if all those elected were straight out Socialists, yet that so many workingmen were elected by workingmen to Parliament is encouraging in itself and augurs well for the future.

The New Labor Members.

We can report the following as elected from among the candidates nominated by the three organizations named above, with the names of the divisions represented:

Social Democratic Federation—Will Thorne, South West Ham. Independent Labor Party—J. Keir Hardie, Methyry Tydvil; George Barnes, Glasgow, (Blackfriars); Philip Snowden, Blackburn; J. R. MacDonald, Leicester; J. R. Clynes, Manchester, N. E.; J. Parker, Halifax; W. H. Jowett, West Bradford. Independent Socialist—Geo. Lansbury, Middlesborough.

Labor Representation Committee—G. D. Kelley, Manchester, S. W.; A. H. Gill, Bolton; J. J. Jenkins, Chatham; J. O'Grady, Leeds, (East); G. H. Roberts, Norwich; J. T. MacPherson, Preston; T. F. Richards, Wolverhampton; Will Crooks, Woolwich; Charles Duncan, Barrow-in-Furness; T. Glover, St. Helens; G. J. Wardle, Stockport; W. Hudson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Alex. Wilkie, Dundee; S. Walsh, Ince, (Lancashire); C. W. Bowerman, Deptford.

Personal Details.

All the above are among the ablest men in the Socialist and labor movement of Great Britain. Will Thorne, the first member of the Social Democratic Federation elected to Parliament, is one of the brainiest and staunchest Socialists in Great Britain. Keir Hardie, coal miner, journalist and agitator, will continue his work in Parliament.

George Barnes has been General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for many years and is a very able executive and parliamentarian.

J. R. MacDonald is better known as a journalist and has recently written a book, "Socialism and Society," which has been severely criticized by Socialists for its denial of the class war and its classification of Karl Marx as a Utopian and not as a Scientific Socialist. MacDonald is also Secretary of the Labor Representative Committee.

Michael Davitt Helps.

Two features of the elections are worthy of comment, so far as Socialists are concerned. One was the activity of Michael Davitt, the famous and now the most distinguished Irish Home Ruler, in behalf of the Socialist candidates, notably Hyndman and Hardie. The following report from the Burnley division in London "Justice" before election gives some idea of the kind of work done for Hyndman:

An Exceptional Struggle.

"The crucial contest at Burnley goes on thoroughly well. It is spoken of widely as the most picturesque candidature in the country. When such a galaxy of brilliant men and women of different opinions as Lady Warwick, Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Rose Jarvis, Miss Hicks and Michael Davitt, George Bernard Shaw, the Rev. Mr. Widdrington, the Rev. Hugh Wallace, Houghton Fisher, gather together in Burnley to support our comrade's candidature and to speak and write and work on his behalf we have a right to regard this struggle as altogether exceptional.

"During the latter part of last week Lady Warwick and Mrs. Despard spoke every night throughout the constituency in the various Board schools at the meetings which Hyndman himself addressed and the heat sufficing. In every case the vote in favor of Hyndman was practically unanimous, and the interest shown was evinced by the numberless questions asked. On no occasion was there any considerable body of dissentients, and in the Liberal stronghold, a ward where Liberals have scarcely ever lost a vote, the feeling was as manifestly in Hyndman's favor as elsewhere. On Saturday night, at Lady Warwick's request, a meeting was called at a few hours' notice in the Co-operative Hall. Though the notice was so short, and Saturday is a bad day for a meeting in Burnley, the hall was packed to suffocation, and those present were all for Hyndman. On this occasion both Lady Warwick and Mrs. Despard spoke with exceptional effect and our comrade wound up the meeting amid a tremendous burst of applause.

A Great Meeting.

"Sunday, January 7, 1906, will long be remembered in Burnley. Michael Davitt came down to support his old friend and fellow-worker of more than a quarter of a century, as he had promised to do seven years before. Hyndman's vigorous and persistent advocacy of Home Rule and the Land for the People in dangerous times, had not been forgotten by the most distinguished Irishman of our day. The Gaiety Theatre, licensed to seat 3,000 people, had been taken for Davitt's meeting at seven. At 6:15 there were 4,000 packed into the place like herrings in a barrel, and at least

meeting ever held in Burnley, amid an unprecedented scene of excitement. When Irving pointedly adjured no man or woman in the vast audience to vote for Hyndman to hold up his or her hands, but those who really meant to work and vote to put up both hands, 8,000 hands went up with a rush. The same scene occurred on a smaller scale in St. James' Hall. Nothing so remarkable had ever been recorded in Burnley before. Davitt himself declared that only once before in all his long and varied experience had he witnessed such scenes—when he and the late Henry George

and cities, holding iron-pots, papier-mache turkeys, tin boxes and other contrivances from which was suspended a legend, "Help the Salvation Army Feed the Poor," or something of similar import, and there is plenty of evidence to show that thousands of the citizens of this nation of ours take advantage of this charity and get one square meal a year.

And out beyond the squalor, filth, disease, vice, despair, suicide, and crime, the black brood of poverty—out there under the good sunlight, the fat earth reeks with plenty, the fertile acres groan. But everywhere is the sign, "No Trespass; Private Property."

A mailed hand holds a sword. The Iron Heel crushes alike the feeble and the strong, the aged man and the little child.

It wades in the blood of nations and has marked a crimson highway down the centuries.

But the Revolution comes! The Revolution Comes!! Wafted on the wings of morning in a burst of sunrise glory.

Or, Borne on the glittering points of a million bayonets—

THE REVOLUTION COMES!

(The next paper of this series, No. 3, will appear in No. 281 of The Socialist. Back numbers can be secured.)

The American capitalist class is exceeding in nastiness and degeneracy filth the most licentious and voluptuous excesses of decadent Rome. Not content with dog weddings and monkey banquets, disgusting divorce proceedings in "high life" staring at us brazenly from every page, we have now the additional debauchee scene of the Anna Held dinner with the millionaires of Pittsburg held up for the delectation of our sons and daughters. Under socialism these human beasts would work and earn their living or drag their filthy carcasses off the earth—"The Montana News."

Continued on Page Four.

THE PEOPLE -- By Eugene V. Debs

The People! There is no grander theme. There is magic in its very touch. The demagogue conjures with it; the poet is inspired by it.

The People! Not the crowned, empty heads of rulers. Not the snobbish, insipid, bloodless aristocracy.

Not that, nor all of it, nor any diseased part of it.

Simply the people! The common life, rooted in the common soil.

All there is of divinity inheres in the common people. Pure are the fountains of their love; simple their trusting faith, and lofty and noble their virgin aspirations.

Victor Hugo wrote:

"We know of nothing too high for the people. The soul of the people is great. Have you ever gone, of a holiday, to a theatre, open gratuitously to all? What do you think of that audience? Do you know of any other more spontaneous and intelligent? Do you know, even in the forest, a vibration more profound? The court of Versailles admires like a well-drilled regiment; the people throw themselves passionately into the beautiful. They pack together, crowd, amalgamate, combine, and knead themselves in the theatre,—a living paste, which the poet is about to mould. The powerful thumb of Moliere will presently make its mark on it; the nail of Corneille will scratch this shapeless mass. Whence does that mass come? From the Courtille, from the Porcherons, from the Cunette; it is barefoot, barearmed, ragged. Silence! This is the raw material of humanity.

"The house is crowded; the vast multitude looks, listens, loves; all consciences, deeply moved, throw out their internal fire; all eyes glisten; the huge, thousand-headed beast is there, the Mob of Burke, the Plebes of Titus Livius, the Fex Urbis of Cicero. It caresses the beautiful, smiling at it with the grace of a woman. It is literary in the most refined sense of the word; nothing equals the delicacy of this monster. The tumultuous crowd trembles, blushes, palpitates; its modesty is surprising; the crowd is a virgin. No prudery, however; this creature is no fool. It is wanting in no kind of sympathy; it has in itself the whole keyboard, from passion to irony, from sarcasm to the sob. Its pity is more than

meeting ever held in Burnley, amid an unprecedented scene of excitement. When Irving pointedly adjured no man or woman in the vast audience to vote for Hyndman to hold up his or her hands, but those who really meant to work and vote to put up both hands, 8,000 hands went up with a rush. The same scene occurred on a smaller scale in St. James' Hall. Nothing so remarkable had ever been recorded in Burnley before. Davitt himself declared that only once before in all his long and varied experience had he witnessed such scenes—when he and the late Henry George

"The multitude—and in this lies their grandeur—are profoundly open to the ideal. When they come in contact with lofty art they are pleased, they palpitate. Not a detail escapes them. The crowd is one liquid and living expanse capable of vibration. A mob is a sensitive plant. Contact with the beautiful stirs ecstatically the surface of multitudes,—a sure sign that the deeps are sounded. A rustling of leaves, a mysterious passing breath—the crowd trembles beneath the sacred insufflation of the deep.

"And even when the man of the people is not of the crowd, he is still a good auditor of great things. His ingenuousness is honest, his curiosity healthy. Ignorance is a longing. His near relation with nature renders him open to the holy emotion of the true. He has secret absorbents for poetry which he himself does not suspect. Every kind of instruction is due to the people. The more divine the light, the more is it made for this simple soul."

These brilliant flashes of Hugo's genius could have been inspired only by such a lowly subject—such a lofty theme. His wondrous words are but the heart-throbs of the people, without which they would be cold and meaningless.

The people! Not the classes. Not masters and slaves. But the dreamers, the darers and doers—the workers in all the myriad useful activities—the great masses straining, struggling, striving; alternately despairing, hoping and aspiring—these are the people, and to spring from their loins, to feel their pure red blood surging in one's veins, is to rejoice in true nobility and yearn with passion to serve humanity.

Happy is the outlook for the people. Clearer grows the vision of the workers. Hope is in the ascendant. Solidarity is shaping. Darkness is dispelling. The light is breaking. Mists of ignorance are turning into mountains of light.

The working class is in travail. Hail the coming of The People!

THE HERB OF TRUTH

A Fairy Tale—By Eritz Von Ostini

"John," said the wife of the privy councillor, "take this diamond necklace to the court jeweler and ask him to set a couple of new stones in the middle. And then send Lena in to me."

John left the room and in a moment Lena entered.

"Lena, you are robbing me!" thundered the mistress of the house. "Last night there were still three slices of sausage on the platter when it was sent into the kitchen, and now there are but two. Where is the third one?"

"I don't know," said Lena, blushing. "I certainly have not taken it."

"You lie, you impudent hussy, and as lying is a habit that I cannot abide, you are dismissed—you may thank your stars if I give you a character."

Lena left the room crying bitterly; she had really not taken the slice of sausage. And in her distress she ran to her fairy godmother and told her what had occurred.

"Just wait!" said the fairy. "I have been waiting for an opportunity to pay her out. Now listen, and do what I tell you; the next time there is a full moon go into the woods and hunt for the Herb of Truth—Veritas intolerabilis. It grows between the daisy and the bitter-sweet. The next time your mistress gives a dinner put some of this herb into the sauce. It is not poisonous, but it doesn't agree with some folks."

On the day following full moon there was a party at the privy councillor's, and it was a brilliant affair. The clever Dr. Herbert Schultze was there—he of the attractive blonde beard, a man so popular that he averaged eleven dinner and nine luncheon invitations each week. Then there was the fabulously rich financier, Knallmaier, who had to wear a dress coat that was too large for him because there was not room enough to hang all his decorations on a coat that really fitted him. The celebrated Lieutenant Bolko von Querwitz was present. It was said that every time the lieutenant went promenading the sound of broken hearts in his wake was like the noise of rapid-fire guns. Professor Senfeger, the famous esthete, was there—his father's uncle was said to have known one of Goethe's servants personally—and his fame was almost as bottomless as his thirst. He paid for every dinner by toasting his hostess. Then there was the pretty little Countess Seden with her blonde, innocent Madonna head, whose speciality it was to pose as an uncorrupted soul in most ruse company, and next to her sat the old merchant, Nierstein, with his fine, venerable features and his cleverly matched toupet. Of artistically important folk there were Professor Behnisch, to whom Germany owed the designing of an epoch-making door latch; the poetess, Irene Schmirps, who had written "The Justification of Voluptuousness"; and the baritone, Klossmann, who was always invited because he invariably became intoxicated and was then very amusing. And there were a few more present in uniform, civil attire and satin frocks—all of them of the elite.

The conversation spluttered with brilliancy. Herbert Schultze sat next to the hostess, who induced him to accept three helpings of caviar. And after each one he uttered a sonnet. Querwitz made love to his neighbor, until she grew sentimental, while Professor Senfeger ate until he perspired.

Finally the roast came. It was something exquisitely exotic; a New Holland duck garnished with its own eggs. A heavenly sauce was served with it; besides Madeira, it contained some of the Herb of Truth which Lena had added. The effect of this upon the company was extraordinary. The hostess began by addressing the delightful Herbert.

"Listen, my dear doctor," she interjected in the midst of a most loving remark, "you are gorging yourself with a dinner that is costing me sixty marks a plate, without the wine. And in comparison to this cost the quality of your jokes is ridiculously bad. Why in the world do I ask such a perfumed glutton to dinner?"

"My dear woman," was the answer, "the most disputable rule is far too good for your society. Such a lot of impossible parvenus I have never before met anywhere; and your own husband is a notorious cutthroat who has just escaped prison by the merest chance!"

The councillor had heard the latter part of this remark and yelled across the table: "What does that scoundrel with his fake title of doctor dare to say? Only yesterday he borrowed five hundred marks from me. You always have to count the silver after a dinner that he has attended."

The pretty Frau Liebmann, who sat at Schultze's left, consoled him by saying: "Don't mind the jests of these plebeians, sweetheart. Tomorrow at three o'clock I will be at home for you again, and then I will make up for all the insults you have had to bear tonight!"

"What a shameless creature!" suddenly shrieked the piquant Frau von der Schneckchen to her vis-a-vis. "What have you to do with the charming Herbert? I have an affair with him—I gave him his gold cigarette case."

"He belongs to me," piped one of the other women.

"And to me, too," came from still another.

"Yes, but I've known him longer than anyone else," declared Frau Liebmann. And her husband, the general consul of the Republic of Liberia, thundered:

"My wife is right—I've known about it for three years; but I've never dared say anything—the fellow shoots like the devil!"

Lieutenant Querwitz had just asked the daughter of the hostess to become his wife, and he was explaining, "I have debts amounting to ninety thousand marks, and must either pay up or discard my uniform. But after I have married you I expect to begin my gay life all over again. Then I will buy a coupe for that chic little Mlle. Harrison."

From all sides of the board the company attacked one another. No one seemed surprised that the most impossible and unheard-of things were voiced, but each one grew enraged.

"Is it true, Klossmann, that you beat your wife?" asked an opulent blonde of the baritone.

"Only when I am drunk; but then, I'm always drunk. It is a great pleasure to beat women, and mad-

ame, if I had you at home I would mail you so that you would whine and adore me."

Dr. Senfeger, purple with over-eating, rapped for attention, and began to toast his hostess. "Ladies and gentlemen—if I may apply these terms to the assembled company, for as I look about this noble circle, I cannot, even with the best of intentions, discover any decent people present. All those I see are either spongers or braggarts—and there are some present who belong to both categories. Among these we must include our host and hostess. But we must admit that even though they count the cost of every morsel we put into our mouths, they, at least, are liberal in the feed they provide. So we will enjoy what is given us and not question the manner in which the money was earned that provides it. Nor will we take any account of the fact that our hostess is a vulgar woman with a very shady reputation."

"THE JUNGLE"

Definite Announcement Concerning Publication

Comrades: In our last letter concerning "The Jungle," we said that a well-known publishing house had offered to bring out the book, but that we were still holding on to the plan of keeping it in our own hands. Accordingly we wrote to them, having received a sufficient number of orders (three thousand up to January 15th), we considered that we stood pledged to the Socialists to bring out the book ourselves. The publishing house replied by suggesting a plan which we should never have thought of ourselves—to take an edition of the book and put their imprint upon it, to be sold to the book trade. As you will see, this was like eating our cake and having it. It gave us all we wanted in the way of safeguarding the book; and so we accepted it, and a contract has been signed.

To be Two Editions.

There will be two editions of "The Jungle," identical in all respects, except that the one bearing the imprint of The Jungle Publishing Company will have the emblem of the Socialist party upon the cover. The two editions will be published simultaneously, and will be sold at the same price. This will mean that the price of single copies of the book will have to be raised to \$1.35, postpaid; but this will not be the disadvantage that it seems, for, on the other hand, we shall be able to offer it in quantities at prices lower than those already quoted. One of the things we had discovered in our brief publishing career was that it is slow and costly work filling orders for single copies of a book; and it seemed to us that, except in a few cases, there was no reason why the orders of Socialists should be so filled—that the obvious thing for the comrades to do was to club together, and save themselves postage, and save us time in filling orders and wrapping books. The thing which we gained through our ability to stand out for our own terms is that the book may be sold to Socialist locals, clubs and agents (in quantities), at exactly the same prices that it is sold at wholesale to the bookstores. What these prices will be we cannot tell until the cost of making the book is known; as soon as this has been determined

Let us drink to her health instead. That costs nothing and looks well. Let us drink to her!"

A murderous tumult arose. The host threw a Bordeaux bottle at the professor, but struck Frau Grunstein. The women tore one another's hair, their husbands intervened, and the baritone began to beat his neighbor. In his rage Knallmaier poured the sauce over the shoulders of the poetess. There was yelling, and shrieking, breaking of glasses, smashing of plates, applause, cries for help and laughter—a perfect Witches Sabbath. Bells were rung, and telephone calls were sent for the ambulance, the police, the surgeon and the lawyer. Then the servants entered the room.

And suddenly the spell of the Herb of Truth gave way. The men and women of the company faced each other in disordered attire and wished that the earth might open to swallow them. They did not know how it had all come about.

And it was only the result of the fact that for five minutes each one had truthfully said exactly what he had thought.

we will furnish them to those who send for them. In the meantime "The Jungle" will be sold at \$1.20, postpaid, until the 15th day of February next; the "Sustainers' Edition" being kept open until that date, for the benefit of those who have been taking orders for the book. No orders received by us later than that date can be filled for less than \$1.35 per copy.

A Good Concession.

There was another concession of importance for which we stood out with the publishers. One year from the date of publication we have the right to issue a thin-paper, paper-bound edition of the book, and there is to be no restriction as to the whole sale price at which we sell this edition. We intend to sell it at so close to cost that it will be possible for every workingman in the country to own a copy. A year seems a long way off; but it will pass, and there will be many more years to follow. Better than this we cannot do, for a paper edition pays very little in any case, and all but stops the sale of the cloth edition; and a publisher will not spend his time and money pushing a book, unless he can have some time to make his profits. It is very rarely indeed that a paper edition of a popular novel is published within a year, and often it is never published at all. The time for the paper edition of "The Jungle" will fall some time in the early spring of 1907; but we shall make the announcement about Christmas time, so as to give you a chance to get your orders; and we shall make a try for something big, to open the eyes of the capitalist editors—let us say a quarter of a million copies, to see how it would sound!

Startling Exposures.

The publishing house imposed one obligation upon us before they would consent to put their imprint upon "The Jungle," which was that we should convince them that the book was, in substance and in detail, a true book. Perhaps, maybe, when you read about all those Packingtown horrors—about the condemned hogs made into sausage, and the decayed and mouldy sausage ground over again—you smiled to yourself and said that it was excellent propaganda material, but, of course, it couldn't be true. That was the way the members of the

firm felt—so they told me afterwards. One of them had sent the book out to be read by the editor of the largest newspaper in Chicago, and the editor had written back that I was the d—dest liar in the United States. I gave them my evidence. I told them what I had seen with my own eyes, and what had been told to me by others. I gave them the name of a Chicago physician who had been a city inspector of meat, and had discovered that the packers were clearing ten million dollars a year by selling the carcasses of condemned tubercular steers; and who had proposed that such carcasses should, when condemned, be treated with an injection of kerosene—and had been compelled to resign his position within a month. I showed them how Swift & Co. had been indicted by the State of Pennsylvania for selling adulterated sausages, and had pleaded guilty in two places, and been fined. I read them the laws of the United States, which had been written by the packers, in order to make possible the whole of the "condemned meat industry," about which I had told in "The Jungle." The upshot of it all was that they decided to send on their lawyer to make another investigation, and a week or two ago his report came in, to the effect that I had left the worst untold. So this subject is to be taken up by one of the big monthly magazines, and before it gets through there is going to be a scandal that will make the postoffice and the "land grab" disclosures read like Sunday school stories.

The plates are now completed, and the book is scheduled for publication on February 15th. All orders will be filled as promptly as possible in the order of their receipt.

THE JUNGLE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Princeton, N. J., January 15, 1906.

"The Jungle," by Upton Sinclair, author of "Manassas," etc. Cloth, 12mo., 480 pages. Price \$1.20 net, postpaid. Five copies (to one address), \$5.50; 10 copies, \$10.00; 25 copies, \$23.00; 50 copies, \$45.00; 100 copies, \$80.00 (freight or express in all cases prepaid.) The Jungle Publishing Company, Princeton, N. J.

ORDER FROM "THE SOCIALIST."

By special arrangement with The Jungle Publishing Company, the office of THE SOCIALIST can fill orders for "The Jungle" at the same figures quoted above, that is: One copy, \$1.20 net, postpaid; 5 copies, (to one address), \$5.50; 10 copies, \$10.00; 25 copies, \$23.00; 50 copies, \$45.00; 100 copies, \$80.00 (freight or express in all cases prepaid). Com-

THE WORKERS' MOSES

By George D. Herron.

One thing of which I have spoken is inadequate leadership. The working class of Paris depended upon leaders outside of its own experience. The men, both military and political, who first led the communist revolt were men without knowledge of the real mission of the working class in human evolution, and without any sense of aim or goal of economic and social justice. They were, for the most part, discredited military leaders, or politicians who had lost their games in the old political parties. They really had no interest whatever

in the emancipation of the working class; nor had they any understanding of its needs, its rights, or its future; they were only interested in using the working class to place and perpetuate themselves. And, of course, the moment the revolt became manifestly proletarian, and consequently abandoned and betrayed by propertied interests, these leaders could do nothing but botch and mangle, and deliver the people as sheep to the slaughter. And the lesson is this—that no set of leaders from without the experience of the working class can lead it into the achievement of its freedom.

It is from within, from its own labor and struggle and growth, from its own human clay and fashioning, from the bone of its bone and the flesh of its flesh and the blood of its blood, that the working class must beget the leadership that is to set it free. It must be its own Moses and achieve its own liberty; and those whom it accepts in any sense whatever as teachers or leaders must not be men who have tried and failed to make positions for themselves in the capitalist order of things, but men who have willingly taken their places in the struggle and the loss of rejected humanity, asking nothing for themselves but privilege of serving unnoticed with the rest.

It is only two or three days ago that a very eminent politician admitted to me frankly that he was waiting to see which way the people would move, in order to decide whether he should join the Socialist movement. Such as he have been the bane of the people in all ages—I mean of the people who do the world's work, who bear its burdens, who support its life, and on whose backs the world's civilization builds; I mean the world's disinherited producers, forever led from one form of bondage to another, from one charnel house of death to another, from one method of exploitation to another by leaders who use the people to gain power for themselves.

The working class does not need leadership so much as it needs comradeship. The world has really had enough of leaders. The hero and the leader, even the teacher and the prophet, will in time go the way of the king, the baron, the capitalist and the priest. In the last analysis, it is the friend and companion that the people need; it is the co-operation and fellowship of all people working together for the exaltation of the common life.—Extract from "From Revolution to Revolution."

Election of National Officers

The report of the annual election by the National Committee of the National Executive Committee and National Secretary, closing January 22, resulted as follows:

For National Executive Committee: Bandow, 18; Floates, 20; Gibbs, 10; Goebel, 15; Hoehn, 13; Kerr, 20; Kulp, 2; Lamb, 12; Lemon, 19; Mailly, 29; Wenton, 2; Morgan, 10; Reynolds, 17; Simons, 20; Smith, 9; Stedman, 12; Townor, 20; Ufert, 5; Untermaun, 15; Work, 32; Heath, 21. Not voting, 5. Wm. Mailly and John M. Work having received a majority of the votes cast, are, therefore elected. A second ballot is necessary. All the remaining names will be submitted except Kulp and Menton, who are dropped, not having received 10 per cent of the total vote cast.

For National Secretary: Barnes, 34; Oneal, 5; Slayton, 5. Not voting, 7. J. Mahlon Barnes is therefore re-elected.

Full details will appear next week.

Let Uncle Sam Do the Work

Socialist Picture Postal Cards

Witty; Striking; Make People Think as Well as Laugh

Picture Postal Cards are all the rage just now. Everybody uses them. Why shouldn't Socialists use this popular means to further Propaganda? Also to advertise the Socialist movement? It's cheap, effective and mirth provoking. Hurts nobody's feelings, yet hits the bull's eye every time.

The cards we have prepared are gotten up from the best cartoons ever used in THE SOCIALIST. They cover a wide range and every conceivable phase of the Socialist question. Can be used on workmen, business and professional men, capitalists, all sorts of people, in fact, and jar them as nothing else can.

Twenty Titles Now Ready

1. The Man Who Will Never Be a Socialist.
2. Enjoying the Surplus.
3. Look Out! It's Loaded!
4. Take It, Durn Yer!
5. The New High Speed Train.
6. Keep Still Down There!
7. Labor Remains Hypnotised.
8. What Have We Gained?
9. He Hears Something!
10. And Labor Likes It.
11. The Good Old Times and the New.
12. Can't Stop the Leaks.
13. Don't Be a Happy Hooligan.
14. Keep Your Eye on the Dinner Pail.
15. The Bogey That Keeps Labor Enslaved.
16. The Only Thing That Will Do the Business.
17. Two Sides of Capitalism.
18. Something Wrong with This Scale.
19. What Would Jesus Do?
20. They Can't Stop It.

Other Titles In Preparation

We will send any four of the above to any address for TEN CENTS or 1 dozen for 25 CENTS, or the complete set of 20 (one of each kind) for 40 CENTS.

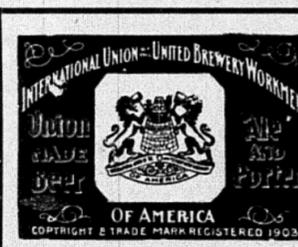
Locals can make money by ordering in quantities and selling the cards 5 cents apiece or two for five cents. We furnish 100 postpaid to any address for \$1.50.

Always Order Cards by Numbers

The Progressive Book Store

Toledo, Ohio

rades desiring to order "The Jungle" in clubs can just as well place their orders with THE SOCIALIST, and you are requested to do so. Address THE SOCIALIST, Toledo, Ohio.



Brewery Workers' Union Label

Look for it on all Beer Ale or Porter

NATIONAL CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The official stenographic report of the proceedings of the National Convention, May 1-6, 1904, makes a book of 317 pages (6 1/2 inches, which every Socialist should possess. Besides the full report of speeches and debates the book contains an appendix full of information for every student and live Socialist, among which may be mentioned: List of Socialist papers and periodicals in the United States both in England and foreign languages; list of all delegates, with mail address; report of Committee on State and Municipal Program; National Platform and Constitution; Socialist vote, etc. with complete index so that ready reference can be made to remarks of any speaker or subject. In fine red cloth binding the price is \$1.00; in paper cover, 50 cents. Carefully packed and postage paid. Order from National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CARNEGIE DID NOT CONTRIBUTE.

London, Jan. 23.—James Keir Hardie, the well known chairman of the Independent Labor Party and member of the house of commons, telegraphed in response to an inquiry that the story that the success of the Labor party in the present elections was due to a large contribution to its funds by Andrew Carnegie is untrue. He adds:

"Mr. Carnegie in 1890 sent \$500 to my election fund, which I forwarded to his locked up, starving workmen at Homestead, since when he has not troubled us. Our election campaign fund comes from trade unions, the Independent Labor Party, and Socialists."—From "Chicago Tribune," January 24.

A bundle of five of The Socialist every week to one address for \$3.25. It educates.

THEY ARE A GREAT SCHEME.

The interest in the Socialist Picture Postal Cards is increasing right along. Nearly every sample order filled so far has resulted in a duplicate order being received almost by return mail. The cards are in twenty-two different styles and suitable in just as many different ways to attract attention to Socialism. Comrade Max Hayes expresses his opinion of the cards thus: "They are a great scheme and I am now wondering why some one didn't think of them before. The best of it is the Socialist picture cards will live when the mailing card fades itself has been worn out, because the Socialist cards are of permanent value and mean something. They deserve to be a success for the movement's sake, if only because of the advertising they will give the movement, so here's hoping." If you have not yet seen the picture cards send ten cents for four different kinds or twenty-five cents for one dozen. You will like them and want more. Address, The Progressive Book Store, Toledo, Ohio.

Organization is the secret. If you want to do good work for this paper, join the "Boosters."

A Modern Education.

Parke:—People laughed at me when I put my boy through a chemical laboratory. But I tell you, education pays. Why, he has discovered a new method of adulterating foods that simply can't be detected.—From "Life."

Our revised book list contains a fairly complete summary of the books we have for sale. Send for a copy.

Smoke Out Capitalism

Smoke for Socialism

A Socialist's cigar is as good as a capitalist's and costs no more. Five per cent of all sales will be contributed to THE SOCIALIST.

"Comrades"

Union Made.

\$35.00 per 1,000, \$1.75 per box of 50. Mail orders filled by

Cappels Cigar Company

Huntington, Ind.

SOCIALISTS—Why use a dull

razor when you can easily put yours in shape.—Make the edge keen and sharp. Send for booklet that tells how it's done. Postage prepaid. Price 10 cents.

CHAS. W. ZWILLY, Fremont, Ohio.

'The Socialist' 50c Book Combination

During the next thirty days, ending Feb. 12, we will send to any address the following combination of seven splendid propaganda booklets:

- Usual Price.
- MERRIE ENGLAND, by Blatchford 10
- UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM, by Debs 10
- THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT, by Vail 10
- COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, by Marx & Engels . . . 10
- NO COMPROMISE, by Leibknecht 10
- REVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION, by Herron 05
- WHAT'S SO AND WHAT ISN'T, by Work 15

For variety, cheapness and general excellence this combination cannot be beat. Each book is one that Socialists need in their work of education. The offer holds good only for the time stated. Order at once. Address

The Socialist Toledo, Ohio

THE PRESENT CRISIS

By James Russell Lowell

When a deed is done for Freedom,
Through the broad earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic,
Trembling on from east to west,
And the slave, where'er he cowers,
Feels the soul within him climb
To the awful verge of manhood,
As the energy sublime
Of a century bursts full-blossomed
On the thorny stem of Time.

Through the walls of hut and palace
Shoots the instantaneous thrice,
When the travail of the Ages
Wrings earth's systems to and fro;
At the birth of each new Era,
With a recognizing start,
Nation wildly looks at nation,
Standing with mute lips apart,
And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child
Leaps beneath the Future's heart.

So the Evil's triumph sendeth,
With a terror and a chill,
Under continent to continent,
The sense of coming ill.

And the slave, where'er he cowers,
Feels his sympathies with God
In hot tear-drops ebbing earthward,
To be drunk up by the sod,
Till a corpse crawls round unburied,
Delving in the nobler clod.

For mankind are one in spirit,
And an instinct bears along,
Round the earth's electric circle,
The swift flash of right or wrong;
Whether conscious or unconscious,
Yet Humanity's vast frame
Through its ocean-veined fibres
For the rush of joy or shame,—
In the gain or loss of one race
All the rest have equal claim.

Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood,
For the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah,
Offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand,
And the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes for ever.

Twist that darkness and that light.
Backward look across the ages
And the beacon-moments see,
That, like peals of some sunk continent,
Just through Oblivion's sea;
Not an ear in court or market
For the low foreboding cry
Of those Crises, God's stern winners,
From whose feet earth's chaff must fly;
Never shows the choice momentous
Till the judgment hath passed by.

Careless seems the great Avenger;
History's pages but record
One death-grapple in the darkness
Twixt old systems and the Word;
Truth forever on the scaffold,

Wrong forever on the throne,
Yet the scaffold sways the future,
And, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above his own.

We see dimly in the Present
What is small and what is great,
Slow of faith how weak an arm
May turn the iron heel of fate,
But the soul is still oracular;
Amid the market's din,
List the ominous stern whisper
From the Delphic cave within—
"They enslave their children's children
Who make compromise with sin."

Then to side with Truth is noble
When we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit,
And 't is prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses,
While the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit,
Till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue
Of the faith they had denied.

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes,—
They were souls that stood alone,
While the men they agonized for
Hurled the contumelious stone,
Stood serene, and down the future
Saw the golden beam incline
To the side of perfect justice,
Mastered by their faith divine,
By one man's plain truth to manhood
And to God's supreme design.

By the light of burning heretics
Christ's bleeding feet I track,
Toiling up new Calvaries ever
With the cross that turns not back,
And these months of anguish number
How each generation learned
One new word of that grand Credo
Which in prophet-hearts hath burned
Since the first man stood God-conquered
With his face to heaven upturned.

For Humanity sweeps onward:
Where today the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas
With the silver in his hands;
Far in front the cross stands ready
And the crackling fagots burn,
While the hooting mob of yesterday
In silent awe return
To glean up the scattered ashes
Into History's golden urn.

New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camps-fires!
We ourselves must pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly
Through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal
With the Past's blood-rusted key.

PARTY NEWS

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

National Organizer Teofilo Petriella organized an Italian local at Calumet, Mich., with 34 charter members.

Comrade Mother Jones will speak: January 28, Washington, D. C.; 29, 30, Richmond, Va.; 31, February 1, Newport News; 2, 3, Norfolk.

Comrade O. Lund, National Committee-man of Washington, has donated to the National Committee 2,000 copies of his book entitled "The Four Orphans."

By arrangements between the National office and state secretaries, the Official Monthly Bulletin is being shipped direct to locals in the States of Indiana, Iowa, Utah, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Indian Territories, thus saving the labor and expense of reshipment.

By an error in the copy, the name of Newitt appeared in last week's Bulletin. It is Charles W. Hewitt, of Evansville, Ind., who was last heard from at Beachy Head, Grafton Road, Auckland, New Zealand. Information as to his whereabouts is desired by Russel W. Wyttenbach, 828 W. Indiana street, Evansville, Ind.

The three resolves contained in the resolutions submitted by Local Cook County, Illinois, will be submitted in due form to a referendum of the entire party membership under the caption, "National Party Referendum 'C,' 1905," January 23rd. State secretaries and secretaries in unorganized states who do not receive individual ballots and report blanks within a reasonable time should notify the national office.

Upon the following questions relating to the referendum upon the resolutions of Local Cook County, Illinois:

1. Are these resolutions constitutional in form, and therefore to be submitted to a referendum?
 2. Are they to be submitted in their entirety, that is, in the form in which they reached the National office?
 3. Are the three resolves to be submitted?
- The expression of the National Executive Committee was as follows: "A majority of those voting appear in the affirmative on the first question; a majority of those voting appear in the negative on the second question. No action has resulted on the third question, there being two recorded in the affirmative and two in the negative on the definite proposition." Vote closed January 17th.

Contributions to Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, from January 13 to January 19, inclusive: Karl M. Schade, Clifton, Ariz., \$ 8.00 N. H. Nye, Pender, Neb., 1.00 Local Finleyville, Pa., 8.85 Bohemian Br. Elizabeth, N. J., 5.00 Br. 1, Local Holyoke, Mass., 71.94

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: Guy E. Miller: January 28, 29, Lincoln, Ind.; 30, 31, February 1, 2, 3, Henderson Ky. Teofilo Petriella (Italian): January 28, en route; 29, 30, 31, February 1, 2, Clinton, Ind.; 3, en route. John W. Slayton: January 19-31, Oregon; February 1-13, California, under the direction of the respective state committees.

Attitude of the Socialist Party in the Event of Prospects of War.

National Committee Motion No. 43, upon which the vote closed January 16th, was adopted by unanimous vote; 43 in the affirmative, none in the negative; 8 not voting. As soon as a situation shall be presented which, openly or secretly, may give rise to an apprehension of a conflict between two or more governments, and render a war between them possible or probable, the Socialist parties of the countries concerned should at once and upon the invitation of the International Socialist Bureau, enter into direct communication with a view to determine upon a concerted mode of action on the part of the Socialists and workmen of the interested countries in order to prevent the war.

From the International Socialist Bureau.

To all Secretaries and Delegates of the Affiliated Socialist Parties: Comrades: As you have learned from our report for the month of December, 1905, the Italian Socialist Party of Switzerland has requested the Bureau to publish a manifesto calling on all the Socialists of the world to turn over the wages earned by them on January 22 to the cause of the Russian Revolution. Not having sufficient time to consult all affiliated parties on the matter, and foreseeing some objections of a practical nature to the proposition, the Executive Committee has come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to launch a movement the success of which could not be assured. The Executive Committee, however, believes that the proposition merits the serious consideration of Socialists, and considers the National Committees of the affiliated parties best fit and equipped to take the initiative in the matter and to realize, in whole or in part, the proposition of the Swiss Socialists of Italian tongue, within their respective countries.

The initiators of the movement are fully conscious of the sacrifice they ask from the international proletariat. But they believe with the Executive Committee of the International Bureau that if the proletariat of the whole world, as a token of its solidarity with the efforts of our brave Russian comrades, would give up their earnings of only half a day, or of an hour, it would effectively aid those who are now engaged in a

DEATH OF COMRADE J. J. CAVANAUGH.

It is with profound regret that the Socialist is compelled to report the death on Tuesday last of Comrade J. J. Cavanaugh, one of the old-st and most active party members in Toledo. Comrade Cavanaugh, after suffering greatly for several months, underwent a severe operation at the Toledo hospital last week, and although it was hoped that he would recover from the ordeal, his constitution, through the constant strain upon it for a long time, could not withstand the final shock imposed upon it. All that the best surgical skill and attendance could do could not save him.

Comrade Cavanaugh was only 35 years old, and became a party member in March, 1900. He always took an active part in the work of the party organization, but the death of his wife a year ago and his own ill health since prevented him from being as active as he used or wished to be. It was characteristic of his devotion to the Cause that his last thoughts and words were of the Socialist movement. He died, as he wished, with his Socialist comrades around him and with the one regret that he could not live longer to continue in the work. He will be greatly missed by his fellow comrades in Toledo, who esteemed him highly and sympathized with him in his trials and sufferings.

Comrade Cavanaugh left a young son who will be cared for by his sister. The funeral took place under the direction of the local union of American Flint Glass Workers, of which he was a member, from the residence of Comrade J. S. Cowley, 2027 Ontario street, on Thursday, 10 a. m., and the interment was at Findlay, where Comrade Cavanaugh's wife is also buried.

OHIO

State Secretary, Edward Gardner, 1109 Dayton street, Cincinnati.

An item in the Secretary's report, published last week, needs some explanation. Under the head of "Miscellaneous," \$5.66 is reported received. This should be credited to Comrade Isaac Cowen, and is the balance due the state office from his tour as candidate for governor last fall.

National Committeeman Bandlow's Report.

Comrades: During December the National Committeeman from Ohio had occasion to nominate the following comrades as candidates for the National Executive Committee: Maily, Berlyn, Slobodin, Oneal, Towner, Work and Smoley. For National Secretary, Slayton.

Voted yes on referendum 35, motion 43, by Hillquit, providing that through the International Socialist Bureau efforts shall be made to secure concerted action to prevent war when the peaceful relations of two countries may be threatened.

Wish to call attention to the action of the National Executive Committee instructing the National Secretary to issue a call for mass meetings throughout the country to commemorate "Bloody Sunday" January 22, and to call for contributions to aid our comrades in Russia in their grand struggle for freedom. In my estimation, every locality in our state should be called upon to commemorate the event and solicit contributions to swell the fund of the Russian revolutionists. Let us not forget that the struggle of the American revolutionists 130 years ago is eclipsed by the efforts of proletarians in the czar's domains today, and that wage-workers everywhere are vitally interested in the issues involved.

Wishing all comrades a Happy New Year and prosperous growth of our locals, I remain, Fraternally yours, ROBERT BANDLOW.

Local Cleveland.

A glance at the monthly report forwarded by the financial secretary of Local Cleveland forcibly brought to my mind the query, How many of those who affiliate themselves with the Socialist Party are actually class-conscious party members? There must be not less than 900 whose names are on the membership rolls.

Branch secretaries reporting to the City Central Committee up to January 15 showed only 121 members paid up for dues, with 107 owing three months or more. Since then four more reports came in, with 80 members paid up and 70 owing three months and over, making a total of 201 paid up so far as reports are at hand. About 30 owe one and two months each, with such three months and over in arrears, total up to 410. This leaves about 490 not accounted for.

It must be apparent that where secretaries of branches are negligent in attending to their duties, they only reflect the sentiment of the members of the branch itself, who also are indifferent. Can we expect to make much headway under such a state of affairs? I ask. Evidently not. New comrades cannot be favorably impressed by an organization in which such practices prevail, and the sooner the comrades shake off their lethargy the better for our cause. If you have been in the habit of leaving the work of propaganda to the few who are willing to make themselves useful, realize that your share of the labor necessary to carry on a militant organization cannot be done by others, but that you are rather handicapping the movement, because your indifference reacts upon others. Socialism is not inevitable to that extent that the working class has no mission to perform. The political organization of the wage-workers must be effected by those who understand the necessity for activity, and true class-consciousness embodies incessant agitation. If you cannot do the agitating, at least provide the means with which it can be done. Always keep your card paid up.

Next Sunday, January 28, Mr. Levine will address the Labor Lyceum, 117 Superior avenue N. E. (old number 422 Superior), United Trades Council hall.

Branch 11 is arranging a prize pedro party.

Branch 7 has instructed its entertainment committee to arrange a label show through the label committee of the United Trades Council.

The debate between A. M. Crutch, business agent of the Cigarmakers' union, and Comrade Tom Clifford, at the Labor Lyceum, Sunday, February 11, promises to be very interesting. Subject: "Resolved, That Socialism will not solve the Labor Problem."

The eight-hour strike of the printers is still on, with about 200 members of the crafts willing to produce wealth for the exploiters of labor power, if permitted to do so under an eight-hour day agreement. But the bosses are not yet inclined to surrender. It is said that the Employers' association is backing up the typothetae with financial bonus to resist the demands. Wonder if any of the printers, pressmen, feeders, binders and rulers ever give it a thought who

provides the means with which the bosses are putting up the fight? Maybe it will dawn upon them some day that the working class is behind the exploiters and furnishing the money which the Manufacturers' association is so lavishly expending to fight the eight-hour day. Is this a class war? B.

Local Toledo.

Next Tuesday evening, January 30, Branch 6 will have a discussion of Socialism vs. Anarchism at Swiss hall, 8 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

At the C. C. C. meeting, Sunday, there was the best attendance for many weeks, due to the fact that it was decided at the previous meeting not to hold meetings unless there was a quorum present at the regular hour of meeting. The Speakers' Committee reported the receipt of \$69.30, proceeds from the Deb. meeting, with most of the branches and individuals who sold tickets to hear from. It was decided that hereafter the Speakers' Committee close up all accounts of any meeting held before presenting bills to the C. C. C. Comrade Guntrup was selected to act as chairman of the "Bloody Sunday" meeting. All branches reported renewed interest. Seven applications for membership were received. The Secretary was instructed to notify all officers of the C. C. C., whether members of the C. C. C. or not, to be present at the meetings and report. It was decided to circulate subscription lists for raising funds for the Russian revolutionists. The Literature Agent was instructed to secure red and black ribbons for sale at the "Bloody Sunday" meeting, to be worn as mourning for our slaughtered Russian comrades. A committee of three, consisting of Comrades Bragg, Guntrup and Ault, was selected to draw up suitable resolutions of sympathy with Comrade George Schulz because of the death of his wife.

Branch 1 had an interesting meeting Sunday, January 21, brought about by the discussion as to the advisability of a party-owned press. There was no decision as to the result of the argument. Branch 1 has discontinued semi-monthly meetings and now meets the second Sunday in every month.

The funeral of Millie Kruse Schulz took place on Thursday, January 18, from her late home. A very large number of friends was present, including many women belonging to societies of which Mrs. Schulz was a member, and flowers were numerous. The Socialists of Toledo were represented by a floral design representing the party emblem, the arm and torch. The interment was in Forest cemetery.

The German comrades were compelled to postpone their entertainment for the benefit of the Socialist press on account of the ridiculous Sunday closing force now being enacted by the "Independent" administration. This entertainment will probably be taken up again shortly and carried through successfully.

Local Toledo Branch Meetings.

Branch 1—Kruse's hall, corner Michigan and Buffalo; second Sunday in each month, 2:30 p. m. Branch 6—Swiss hall, 410 Monroe street; second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, 8 p. m. Branch 7—Siek's hall, corner Delaware and Blaine; second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, 8 p. m. Branch 8—Residence, 1422 Bell avenue; second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, 8 p. m. Branch 11—Broer's hall, S. St. Clair street; second and fourth Thursdays in each month, 8 p. m. Branch 12—Bippus hall, corner Oak and Fasset; first and third Wednesdays in each month, 8 p. m.

German Branch—Germania hall, Washington street; first and third Saturday in each month, 8 p. m.

Local Warren.

At the business meeting, last Friday evening, it was decided that each and every member of the local should be a regular subscriber to The Socialist. If any of the members are unable to subscribe now, it was voted to pay for the subscriptions out of the treasury of the local. The Warren Socialists feel that the only Socialist paper in the state should be heartily supported by the Socialists. The corresponding secretary has subscription cards on hand at all times.

Any members of the local who are already subscribers for The Socialist are invited to call for a card, soon.

The Friday evening business meeting was fairly well attended, but a better attendance is requested for next Friday evening, as there is to be an election of officers. Some new

Continued on Page Four.

Correspondence

A WORKER'S OPINION.

To The Socialist: Dear Comrades—I have watched with satisfaction the slowness of the west, which was supporting it; let the state of Wyoming unorganized, and went east to start discord and distraction; and when Colorado sent out its exiles our state was a standing disgrace to Union Brotherhood. When one-tenth of the money spent in Chicago would have kept alive a union in every town in the U. P. belt to extend the hand of fraternity to those who stood at the cradle of this union, which history shows was started from the very causes that we of Wyoming lay at the door of its officers.

I stayed in hopes that the reorganization would get this body down to the proletarian basis and out some of the get-rich-quick men from the leadership. I was in hopes that such men as Meyer and McDonald would get charge, as my experience made me feel that their good intentions were often set at naught by others. This is not an eleventh hour cry, as the records of our union and the national office could show. Our appeals and criticisms stand unanswered, except with new calls to exploit the local sentiment. Now, I am not a sore-head; if a union is organized tomorrow, I will be there. But I do not want to spend our force keeping up two palaces for somebody's relations. The grafter is the same in the union or insurance. I can do more for Socialism in a union two-thirds of the members of which are not Socialists than in one where all have it on their coat, and most of them do not feel any need of investigating its principles.

Then, again, we have lots of Socialists who know nothing about the practical side of the everyday struggle for a living with the employer, and these members are often taken into unions as friends; they are a nuisance, and their blunders often disgust and embitter the men who find their plans destroyed by one whom we accord a high place in their councils.

The answer to all of this is easy to a scientific Socialist. Economic influences make these men political comrades, while the force of economic necessity drives the workers into one common brotherhood, and the rank and file of the unions are the conscious of it, even if their officers keep them divided.

You can see that I am not a scholar. But if you wish to print this, it may do some good. I hope no harm. Yours for the Revolution, W. L. O'NEILL, State Secretary of Socialist Party, Wyom. Laramie, Wyo., Jan. 14, 1906.

WANTS TO BE SURE.

To The Socialist: Dear Comrades—Your issue of January 7th is peculiarly interesting to me, because of the beginning of the series of articles by Comrade Titus, under the caption of "Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism." I feel certain that the exploration of these kindred subjects will prove of inestimable value to the students of Socialism in this country.

I have given much thought and study to both phases of the Socialistic subject which is now being set forth in your columns. When I lived in Budapest and in Vienna I was a student of economics and Socialism, and finally became an agitator for Revolutionary and Reform Socialism among my countrymen (the Hungarians). Since my advent in the United States, some fourteen years ago, I have found a vast difference between the old and the new worlds in so far as the national legislative bodies are concerned.

It seems to me that, while Revolutionary Socialism would be an absolute necessity for Europe as a measure to overthrow the existing forms of government there, we but need in this country Reform Socialism to bring about the desired changes which will insure the Socialists putting into practice the platform and principles which they have adopted to replace the competitive or capitalistic system.

When I was in Budapest the civil marriage bill was passed by the Reichstag. This bill, though passed by the lower house by a substantial majority, when it came before the house of lords was defeated by an almost unanimous vote. The Hapsburg ruler was not in favor of the measure and refused to sign it. At the following session the bill was brought before the parliament for the second time, and by the gracious privilege of the king it was sent to the people to be voted on, with the result that it received their heartiest support and commendation. Parliament again sanctioned the bill; it was passed and its enforcement was immediate, and it has been in practice ever since that time. But when it came to the military commands language bill, which was passed three times by parliament, the king refused to sign it, and the cabinet resigned.

Now, then, there is need for Revolutionary Socialism in that country in order to overthrow the ruling dynasty and make a complete and lasting change of the laws; that will be revolution. But here in this country we have constitutional rights, and all that is necessary to accomplish the aims of Socialism is to amend the constitution, which will enable us to control, not only the industries of the nation, but every governmental function. Such action will be in the nature of Reform Socialism.

On the other hand, in the event of the Socialists coming into the control of the affairs of the nation, and they are met with the opposition of the capitalist class, and a struggle ensues for the mastery between class and mass; and there is no doubt of the issue, for it would be a victory for the proletarians. Then that would be Revolutionary Socialism. But there is not the slightest fear of such an outcome, because the capitalists will be powerless to protect themselves from the masses once they espouse

the principles and teachings of the doctrines of Socialism. However, I am inclined to Revolutionary Socialism rather than the Reform brand—IN ORDER TO BE SURE!!

Yours for Revolution, JOHN SZAKO, 308 S. Campbell st., El Paso, Texas. Jan. 10, 1906.

FAVORS INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

To The Socialist: I was quite favorably impressed with the article contributed to your columns of recent date by Comrade Emil Herman, of Washington. While I would not advocate the idea of the Socialist Party taking any official action towards the indorsement of the Industrial Workers of the World, for the reason that it would be on a par with an attempt to commit the American Federation of Labor to an indorsement of the S. P., yet I believe it would be productive of good for the Socialists to discuss the merits of the new organization and take such action as individuals as may seem to them most proper.

Since attending as a visitor to the convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor recently held in Aberdeen, there has been a number of convictions borne in upon my mind in an unmistakable manner, that have led me to the conclusion that it is the duty of every class-conscious proletarian to favor the new form of union organization and not allow his influence to be appropriated by the old school of unionists.

Chief among the reasons are, viz: The trades union, as it is organized today, is inadequate to cope with the situation as it confronts us. It is a crude and cumbersome machine, well adapted to meet conditions as they existed in the handicraft age and days of the trades guilds, but altogether out of place at this stage of industrial evolution. Together with the evolution in industry, there should have come a proportionate transformation in the trades union movement, thus corresponding to the present advanced stage in the manner of wealth production. Some will say, "That is just what we are trying to bring about; that is the reason we are staying with it." Yes, I understand, but am inclined to take the view expressed by Comrade Debs, that we had just as well try to reform the old political parties by joining them as to think of reforming the trades union movement. To bring the point more clearly and forcibly to mind, I will state this for example: I heard State Organizer Young of the A. F. of L. make the assertion in the convention that "the union is not a workingman's movement, not an organization of common laborers, but a trades union movement, with the emphasis on the 'trades.'" This certainly betrays, on the part of those making such statements and those who applaud them, a woeful lack of conception of the identity of interests existing between the so-called "skilled" and "common" laborers, and conveys as plainly as words can too much of the spirit of the crafts and guilds, and too little of the cosmopolitan idea. This sentiment so pervades the body and is fostered by the leaders that the only way it could be defeated would be by systematic education along economic lines, and such education cannot be accomplished without the present ring could be broken and those who entertain views along the line of industrial unionism could succeed to their positions.

There are at present almost, if not enough such men of advanced ideas in the A. F. of L. but we see them relegated to the rear and gagged, not through any fault of their own, but because the odds are overwhelmingly against them. While in this muzzled condition they cannot have a sphere of very wide activity or influence, nor be in a position to demonstrate the practicability of their opinions. This is derogatory to the principles of true and noble manhood.

I would like to call attention to the fact that there are many industries whose very nature will not admit of the organization of the workers along craft lines. For instance, I might mention the sawmill industry for one. It is one of the most important on the coast, in point of the number of wage-workers employed in it; yet it is the most poorly organized. When we take into consideration the vast number of different so-called trades or crafts represented in this branch of industry and the comparatively few individuals belonging to each one, it may be easily seen, especially by one familiar with it, that it is next to impossible to organize them in any manner except industrially. Thus we see that the first statement that I made, in reference to the trades union movement, as it is organized today, being inadequate to confront the situation, is absolutely correct and capable of demonstration.

While we see the bad features of what is commonly called "trade autonomy," we also see a few of the features of industrial unionism in the various organizations of today, and from what we have seen of it I think we are fully prepared to say it is very good. What we have of it is more the result or outgrowth of economic determinisms than the result of the conscious minds of men working towards that end. Now that we are reaching that point where the forces of evolutionary progress demand the change, and evolution has reached the point where it is about to become revolution, I don't see that our friends the enemy can much longer call us "traitors" and "disruptionists." They are the ones that are standing in the light; they are the reactionary element.

About the only objection urged against the I. W. of W. that is deserving of consideration is that if local organizations of it spring up here and there over the country, they could not expect the support of the A. F. of L. nor call out unions under its jurisdiction in case of strike; but how seldom do we hear of affiliated unions in the A. F. of L. thus showing sympathy with their less fortunate neighbors, with any degree of success. The late telegraphers' strike proves this.

It is also urged that the I. W. of W. has had a premature birth; that it has come into existence before conditions were fully ripe; but if what I have said of the A. F. of L. is true, it would follow as a natural and logical

Continued on Page Four.

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Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

HERMON F. TITUS, Editor; WILLIAM MAILLY, Manager; ERWIN B. AULT, Associate.

Entered at Toledo Post Office as second class mail matter, March 17, 1905.



THE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Since the last report the following have subscribed for shares of stock in the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company:

As soon as the shares subscribed amount to \$2,000, it will be possible to install a press.

The Socialist goes to press before the meeting of stockholders, January 24, so it is impossible to report proceedings this week.

The interest in the company is steady and encouraging. Many comrades are understanding the possibilities of the work for Socialism which can be done by this company and appreciating the advantage of having a plant to print The Socialist which is independent of capitalist business houses.

All comrades interested will help all they can in raising the subscriptions for stock to the \$2,000 mark.

Comrades holding stock please notice that they are entitled to a vote in the meeting of January 24 only if they have paid in one-tenth of amount subscribed.

Party News

Continued from Page Three.

Features are contemplated for the Friday evening meetings.

The last Sunday afternoon meeting was not up to the average in attendance, but in interest and usefulness was unusually good.

Next Sunday the subject for study is, "Advantages of Socialism in the Production, Distribution and Consumption of Wealth."

IDAHO

State Secretary, T. J. Coonrod, Emmett.

Nominations for state officers of the party have been made and are now before the membership for action.

The State Executive Committee met January 14. Charters were granted locally at Boise, Oreana and Pearl.

Though nearly 5,000 votes were cast in Idaho for the Socialist ticket at the last election, there was for 1905 an average membership of but 261.

MASSACHUSETTS

State Secretary, Geo. C. Cutting, 699 Washington street, Boston.

Worcester Socialist Club held a mass meeting commemorating Bloody Sunday, at Horticultural hall, Sunday, the 22nd.

The outlook for the party was never so good in this city as at the present time. A Finnish branch of about fifty members was organized three weeks ago.

The prospects are good that a Polish branch will be organized in the near future.

A committee has been elected by the Central Committee to take steps toward the purchase of a building for a headquarters.

NEBRASKA

State Secretary Roe reports receipts for the month of December to be \$31.15 and expenditures of \$48.30, leaving a deficit of \$17.15.

The fight of the Nebraska Socialists against the infamous primary election law, which compelled each candidate to pay a percentage of the salary of the office for which he was a candidate before being allowed on the ballot, and which would have shut out all the minor parties, has been won.

LABOR STILL HYPNOTIZED



Socialist Picture Post Card, No. 7.

set in. I am confident that the next few years will demonstrate the correctness of this view.

Respectfully submitted, ALMA UPTON.

Hoquiam, Wash., Jan. 10, 1906.

SAYS KNIGHT IS RIGHT.

Dear Comrade Editor:—Knight is right, Socialists are mighty sensitive. You would hardly believe it, but they are the most delicate skinned lot of permissiveness that ever came down the pike.

The Socialists of Wyoming are it. I mean they are just like the rest of them and by the eternal I like them for thinking Socialists the B. P. O. E. Wyoming Socialists can read every morning of the destruction of sheep and herders by cattle raiders and say, I told you so!

NEW JERSEY

State Secretary, W. B. Killingbeck, 270 Main street, Orange.

Members are balloting on state officers, vote to close January 25.

The second meeting of the unity committee of the S. P. and S. L. P. has been held.

State Committee met Sunday, January 14, and transacted the usual routine business. Financial secretary reported receipts for dues of \$72.20 and from other sources \$33.05; total, \$105.25.

Local Reading is considering the establishment of a Socialist Sunday school, for the purpose of training the children in Socialist principles.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Secretary, Robert B. Ringler, 347 Spruce street, Reading.

A local was organized at Derry Station, Westmoreland county, with nine members.

The Socialists of Allegheny have candidates in nine out of the fifteen wards; also a candidate for mayor.

Local Reading is considering the establishment of a Socialist Sunday school, for the purpose of training the children in Socialist principles.

Local Allegheny County is arranging a great number of meetings and carrying on a vigorous propaganda.

GENERAL

Negotiations are on foot with the independent Italian Socialist federations in New York City with a view to having them affiliate with the party.

Word comes that the debate between Jack London and B. Fay Mills, that was to have taken place in Los Angeles, Cal., early in February, has been called off.

The annual conference of Scottish miners at Edinburgh recently accepted the whole Socialist program and made provision for carrying on an active propaganda.

In the recent elections in France two Socialists were elected to the senate. The candidate for president of France, whom the Socialists supported, Fallieres, was elected.

The famous "Vorwaerts" has reached a circulation of 100,000, and in honor of the occasion it came out Sunday as a special number with a short history of the Berlin Socialist press and articles by Kautsky, Singer and Bebel.

In 1884 "Vorwaerts" had only 2,400 subscribers, in 1890 a little over 10,000, and in 1894 43,000, in 1905 80,000, and now it has reached the figure of 100,000.

Such a vigorous growth is marvelous, and we congratulate our German comrades heartily. Their success is our success, and we can only wish that they may soon be able to say the same with reference to us.

We are willing to take chances on getting renewals for a year or six months if you will start new readers off with three months' subscriptions. Give The Socialist a boost this week.

Correspondence

Continued from Page Three.

result that the I. W. of W. has arrived at the opportune moment.

While I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, I will venture to make an assertion based upon the following assumption, that the trades union movement, as it is at present organized, has now attained its full development, and disintegration has

swear that I will not knock or destroy, but push and build. Comrades, let's all do it!

Herewith is forty cents for twenty picture post cards, which must make Toledo famous. I particularly want No. 1 anyway, for the tale it tells should put to blush and shame the most depraved and ignorant cuss that ever wore jeans.

Fraternally, D. A. HASTINGS, Sec'y Local Cheyenne, Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 17, 1906.

Try our fifty-cent book combination advertised elsewhere and get the best bargain offered in that line for some time. Good only for sixty days.

RIENZI AND BURNS.

In Lytton's well known novel, the young Rienzi speaks thus: "If there be a vile thing in the world, it is a plebeian, advanced by patricians, not for the purpose of righting his own order, but for playing the pander to the worst interests of theirs. He, who is of the people, but makes himself a traitor to his birth, if he furnishes the excuse for these tyrant hypocrites to lift up their hands and cry: 'See what liberty exists in Rome, when we, the patricians, thus elevate a plebeian?'"

CAN'T STOP THE LEAKS



Socialist Picture Post Card, No. 12.

"BLOODY SUNDAY" DEMONSTRATIONS

"Bloody Sunday" was observed throughout the United States by Socialists and progressive labor organizations with mass meetings, and in some cases parades. Great crowds were in evidence at nearly all the meetings, and the fund to assist the Russian revolutionists was greatly increased by the collections.

In Toledo the meeting made up for its small size by enthusiasm, and the remarks of Comrade Isaac Cowen were received with generous applause.

In opening his address the speaker said: "I feel on this occasion like standing before you with uncovered head, bowed and in silence. I cannot find words to express my sympathy and admiration for our Russian brothers who have so gallantly laid down their lives for the cause of freedom."

One year ago today a band of peace-loving workmen marched to the palace of the czar to ask for a few pitiful concessions, and were met without warning, by a storm of shot and shell—were cut down by the sabre and lashed with the knout. This is a time of mourning."

Comrade Cowen pictured the conditions in Russia, but urged that we do not forget that conditions in this country are not much better—urged us to remember that American workmen were shot down without provocation in Colorado but a short time ago.

He pointed out that it was our duty to assist the Russians by every means in our power, for they were acting as our proxies in the battle for working class emancipation, and it was easier for us to contribute a part of our earnings to them than to enter the battle and take part as they are doing.

The collection at the meeting was \$9.34, and literature sales will bring that amount to about \$11, which is further increased by two previous donations, one of \$5 and one of \$10, making \$26 in all that Toledo has secured for the revolutionists in the past month. Subscription lists are also being circulated.

Other Ohio Cities.

The Cincinnati "Enquirer" says of the meeting in Cincinnati: "Dr. A. J. Swing acted as chairman, and during the meeting several musical selections were rendered by the Herwegh Maennerchor. The speakers were Duncan McEachern, of Chicago, William R. Fox and Julius Zorn, the latter speaking in German. Mr. McEachern's address was a review of the growth and spread of the Socialist movement, especially in Russia, during the past 25 years. He said there was but one logical conclusion—the destruction and elimination of the autocracy and the rule of the Socialistic Party."

"Fox's address was a fierce and bitter attack upon what he termed the 'capitalistic system,' and to which he ascribed all the wars, sufferings and tribulation with which mankind has been afflicted for centuries."

"The sum of \$92.50 was collected, to be forwarded to the Russian revolutionists. Resolutions were adopted condemning Russian autocracy and pledging moral and financial support to those who are struggling for freedom in that country."

Reporting the meeting in Cleveland, the "Plain Dealer" says: "Bloody Sunday," January 22, 1905, when Russian workmen were mowed down by machine guns in the streets of St. Petersburg, as they pleaded for political liberty, was commemorated in Cleveland last evening by two

meetings by Socialistic organizations. At the Perry theatre, on Woodland avenue, S. E., a meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Party, the whole of Germania hall, on Ninth street, S. E. (Eric), a meeting was held under the auspices of the Cleveland District council, consisting of the five locals of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"At the Perry theatre meeting the gathering was presided over by N. P. Geiger. The speakers were Max Hayes, Prof. Isador Ladoff of Terre Haute, Ind., and Carl Pinter, who spoke in the Bohemian language.

"Hayes, after reviewing the conditions which surrounded the people who were slaughtered on 'Bloody Sunday,' scored the Russian government for its acts. He declared that instead of ceasing, the uneasiness was steadily increasing, and would ultimately sweep the autocratic Russian monarchy into the sea.

"Prof. Ladoff, who, twelve years ago, was exiled from Russia for political offenses, gave a long address, in which he reviewed conditions as he had seen them. His address was full of interest and met with prolonged applause.

"Collections were taken up at both meetings in behalf of the Russian cause for liberty."

At Columbus a meeting was held Sunday afternoon, at which Oscar Ameringer spoke in German, Dr. Lippman in Hebrew, and E. Kipp in English.

New York Socialists Parade. "Of the demonstration in New York the 'World' says: "An army of grim-visaged men and determined women filed through the East Side streets last night to the strains of the 'Marseillaise.' They carried red banners and flaming torches. Transparencies, lifted high in the air, bore stirring legends, and the words 'Revolution, Blood, Liberty!' stood forth."

"This strange procession, composed of 15,000 wage-earners, was instituted as a mark of honor to the Russian workmen who on 'Bloody Sunday,' a year ago yesterday, were shot down in the streets of Russia for daring to petition the czar for a betterment of their condition."

"The parade was organized under the direction of the New York branch of the International Socialist Bureau, whose headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium. It comprised two mighty divisions. The larger, made up of Socialists speaking foreign tongues, formed at Rutgers square, the other, composed of English Socialists, started from Second avenue and Seventh street."

"Some of the inscriptions on the banners read: 'Down with Russian Autocracy! Mothers with Children Were Butchered in Front of the Czar's Palace! If There Were a Contest Between Butchers, the Czar Would Win the Prize! The Downfall of Czarism Was Written in Bloody Characters in 1905.'"

"Along the line of march there were more than 800 policemen stationed. The crowds were orderly. Some houses along the line were decorated with streamers of red and black bunting and fireworks were sent off at various points."

"Around Union square there were 200 policemen under Captain Dooley. The paraders were addressed there by prominent Socialists from the form of the summer house. Mr. Chase, who presided, paid a tribute to the 'liberated' altar of freedom in St. Petersburg on that memorable 'Bloody Sunday.'"

"Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee, Abraham Cahan, B. Feigenbaum and Dr. Alexander Debski also made ringing addresses. Resolutions were

adopted protesting against the outrages in Russia. A collection was taken, which netted a handsome sum for the revolution. All the New York papers had good accounts of the meeting and parade, the 'Sun' giving it especial prominence in one of its alleged 'funny' witeups."

Chicago Also Parades. We quote from the report of the Chicago demonstration which appeared in the 'Record-Herald': "The marchers were from every land that has sent its refugees to America. Many Jews were in line. The grand marshal was an ex-lieutenant of the Prussian army. Political exiles from Russia marched with the politically proscribed of Poland, and women singing the 'Marseillaise,' which was played over and over by the band at the head of the procession, bravely kept step through the ankle-deep mire of the streets. They marched under the general banner of the Socialist Party of Chicago, but the red flag waved over every line of the column."

"From Twelfth and Union streets, where the column formed, to the North Side Turner hall on Clark street, near Chicago avenue, was the distance traversed by the procession. Its line of march was in Halsted street to Haymarket square, and there, at the scene of the Haymarket riot, a halt was called and brief speeches were made. This time no police guard was present, and the parade soon moved south in Desplains street to Washington, and thence east to Clark, red flags waving and transparencies gleaming through the driving sleet."

"Probably 1,000 persons awaited in North Side Turner Hall the arrival of the procession. It was heralded by the 'Marseillaise' as the band turned into the hall, and again the 'Marseillaise' was played after the wearied marchers had found seats. This time the 2,000 men and women leaped to their feet and cheered and shouted and wept and waved their hats, their handkerchiefs and red flags, as the strains of the air swept over them from the stage."

"The collection yielded \$130, and it was announced that \$104 was collected at Sunday's demonstrations. Resolutions were adopted pledging the sympathy and support of the Socialist party of Chicago to the Russian revolutionists and resenting any use of American public power in behalf of Russian masters."

The German comrades of Chicago held their commemorative meeting on the day before the parade. In Canadian Cities. William Mailly was the speaker at meetings held at Hamilton, Ont., and Toronto. The Hamilton meeting was held on Saturday evening, January 20, in Sons of England hall and a good crowd was present. Comrade C. M. Durward acted as chairman. The collection amounted to \$6.25.

At Toronto the meeting was held in Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon and it was quite successful in every way. Comrade W. G. Gribble presided. The meeting was opened with an exquisite violin solo by a young Russian comrade, followed by the 'Marseillaise,' sung by the Cobden choir, composed of Russian comrades. The collection following the address amounted to \$27."

The movement in Hamilton is but young and the club there has not yet affiliated itself with the Socialist Party of Canada, but it will probably do so soon. Comrades Baker, Durward, Boyd and the other active workers are of fine material for the Socialist movement and they will accomplish much for the cause. In Toronto there is

SOME NEWS OF THE BOOSTERS

A Special Despatch from Seattle

The Socialist, 819 Jefferson Street, Toledo, Ohio: Willingly though not cheerfully the Socialists of the New West gave The Socialist to the Socialists of the Old West.

Full well we knew its value, but it went with our full consent because of your greater need.

That it has helped there we infer from the National reports showing greatest growth of the party last year in Ohio and Michigan. It might seem to be a coincidence, did we not remember like results in Washington.

We see what The Socialist has done for you. What will you do for The Socialist?

To us there seems no necessity to explain why The Socialist is not a good business proposition. Business demands that a publication should give the people what they want. The Socialist gives them what they ought to have. The schoolmaster is often unpopular in proportion to his usefulness.

May the time never come when The Socialist shall be published to make money.

With The Socialist two thousand miles away, Washington Socialists are joining the Boosters' League. Were it still published here, we could do yet more. If you cannot support The Socialist there, send it back to its old home. We want it. Or keep it there and we will help you boost.

Washington League, The Socialist Boosters, J. A. M'CORKE, President, ALFRED WAGENKNECHT, Secretary.

FROM WASHINGTON L. OF S. B.

- Subs and Contributions— Emil Herman, contribution, \$1.00; Mattie Allison, contribution, 1.00; W. Cook, contribution, 1.00; W. Cook, subscription, .25; E. T. Allison, contribution, 1.00; John Downie, contribution, 3.00; A. B. Callahan, contribution, .25; E. C. Johnson, contribution, 1.00; J. G. Brown, contribution, .50; Hortense Wagenknecht, sub., .25; A. Wagenknecht, subscription, .25; H. F. Titus, subscription, .50; H. W. Titus, contribution, .50; P. O. Money Order enclosed for \$10.50.

Yours for the Revolution, A. WAGENKNECHT, Secretary.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17, 1906.

Comrades of The Socialist. Send in two more applications for stock. Hope this will make up the hundred you wanted before the meeting of 'The Publishing Company.'

Articles by Titus and Fowler promise to be a treat and am sure I for one will be well repaid for my efforts towards helping the Publishing Company as well as sub list of The Socialist. There are still a few of us in

a number of comrades of ability and experience working hard to put the Socialist Party to the front. Among them are Comrades Gribble, Wrigley, Dale, Rawbone, Simpson, Micklethwaite and Thompson and the outlook for the future of the movement in Toronto is bright indeed.

Other Cities Take Part.

But meagre reports can be secured from other cities, but it is known that good meetings were held in every large city in the country, notably Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, St. Louis, San Francisco and Seattle.

In Boston a parade was the feature of the day, more than 3,000 persons marching to the strains of the 'Marseillaise' and later held a mass meeting in Faneuil hall. Comrade James P. Carey was the principal speaker.

All in all American Socialists may feel proud of their part in the international demonstrations. All reports received from other countries indicate that the demonstrations were peaceful and attended by extraordinarily large crowds. No definite details can at present be given.

Funds for Russian Revolutionists.

The fund for the Russian Revolutionists raised in America took another big jump last week and is now near the \$7,000.00 mark. Comrades Friedland, Secretary, and Romm, Treasurer, report as follows:

Previously acknowledged, \$6,349.33; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Cincinnati, \$25.00; Local St. Louis, (per Kaemmerer) \$30.00; Mideke, Mabton, Wash., \$5.00; San Francisco Club, (per Soderlund) \$15.00; Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, (Local Shamokin, \$86.30; Local Reading, \$9.00; Local Pottstown, \$125; Local Scranton, \$47.50; \$101.30; X., \$2.00; Jugo-Slav. Social Democratic Redenka, \$7.00; Sepi Goubtizer, \$5.00; Hebe, \$3.00; Dr. F. W. L., \$10.00; Dr. M. R., \$10.00; H. Schl., \$5.00; Branch 35 Crem. Soc., \$4.40; W. S. Wechawen, N. J., \$1.00; H. and L. Lout, Randallville, (per Bartholomew), \$2.00; W. and M. Bierbrauer, \$5.00; Branch 6 Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Morrisonia, \$100.00; Leo Schmidt, Brooklyn, \$1.00; Local St. Louis, (per Kaemmerer), \$35.00; German Branch, Newark, N. J. (per Rubinow), \$10.00; Vorwaerts Club, Middletown, Conn., \$5.00; A. L. and F. L., \$1.00; collected by H. Schouweier, Aberdeen, Wash., \$10.00; Local Harrison, N. J., \$3.00; Manhattan Lodge 402, I. A. of M., \$5.00; C. Fiera, \$0.50; per Volkzeitung, \$209.10; total, \$6,946.13.

From now on all checks, money orders and other contributions to the Russian Revolutionary Fund should be forwarded to the new treasurer, Dr. Maxim Romm, 306 E. 15th Street, New York City.

British Elections

Continued from Page One.

spoke in Madison Square Garden, New York. After this enthusiastic report it is indeed regrettable that Hyndman did not win.

Bernard Shaw Takes a Hand Also. The other feature of special interest was the appearance of G. Bernard Shaw upon the stump in support of the Socialist candidates, after a long retirement from party activity. Shaw spoke in Hyndman's division and is quoted by "Justice" as "generously admitting that an uncompromising policy is best after all, and adjuring everybody to vote for Hyndman as more important than all other candidates."

Shaw also filled many other dates in different parts and could not meet all the demands upon him. Altogether it looks as if the Socialist movement in Great Britain had made a great leap forward this month and further developments will undoubtedly be closely watched by the entire world.

Twenty-five cents for three months for The Socialist. After you have read it for three months, you won't be without it.

Greeting from George Messner, Newport, Ky. (containing \$5.00): "I wish a Happy and Prosperous New Year."

A hearty New Year to our Ohio Socialist. May its subscription list in the coming year double and triple itself.—Julius Bade, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Enclosed please find check for \$11.00, of which \$1.00 is for one year subscription to The Socialist. Start with the first for the year; \$10.00 is for one share of stock in our paper for the continued propaganda of revolutionary Socialism only. Fraternally yours, H. Meyer."

"Owing to an unusual press of work and consequent shortness of time to attend to such matters I have allowed my subscriptions to most of the papers to lapse. In sending in my renewals now that I have a little leisure, The Socialist gets the first \$1.00 as being the most necessary to a party member. Wishing that the condition of my finances would allow me to increase this amount manifold. Fraternally, Herbert C. Davis, State Secretary, Florida."

Local Warren has used 25 three-month subscription cards to The Socialist and has sent for more. Can any other local in Ohio equal this during February?