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The Worker.

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THE STORY OF THE SOCIALIST MAYOR OF ANACONDA.

Thomas Hickey, in Social Democratic Herald.

tiny jet of gas reading an Eastern So-

cialist paper. I said to litm:
"Hello, Mr. Mayor, why don't you light up? Everything seems dead

The mayor looked at me with a quiz-

The mayor looked at me with a quizzical smile and said:

"What is the use, Tom? The people dare not come in. A friend may drop in in the dark; they could not come

within a block of the prace if it was

The Socialist mayor stretched him self and laughed and then said: "

have been open twelve hours and took

in thirty cents. Levengood (the So-

cialist assessor) and one of my police-nien spent that much. I may take in

twenty cents more by the time I close

Comrade Mrs. Peckham, the mayor's

charming and devoted sister, came in

ant this moment, cheery and smiling, as if her business was not being ruined because her brother was true blue. We

that all this persecution had no effect

as far as causing the mayor to weak-

who by the way, has been a member

of the Cigarmakers' Union over twen

without a cent before the Socialist flag

From the above story a lesson may be drawn, viz.: That as in Milwau-

kee where after electing seventeer

stain of graft, although surrounded

by old party grafters; so in Anacorda, so in Butte, so in Massachuset's, and

elsewhere the election of Socialist offi-

ing fact that should stimulate the mill

tant Socialist everywhere. Because our campaign is a campaign for prin

ciple fought for by an awakered in

telligent rank and file, we are able to

overwhelming corruption a veritable

pillar of fire by night in whose flame will be seen the road to the redemp-

And who will say that the Mayor

We have received so much of this "be

god" advice that it is tiresome. Show

not fought for it. Show us a well-pale

trade that has not fought for every dollar

receive fair treatment, who are paid fair

wages and who work short hours, who en

conservative tea-party plan of operation

that have practically made their fortune

and are strong enough to command what

have traveled you will find it marked with

try are the most aggressive. They demand

country pay tribute, and the country does it. Is it because the trusts are conserva-

tive, because they do not prod the con-sumer, that they command and make the people produce? Not by a long shot. They

with which the labor organization, with all of its mistakes plied together, is as a mole

bilt and all the rest of the moneyed crowd

conservative? Yet the good fellows who

trolled by these men in part, or entirely, forget that the influence of their masters

was never gained by giving up to any

A labor organization that cannot or will

not fight when it means fight for the right, or desolution, is of no account anywhere,—

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

It was a remark of Sir Robert Hart's

ing twitted with her backwardness and told what a terrible contrast her indiffer-ence to western civilization was to Japan's

avidity for enlightenment, that China

did move it would be with such an irre-sistible force that it would astonish the

which the emperor, on the advice of Kang

throne-are gradually being reintroduced

Not only is the building of railways going on all over China (our contemporary goes on to say), but it is going on with the full approbation of the Chinese people as well as of their government. The widespread apprehensions of the past, that the opposition of the people would prove an insurmountable obstacle, have been entirely disapated. It has been proved that where the officials are in escreet the people dare

the officials are in earnest the people dare not assert themselves, and when the rail-ways are once built and running they are

crowded with passengers and cargo. The possibilities in the future of fereign trade

PREPARE FOR WAR.

tion of the race.

clean, uncorruptible and without

would be hauled down one inch.

What are you receipts for the day,

around here."

John?" I asked.

John W. Frinke, the Socialist | Park avenue, I saw no light. It seen Mayor of Anaconda, Mont, is a cigar-maker by trade and a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union for Cigarmakers' International Union for the crowd of shoppers that thronged the past twenty-five years. He was the sidewalks, I entered the dark and born in Canal street, New York City, forty-two years ago. He is five feet fifty feet from the door I saw Comnine inches in height, weighs 190 rade Frinke. He was seated under a pounds, and is altogether a good man to look upon. Incidentally he is a bachelor, owns the largest cigar store in the city, is the champion billiardist of Deer Lodge County, never tasted liquor in his life and when not attending to his many duties spends his spare time watching athletic contests, either base ball or football, as the seasen goes, and studying Socialist litera-

On the third day of April, 1903, John Frinke was elected the first Socialist mayor in Montana. He had a clear plurality of some 300 votes. The old party grafters were both disgusted and amazed in such an unbeard of proceeding. It was theirs to the smelt-er and hard work if such an unpatriotic gentleman should sit in the mayor's chair, so the boodiers framed up a job On the plea that he did not qualify in coarse, and a mandamus caved in the head of their scheme. So it come to pass that on May Day, 1903, John W. Frinke, with appropriate ceremony, was installed in the high chair in Anaconda's City Hail. The proletariat of the smelters out in the Rocky Mountains had a joyous May Day; they could enthuse with their brothers and sisters who were celebrating in every land that day. They had seated their mayor. They were coming in to their

The frenzied politicians now watched closely to see what the Socialist mayor would do. His first act was to fire the chief of police, who was an Amalgamated Copper Company tool, and install a thorough Socialist instead in the person of Comrade Pow-ers. He then instructed his chief to look closely into the fines that were levied each month on the gamblers and prostitutes of the city. It was soon found that the "patriotic," "re-ligious," "American," "law and order loving," "responsible" mayors who had sat in the mayoralty chair for years had taken the wages of shame from the women and placed it in their own pockets as a part of the graft that went with the job. The Socialist mayor promptly stopped this, and for the first time since Anaconda became a city this money went into the city treasury. The Amalgamated Copper Company, through their heelers, then proceeded to "feel" the mayor to find out if he could be used by them as all other Democratic and Republican mayors had been. Their reports were discouraging to say the least. Frinke was a man that could not be used, could not be bought. He was a So-

Now it should be remembered that any one from the Amagamated Cop-per Company cannot use in Montana, they seek to destroy. So Mayor Frinke was marked for the axe. On Park avenue, the principal business street of the city, Comrade Frinke and his sister and her husband conducted the viously that was the place to attack him first. Spotters were placed on worked for the Amalgamated and dared to enter for even five cents worth of tobacco. Many of Comrade Frinke's old friends and customers dropped in during the first weeks of other city shortly after. They were explained before, is simple, but oh Lord! how effective. This is how it is worked. John Jones goes into the mayor's store and buys a package of tobacco or he meets the mayor on Main street and shakes hands, A spotter sees him and a report is filed in the general offices of the Amalgamated Copper Company. John Jones in the smelter is known as number 500. He has a brass tag to prove it. hangs up the said tag every morning off he takes the tag down from the board, secure in the knowledge that day after his indiscreet and unpatriot ic act of patronizing the store of the mayor of the city to the extent of buying the aforesaid package of tobe comes off shift and raises his hand for the purpose of taking down his tag, when lo and behold the tag is gone and in its stead there is a blue card on which is stated how much he owes the company store, etc. There enable him to get out of town and hus-tle for a master hundreds of miles from Anaconda town. This thizers were gently deported from the city that boats the greatest smelters in the world and a Socialist mayor The following incident will fittingly

I was working in the Gagnon, on of the Amalgamated mines in Butte, last April. On the second Saturday in that month, the day preceding change Sunday, that is the day when night shift men change to the day vice versa, I took advantage of holiday to go down to Anaconda see the comrades. (Anaconda is reached the cay streets were crowded with Satura-streets were crowded with Satura-night shoppers, the city was ablaze with light and life. When I reached with light and life. When I reached the handsome store of the mayor on ebed the city at 6:30 p. m. The s were crowded with Saturday

THE SITUATION IN COLORADO. Adams Inaugurated, Under

Startling Conditions.

Has to Pledge Himself, If He Gets the Office, to Make Republican Appointments-Peabody Gang Confess Guilt by Quashing W. F. of M Indigtments -Floaten Writes on Present Situa-

DENVER, Colo:, Jan. 10.-Alva Adams, Democrat, was to-day inaugurated as Governor of Colorado. Peaody, the outgoing Governor and candidate for re-election last November, will at once begin a contest.

The Republican majority of the

Legislature had considered the plan of eclaring Peabody elected by throwing out the whole vote in a sufficien number of Democratic precincts, but it was at last decided to follow a more

As a part of the compromise, Mr. if inaugurated, not to appoint Justices of the Supreme Court until after the contest over the governorship is settled and then, if seated, to appoint the two men named by the Republicans.--Press

The plan outlined above, and ap parently being carried out, is perhaps less violent than that originally considered by the Republicans, but it is of self-government. The idea tnat, if Adams is finally recognized to be rightfully elected, he shall be bound to make appointments at the dictation of "blg stick" in politics we have yet

No one has any real doubt that Adams was actually elected, but it is still very doubtful whether he will be allowed to keep the office.

The most significant thing about the officials ten months ago, they all stand whole affair aside from the impudent ness of the Republicans, is the sneaking cowardice of the Democrats in accepting such a compromise as that indicated in the dispatches.

W. F. of M. Indictments Quashed.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 6,-Thomas C. Brown, associate counsel of Special Proescutor Samuel D. Crump, acting under advices from the District Attorney's office, has quashed the cases charging conspiracy to murder against the following Western Federation of Miners officials: Charles H. Moyer, President; W. D. Haywood, Secretary and J. C. Williams, J. M. O'Neill, D C. Copley, J. Kirwin, James A. Baker, and Frederick Minster, members of the Executive Committee.—Press dis-

Since the Peabody crowd are on top, since they have a strong majority in each house of the Legislature, have the Supreme Court, and have power to seat their Governor if they cho that they know they have not a jot of evidence on which to convict the unior officers even before a prejudiced court, that they dare not bring the cases to trial, that the indictments, the accusaconspiracy by the union men, were ab solute lies from the beginning. The M. have received a more emphati evoneration by this flat back-down of their accusers than they could obtain even by trial and acquittal. And their ration means a confession on the that they were guilty, all through the last year, of the most damnable conspiracy against the civil rights, the reputations, and even the lives of the organized workingmen of the state.

A Socialist View of

A. H. Floaten, one of the deportees of Telluride, now living in Denver, and candidate of the Socialist Party fo lovernor of Colorado in the last elec tion, writes us as follows in regard to the present situation there and the les

As far as the Socialists are concerned, the election in Colorado is over, although our campaign is still on; but between the Democrats and Republicans the election is still on, though the campaign is over.

The supporters of Peabody have invoked the aid of the Supreme Court to help them. Beffore election the Supreme Court assumed jurisdiction of the election and appointed watchers in ninety-nine precincts in Denvatchers in ninety-nine precincts in Denvatchers.

Before election the supreme Court.

purisdiction of the election and appointed watchers in ninety-nine precincts in Denver to represent the court. The gout represents Peabody. It upheld Peabody in his violation of the constitution by imprisoning men without complaint or warrant and disobering the writ of habeas corpus.

The court issued injunctions prior to the election enjoining the election officials from violating election laws. Now the officials in the precipites that went Democratic in the city of Denver are being put in jail and fined for contempt of court. Twenty-three have already been sentenced from three months to one year in jail and from \$250 to \$1,000 fines. Then upon the testimony heard in the cases for contempt the election in those precincts has been declared null and void. The object of this is to change the legislature from Democratic to change the legislature from Democratic to Republican so that the Senate will con-firm the appointment of two new judges to the Supreme Court of Peabody's selection.

ars going the superior of two new judges to the Supreme Court of Peabody's selection. Even if they should fall to overcome the 11,000 majority which the Democratic nomine for Governor received, they will have the legislature and the court.

The face of the returns shows the Socialist vote to have been 4,500 for President and 3,700 for Congressman-at-large. The vote on Governor has not yet been declared, but is claimed to be about 2,550.

Two years ago the Socialist vote in Colorado averaged about 7,000, but Cglorado had in exceptional proposition before it this year. Union men who voted the Socialist text two fears ago have seen their tandies broken up, been prodded with bayonets, incarcerated in bull-peak, tern from their families, beaten with guns and deported into other states. Most of these men could not stature as had they the

A RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION

means to live cisewhere, while their families were left behind. These men had to walk to the polis and decide whiher they were union men or Socialists. Peahody could be defeated by the Democratic nominee and not by the Socialist candidate. If Peahody were defeated they might return to their homes and get work again. What should they do? Should they be governed by immediate self-interest and self-consciousies and vote for the continuance of the system which has brought on this condition, or should they be class-conscious and vote for the ultimate relief of the whole class and suffer for two years more what they had suffered for more than a year? How Socialist Workingmen Talk to Liberals. Report from "lakra" of a Remarkable

says:

come citizens and residing six months in the state. Now they have to be a year in the state and full citizens, which re-

o me. It proyes, however, that there are nany who will be attracted to our party

who will forsake us when it comes to a question of immediate reilef, or even the hope of some immediate reilef. The siump in the vote in Colorado and also in Massachusetts was caused by trade unionists who voted for Socialism two years ago voting for the preservation of their unions this year. The time will come in many states when the immediate interests of the unions will come in conflict with the political movement of the Socialists and men will then have to decide whether they are simply trade unionists or Socialists.

It is evident that Colorado needs

and deserves special attention from the pational organization of the So-

and deserves special attention from the national organization of the So-cialist. Party, as regards both the strengthening of the educational pro-paganda and the building up of the

THE RED FLAG.

Thou alone shalt have homage from me

The nations have made them symbols of

To flaunt to the world since the race be-

But thou art the fing of the world, of

Thou art not new; thou hast waved full

Whenever the hand of the world grew

strong
It grasped thy staff in sign of its might.

Over the sea and on every shore Thy color has called to the heart and the

Thy hae might well have poured from

their hearts.

Red as the one blood of man, that is red

Early and late, and of great deeds done; Thou picturest world-wide friendship's

Loathed and cursed by the lords of power. Yes, ever they name thee the flag of hell, And rage at the thought of thy triumph-

Their shackles are broken, and eate

with rust; They never may pull thee down again To trample and drag thy fair folds in the

Flag of the world, in strife and peace

Cease, and forever pass away.

When lustful power's long ravage may

As I looks on the folds, two hopes have

To love thee and greet thee while I live,

To wrap thee around me when I must

William Francis Barnard, in Free Society.

GREAT NEEDS AND SMALL MEN

Thou tellest of strife in liberty's name.

To seek their brothers and strive no n

Save only for liberty in the land.

Red as the blood of freedom's dead,

Banner of crimson floating there,

Flags of rivalry, scorp, and bate:

oly trade unionists or Socialists

party organization.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1905.

Demonstration Sefore the Municipal Council of Eksterineslay - Projetsrians Would Urgo Bourgeols Reform-As candidate on the Socialist ticket I argued that a large Socialist vote would do more for immediate relief than the elec-tion of the most friendly Democrat, but only Socialists can understand this. Comrade Loopoloff favors us with

translation from "Iskra," the organ of the Russian Social Democratic Party, of a report of one of the remarkable Socialist demonstrations recently held in Russia for the purpose of spurring Many men make good soldiers in times of peace and make good heroes when ha infering attends their heroism, but it looks different when they are "up against ft."
Socrates could drink the cup of hemioris
rather than retract, but Galileo retracted.
Christ did not try to escape death, but
Peter denied knowing him. on the Liberals—the so-called Zemst voists-to more radical action and of warning the propertied classes, these Liberals represent, that the working class is awake to its own interest and its historic mission and that The Socialist vote this year came mostly, from communities, where the people had not suffered directly by militarism, such as the city of, Deaver and the agricultural counties, but in the mining regions where the Socialist vote was large two years ago. it will not be satisfied with mere bour overthrow of autocracy to make for its own-development. "Iskra" the Socialist vote was large two years ago-this year it, was largely Democratic. Is my home county, where the vote for the Socialist state licket was 600 two years ago, there were only 24 reported for Gov-ernor this year and there were over 400 voters in that county who have been re-ceiving weekly Socialist papers for over a vear.

"The demonstration took place in the city hall of Ekaterinoslav while the Municipal Council was in se The hall was unusually crowded. The session opened and proceeded in the usual order, with nothing to indicate that a storm was impending. The Mayor slowly and phlegmatically mitted the motions on the order of ousiness and the Councillors were discussing and passing upon them in calm and placid routine fashion. Suddenly a group of workingmen stepped sembly as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Council, we come here as representatives of the organized proleisriat, as members of a nollitical party which can and should take part in the political life of the country. The recent remarkable change in the policy of the government, offering alluring premises of liberal reform in lieu of the oppressive regime of You Piehve, cannot fail to have home present the political vol. the representatives of our regime of Von Piehve, cannot fall to have impressed you, the representatives of our alleged municipal autonomy. You know, gentlemen, what autosomy, smounts to in an autocratic state. You know that any bureaneratic official of even moderately high rank possesses more power than all of you gentlemen taken together. You are 'well aware how often, instead of exercising nutonomy, you are compelled to play an undignified and even ignominious part in a 'ridiculous comedy. You know that the an undignified and even ignominious par-in a ridiculous comedy. You know that the so-called autonomous assemblies of the cit

so-called autonomous assemblies of the cities as well as of the rural communities, whenever they earnestly try really to serve the people, soon feel the heavy hand of the autocracy.

"You are expecting reforms. Because of the vague promises of the new Minister of the Interior, you hope that you will be granted larger political rights, that the bureaucratie and police regime which has dominated the whole country will, if not entirely done away with, at least be restrained. By throwing you this bait, the deepotic government hopes to be able to postpone its inevitable downfall. It hopes to stiffs the protest of the people, aroused to stiffe the protest of the people, arouses as they are allke by its infamous oppression and its political incapacity. It hopes to hoodwink you now, as it has often done in

tend with you alone, the representatives of the bourgeois class. It will not be con fronted only with the timid and feeble pro-tests of the zemstvos and municipal coun cils, trained and accustomed to submit to a slavish system. It will be made to feel that a new force has arisen in Russia, a force which, from the very beginning of its existence, has shown itself the uncompromising and deadly enemy of the Tsar's despotism. This force is the organized proletariat, the Social Democratic Party. Striving toward its final goal, the Sociallast state, it will in the course of its onward march wipe out of existence that antiquated autocracy which would hamper its development. Yes, the revolutionary antiouated autocracy which would hamper its development. Yes, the revolutionary working class and it alone will deliver Russia from the yoke of Tsarism, will free the whole world from such shameful relies of the barbarous past.

"He who really abhors oppression, who really yearns for freedom and light for his people, will not be satisfied with the artful calolery of the Tsar's ministers, will not expect the rotten tree of absolutism to

expect the rotten tree of absolutism to yield fresh and sound fruit of liberty. Only on the ruins of the throne will our libert ise and flourish. Those who fully

ory.
"And now we-a mere handful of soldier common enemy, the autocratic state. We shay act together in our present politica

"But in order to do this, you must one "But in order to do this, you must once for all abandon your habitual servility, you must openly and boldly join us in our war-cry: Down with Autocracy! Hall to a rep-resentative body elected by the whole peo-ple! Hall to universal, direct, equal, and

"Loud and long continued applaus from the audience followed the clos-ing of this address and a shower of leaflets, containing a resume of the ad-dress, filled the air and fluttered down ong the Councillors and the assen The dempostrators the quietly left the hall, leaving the offi-cials to recover their calm and think the matter over."

ABOLISH PARLIAMENTS?

I do not see how any man with any humor or sense of proportion can fail to exclaim at the grotesque and impossible pass to which the dominant political life of America has arrived. The nation finds itself "Clarion" editor Blatchford thinks everything it represents, and govern with-out it." Bo it is; they govern without a parliament in many places—in Russia, for instance, and in China, and Turkey, and the capitul. And why should this be so to the capitalist class of Amerinon Islands. But most the Sommon Islands. But most sensible people prefer the parliamentary method. With all its faults government by parlia-ment is based upon the principle of democ-racy. It stands for self-rule of a more or man who will stiffe his conscience and erament machinery in the interest of frimore" whenever the people choose. Given
rate monopoly. This nation sever faced
the future in circumstances where it needed bigger men; but where there were at
the belin such small and mediocre intelligences as te-day degrade the halls of Ongreen—Franklin H. Weatworth.

THE FIGHT OF THE CARPENTERS.

Old-Party Dailies Lying, as Usual.

Not True That Locked-out Carpenters In New York Are Surrendering-An Interesting Case in Court.

Last Saturday evening all the Republican and Democratic papers in New York City reported that the resistance of the locked-out carpenters in New York City was broken, that their national organization had not given them the necessary support, that they were on the point of starvation and were about to go back to work at the associated bosses' terms.

This report was "a lie out of the whole cloth." It was inspired and undoubtedly paid for by the Building Trades Employers' Association, in the hope of scaring a part of the locked-out men into going back to work and so weakening the union's position.

The trick did not succeed. The strike committee promptly "took the buil by the horns," issuing a call for a meeting of all the locked-out carpenters at Bohemian Hall on Monday forenoon, Twenty-two hundred men attended

—that is to say practically all of the men who are locked out by the Em-ployers' Association. The committee, for a test, moved that the fight should

Surrender Unanimously Refused.

The motion was discussed and rejected without a dissenting vote. The sentiment expressed by those who spoke was: "The employers' demands are unjust. They would mean the dis-ruption of our union and our submission to the arbitrary will of the bosses We have held out five months and we can and will hold out five more if need be. We believe we shall win. But if we are to be defeated, we are not going to give in till we have a fight to the finish."

All the locals of the New York dis trict have been helping the locked-out men by an assessment of \$2 a week on each man working, which means from \$7 to \$9 for each of the men locked out. If needed, the national organiza tion will give its support, but so far this has not been deemed necessary.

An Interesting Case.

Perhaps the most interesting law suit connected with the labor question that has ever been brought before the courts in the United States is now be ing given its preliminary hearings before Magistrate Moss.

We have had plenty of suits for injunction brought by employers against workingmen. We have had, of late damage suits of employers against un-ions. We have had prosecutions of union officers and members by employ ers on the charge of conspiracy. But now an attempt has been made to turn the tables and test the courts with a

conspiracy case against employers.

George J. Bohnen, a member of Local No. 476 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and a na-tional organizer of that body, has instituted proceedings against the Exec utive Board of the Interior Decorators and Cabinet Manufacturers' Associa-tion in branch of the New York Building Trades Employers' Association) and its members, on charges of at-tempted coercion and conspiracy.

The principal witness of the prose cution in this case is George F. tler, a boss carpenter and formerly a member of the association named When the lockout was declared in Au gnst, Schettler acted with the Associa tion and refused to give further employment to Brotherhood men. After a few weeks' experience, however, he found that he was the loser by the game, as he could not get competent men to do his work under the strict non-union rules of the Employers' As-sociation. He then decided that it was better to abandon the Eldlitz gang. and took back his Brotherhood em the Employers on his refusal to renew the lockout in this suspension carries with it the for feiture of \$2,500 posted by Schettler as a member of the Employers' Associa-

crowd. Mr. Schettler has had a hard row to hoe. Every influence which the organized lockout bosses could command has been used to prevent him from getting business. Contracts
which had been virtually promised to him have been withdrawn under press ure from the other associated emplo ers, and his business has suffer heavily for no other reason than that he was unwilling to continue in the members of a certain labor organization on account of that organization declining to take the employers' wish es as law and gospel.

Independently of the carpenters case, Mr. Schettler himself is suing the

Anarchic Capitalism.

A special interest is lent to the case A special interest is lent to the case, of course, by the fact that one of the employers appears as "star witness" on the workingmen's side. It is perfectly in accord with the general rule that it is impossible for the capitalist class, with its individualistic and antisocial interests, to hold together. The individual interests of each employer conflict with the class interest of the employing class; and the moral senti-ments of the employer, when he has any, equally conflict with that class

FOR THE WORKER AND FOR SOCIALIST ART.

Stage Society in the Academy of Music on Jan. 22 should command the favorable attention of every comrade or sympathizer in Greater New York | observer. And both are of that naand the vicinity.

One reason-and a sufficient one, perhaps-is the fact that this performance is a benefit for the party press, The Worker, the "Volkszeitung," and the "Vorwärts."

But this is not the only reason. Socialism must have its own art, distinct from that of capitalism. In Europe a good begining, at least, has been made, for several years past, in this direction. In America, the beginning has been made only within the present season. And a wonderfully good beginning it has been.

In its two perfomances-in Carnegie Lyceum Theater in November and in the Berkeley Lyceum on New Year's Day-it has proved its right to recognition, in the dramatic world, as well as in the Socialist world.

The performance of Jan. 22 will be repetition of that of Nov. 27-"The Scab," by Elsa Barker and "Miner and Soldier," by Tola Dorian and J. Malafäyde. Both of these are plays which, but for their anti-capitalistic nature, would command a place on the general stage by their dramatic merit, but which are absolutely barred from the ordinary theaters by the fact that their presentation is an indictment of existing conditions, whereby the magnates of the theater trust profit, along with all the other trusts.

"Miner and Soldier," as the work

The performance of the Progressive | "The Scab," while well avoiding the error of being a mere "preachment." as a real play must do, is thoroughly Social Democratic in its effect on the ture that no manager who is himself a capitalist and who depends especially

upon the richer class for his patronage could afford to put them on his stage. Just as Socialism must have its own political party, just as it must have its own press, just as it is developing its wn schools, so also must it have its own stage. Now is the time for each of the comrades to decide whether be will help to make it a success now or withold his aid-nay, on the contrary, give his support to the bourgeois

stage. As this is not the regular monthly production of the Progressive Stage Society, but is a special performance, members of the society will not be admitted by membership card but must eral public.

Tickets will be sold at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1, as fellows: Seats in lower boxes and first few rows of orchestra, \$1; rest of orchestra and upper boxes, 75 cents; orchestra circle and first balcony, 50 cents; sec-ond balcony, 35 cents; gallery, 25 cents. Tickets are on sale at the office of The Worker, 184 William street; New York Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; Brooklyn Labor Ly-ceum, 945 Willoughby avenue; office of the "Forward," East Broadway; Workingmen's Educational Association clubbouses, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street and 3309 Third avenue (Broux); Harlem Socialist Club. 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; West Side Labor Headquarters, 342 of a Russian revolutionist, has to a W. Forty-second street; Paul Fläschel, certain extent a terrorist tendency. 235 W. Fourth street.

all ultimately agree in opposition to

A Test of the Law.

The carpenters' prosecution of the es on charges of attempted coercion and conspiracy will be watched with peculiar interest, in view of the recent innovation of damage suits of employers against striking unions. There is no question that the unions have proven before the magistrate's court enough at least to justify a thorough trial of the case. It will be interesting to see whether the courts, all the judges being the nominees of the capitalist class, will allow the case to be heard and determined in full, as they always have done in cases of capitalists against workingmen's organizations.

TRADE UNIONS AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The two events which are the excuse reviving these much discussed topics rado election; the other is the defeat of the "Socialist resolution" at the national conuselessness, and indeed, the worse that selessness, the positive folly of Socialist bodies. Colorado shows how utterly ineffective for good such a declaration is. The passing of a resolution neither made nor unmade Socialists of the Western Fed eration of Miners, neither has that union. itself to be essentially different from any other trade union so far as the political fight is concerned. The introduction of the resolution at the A. F. of L. convention dmply afforded the fakirs and the capital shout about the "defeat of Socialism," this notwithstanding the fact that there never has been a year in which Socialism just passed. Had any resolution endorsing Socialism been adopted by the A. F. of L. it would have been a positive evil. It would have disrupted the economic organization, without in the least strengthening the political fight It is about time that this position

which has been officially endorsed by two national conventions of the Socialist Party. and is rapidly gaining acceptance by nearly be recognized. The trade union is not a political party. Neither do we want it to be a political party. One Socialist Party is enough to represent the interests of the working class. It is the business of the Socialist Party to represent the political in-terests and fight the political fights. It has been upon the side of the trade union in every battle for better conditions, but it is not a trade union. In the same way the intelligent unionist votes for Socialism but he does not use his union to nominat candidates or carry on election propagands and it is proper that he should not. There is no doubt but what at the pre-

ent time if Socialists were generally foolish enough to attempt the tactics that hav recently been pursued in Colorado and by some Socialists in the A. F. of L. convenen of the leading unions, in the sense tha they could secure the adoption of Socialis resolutions or the election of avowed Scialists to official positions, but they would find that they had achieved only a hollow above. We cannot "resolute" the co-ope ative commonwealth into existence, neithcan we "resolute" men out of the capitalis into the Socialist mind.

has been less said about capturing and resoluting that Socialism has made the greatest gain. Witness the United Mine Workers of Blicols and the International Association of Machinists, not to ment'o the stockyard unions and those of Pullma where nearly every member is a Socialis

INDIVIDUALITY. Wood Simons, in St. Louis Labor,

The false accusation is continually made against Socialism that it is the negation of individuality and the destruction of character. This charge is brought by those interested in checking Socialism because nterested in checking Socialism It threatens to destroy the special privilege through which unjust advantages are beid

They look upon individuality as the power to plunder the people and live upon the strength of others. Such is their individuality. Socialism is the enemy of that thing and they rightly oppose Socialism who hold unjust power over their fellow nen and desire to continue to noid it and

o live upon the toll of others. Their charge is echoed by a multitude of workingmen whose only individuality is the ability to carry on their backs the der what it is that makes their backs ache and bows them down, that keeps them poor

ure. They fear to lose their individuality if the burden is eased and life enriched Socialists think the proposition reasons

ble that a man's individuality increases in proportion as he ceases to live upon unjust rivileges, enjoying the fruits of others' vely upon his own resources, living by his wn work. Socialists think that individuwho consents to live by unjust advantages these parasites down from the back of labor and stand them upon the ground and give them the opportunity to retrieve their character, to achieve something in their to exert and develop their individuality. Socialists also think the proposition rea-

their labor power to some one else in order to get something upon which to live. The great mass of the people are now obliged to do this in some manner or another. Labor power is the only thing they possess by which to achieve a place in the world and exhibit their individuality. Yet this they must sell in the market, clamoring one with another for a buyer at such price as they can get. They give up to the man Their individuality is destroyed. would take these men out of this bondage and give them a chance to enjoy the full capacity of their powers and bring out any individuality that may be latent within them! The workingman who opposes So-cialism is the enemy of his own life.—Common Sense, Los Angeles,

By an unfortunate error in last

week's issue of The Worker the date of the Collectivist Society's annual dinner was given as Saturday, Jan. 19, instead of Thursday, Jan. 19. The din-ner will be held at Peck's restaurant, 140 Fulton street, at 6 o'clock. The dining-room will be open at 5 o'clock Friends of the society, both men and women are invited to altend each, should be made to the secretary, Miss M. R. Holbrook, Box 1063, New

A SOCIALIST RALLY CALL

Republican Party?-n-a-ah! Democratic Party?—n-a-a-h!
Two souls with but a single thought Two hearts that beat as one. Traitors both to the working class

And with them we are done. Rah-siss-boom!

For us make room.

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

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Secialist, Co-perature Publishing Association, 138 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1801.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is inclicated and its speedy victory for shadwed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Sectaint Yarty is officially recognized under the unmr of Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

abote.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with 'he so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, morthund translation which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive compaign of stander against the real Socialist morement, which supports the trade unions.



OUR TAX-DODGING CLASS.

According to the records of the De partment of Taxes and Assessments. as officially announced last Monday there are in the city of New York but twenty persons having personal prop erty to the amount of half a million dollars. Eleven are assessed at \$500, 000 each, one at \$750,000, four at \$1,000,000, two at \$2,000,000, one at \$2,500,000, and one at \$5,000,000.

It is Andrew Carnegie whose well known public spirit and rigid Coveconscience, together with his burning desire to get rid of his riches before he dies, prompt him to head the list. If it is true that Mr. Carnegie has only five millions in personal prop erty, we may expect a sudden stop page in the library donation business But of course it isn't true. Andy has sbundant faith and his experience with assessors on earth makes bim confident that St. Peter will be as lenient and somehow manage to smuggle him through the "needle's ere." John D. Rockefeller, modest Christian gentleman that he is, un-Filling to flaunt his wealth before the public and especially before the officers authorized by the public to col-Set taxes, solemnly swears that his onal estate amounts only to two and a half millions. This would be and news for President Harper and the Baptist Church, if they believed it but they will subject the text to "higher criticism" and doubtless get very much more satisfactory reading -beginning with the words, "Pay to the order of " etc. Three of the Vanderbilts appear on the list, with a total of only four millions to their crediton debit, as the case may be. The Goulds are not in evidence; neither is Morgan, nor Rogers, nor any of the Astors, nor Darius O. Mills, nor Schiff, nor Stillman, nor-but why prolong

No city administration, whether Democratic, Republican, or Reform, has ever brought any of these gilder perjurers to book, for the very goo reason that both the old parties, as well as the moneral non-partizan party called the Citizens' Union are directed officered, and financed by the capitalist class and exist for its service. "Th interest of the tax-pavers" is their watchword as against any call for municipal action to improve the con Addion of the working class, and the interest of the tax-dodgers is their to a conflict between the different sec tions of the capitalist class.

Some of the tax-dodgers go about directly, with blank perjury; others make a pretext of living in Newport or somewhere else, where rates of taxation are lower. If the Socialist Party should carry Rhode Island before does New York City, we may expect general return of these prodigal son legal" as well as actual residence sors would find means to collect fro the millionaires. Socialist legislature would, if necessary, provide them with

means, and Socialist judges would not lack precedents for decisions to cut this as well as a thousand other Gordian knots.

BAILWAYS THAT "DO NOT PAY."

A full column in the financial de partment of the New York "Evening Post" a few days ago was devote to the rather startling question, "Do Street Railways Pay?" The readers were assured that a large proportion of the-especially those of New York City and those of Massachusetts-do not yield appreciable profits, som being operated at a positive loss to their owners. For many years past we have heard the same story of a large proportion of the steam railways of the country and other corporate enterprises. The alleged unprofitable character of many great business has often been urged against the So cialist theory of exploitation of labor We have been given to understand that in these industries the product o the workers' labor has not been enough to cover the expense and that the capitalists have been paying the deficits, for no other motives, apparently, than those of public spirit

and philanthropy. Now what are we to say in reply when the cold fact is laid before us that, year after year, a very large number of capitalist corporations have not paid dividends, but have even been forced sometimes to assess the stockholders or to go into bankruptcy and sell their plants for less than the capitalized value? Must we not admit that, at least in those cases, exploita tion of labor is a myth, that it is really the capitalists who are losing? Not a all. But to refute the claim it is neces sary to look somewhat more closely at the disguise which private ownership takes on when organized in joint-stock companies. Nearly every stock company has i

red bonds as well as stock. The stockholders are the legal corporate owners. The bondholders are creditors of the company, virtually holding a mortgage on its plant, and interest on bonds must be paid before dividends on stock. The plant—the actual mean of production-has been paid for out of the money put in by stockholder plus that jointly borrowed by them from bondbolders; some of it-land. buildings, etc.-may have been leased rather than bought, in which case the essors' claim for rent is also prior to the stockholders' right to dividends. Legally and in form, the position of tockholders, bondholders, and lessors is different; economically, in relation to the workers' product and so far as concerns the employees, their position is the same; they control the means of production and, by certain arrange ments among themselves, share the surplus-value created by labor.

Now especially where a company overcapitalized by mistake or for spe ulative purposes or where a conside able part of its stock is not paid-up of where the amount of bonds is large in proportion to the amount of paid-up stock or where, for some reason specially high rate of interest on bone rental for properties has bee agreed on, and even in other cases to times of depression, it often happens that the amount of surplus-value ex ploited from labor, while large in pro portion to the amount of wages, is no enough to pay the stipulated rentals and interest and still leave enough for dividends to stockholders. The pos tion of the stockholders, then, i analogous to that of a farmer whos land and stock are morteneed to their full value; so far as he is concerned the farm is upprofitable-but it is not so for the mortgage-holder and it is not so in itself. So, a rallway may be payits nominal owners, may be getting nothing out of it.

Again: In many cases corporations are

not honestly managed—that is, honestly

as between the management and stock holders. A few persons commonly hold large quantities of stock, while the rest is held in small blocks by many investors; these few big stockholders are able to put themselves o their puppets in the offices and directorates and run the business. Ofter they are also large bondholders or le sors of property hired by the company still oftener, they form other com panies doing business with the first company. In each of these relations, their interest as stockholders, identical with that of all other stockholders, is overbalanced by their special interes as bondholders, as lessors, or as buyers from or sellers to the corporation they direct; and their power of management in that company enables them to erve those special interests so to run it that, instead of paying dividends to all stockholders, its "net carnings" go to pay interest on bonds and rental for hired property or to fulfill contracts favorable to buying or selling companies owned by its directors alone To take an example of a commo method: For years the Northern Pe citic paid no dividends and finally it defaulted in its bonds and went into

bankruptcy. It had long been cited as

an unprofitable enterprise. Investiga

tion showed that it was by no means

so. The ring of large stockholders who directed it had systematically pre-

vented its really large profits from go

ing to pay dividends. They had vari-

this: The directors of the N. P. would organize a separate rallway construc tion company of their own; as dir of the N. P., they would decide on the building of a certain branch road and would award the contract for building it at a price double or treble the actual cost, to themselves as a construction company; the construction company paid enormous dividends, partly out o its own business, but chiefly out of the net earnings of the N. P.

No. it is not true that there are many unprofitable business enterprises. Those that prove unprofitable are very quickly given up. It is true that enterprises are made to appear unprofit able through the manifold and inrenious schemes by which the larger stockholders lawfully or unlawfully cheat the smaller ones of their share n the profit exploited from labor. This s one of the many ways in which the niddle class is gradually being climi nated and in which the exceptional "thrifty" workingman, trying to climb out of his class, is fleeced of his sayings and kent in the proletarint.

When a company pays large dividends it is not on that account to be supposed that it is exploiting its employees more than a company paying o dividends; it is simply a company in which stockholders instead of bondholders, lessors, speculators, or highhald and dishonest officials pocket the surplus-value squeezed from the workers. On the other hand, it is an equal mistake to suppose that overcapitalizaion ("stock-watering"), manipulatio of the stock markets, and looting of orporations by their directors have anything to do with increasing the exploitation of labor. All this is a matter of direct interest only to capitalists a question of division of the "swng" after labor has been "held up." All capitalists, as such, are parasites upon abor; some capitalists are also para sites upon other capitalists, but that need not disturb us. We have devoted so much space to the question only because it is so often misunderstood or misinterpreted, because it is falsely used as an argument against Socialism and our comrades should be in a post tion promptly to refute it.

Many comrades have, during the he hope that Comrade Lee's series of articles now running in The Worke will later be published in boo It is altogether likely that this will b lone. But the writer's lack of leisur he work for such publication may in volve some delay.

Leo F. Ebstein of Watertown, N. Y. writes to say that our late Comrade Charles Heydrick of Eric, Pa., will not only be "greatly missed in his home city." but "in every city of the United States where the pioneers of a better day for the down-trodden and robbed are struggling to plant the banner of Socialism. Such as he are not so very Heydrick cannot but be considered a great loss to the Socialist Party of America." Company Party of limit the services of such men as Heydrick, who have put the love of freedom and fellowship above persona gain.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to say it. but it may be as well to say it now once and for all—this paper, like every other honest Socialist paper, holds to the rule, and wishes its readers dis ance of an advertisement in its col umns carries with it no editorial en tunately, the conditions prevailing inder capitalism make it almost im lepending on the income from adverisements. If The Worker, for in as it has, and was kept at its present quality, it could barely live up come from circulation. As it is, we of advertisements of a fraudulent or deceptive character, not only from the ourgeois, but even from the Socialist standpoint. In so far as we conditions, it is incumbent upon us to emind our renders that the matter ap o be considered on its own merits, as be utterance of advertisers who na for so-and-so much space, entirely apart from the reading matter, which distinctly the utterance of the editors and for which the paper itself responsible.

A correspondent in the New York "Times" writes that unless the Ger-man method of handling stock companies be adopted in this country dalist Party will grow to gigantic proportions. According to the "Times" headline this is "A Leaf from German Experience." As the German way of treating corporations results beautifully in tremendous gains for the German Social Democracy, the sooner we adopt this "foreign idea," the better.

POTES WORSE THAN THROWN AWAY. Oh, the irony of a labor vote that is not class-conscious; of the worker englaving iren by electing the stalking-horses of the class that lives upon his toll! Oh, the irony of the aweating tiller of the soil voting for the men who help the railroads to take his ast dollar! The industrial worker and the farmer are a unit in economic into Neither can ever win against the cor Neither can ever win against the common enemy without the voting strength of the other. But they have been prevented from recognising their unity by every effort of craft on the part of the exploiters of both. The farmer and the industriel worker have both been so misled and so divided by the sophistries and false counsel of their economic masters that they have never yet degriposed the intelligence to refrain from voting their enemies into political power.—Franklin H. Westwerth.

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

VIL-More About Labor-Power as a Commodity-The Trade Union Method of Raising Wages by Restricting Competition -Its Necessary Limitations.

[This is one of a series of articles, be-un in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an atempt toward a systematic and correct an asistance of those who really wish to arger and more complete treatises. Those who find any points not made clear or who have pertinent questions suggested by these articles are invited to write to the Editor of The Worker, and are assured that them.l

VII.-Labor-Power as a Commodity (Continued).

We have noted some of the elecum tances which qualify the exact e general law of wages, cause the price of labor-power to fluc mate above or below (and oftener be

commodities. We have still to con sider the most important of the circuustances, resulting from certain peculiarities of labor ower as compared with other co

First we have to note that the sup ply of labor-power does not re increase or diminution of with the same readiness as the suppl of other commodities. The supp'y shoes, for instance, can be indefinite ncreased in a single year, if there b he necessary economic stimulus—the ossibility of profitable sale; so with the supply of c'oth of coal and in somewhat less degree, of grain, meat and other food-stuffs. Of the great mass of the material commoditie know that an increase of effective de crease of supply and that a reduction of effective demand almost as prompt-ly checks the supply. If this is somewhat less true with regard to when than with regard to shoes, it is be cause a year or at least a full half year is required for the raising of pending upon the seasons, while the production of shoes is continuous and can be expanded or contracted at a day's notice. Now if it takes several months to raise a bushel or a million years to raise a wage-worker or a number of wage-workers. To say that longer period is required for a chik to grow to the age when it become available as a wage-worker than for any of the common material commodities to be produced from the raw ma terials is the same thing as to say tha the normal cate of supply of labor power can fluctuate much less in given time than the rate of supply of

Under certain circumstances this mny and does result in a general rise of wages extending over a period of a generation or more. This will be the case if the demand for labor-power in any country be quickly and consider cumstances which cause a rapid and great development of manufacture and trade. Such was the case in fourteenth-century England when, simul taneously with the sweeping away of Death, came a great development of the wool trade; and in Germany for ome years after the Franco-Pru plation of German in war and the stime lustry by the indux of the billion paralysis of French competition; and in the northern part of the United States in the period of industrial expansion following the Civil War.

But three counterbalancing points

First, although the native supply of bor-power does not immediately respond to an increased demand it does respond in the course of a general or two, by a higher birth-rate. valid scientific law of population has yet been worked out, though many theories have been advanced; biology, osychology, and the social science years before solving the problem; so much we can safely say-that, in general, the conditions prevailing un der capitalism tend to a more rapid natural growth of the population than hose prevailing under any other economic system that has yet existed Somehow-we do not yet know jus how—capitalism, as it requires an abundant supply of wage-labor for its development, satisfies its own need by stimulating the rate of propagation among the working class.

ond, the conditions peculi rayel and the break-down of old local much commoner than it was unde any earlier economic system. In the Middle Ages people did not go from country to country in great numbers; the lords were bound to their estates by interest; the serfs were bound to the land by law and custom; the free the land by law and custom; the free artisans, even, had their special rights in their native cities and generally re-turned there to live and die after the "wanderjahr." The same was true seldom had any interest in doing so But the economic and political revolu But the economic and political revo lished legal personal liberty; it brought in the postoffice, the newspaper, and the telegraph, giving the people of ench country at least some vague idea of life in other countries—and often, as "distance lends enchantment to the view," a delusively tempting idea; it brought the steamship and the rath-way, making it possible even for the very poor to travel half-way round the world in search of an Eldorado that always receded like a mirage. And, as we noted last week, the cap controlling the press, the trac-tion systems, and the govern know very well how to stimul-

long since reached such a point that, when the capitalists feel a relative scarcity of labor-power, they only to say to the inxentors: such and such a trade, fifty men car do the work that now requires a dred—and very soon the machines are devised. Certainly, it requires labor nuch labor they cost, they displace larger quantity, thus reducing the reli tive demand for labor-power, which is equivalent, in its effect on wages, to

increasing the supply.

We see, then, in view of these considerations, that, while this peculiarity of labor-power as a commodity—the worker—may sometimes result in a general rise of wages for a time above the prevailing subsistence-level, the probability of this grows less and less as capitalism goes on developing, since capitalism stimulates the increase of the native working population, stimu lates immigration and directs it gen-erally toward those points where wages are highest, and stimulates the introduction of labor-displacing ma

effect of combinations of sellers and of lanyers of labor-power, of working-men and of employers, in raising or

lowering wages.

There is no reason why trade union-ists should deny that the purpose of their organization is to establish a cen tralized control of the supply of lab power and thereby to raise its price above the level which would prevai under free competition—in effect (of-fensive as the phrase may at first seem), to establish a monopoly-price for it above its value, above the dstence-rate. This is the actual na ture of the trade union onits analog us to the combinations by which the ellers of other commodities seek to raise their prices above value by limit ing competition; it cannot be success fully denied, but only disguised under other phrases

It is quite idle for the critics o trade unionism to deny that by its method of collective action in refusing more than so many hours day or for less than a certain scale, t has done much toward raising and keeping up the price of labor-power, or to affirm, as some rashly do, that it has reached the end of its usefulness Facts contradict such decarations. I worth while, however, to observe the limitations of this enethed, due to the peculiar nature of labor-power as umodity. .. If the sellers of any commodity com

rete freely, those who can and will sell cheaper fix the level of prices for all; the others must come down to that level or go out of business. So there willingly or unwillingly, to fix a level of price below which none of them shall sell-either directly by simple agreement or else by some di vice for limiting the supply. The ear imong capitalists as reliers of prod ucts are the "gentlemen's agreement," the "pool," and the "corner"—all of them for the control of sales, not of production. These gradually give place to the "trust" and the "merger," which assure centralized control of production itself, which have the ouble advantage of enabling th sined capitalists to maintain or ever raise prices and at the same time production.

men to regulate the price of their sol less close combination of sellers of labor-power; obviously it cannot go farther, since the production of la power is the life itself of the working ople. The trade union closembles the "gentlemen's agree The trade union closely re and the pool among capitalists. It ha one advantage over these crude of capitalist combination—that ingmen are generally much capitalists, less likely to break their voluntary agreements unless unde ins the disadvantage, that econ necessity presses much more severely ngmen than on capitalist

It is a peculiarity of labor-power, distinguishing it from other commodi-ties, that it cannot be stored up, that st be sold at once or not a inds prices too low to-day, can refus to sell, can keep his shoes till to-mor row or some later time, waiting for higher prices. Not so with the wage worker; if he does not have a job to day, to-day's wages are forever lost him; if he does not sell to-day's labe power to-day, he can never sell it; it is the most perishable of commodities, having value only as it can be used up

The nearest parallel we can find of the capitalist side is perhaps the re-tail dealer in fruit, who, if he could

" I must remind the reader that we ar

"I must remind the reader that we are discussing economics, not ethics. The value of labor-power is not what the work-ingman ought to get for it, but what he would get under absolutely free competi-tion, as explained in our fifth chapter. To say that the trade union is an attempt to raise price above value by Huiting compe-tition is not to say that it is wrong. There is northing worsh, shout competition, nothtition is not to say that it is wrong. There is nothing moral about competition, nothing sacred shout value, nothing immoral about monopoly. The immorality of the capitalist monopoly is not that it is a mosopoly, but that it is an oligarchic monopoly to increase exploitation, which is itself immoral. The trade union, being a democratic attempt at monopoly to reduce exploitation, is justifiable and praiseworthy, in so far as it is practicable, for just the same reasons that a corner is out the attempt, that is another que

in order to avoid a greate Now among these dealers we have sometimes seen combinations which, when the market was glutted and prices low, deliberately destroyed a certain proportion of each member stock to relieve the glut and resto prices. The wage-workers' strike is an almost exact parallel to this me thod. In striking, the union deliberate ly wastes the labor-power of all the mbers involved in order to produc market conditions under which, it is hoped, a sufficiently higher price can be got for future labor-power to recoup this loss. The method may suc-ceed, it often does succeed, both with the fruit dealers and with the wageworkers. But it is a very wastef method; it is also a difficult one carry out, for there is always the chance that some will stay out of the combination or desert it, thus sharing the gain without sharing the loss. The invention of cold-storage, making their commodity less perishable, has done much to relieve fruit-dealers from the necessity of using such a costly and risky method; but, in the nature of things, a wage-worker cannot preserve his to-day's labor-power in an ice-box tion of control in the fruit industry from the orchard to the retail market has also helped to reduce the need for this wasteful method, by limiting pro duction: but it is not to be expected that workingmen's organizations can limit the production of labor-power. for that would mean to restrict the cearing of children in the wage ing class-a task rather too big fo even the American Federation of La

not sell his stock to-day, must let it

L and who sometin

bor to undertake. The trade union, then, corresponds only to the simplest and least effective forms of capitalist combination and, because of the very nature of laborpower, cannot be developed to cor-respond to the more perfect form of capitalist combination—the trust and merger. Its method is costly and difficult of application. To say this is no to condemn the use of the method, but to point out its limitations. While italism lasts, the wage-workers will have to resort to the strike from time to time, whether they wish it or not; and, on the whole, great as is the waste, they undoubtedly gain by it. But even yet we have not stated its

that labor-power cannot be stored up: it is also true that, except for a shor ti ue, the workingman must beli his labor-power or starve. If the capitalist finds market conditions bad, he can suspend operations for a time; be even, if he has a large stock on hand profit more by the advance of prices than he would by keeping his mills going'; at most, he ceases for the time to get profits, but suffers little positive oss, for his expenses of preduction nearly cease while production is intercupted: he lives comfortably through at worst, he can go out of busines ern anently and carry with him an communition of past profits sufficient lo keep him from want. But when the wage-worker "temporarily sus-pensis operations"—whether through a drike or a shut-down, his income b ent off, but his expenses are not m terially reduced, for he and his family need about as much food when idle as when working; and be ms no considerable reserve to fall back upon; for the wage-worker to "go out of business" is to go into his rrave or, at least, into a prelife of pauperism or crime. e say that nine-tenths of the wage within three months-very many o hem within one month of absolute whole, the accumulation of any con iderable reserve fund is impo memployment soon means dependence ist charity, which naturally i which naturally is fellow workingmen who are still cm loyed, which is necessarily limited in ant: the greater the number of drike, the greater is the burden to supported and the smaller the number of those who have to bear it

Thus the peculiar nature of the liv ng commodity labor-power—the imperative necessity for its sale, the fact employment is a matter of life merely of greater or less luxury as with the capitalist-puts the sellers of labor-power as a great and permanent npared with the buyers of laborommodities. Competition am alists tends to destroy itself and give since to more and more complete con sination, enabling them both to reduce the cost of their commodities and to raise their price above value competition among the sellers of labor ower can be but slightly limited; the

* Mr. Andrew Furnseth of the Coast Se men's l'nion did, indeed, two or three years ago, soleomily warn the capitalists of this country that, if they persisted in cutting dewn wages, "the working people will undoubtedly refuse to procreate." But it is not on record that the employers were seriously frightened by the threat, nor even that Mr. Furuseth was authorized by the prospective fathers and mothers of the working class to issue such a warning. Mr. Furuseth, it need hardly be added, is a "safe and sane" labor leader. of and sane" labor leader.

When the Pail River textile worker breatened to strike in 1903, the manufac arers said they did not care; they werk bing to reduce output anyhow and it was serely a question of how it should be one; the workers decided not to atrike. and the mills rus three or four days a wee till August, 1904, when a proposed wagt reduction of 121/6 per cent, forced a strike

*This is a very moderate stateme Robert Hunter's "Poverty."—Of se is were "tied up." Mr. Frick the he mile were "ted up," Mr. Frick, the send of the company, being asked how I would end, replied: "If I lay a dollar on he shelf and leave it there three months still here my dollar: lay a workingman in the shelf three mouths, and you have ' theletom." The belomes brunity of these streamons does not become their truth. does in some places or in some trades through special circumstances a particularly through organization, tem-porarily rise above its value (the cost sistence); but neither immigration laws nor any other labor laws no the most perfect conceivable labor or ganizations can keep it perman above that level for the whole of the working class or much above that level for any considerable portion

Apparent exceptions there are, qualifications there are; but the very study of these exceptions and qualifi plicable to the working class as whole, that-

Wages tend always to a point at which they will just cover the average necessary cost of subsistence for the workers and their families, under the conditions and according to the stand

ard generally prevailing.

That standard of living is itself variable. In a later chapter we shall show that there is good reason to be in the past, the ripening of compet tive capitalism into monopolistic capi talism which is now so rapidly going on threatens, if it has not already be gun to bring a lowering of the stand ard of living of the working class But before we speak at length of the present tendencies of capitalism, we based on its compet sential nature. tive form. We have developed the laws of value and of wages; w proceed to consider The Law plus Value. But next week we shall interrupt the regular course of our series to answer several quest which readers have asked.

THE PRESENT NEED.

Here is a sample of the interesting a relpful letters that The Worker receiver in ever increasing numbers—most of which we are too pressed with work to acknowle edge individually:

"I am about ready to break away from Democratic affiliations, but shall ably wait a few months before doing so. have been preaching Socialism for years the means of starting many on the right road. I find a number of my pupils, inluding one physician and o have, since election, come out openly for the cause. Thousands throughout the cou-

"Let me caution you to impress upon at the great necessity of thorough study and education for all converts. Four years of hard work by the Socialists devoted to edu cating the masses will accomplish much But I dread to contemplate the fate of th movement in this country should the Socialists carry a national election by recruit ing a multitude of voters ignorant of the sims of the movement. There will surely be severe birth-palms before the dawn of the new day.

"The intellectually lazy, these are th ones to fear-those who will make no ef-fert thoroughly to understand the great movement. I have talked with a number since election who said they were Social ists, but on questioning them I found they knew absolutely nothing about it. Her is where the danger lies. It might be well were it poes hie, to have Socialists pass at examination."

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST.

ave beard the child-slaves weeping wh the world was fair and bright, Heard them begging, begging, begging the playgrounds and the light: have seen the "statesman" holding all

And the priest and preacher fighting in the legions of the Night.

have seen the queens of fashion in the

baby's life blood made, Richer than the gems of nature, stranger, deeper shade, On their snow-white bosoms the dames of fashion prayed

brute men cringe and crawl-Men to every high thought blinder

And my eyes gianced upward to the

their thrones about to fall. And I've seen my father lying on his death

bed like a beast, In his poverty forsaken, he a Southern soldier priest;

Seen his broken body tremble as the puls And his soul go outward, mosning, as

And I've seen my little mother world all alone;

Heard her loving spirit, seeking something to atoue— How she feared the god of hunger! How she fenred the heart of stone

And you talk to me "religion," and "re bellion" you "deplore," whose souls have never anguished the death of the poor!

who rape the starving millions and Can you blame us if we curse you whe the beggar's crumbs you th:

In these wild and frightful moments I hav felt my reason reel, Felt an impulse like the tiger's over all my

Felt it would not be a murder if my hand the blow could deal t would brand upon your temple

death augel's mark and seal. Then I heard a voice crying, "Workers o the world, unite!"

And the vanguard of the Marxians broke High above them, proudly waving, stream the blood-red flag of Right

the high priests of the Night.

the anarch ceased to reign, For the scheme of life unraveled and And I took my place beside them, the

upon Truth's battle pinin-and I stand beside them fighting till th world we lose or galu. Covington Hall, in International Social's

We need 10,000 new subscript out The Worker on a safe basis. Will YOU set us ONE. this week?

PUSH HANFORD'S PAMPHERT.

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorble to Socialism, but do not belon to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well disciplined, and self-governing body of earnest Socialists to conduct the yearround campaign. Our party is not rom above nor financed from above. That is why it keeps to the right path -because it depends on its organized rank and file for guidance and for sup-

If YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU. It is your DUTY to join, to do your little part in the work, to contribute your little share to the ex-pense, and to exercise your equal influence in selecting the party's caudidates framing its platform ing its officers, and directing its whole policy.

The dues vary in different localities from 15 cents to 25 cents a month-5 cents going to the National Committee, 5 cents to the State Committee, and the rest to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is unable to oay by reason of sickness ployment, he is excused and does not ose standing. If you can contribute more,

ourse there is always use for it. but it is not required. You will be ex-pected, if you join, to attend the monthly or fortnightly meetings of your local or branch and to give some of your leisure to the work of the party-for the greater portion of the work is done by volunteers Are you a real WORKING Socialist, or only one who is willing to TALK

Socialism and vote for it when it isn't too much trouble? If you're the real thing, join the party. For information as to the time and place of meeting of the branch which

you should Join-If in New York County, address Or anizer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth treet. New York:

If in Kings County, address Organter Warren Atkinson, 122 Ft. Gre

Place, Brooklyn; If elsewhere in the state of New York, address State Secretary John C. Chase, 64 E. Fourth street, New York; If in any other state, a card of in-

Mailly, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago,

will bring you a prompt reply, giving the address of your state secretary and other needed information. DELAY DONT WHERE YOU BELONG, AND JOIN

"INDUSTRIAL FEUDALISM."

To the Editor of The Worker:-Gustarus Myers' articles on Industrial Feedelism are vitally interesting. It was my privilege the past summer to do some campaigning brough just such towns as he has pictured exactly. The one point which my audience found most fault with was my found most fault with was my speaking of able-bodied men who were working in the mills for 10 cents a day. This statement seemed to displease the bosses and petty overseers very much and some of them took me to task for it, although others in the audience assured me I had spoken the truth. Some of the mill corporations who own tenements also have made the interesting mathematical. Alterograph teresting mathematical discovery that twelve months equal thirteen. Although the tenements are rented by the month, the ent is deducted from the wages every fourth week, making thirteen times during the year. Such petty, mean grafting will rich capitalists descend to.

FOWARD PERKINS CLARKS

THE WORK OF MARX. The great work of Marx may be de-

scribed as an exposition and criticism of capital. But it is also indirectly an exposition of Socialism, inasmuch as the historical evolution of capital is governed by natural laws, the inevitable tendency of which is towards Soclalism. It is the great aim of Marx to reveal the law of the economic movement of modern times. Now the economic movement of modern times refore, the natural history of capi tal, the rise consolidation and declinprocess, and you forecast the nature of that into which it is being trans formed Socialism. Hence the great task of the Marx school is not to preach a new economic and social go pel, not to provide ready made schemes of social regeneration after the fashion of the early Socialists, nor to counteract by alleviating measures tem, but to explain and promote the inevitable process of social evolution, so that the domination of capital may run its course and give place to th

THE INTERNATIONAL

SOCIALIST BUREAU The International Socialist Bureau will meet at the Maison du Peuple in Brussels on Jan. 15. The Bureau will take up, first, the financial report of the Amsterdam Congress: second, the question of the method of representa-tion and voting in international congresses; third, admission of new national organizations to the Boreau

cyclopedia Brittanica, article on So

THE CLASS-CONSCIOUS CAPITALISTS.

First under one political banner and then under another, capitalist class-cons ions political action goes forward. Your exploiters are class-conscious to the care. To be class-conscious means to have the intelligence to discern that your interest is with ity to their class is uncering. It is the corking class that has never yet realized the power of standing together. The little finger of capital has always been strongthan the loins of labor; and it is for the reason alone, - Franklin II. Wentworth. -

THE COST OF A RICH MAN At the smallest average for the mak-

single rich thousand whose life-long is one flood of misery. The charnel houses of pov-erty are in the shadow of the palace, and as one is splendid, so is the other dark, poisonous, degraded. How can dence and economy, what is it but the most skilful availing himself of their necessities, most resolutely closing up his heart against their cries to nim

CLEANLINESS, GODLINESS AND HOUSEMAIDS.

By John Spargo.

The "domestic servant problem" as hoary and venerable as any of the problems discussed in the market places of modern society. Three cen turies ago English "ladies" discussed it and used the same terms of comnt, sorrow and indignation as se of our own day—with just as

little suspicion of their antiquity.

Personally, I enjoy listening to, or reading, these discussions and find them a source of no little amusement. But there are some phases of the ques-tion which I have never heard add quately discussed. They are, strange ly enough, overlooked, notwithstand-ing the fact that there must be many interested in them.

Here, then, as a slight contribution

to the discussion, are two little inci-dents from real life, drawn from different sources familiar to me, but very

akin to each other.

Mrs. Van Upstart Giltedge lives in the suburbs of the city. As befits a leader of society and the church she leader of society and the church she has vicariously sacrificed herself and permitted others to wash her clothes, sweep her rooms, make her beds and cook her meals. With admirable fortitude and courage she faced the hor-rors of the eternal problem of the servant upon which she is now one of the suburbs' leading authorities.

When Marie, who is seventeen and beautiful, became Mrs. Van Upstart Giltedge's under-housemaid, that esti lady preached to her the homily which experience had taught he good for the souls of such as Marie. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" was the text, and "Remember, I shall exact above all things strict cleanliness, its dominant note. Marie listened with reverent awe to the homily and accepted it with her sweetest "Yes, mum," and her politest bow. Marie had "been out" before and

therefore minded not at all that Mrs therefore minded not at all that Mrs. Upstart Glitedge enjoined her from using the nice porcelain bathtub with its bright nickeled fittings. That was usual enough, so Marie with the genius of her class, adapted herself to circumstances and resorted to the lit-tle square family washtubs in the tle square family washtubs in the cellar. True, the little stone tubs were uncomfortable and forced her to cramp herself horribly, and she bruis-ed and cut herself against the water faucets, but she was under-housemaid

and uncomplaining.
"What are you going to do, Marie?" demanded her ladyship one evening as she spied the under-housemaid deling to the cellar with an armful of clean clothes.

I'm going to take my bath, mum."

"Your bath-where?"
"In the cellar-in the wash tub,

"Goodness, Marie! The very idea! I hope you never take your bath in the tub my nice clothes are washed in? I cannot permit that. Remember now, cannot permit that. He that must never happen."

Mrs. Van Upstart Giltedge hurried away and Marie crept back to her lit-tle attic room and laid her clean clothes upon the narrow bed. Poor Marie. She still tries to follow

the "Cleanliness is next to Godliness sermon of her ladyship. She takes he bath nowadays in her little attic bed-room—standing in the little cracked wash basin.

Mrs. Christian Correlius Hasplenty is manyfold richer than Mrs. Van Upstart Giltedge, and, in consequence stands higher in the social scale. She reigns a queen in a circle of society to which the other may not aspire. The number and splender of her gowns is constantly set forth in the society journals and the illustrated pages of

the Sunday newspapers.

Mr. Christian Cornellus Hasplenty
(the envious call him "Glucose" Has plenty in succring reference to the origin of his millions) sweats, and op presses his employees, gives alms fre ly and preaches often at meetings of the Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Hasplenty doesn't believe in giving alms, being a member of the Charity Organization So clety and a firm believer that well-equipped organization is better than

Mrs. Christian Cornelius Hasplent is "intellectual," too, and is a nent and active member of the nightly Club for the Study of Meta physics. A list of the societies in which she is interested as member or officer fills several pages of the "Sc clety Register"—a publication which is to our "400" what "Debrett's Peer age" is to the aristocracy of Europe.

Like Mrs. Van Upstart Giltedge,
Mrs. Christian Cornelius Hasplenty is an authority upon the servant problem er of the gospei of cleanliness for

"Remember, Louise," she said to be housemaid upon the day of the lat-ter's hiring, "I cannot allow you to use the bathroom upon any account. You must find some other means of bathing yourself, and when I go awa from home the bathroom will alway be locked."

So Louise bathes berself in the stone washtubs in the cellar and herself horrible and cuts and bruise perself against the faucets.

Semetimes, after her bath, while her limbs are still stiff from the cramping and sore from the bruising against the faucets, she is called by her good mistress to wash the pr poodle in the nice glass bathtub. And Mrs. Christian Cornelius Has

plenty herself always comes to pour in the preciou de cologne poodle's bath.

These facts-for facts they are

PARTY NEWS. veccoccoccoccoccoccocco National.

The following new members of the National Committee have been elected: Arizona, J. R. Barnette, Globe; Missouri, G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis; Ohio, Robert Bandlow, Cleveland. New State Secretaries are: Connecticut, Cornelius T. Woods, Hartford; Ken-

New locals at McAllister, Indian Territory, are Jackson, Tenn., were chartered by the national headquarters during December.

tucky, Frank Streine, Newport.

During the past thirty days nine-teen sets of local books were sold to local organizations by the national headquarters. As the value of these books are becoming recognized, the demand is increasing. A set costs \$3.23,

The state offices of the party in Ari-zona, California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Montana, and Oklahoma, have been equipped with the special set of books furnished by the national head-

A. H. Floaten has been endorsed and recommended for a national speaker by the Colorado State Committee.

The National Secretary submits to the National Committee a protest from Local Salt Lake City to the granting of a charter to the alleged state or-ganization, which, as previously re-ported, claims to have compiled with ported, claims to have complied witt all requirements, and asks that action be delayed and that, if possible, a na-tional organizer be sent to Utah "to straighten up affairs and give proper

instructions to levels as to the safe-guards and dutie, of membership." Every local should keep on hand a supply of the following leaflets issued by the national office. In give a copy national office ber and every inquirer about party ods": No. 3, "Why Socialist Methods": No. 3, "Why Socialists Pay Dres": No. 5, "How to Conduct a Socislist Local"; No. 6, "National Con-stitution of the Socialist Party." Nos. 1 and 3 are to be had for 30 cents a ndred or \$1.75 a thousand, and Nos and 6 for 75 cents a number or \$4 thousand, from the National Secretary, 200 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ment to the National Committee

Commeles: It becomes my duty to report the following matter to you:

The coordinaling paragraph of the printed report of the last Quorum meeting held Ber. It, and which report was issued from his office on Dec. 17, consisted of the fol-

ntional Secretary reported that Com-stances and of the Ohio State Committee, cocartly visited the national headonar-and had asked to see correspondence ved from A. W. Ricker while employ-at the Appeal to Reason office during Request had been granted and Smith

Wisconsin two each, and the other twenty-three organized states and ter-ritories one each—in all, 54 National Committeemen from thirty-seven states and territories. The members must be elected by general vote in each state or territorial organization.

DECEMBER REPORT.

The National Secretary's financial report for December shows total re-celpts of \$1,659.62 (of which \$1,170.43 was for dues), expenditures of \$1,678, and a balance of \$56.49.

ceipts for dues were: From or ganized states-Arizona, \$10; Arkan ses, \$5; California, \$78.75; Colorado \$30; Connecticut, \$15; Florida, \$10 Idaho, \$23.80; Illinois, \$110; Indiana \$30; Iowa, \$40; Kansas, \$50; Ken-tucky, \$10; Louisiana, \$12.80; Massa-chusetts, \$70; Michigan, \$30; Minnesota, \$50; Missouri, \$40; Montana, \$30; New Hampshire, \$20; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$100; North Daketa, \$25.15; Ohio, \$75; Oregon, \$20.45; Penhsylvania, \$91.60; South Dakota, 70 cents; Texas, \$24; Washington. \$45.50; West Virginia, \$2; Wyoming tory, \$6.50; Maryland, \$14.50; Missis ico, \$5; Tennessee, \$0.60; Utah, \$19.60; Virginia, \$2.90; from members-at-

Virgina, \$2.30; from members-at-large, 40 cents.

The largest items of expense were:
Printing, \$543; salaties, \$370; organi-zation and agitation, \$315.64; office

As indicated by the dues payments during the last three months of 1904, the average party membership during that period was 23,270. For the whole the average membership

The Special Organizing and Agita tion Committee of Boston marked activity in pushing The Work er. Subscriptions to the amount of er. Subscriptions to the amount of about \$20 have been received through that committee during the past month Let the Boston comrades keep up the Kilchi Kaneko, Socialist, Harvard

student and Japanese journalist, will speak in Boston, at Homestead Hall, 724 Washington street, Sunday, Jan. 15, 8 p. m. Subject: Misunderstoo Japan.

The Middlesex County Socialist Federation met last month at Somerville, with Delegates Flynn, Blalsdell, and Wolffer of Somerville, Hough, Mullen and Moore of Newton, Cavanaugh Leonard, and Thorne of Cambridge Williams, Brauth, and Hatch of Malden, Miller, Thorne, and Friedman of Everett, and Curtis of Lowell present, Waiter P. Thorne was elected as County Organizer, with Charles E. Blaisdell as Secretary, Eugene Hough as Treasurer, and Comrades Hatch. Friedman, Moore, Cavanaugh, and Flynn as Deputy Organizers. Com munications from the State Secretary cluding day of meeting, showed reelpts of \$13.50 and expenditures \$11.45: Organizer Thorne was in-structed to visit Natick to look after the state of the organization there, and bridge were received and the local informed thereof. Comrades Blaisdell a committee to see to propaganda dur ing the winter. Locals and comrade in the county are requested to com-municate with Chas. E. Blaisdell, 65 Park street, Somerville, in regards to the best method of organizing in t ganized places or improving the organ ization where such exists.

New Jersey. The State Committee of New Jersey has instructed its secretary to notify Bergen County local that it has for-feited its delegation because of neg-lect to furnish a written report at three consecutive meetings, and to request an explanation. The delegates handed in excellent reports in detail Local Trenton has hired a hall and Comrade Spargo will speak on The Promise of Socialism on Jan. 23 in an-swer to the Rev. Frank Dixon's "Threat of Socialism." After a dis-passionate discussion National Com mitteeman Ufert was instructed to vote for Gaylord as National Setary, and for Simons and Goebel National Executive, Locals Hudson and Essex have not settled entirely for the state picnic. Election for state officers closes Jan. 31. Financial report

The semi-annual general meeting of Local Hudson County will be held Sunday, Jan. 15, 2 p. m., at 375 Central avenue, Jersey City. Election of officers and important business is to be transacted. The combining of the offices of Organizer, Literature Agent and Secretary, with a salary, will be a special order of business.

An Italian branch has been organized in West Hoboken with eight members. It meets at the North Hudson Socialist Club, 511-513 Hackensack Plank Road.

The Socialists of Bergen County, N. J., will hold their annual convention port Sunday Jan 15 at 2 o'clock in National Hall, Main street, Hacken-sack. The principal business of the convention will be the election of couning two representatives to the State Committee. All members of the Socialist Party in Bergen County who are in good standing are entitled to take part in the proceedings, and it is hoped that they will attend without further notice. John Sparge will make

There was a lively discussion after the lecture by H. A. Goff at headquar-ters in Pittsburg. 4 Diamond Square, last Sunday. After the meeting was over the Second Ward Branch, Pittshurg, was organized with eight mem-bers, and there were several applica-tions from comrades who did not turn bers, and there were several applica-tions from comrades who did not turn up on account of the weather. Next Sunday Valentine Remmel will lec-ture on Trade Unionism, Wise and Un-

wise.

Allegheny German Local will give a ball on Feb. 13 in Perry Hall, First and James streets, Allegheny.

Local Philadelphia at its meeting held on Jan. 4 endorsed the resolution seut by Local Allegheny demanding the removal of the State Committee from Erie on the grounds of incom-

petency. Feeling sure that enough locals in the state would endorse the resolution, Philadelphia voted to send the State Committee to Reading and voted on the resolution to nominate a city for the State Committee when they do so; so that the State Committee can be moved and get down to

W. H. Keevan will lecture at Jefferson Hall, Philadelphia, on Jan. 15 and

Comrade Fox of Portland, Me. writes: "We are pushing The Worker here. Local Portland has passed a lution requiring each new to pay an initiation fee of 50 cents. which covers the first month's due and six month's subscription for The

se interested in Socialism or de fect., are requested to communicate with Frank A. Houck, 303 E. Fifth

out it is attracting on extra and a free platform will be maintain lows' Hall, N. Broadway, opposite

for a speaking tour of the state in February and expects to start early in the month. He has mapped out a tour that will take him pretty much through the entire state. It is his in-tention to spend two days or more in some places in order to become familiar with the conditions and to give such aid as he can to the local organizations. Each local that has been assigned a date for February meeting and should notify the Secre at once whether arrang vill be made as requested. The to as proposed, making allowances for necessary changes, will be as follows: Feb. 1, Tuckahoe; Feb. 2, Peekskill; Feb. 3, Port Chester; Feb. 4, Middle town; Feh. 5 and 6, Albany; Feb. 7. Glens Falls; Feb. 8, Schenectady; Feb. 9, Johnstown; Feb. 10, Gloversville; Feb. 11. Utica: Feb. 12 and 13. Syra cuse; Feb. 14. Onelda; Feb. 15, Rome; Feb. 16 and 17, Watertown; Feb. 18 and 19, Rochester; Feb. 20, Buffalo; Feb. 21, E. Aurora; Feb. 22, Jamestown: Feb. 23, Salamanca; Feb. 24, Wellsville; Feb. 25, Hornellsville; Feb.

tion to put a full ticket in the field fo the city election in the spring.

ports that Wanhope's meeting there on Jan. 7 was a success, with a full hall and many ladies present.

5 was successful in every way. Local Albany will now go ahead with ar-rangements for a meeting for Chase. Comrade Walsh of Gowanda writes

in February. English-speaking branch

rade," and The Worker. George Set bert, 808 Park street, is the agent for

Joel Moses of Rochester writes that the comrades there are active and that headquarters than ever before. He says the women comrades are very active and are arranging entertainments to raise funds for the party. Year's Eve festival, clearing \$50. Comrade Moses says that it takes the Ger race aloses says that it takes the Ger-man comrades to raise the "maxuma." Locals that have not yet sent in their financial reports for the last quarter are again requested to do so

Jos. Wanhope spoke to a good sized crowd in Engineers' Hall, Albany, on Thursday evening, Jan. 5. Some liter Thursday evening, Jan. b. Some inter-ature was sold and a large number of copies of The Worker distributed. Lo-cal Albany has held several euchre parties and has arranged for a series of social affairs to continue through the winter to raise funds for propaganda work: Jan. 14, package party;
Feb. 11, necktle and apron party;
March 11, paper cap party; April 8,
ribbon party; May 13, calleo party. Admission to these affairs is 15 cents for
men and 10 cents for women. At the
last meeting the local chose a committee to arrange for educational meetings twice a month. The financial report at the begining of the new year
showed a balance of \$12.13 and 13
dues stamps on hand; and 34 members
of whom it are in good standing. The ganda work: Jan. 14, package party

old officers were re-elected. Local Alny meets the first and third Satur day evening of every month.

New York City.

The first meeting of the new General Committee of Local New York will take place on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 8 p. m., at the clubrooms of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth street Important business, including the sent-ing of delegates and nominations for the ensuing six months, will be transacted. Delegates are requested to ap port on the seating of the new dele gates. In accordance with the deci-sion of the General Committee no dele gates will be seated unless the Organ izer is in possession of the financia and membership report from their re spective districts. Districts that have not as yet mailed their reports to the Organizer's office are requested to do so at once. In order to be seated, delegates must have their credentials with them or mail them to the Or fore the meeting. No delegate will be scated unless be is present and can show his membership card in good standing.

The second annual ball of the Young

People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville will be held Saturday even-ing, Jan. 21, in the New York Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth street and Lexing ton avenue. Half the net proceeds will go to the Workmen's Educations Association. Tickets, 25 cents,

Sol Fieldman's lecture at the West Side headquarters, 533 Eighth avenue, last Sunday evening, was deservedly well received by a large audience, and 15 F. Wilton James will lecture on So cialism and the Egoist Morality, and W. J. Ghent will speak on Mass Class the following Sunday.—The West Side Agitation Committee meets on the first Thursday of each month. Hudson County Park has been engaged for a picnic on July 16. A Commune celebration will be held in March - A debate between two mem bers of the West Side organization and two of the New York Socialist Literary Society will be held at 233 E. dway on Feb. 3.

evening lectures arranged by the Bronx Agitation Committee at Metrop 142d street, was successful beyond all tations. The hall was filled early and there were many young men in the audience. Comrade Ghent's lecture was given close attention and be A collection of \$3.50, sales of literature to the amount of \$1.05, and on application for party membership. show the interest taken. meetings it is intended to have music and any comrades who are able to help in that way are earnestly re who are willing to spend a little time distributing cards at the elevated stations on Saturday evenings are requested to call at the Clubhouse, 330 Third avenue. John Spargo will lee

Sunday evening, Jan. 15, will be the monthly English night of the Vereli für Volksbildung at the Labor Ly ceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Eugene Schoen will speak on Art and the Working Class. It is especially de sired that a good number of English speaking comrades attend and take part in the discussion. Comrade Schoen is one of the latest recruits to the ranks of our lecturers here and he will have to say will be well worth hearing. An admission fee of ten cents for hat check will be charged;

At the last meeting of the 22d A. D. cial Secretary Leist made his aneron report, which showed that the district bought 500 stamps during the year; the total income was \$201.10, expenses \$175.77; the membership at present is 63. It was decided to set aside the second and fourth Fridays of the month for discussions and devote the others to business matters. A family reunion and social dance will be given by the district on Saturday, Jan. 21, at Schubert's Hall, 869 Second avenue. Good talent has been engaged and ar enjoyable evening is assured to all comers. A committee is visiting the enrolled Socialist voters, inviting them to this festival for the purpose of get-

W. J. Ghent will be the lecturer at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, or Sunday evening, Jan. 15. Subject: Mass and Class.

BROOKLYN.

The Kings County Committee meets at the Labor Lyceum, Jan. 14, 8 p. m. Mark Patterson of Brooklyn donates \$10 to The Worker The first meeting of the Call Con-

The first meeting of the Call Con-ference this season was held Dec. 22, with nine delegates present. Three new delegates were seated from the branch formerly known as the Will-iam Morris Educational Club, Comrade Marr, presiding, explained the need for systematic agitation in Kings County for the "Daily Call," especially among those members of the party who do not yet realize that the coming daily will be of immense influence in forming Socialist thought. A motion was passed to invite all the branches in Kings to appoint new delegates to the Conference and to suggest plans for raising the necessary mone the "Call." It was also decid print circular letters to send to the various labor organizations through-out the country requesting donations of one dollar or more. This plan was or one dollar or more. This plan was tried last season and brought in a con-siderable sum. The election of offi-cers had to be postponed until next meeting. It was learned that Local Kings County is to publish leaflets for Kings County is to publish leaflets for free distribution, and the Secretary was instructed to request the local to permit an advertisement of the "Daily Call" to appear on the leaflets. The next meeting of the Conference will take place on Thursday, Jan. 26, at the Brechter. Labor. Lycomy. Delectors

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Delegates absent for three consecutive meetings will not be recognized. Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser will be the lecturer for the William Morris Edu-cational Society, Thatford and Pitkin avenues, Friday, Jan. 18, her subject being, Can We Smeak the Trustal Ca

succeeding Fridays Edward King Wm. Danmar, Morris Hiliquit, Adolph Benevy, Wm. Edita, Dr. M. A. Cohn, Dr. Robinson, Courtenay Lemon, H. Waton, Leonard D. Abbott, Henry L. obodin, Elsa Barker, and Abe Cahan

At the Speakers' Class in the Labor Lyceum, 945 Willoughby avenue, on Friday evening, Jan. 13, the question ought to meet the opposition of the workers. Edw. Dawson will give a

Socialist? To get to the ball take Fifth avenue "L" to Sixteenth street. At Buffalo Hall, Fulton street and

The 21st A. D., in conjunction with Frauen Verein, Br. 9, has arranged a grand masquerade ball to be held Jan 21 in Congress Hall, Atlantic avenu-and Vermont street. All Brookly comardes ought to avail themselves of this opportunity to exchange greetings committee has spared neither time nor

masks with prizes.
The Central Committee Young Pec ple's Social Democratic Club has ar ranged for a lecture by Comrade Dr Rudolp. Brodn, the representativ the Austrian Young People's Club, to be held on Thursday evening, Feb. 16. 957 Willoughby avenue. Another com rade will probably speak on the Young addition to these two addresses ar rangements have been made for a first class concert. All comrades are quested to increase the attendance at this affair as much as possible.

Jan. 6 election of officers resulted as follows: Organizer, Oscar Pudson; Recording and Financial Secretary. Weber; Treasurer, Schmitt: delegates to the Kings Coun-ty Committee, Henry Weiss and F. L. Walser: delegates to "Daily Call" Conference, Aug. Knopp; delegate to "Volkszeitung" Conference, Conrac Weber; Flag Committee, Hy Weiss, C Weber and Adam Schneider, members and sympathizers s note that the next meeting will be discussion and will be held on Friday Jan. 20, at Müller's Hall, 187 Montro avenue. All friends in the 15th A. D who can assist should call at the meet ings on the first and third Friday of every month at 187 Montrose avenue.

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES

IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY. For the use of committees in New York and the vicinity in griting lecturers and speakers we print the following list, which makes no pretension, of course, to com-pleteness: Mrs. Elsa-82 W. One Hundred

I. R.-320 Broadway, New York, s. Peter E.-11 Cooper Square, Kurrowes, Peter B.—11 Cooper Square, Kew York. Dobbs, Charles—214 E. Twentieth street, Kew York. Ediln, William—3 Rutgers street, New ork. Frigenbaum, Q.-122 Rockaway avenue, rooklyn. rooklyn. France, Mrs. Bertha M.—803 Union reet, Brooklyn. Frost, J. C.—160 Bieccker street, New ork.
Furman, Dr. Charles L.—121 Schermer-orn street, Brooklyn.
Ghent, W. J.—260 W. Fifty-fourth street, Geo. H.-14 Bridge street, New d. Ben-781 Marcy avenue, Brook

E. T.-52 Westcott street, East 1.-216 K. Seventy-sixth street, New York.
Rellly, Jan. M.—285 Barrow street, Jersey City, N. J.
Sackin, I.—300 E. Eighty-ninth street,
New York.
Schineter, P.—891 Flatbush avenue,
Brooklyn.

AN ERA OF PETTINESS

great principle affecting the welfare of the strong private interests have contended for supremacy, ignoring the working classes al together. Hat in hand and on bended knee the representatives of organized labor have ognition, when one single manifestation of their collective will at the baloit-how would have swept their masters out of politics life.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

Every man has some good in his heart. Man of himself is not hopelessly wrong. It is the system that controls men that entloned classes.-J. E. Rullison.

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neart and mind; to that superiority which

that shallow and fictitious superiority a life

of idle irresponsibility engenders; that su-periority which is but an accident of posi-

tion: which resides wholly on the outside

and is derived from a shirking of its share

hours from the broken heart of labor: that

IN THE UNITED STATES.

world,-Franklin H. Wentworth.

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What some non-Socialist papers say about this book; Chicago "Record-Herald"—Morris Hill-quit has written a good history of Social-ism in the United States. It provides a distinctly needed help in the broader study of the whole social-industrial situation and

of the whole social-industrial situation and ta problems. The "Literary Dipost"—Mr. Hiliquit's hapter on Fourierism in the United States that the Pourierism in the United States the Mr. Hiliam of the Pourierism in the United States the Mr. Hiliam of the Pourierism of this most picturesque movement. The "Pilgrim"—Mr. Hiliquit's account of the pitful tragedy that resulted from the se-called Anarchist uprising in 1837 in Chicago is the best and most securate brief statement of that affair that we have seen, covers the development of Socialism but comprehends it and enables his readers to the the same and the comprehends it and enables his readers to the testing the same seen.

comprehends it and enables his request to do the same.

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ne whole topcan be an enthusiast witness,
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"American Pauperism" is the latest number of the Standard Socialist Secries, bound in cloth thoiling, at 20 cents; published by Charies H. Kerr & Company of Chicago. Copies may be writed from Socialist Liteature Co., 184 William St.

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INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. Tist St., S p. m.; Dist. II (German)

-85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—
Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 7,30 p.m.; Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI-1907 Third Ave., 8 p. m.;

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th Street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Berges Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, M. J.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday I Bohemian Hall, 232 E. 13d street, New York. Financial Secre-tary, Win. E. P. Schwarts, S Mill street, Astoria, J. L. B. Becording Becretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 E. 190th street.

7th, 9th and 25th Assembly District neets every 2nd and 4th Friday at No.

Scandinavians are welcome. Agi-tation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 261 Onderdonk avenue, Brooklyn. Scandinavians are welcome.

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fner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbured with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thoughts its numerical strength (at present composed of 114 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly far.

Workmen's Childrea Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Setary of the National Executive Com-mittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

WORKMEN'S

Principal Organization, now York

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

down Tokobana 2576 Franklis

representative to look at correspondence later and when they can't find it, copies

won't do any good."

It will be seen that this was actually an offer to sell certain property of the party for a monetary consideration, and any failure to produce that property, should it be called for in the future, would have seriously compromised the standing of the national office and reflected upon the integrity of the National Secretary.

of the National Secretary.

The envelope which contained the amend Warren, and showed the letter to have been mailed in Chicago, Dec. 18, 11 a. m., the morning after the report was issued. As it was apparent that only someone who had access to the office letter files could have ventured to make such an offer as shown. I instituted an investigation which extended over several days.

After I had gathered a sufficient amount of circumstantial evidence (unnecessary to report in detail) to justify the belief that W. E. Clark, assistant in the national office, was the author of the proposition to Comrade Warren, and so informed Clark, the latter voluntarily admitted that he was the

STATEMENT OF W. E. CLARK. "Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1904. To William Mailty:-This is to certify

"To William Mailty:—This is to certify that it was I who wrote the unsigned note, appended to the report of the Quorum meeting held Dec. 14, and united in Chicago, Dec. 18, before 11 a. m., to Fred D. Warren, offering to sell to him certain correspondence from A. W. Ricker on file in the national office, relative to the 'Appeal to Resson.' to Renson."
"My only excuse or explanation for so doing is that of an lusane jealousy over imaginary slights which so preyed upon my inind that I was simply insane with

"I make this statement to protect the honor of the ntaional office and especially that of William Mailly, the National Secre

that of William Stally, the trary, "Furthermore I shall both leave my position in the national office and shall resign from the party.—Signed, "W. E. CLARK.
"Witnesses: James Oneal, Robert Saltiel, William Mailly."

"Witnesses: James Oneal, Robert Saltiel, William Mailly."
This statement is now on file in this office, ...ith the correspondence bearing upon the case. Clark is no longer au upon the case. Clark is no longer au upon the case. Clark is no longer au topon the case. Clark is no longer active to the case of the national headquarters. He had no grounds, so far I am aware, for believing that he was treated differently than any other comrade on the office force. It is perhaps needless for me to say that this incident has been a very painful one to me, and while I would have much preferred to have allowed Clark to have left the national office without making a public than an and the control of the case of the ca fergal to have allowed Clark to have left the national office without making a public announcement of the circumstances which caused his departure, yet I realized that in a case of this kind neither his feelings nor my wishes can be considered paramount to the party's interests, which demand pub-licity in all things concerning official mat-ters and I therefore make this report to the party, through the National Commit-tee.

APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

COMMITTEEMEN.

But taken copy of excrespondence."

Several days after the Quorum report had gone out, I received a letter from Comrade Pred D. Warres of the "Appeal to Reseas." Girard, Kans., enclosing a copy of the Quorum report, which he had received by neal, with the above quoted paragraph marked, and the following unsigned type-written note attached:

For publication. Correspondence time aging in extreme. It yes want to pay sweaph to justify size, is getting Onio.

rado, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, and

Morris Hillquit on Jan. 22.

Comrade Gorham of Wiscasset, Me. writes that Geo. E. Littlefield ad-dressed a meeting there and two in Lowelltown and did a great deal of

George Elmer Littlefield spoke in New Haven last Tuesday night to a town, Roversford, Ephints, and Readlentown, Lancaster, and York, Pa., Jan. 16, 18, and 19, and then to Wash-

All Socialists in Delaware, as well treet, Wilmington, Del.

New York State.

The lecturer at the People's Forum in Yonkers on Sunday, Jan. 15, will be Prof. Robert Erskine Elv. who will speak on Liberty, Equality and Fraternity The People's Forum has peen established only very recently amount of attention. A number of Socialists are prominent in the organization, John Spargo being president. ed and Socialist lectures frequently insectarian and the subjects cover a wide range, but the freedom of ques tion and discussion always affords a good opportunity for Socialist propaganda before a large audience, what

Local Glens Falls reports its inten-

Comrade Merrill, of Schenectady, re-

that Wanhope's meeting there on Jan.

that Local Gowanda will accept a date Local Syracuse has accepted Feb. 13 as the date for the Chase meeting. Comrade Crimmins reports that the Genesee street, and meets every Mon day evening. A course of lectures was begun on Jan. 9. On Jan. 16 Comrade Wanhope will be the lecturer. Com-

then will come a lecture by Dr. P. Campbell Ten Kyck on Marx' Theory of Value. Arrangements are being made to push the sale of subscriptions

The Worker.
State Secretary Chase has been in communication with Eugene V. Debs relative to a lecture tour of the state during the winter, but Courade Debs has been compelled to decline on ac-count of poor health resulting from overwork during the campaign.

will speak.

Gaylord Wilshire will be the speake

at the Silver Building, 315 Washington street, on Sunday evening, Jan. 15.

John C. Chase will be the speaker in Prospect Hall, Prospect avenue, near Fifth avenue, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18. Subject: Why be a

Buffalo avenue, Sunday evening, Jan. 15, Algernon Lee will speak on So-cialist Policy and Partial Reforms.

expense in making this a grand success. Three wise judges will present those wearing the best and fancles

Hillquit, Morris 320 Broadway, New York.
Jonas, Alexander—184 William street.
Kentus, Henry R.—622 Chestnut street.
krilington, N. J.
Krafft, Frederick—20 Reservoir avenue,
lersey City, N. J.
Lee, Algernon—184 William street. New
fork. Courtenay-184 William street, ork.

oy. Rev. Owen R.—24 N. Ninth
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

sl, Leon A.—1861 Lexington avenue,

For twenty-five years the Congress of the

MEN BOT NATURALLY EVIL

is wrong. How can man do right unde a system that breeds murder, envy, war, hatred, and struggle? All this only abnormalizes the man, making him victors and criminal. He is victors and criminal just in proportion as he becomes perverted malized (selfish) legally or illegal over the illegally victous, because they are

of the concentration of ownership and control in the existing system. This single corporation holds bonds of various national, state, city, and count and mortgages on rullway and other corporations to the amount of over twenty-three millions, and other securities and properties bringing the total of its holdings up to \$300,000,200. It can show receipts during the past year 4, 506,801,272 as against disburse.

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dence to the Labor Secretariat, 320 CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE

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THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 28th street, New York. All

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non-recal strength (at present coupposed of 1sl local branches with 23,700 male
and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in
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superior of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years
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any of the branchitted to a select
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for another 40 weeks, whether continuous
or with interruption. Members belonging
to the econd class receive under the name
circumstances and length of time \$6,00 and
\$25,00 its guaranteed for every member,
and the wives and unmarried daughters of
members between 15 and 45 years of age
may be admitted to the third class upos
payment of an initiation fee of \$1,20.
Mentilly assessments are levided upon tho
Mentilly assessments are levided upon tho
didates have to join existing branches. In
cities and nown where no branch exists, a
new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to
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=1905=

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1904 was the most prosperous year in the Company's history.

New paid business during 1904 exceeded 342 million dollars of insurance. This is 15 millions more than the new paid business of any previous year, by this Company; and 100 millions more than the new paid business of any previous year by any other regular life insurance company.

The expense ratio for 1904 is lower than for 1903.

This Company is purely mutual; it has no Capital Stock. The policy-holders are the Company and own, the assets. Their title to the assets is recorded in 925,000 policies. The policies average about \$2,100 each.

This Company has returned to its policy-holders since organization in 1845 over 450 million dollars.

Cash payments to policy-holders during the single year 1904 amounted to over 40 million dollars. In addition, the Company loaned to policy-holders curing the year on the sole security of their policies, 17 million dollars.

The accumulations under 925,000 policies amount to 390 million dollars, cost value, an average of \$420 per policy. These accumulations are required by law and for the fulfilment of the Company's obligations under these policies.

The Bonds owned aggregate at par 288 million dollars; they cost 287 million dollars; their market value is 294 million dollars. Not a single Bond is in default of interest.

This Company does not invest in stocks or industrial securities of any kind.

This Company files its Detailed Annual Report with the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States; with the Insurance Department of the State of New York; with each one of the State Insurance Departments in the United States, and with the Governments of all the civilized countries of the world.

This Report, in all its Details, including investments and general management, is therefore scrutinized by the severest Court of Critics in the world. No other list of securities held for any purpose presents so many official certificates of approval.

COMPLETE SCHEDULE OF BONDS OWNED.

GOVERNMENT,	STATE,	COUNTY	AND MUNICIPAL	BONDS.	
	(Total Ma	rket Value,	\$57,017,821.)		

Kate	Valued	40.0
of Int		Total.
Argentine Republic of 1808 6	101	\$64,652
Arizona Territory, 4042	106	134,640
Atlanta, Ga. (Redémption), 1916	106	5,300
Austrian Gold Rentes 4	120	4,164,008
Austrian Hungarian Rentes 4.	100	1,116,500
Austrian Kronen Rentes 4	100	812,000
Boston, Mass., 1934-1944 3½	102	1,020,000
Brazilian Funding of 1898 5	100	50,000
Bremen, Germany 3½ British Consols 2½	99 86	5,153,550
Butler County, Ohio, 1921-1924	110	33,000
Cape of Good Hope, 1949	92	47.840
Chicago, Ill., 1907-1924	103	1,545,000
Dallas, Texas (Funding), 1917 6	112	106,400
Dallas, Texas, 1928 5	108	113,400
Dallas, Texas, 19315	109	272,500
Davidson County, Tenn., 1915	100	52,000
Essex County, N. J. (Park), 1915-1925 3ª	101	198,970
Findlay, Ohio, 1907 6	105	- 5,250
Flatbush, N. Y. (Water), 1911 6	114	22,800
Fort Worth, Texas (Water), 1922 6	110	223,003
French Rentes 3	97	400,473
Galveston, Texas. 1923-10272½- 5	80	135,200
German Imperial 3 German Imperial 3½	101	581,245
Havana, Cuba, Treasury 6 Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1887 4	115	20,072 119,298
Hungarian Kronen Rentes 4	98	397,880
Italian Government	101	1,607,984
Japanese Imperial Sterling Loan, 1911 6	92	1,391,960
Japanese Imp. Sterling Loan, Ser. 2, 1911 6	88	440.000
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1921 6	118	118,000
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1917 6	116	220,400
Jersey City, N. J., 1916-1921 8	100	862,190
Jersey City, N. J., 1905-1913 7	107	219,350
Lucerne, Switzerland 4	102.	78,744
Madison County, Alabama, 1919-1929 5	100	60,000
Massachusetts, State, 1915-1939 8	96	4,706,880
Mecklenburg County, N. C., 1920 6 Memphis, Tenu., Tax. Dist., 1915 6	111	115,000
Mexican Government Ext. Cons	99	2,045,439
Mexican Government Int. Debt. Cons 5	80	39,204
Middletown, Conn., 1915	102	51,000
Montgomery, Alabama, 1918-21-24	119	238,000 102,000
Morris County, N. J., 1935 4	100	850,000
Nashville, Tenn. (Water), 1919 4	103	809,000
New York City (Assessment), 1914 81/2	101	505,000
New York City (Corporate), 1954	108	5,150,000
New York City (Dock), 1924 8	95	880,000
New York City (Corporate), 1942-1953 3½ N. Y. City (Mor. & W. Fms), 1906-2147 7	103 125	30,000
N. Y. City (Corlear's Hook Park), 1913 31/4	101	101,000
New York City (School), 1913 8	97	291,000
New York City (Street), 1916	96	480,000
New Zenland Debentures	100	48,665 103,000
Norwalk, Conn. (Funding), 1918 81/2	99	247,500
Ottawa, Canada, 1908 5	101	101,000
Peoria Township, 111. (Funding), 1919 5	100	36,000
Petersburg, Va., 1905 6	101	30,300
Philadelphia, Pa., 1934 31/2	103	2,575,000
Pierce County, Washington, 1912	100	163,000
Pierce County. Washington (Funding), 1911 6 Prussian Consolidated	100 89	54,000 1,357,597
Prussian Consolidated	101	689,411
Prussian Treasury 81/2	100	4,708,001
Quebec (City) Canada, 1933 814	93	65,100
Quebec (City) Canada, 1914 41/2	102	51,000
Quebec (City) Canada, 1922	102	153,000
Quebec (City) Canada, 1930 3½ Quebec (City) Canada, Jan., 1931 3½	93	895,250 93,000
Quebec (City) Canada, July, 1931 31/2	93	93,000
Quebec (Province), Canada, 1908 5	102	\$1,600
Queensland Debentures, 1950 81/2	93	45,258
Richmond, Va., 1925-1926	109	141,700
Rome, Ga., 1920	100	163,000
	92	359,260

		d
of Int.	nt	Total.
. 4	90	\$2,037,330
and a	103	192,610
. 5	105	52,500
	100	300,000
	102	150,960
	100	
	78	11,291
	-96	20,926
	100	1,703
	. 77	74,305
	109	98,100
. 4	102	238,760
. 314	PARTITION OF	94,248
& 3	90	18,239
. 314	97	77,600
	97	538,350
. 4	130	1,300,000
. 5	105	229,950
	100	76,000
	100	45,220
֡֡֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜	4 4 5 5 5 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	. 4 103 . 5 105 . 5 100 . 5 102 . 5 100 . 4 78 . 3 96 . 4 100 . 4 100 . 4 102 . 3\(^4\) 90 . 4 102 . 3\(^4\) 97 . 3\(^4\) 97 . 3\(^4\) 97 . 4 130 . 5 105 . 5 100

Wurtemberg, State	100	45,220	
and the second of	et# to		
RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS	F-1-0-2		
(Total Market Value, \$237,201,941.)			
Adirondack, 1st Mtge., g. by D. & H., 1912 41/2	116	754,000	
Alb. & Sus. 1st Cons. Mige., g. by D. & H., 1906 7-	103	765,200	
Am. Dock & Imp. Co., 1st, guar., 1921 5	110	440,000	
Atch. T. & S. Fé, Adjustm't (Stamped), 1995 4	94 102	752,000	
Atch. Top. & Santa Fé. Gen. Mtgc., 1995 4 Atch. Top. & Santa Fé. Ser. Debs., 1907-14 4	. 99	4,080,000 - 7,114,140	
Atlantic Coast Line, 1st Cons. Mtge., 1952	99	1,392,930	
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N., 1952 4	95	4,750,000	
Balt. & Ohio, 1st Mtge., 1948 4	102	2,993,700	
Balt. & Ohio, 1st Mtge., 1948	90	1,477,080	
Bait. & Ohio, S. W. Div., 1st, 1925	- 91	2,361,450	
Brooklyn Union G. J. Co. Cone. 1045	. 94	413,600	
Brooklyn Union G. L. Co., Cons., 1945	115	62,000	
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Cons. Mtge., 1934 5	118	1,298,000	
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Cons. Mige., 1934 5. Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Mige., 1906	101	42,420	
Canada Southern, 1st Mtge., 1908 5	102	68,340	
Canada Southern, 2d Mtge., 1918	105	17,850	
Canada Southern, 2d Mtge., 1918	102	992,780	
Canadian No., 1st. g. Prov. Manitoba, 1930 4	102	1,480,200	
Cedar Rapids, I. F. & No. W., 1st gr., 19215	111	543,900	
Cent. Pac., 1st Ref., g. S. Pac. Ry., 1949 4	100	2,000,000 44,000	
Cent. Pac., Mtge., g. S. Pac. Ry., 1929	97	97,000	
Cen. R. R. & B. Co., Ga., Col. Tr., 1987 5	110	1,100,000	
Cen. R. R. of N. J., Equip., "Ser. R." 1905-12 4	. 99	782,100	1
Cen. R. R. of N. J., Gen'l Mtge., 1987 5	183	8,192,000	
Chesapeake & Ohio, Equip., 1909-11	97	242,500 910,260	
Chesapeake & Ohlo, Gen'l Mtge., 1992 434	106	636,000	
Chicago & Alton, Refund., 1949	83	4,432,200	
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, Ill. Div., 1949 314	95	1,900,000	
Chic. & East., Ill., 1st Cons., 1934 6	131	294,750	
Chic. & East., Ill., Gen'l Cons., 1st, 1937 5 Chic., Inds. & Louisville, Ref. Mtge., 1947 5	118	428,340 91,200	
Chic., Inds. & Louisville, Ref. Mige., 1947 6	130	263,900	
Chic., Ind. & St. L. Short Line, 1st, 1953 4	100	695,000	
Chic., Ind. & St. L. Short Line, 1st, 1953	96	1,440,000	
Chie, Mil. & St. P. (H. & D. Div.) 1st, 1910 5	105	120,750	
Chic., Mil. & St. P. (H. & D. Div.) 1st, 1910 7	114	608,700	
Chic. & N. W., Gen'l. 1987	99	2,160,000	
Chic. & N. W. Debenture, 1921	115	504,850	
Chic. & St. L., 18t alige., 1919	111	277,500	
Chic., St. P., M. & O., Cons., Mtge., 1930 6	134	1,407,000	
Chic. & W. Ind., Gen'l Skg. Fd., 1932	112	1,201,760	
Cin., Ham. & Dayton, Gen'l Mige., 1942	91 113	1,130,000	
Cin., San. & Clev., 1st Cons., 1928 5	111	634,920	
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis, Gen. Mtge 4	101	2,278,510	
Clev., Col., Ciu. & Inds., 1st Cons., 1914 7	122	597,800	
Clev., Col., Ciu. & Inds., 1st Cons., 1914	180	1,800,000	
Clev., Lor. & Wheel'g, 1st Cons., Stmpd, 1983 5	114	285,000 81,000	
Commercial Cable, 1st Mtge., 2307	93	98,000	
Connected Cable, 1st Mtge., 2307	98	911,807	200
Consumers' Gas L. Co., Chic., 1st, 1936 5	107	160,500	
Denver & Rio Grande 1st Cons., 1936	100	800,000	
Denv. & Rio Grande 1st Cons., 1936 41/4	107-	749,000	
Detroit & Mackinac, Mtge., 1905	98	75,830	

	Value	
of Int		Total.
E. Ry. of Minn., N. Div., 1st Mige., gr., 1918	120	\$1,683,000 666,000
Elgin, Jollet & Eastern, 1st Mtge., 1941 5	114	210,900
Equitable Ill'g G. L. Co., Phil., 1st, 1928 5	107	242,800
Erie-Penn., Coll. Trust, 1951 4	93	3,255,000
Erie R. R. Conv., 1953 4	95	950,000
Erie R. B., Gen'l Liep, 1996 4	99	233,100
Evansville & Inds., 1st Cons., guar., 1926	107	495,410
Evansville & Inds., 1st Mtge., guar., 1924 6	109	216,000
Evansville & T. H., 1st Cons., 1921 6 Evansville & T. H., 1st Gen'l Mtge., 1912 5	112	330,000
	10.5	78,750
Flint & Pere Marquette, 1920 6	123	120,000
Fla. South'n, 1st g. S. F. & W., 1915	90	80,400
Fre't, Elk. & Mo. V., Cons., guar., 1933 6	4 38	1,380,000
Georgia Southern & Florida, 1st. 1945 5	113	113,000
Greenbrier Ry., 1st, g. Ches. & Ohio, 1940 4	95	950,000
Hocking Valley Ry., 1st Cons., 1999 414	109	1,362,500
Houston, E. & W., Tex., 1st, guar., 1933 5	104	260,000
Ill, Cent., L'ville Div., & Terminal, 1953 3½	94	2,031,860
Ill. Cent., St. L. D. & Terminal, 1951 31/2	92	2,474,800
Illinois Central, Main Line, 1951	100	1,000,000
Ind., Dec. & West., Japaip., 1905-11 4	98	175,420
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., Monthly, 1965 5	100	40,000
Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1st. 1919	126	177,690
International & Gt. North., Equip., 1905-13 5	101	420,250
International & Great Northern, 1st, 1919 6	119	1,190,000
International Navigation Bond Syndicate 41/2	100	3,200,000
Kan & Hock. Coal, 1st, guar. 1951 5 Kansas City Cable, 1st Mtgc., 1911 5	100	540,000
Kan. City, Ft. Se't & Memphis, Ref., 1936 4	101 87	522,170
Kans. City, Mo., G. L. Co., 1st Mtge., 1022 5	90	247,500
Kan, City, St. Jo. & C. B. Mtge., 1907	107	149,830
Lake Erie & Western, 2d Mtgc., 1941 5	112	1,008,0:0
Lake Shore & Mich. So., 1928 4	99	4,476,780
Lehigh Valley Ry, of N. Y., 1st gr. 1940 414.	109	872,000
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st, guar., 1941 5	117	175,500
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre C. Co., Cons., 1910 41/2	102	1,750,320
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre C. Co., Mtge., 1912 5	102	387,600
Lewiston, Brufs, & Bath, 1st Mtge., 1918 5	SO	200,000
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., 1935	100	2,000,000
Louislana Western, 1st Mtge., 1921	107	321,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., 1931 5	113	- 169,500
Louisville & Nash., 5-20 Coll. Tr., 1923 4	96	3,360,000
Louisville & N., Mob. & Mont'y, 1st, 1945 41/2	107	1,070,000
Louisville & N., N. O. & Mob., 1st, 1930 6	129	272,190
Louisville & Nash., St. Louis, 1st, 1921 6 Louisville & NashSo. Ry., "Monon," 1952 4	117	215,280
Louisville & Nash., Unif'd, 1940	95 101	2,408,250 1,515,000
Madison Sq. Garden Co., N. Y., 1st. 1919 5	107	801,430
Mahoning Conl. 1st, g. L. S. & M. So., 1934 5 Manitoba & S. E., 1st g. Prov. Man., 1929 4	118	472,000 199,531
Maysville & Lexington, 1st, 1906	101	46,460
Metropolitan St. Ry., Gen., 1997 5	116	1,100,000
Michigan Central R. R., 1st, 1952 3½	97	4,552,210
Midland of N. J., 1st Mige. 1910 6	108	345,600
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st Mtge., 1910 6	100	272,500 55,000
Minneapolis Union, 1st Mtge., guar., 1922 5	108	550,200
Mobile & Ohio, 1st Mtge., 1927 6	126	126,000
Mobile & Ohio, Montg'y Div., 1947 5	113	226,000
Mohawk & Malone Ry., g. N. Y. C. & H. R., 2002 31/2	94	2,032,000
Montana Central, 1st. guar., 1937 5	116	1,438,400
Morgan's I.a. & Tex. R. R. & S. S., 1st, 1918 7	128	900,000
Mosco, Jar. & Arch. Ry., guar. Russian Gov't 4 Moscow, Kazan Ry., guar. Russian Gov't 4	92 91	192,786
Moscow-Riasan Railway, g. Russian Gov't 4	94	11,633
Mosc., Windau & Rybinsk Ry., g. Rus. Gov't 4	94	814,676
Mutual Fuel Gas Co., Chic., 1st, gr., 1947 5	102	127,500
Nash., Chat. & St. L., 1st, Cons., 1928 5	114	613,320
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis, 1st Mtge., 1913 7	120	498,000
New England R. R., 1st Cons., 1945 5	130	650,000
New Orleans Terminal, 1st Mtge., 1953 4	94	170,000
New York Cen. & Hudson Riv., Deb., 1934 4	99 90	1,980,000
N. Y. Cen. & H. R., Lake Shore Cell. Tr., 1998 3½ N. Y. Cen. & H. R., Mich. Cen., Coll Tr., 1998 3½	80	356,000
New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 2000	102	4,259,520
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. Co., 1st, 1913 6	112	1,680,000
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st Cons., 1920 7	133	2,680,000
N. Y., New Haven & Hart., N. R. & P., 1st, 1954 4	100	1,090,000
N. Y., Ont. & W., 1st, F. M., 1905-11	100	1,100,000
N. Y., Susq. & W., 1st Ref., 1937 5	104 113	1,560,000 282,500
Nicolas Railway, guar. Russian Gov't.\ 4	91	85,267
Norfolk & Western, Pocabontas, 1941	95	475,000

Rate	Value	a .
of I	at. at	Total.
Nerfolk & W., 1st Cons., 1993 4	100	\$1,000,000
No. PacGt. No., C. B. & Q., Coll., 1921 4	ns	12,318,600
No. Pac., S. P. & Dul., Div. Mtge., 1996 4	95	1,208,793
No. Pac., Term., 1st (guar.), 1933	115	635,950
No. West. Elev., Chic., 1st Ref., 1911 4	94	940,000
No. West. Gr. Trunk (in Mich.), 1st, 1910 G	103	43,260
Ohlo, Ind. & W. (Pref.), 1st, 1938 5	. 98	294,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav., Cons., 1946 4	102	1,253,581
Oregon Short Line, Cons., 1st, 1946 5	118	1,180,000
Oregon Short Line, 1st, 1922 6	124	1,192,880
Panama R. R., 1st, S. F. 1917		639,630
Pat'n & Passale Gas & El. Co., Cons., 1949 5	104	520,000
Penn. Co., Trust. guar. Penn. R. R., 1914 31	9 93	930,000
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R. R., 1941		1,898,800
-Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R. R., 1916		1,010,000
Penn. R. R., Conv., 1912		432,480
Penn. R. R., Car Trust, 1907-1909		495,000
People's G. L. & C. Co., Ch., 1st, Con., 1913 6	124	124,000
Phila., Balto, & Wash'n, 1st, 1943 4	100	1,060,000
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L., Ser. A. 1940 41		1,120,000
Pitts:, Cm., Chic. & St. L., Ser. E, 1949 31		930,000
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L., Conv., Ser. F, 1953 4	104	1,040,000
Pitts., Va. & Charleston, 1st, g. P. R. R., 1943 4	107	742,580
Provident Loan Society of N. Y., 1921 45	95	190,000
Political Control and National Control		484
Raleigh & Gaston, 1st Mtge., 1917	111	333,000
Rending CoJ. C. Coll., 1951	08	1,960,003
Riasan-Ghral Railwey, gr. Russian Gov't 4	92	402,319
Richm'd-Wash'n, guar. P. R. R. & 5 others 4 Rio Grande Jet. Ry., 1st. guar., 1939	103	4,120,000 124,260
Rio Grande Jet. Ry., 1st. guar., 1939	100	1,579.000
Rio Grande Western, 1st Mtge., 1939 4	08	245,000
Rochester & Pitts , Cons., 1st Mtge., 1922 6	127	127,000
Rochester & Pittsburg, 1st Mtge., 1921 6	122	79,800
Rybinsk Railway, guar. Russian Gov't 4	92	102,583
St. Lawrence & Adiron'k, 1st Mtge., 1996 5	106	265,000
St. Louis Bridge Co., 1st Mtge., 1929 7	141	289,050
St. L. I. M. & So., Gen'l, L. G., 1931	115	2,875,000
St. L. & San Fran., Equip., 1905-11	98	808,660 - 392,000
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l Mtge., 1931 6	112	409,500
St. Louis & San Fran., Ref. Mtge., 1951 4	80	445,000
St. P., Minn. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933 11/2		1,100,000
St. P., Minn. & Man., 1st Cous., 1933 6	133	1,463,000
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext., 1st Mtge., 1937 4	103	257,500
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Con. Extn. 1918 6	112	224.000
St P., Minn., G. L. Co., Gen'l Mtge., 1944 5	96	456,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., 1st Mtge., 1915 6	111	222,003
St. Paul & N. Pac., 1st Gen'l Mtge., 1923 6	123	1,476.000
Santa FC, Prescott & Phoenix, 1st, 1942 5	108	216,000
Savanuah, Fin. & West., 1st Mtge., 1934 6	126	630,603
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st Mtge., 1934 5 Second Ave. R. R., N. Y., 1st Cons., 1948 5	112 113	500,000
Silver Spgs., Oc. & Gulf, 1st, L. G., 1918 4	96	282,500 192,600
South Carolina & Ga., 1st Mtge., 1919 5	107	225,770
Southeastern Rallway, gr. Russian Gov't 4	92	1,868,520
Southenstern Railway, gr. Russian Gov't 4	92	92,919
So. Pac. of New Mexico, 1st Mtge., 1911., 6	107	428,000
Southern Railway, Car. Tr., 1905-7 4	99	898,929
Southern-Ry., E. Tenn., Reorganiz'n, 1938 5	112	274,400
Southern Rallway, 1st Cons., 1994 5	117	5,654,610
Southern Ry., St. L. Div., 1st Mtge., 1951 4	_97	2,316,360
South & North Ala., Cons., guar., 1936 5	113	502,850
Southwestern Railway, gr. Russian Gov't 4	92	11,126
Taylor's Falls & L. S., 1st, guar., 1914 6	105	220,500
Term'l R. R., St. Louis, 1st, Cons., 1944 5	117	333,450
Term'l R. R., St. Louis, guar., 14 R. Rs 4	99	3,960,000
Texas & New Orleans, 1st Mtge., 1905 7	100	308,000
Texas & Pacific, La. Div., 1931	108	824,000
Third Av., R. R., N. Y., 1st Con., Mtge., 2000 4 Thirty-fourth St. Crosstin N. V. 1st 1906.	95	2,470,000
Thirty-fourth St., Crosst'n, N. Y., 1st, 1906	112	193,000
Toledo & O. Cen., W. Div., 1st Mtge., 1935 5 Toledo Traction, 1st Cons., Mtge., 1909 5	102	275,000 255,000
Toronto, Ham. & Buff., 1st Mtge., 1946 4	96	480,000
Union Pacific Ry. & L. G., 1st Mtge., 1947 4	103	3,090,000
Union Ry., N. Y., 1st Mtge., 1942 5	110	55,000
Utah & Northern, 1st Mtge., 1908 7	100	2,000,150
Western Transit Co., guar., N. Y. C., 1923 3½ Western Union Tel. Co., Coll. Trust, 1938 5	110	\$1,000 485,100
West Union Tel. Co., F'g & R. E. Mtge., 1950 41/2	104	936,000
West Shore, 1st, gr. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., 2361 4	108	1,080,001
Wilmar & S. F., 1st Mige., guar., 1938 5	120	600,000
Wisconsin Central, 1st, Gen'i Mtge., 1949 4	9ó .	16,200
Windikawkas Raliway, gr. Russian Gov't 4	94	72,933
The state of the control of the state of the	CHARLES BOOK OF	THE SECTION CO. IN CO. L.

A similar schedule of Bonds owned has been published voluntarily by this Company, in this way, at the beginning of each year, for ten years.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Chairman.
JOHN CLAFLIN, GEORGE A. MORRI
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, JOHN S. KENNEDY,
WOODBURY LANGDON, ALEXANDER E. OR

Total Market Value of Bonds, \$294,309,762
Total Cost Value of Bonds, \$287,062,384