

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

# The Socialist

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For the Socialist Party

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## REMEMBER "BLOODY SUNDAY"

### THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

Dr. S. Ingermann

The reactionary forces in Russia seem to prepare themselves for a final trial; like a dark and heavy cloud they are hanging over the land. The critical moment has not yet arrived, but it may come at any moment. Blood, human blood, will still have to be shed. It is a pity, but nobody can help it. The blood of the Russian people has been shed in streams, all the time, everywhere, over the sea of Japan, on the wide fields of Siberia, in prisons and fortresses. Why, did it, or who is responsible for it?

The Russian people are going, if it need be, to shed their blood this time maybe the last time, willingly, to free themselves from the chains of slavery, to make a clean sweep of all their oppressors and the bureaucracy. Nothing can stop them from doing this. And least of all M. Witte.

The Hypocrisy of Witte.

Witte says he "wants to save Russia." If he really wishes it he could easily have done so. The only thing necessary is to grant universal suffrage to elect a constituent assembly. That would satisfy the people, would pacify the country. And M. Witte knows that very well—but why does he not do that, if he wants to have peace and the welfare of the people?

Why? Because all his talk of saving the country is a huge LIE, like everything else that he says. It is not Russia, not the people he wants to save, but the bureaucracy and the monarchy, and in order to save them he is willing to drown Russia and its people in their own blood.

But never in history did a lie, no matter how big, stop the progress of society; it will not do it in this case. The Revolution is marching on!

Resources of Revolutionists Gone. The Russian proletariat is still enthusiastically devoted to the Revolution, still willing to sacrifice their lives, to continue fighting to the end, but the long continued fighting has exhausted their resources—they have no means and need help; especially the workmen of St. Petersburg, where the fight is all the time the hottest.

A letter just received from a comrade, who was sent from St. Petersburg to Western Europe by the two wings of the Social Democratic Party and the Council of the Workingmen's Delegates to collect funds, says:

"The need of the workmen in Russia is incredible, unimaginable. After they endured three great strikes, which lasted, with few interruptions, some months, the workmen are literally starving as they have no means whatever. Their endurance is amazing, their devotion to the cause of Liberty and undiminished willingness to bear any sacrifice for it, is astonishing. In the midst of a severe cold winter, without food and proper clothing for themselves, their wives and children, they refuse voluntarily their earnings for the sake of political freedom."

No Funds. "But the absolute lack of means is the real cause of the instability of the last strike in St. Petersburg; with unarmed hands and empty stomachs the workmen have neither power nor energy to bear the struggle. There can be no doubt, that we could recently have gained a complete victory over the autocracy had we sufficient money to support the St. Petersburg strikers."

Help St. Petersburg Strikers. And we have to keep in mind that the workmen in St. Petersburg will have to strike the final blow to the autocracy.

Shall they be unequipped for the supreme moment when that blow is to be struck? Shall the autocracy triumph because our comrades are without means to gain triumph instead?

The Socialists of America and of the world must decide that.

A defeat for the Revolution in Russia is a defeat for the Revolution throughout the World.

A victory for the Revolution in Russia is a victory for the Revolution throughout the World!

Down with the Autocracy! On with the Revolution!

FOR THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The past week the receipts at the American headquarters of the Russian Revolutionists have fallen off from previous weeks due, possibly, to the fact that great efforts are being put forth to make the demonstrations commemorating "Bloody Sunday" something memorable in the history of the movement. The report of Treasurer Romm and Secretary Friedland follows:

Previously acknowledged, \$6,172.93; J. Warner Mills, (per Kerr Co.) \$5.00; H. Hubbard, \$1.00; Branch 2, Local Westfield, (per Rob. Otto) \$3.00; Joseph O'Shaughnessy, St. Andrews, Canada, \$1.00; Progress Lodge 335, I. A. of M., \$50.00; Local 1506, U. M. W. of A., \$3.25; S. P. Club, Bloomfield, \$5.00; Mass Meeting Russian Social Democratic Society, \$5.00; French Comrades, Charleroi, \$20.44; Malkiel, on list 99, balance, \$2.75; Fourth Ward Branch, Cincinnati,

\$3.00; Greatham, Orlando, \$5.00; McBehan, Clinton, Iowa, \$0.50; A. R. Kollar, Clinton, Iowa, \$0.50; H. Tuttle, Clinton, Iowa, \$1.00; B. Halfman, Camillas, N. J., \$6.00; 21st A. D., N. Y., (per Groestek) \$3.00; Mystic, Conn., \$36.20; total, \$6,349.33.

Last week's report contains the following error: The total is not \$6,172.93, but \$6,172.93, as Comrade W. Trefz was credited with \$5.00 instead of \$0.50.

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

### A YEAR OF REVOLUTION

(Translated from editorial in "Die Neue Zeit," Stuttgart, Germany, edited by Karl Kautsky, Dec. 30, 1905.)

In the year books of the world's history the year 1905 will be placed beside those years from which date new epochs of human development. This year marks the beginning of a revolution, which, no matter through how many phases it must pass, no matter how victory and defeat may alternate, will not end without having entirely changed the face of the civilized world.

Brief Triumph of the Autocracy.

At the present moment we see the triumphing of the "heroes of order," as

order is called in the civilized age, over the defeat of the Russian revolutionists in Moscow. But the Russian revolution has long since proved that it has a deep breath, that every opposition that stands in its way, only develops in it a double and three-fold strength. Even the more cunning heads of the "reactionary crowd" who today are rejoicing in the slashing sword and the belching gun of the Czar's headmen, acknowledge with sighs that years of anarchy will follow, that is to say, years of woes in which the birth of a new world is being accomplished.

And then will stand as the birthday of this new world the year that is now

sinking in the lap of time, just as we count a century of the mightiest changes from the year 1789, that likewise did not reach out beyond the French borders, beyond the borders of a single country, but from which the revolution of that day started on its world course.

Limit of the Revolution.

Like a bitter mockery, the miserable fools demand—they even play the role of genial statesmen—and imagine, that the Russian Revolution will find its historical limits at the Russian border, they content themselves with the faint-hearted boast that it will never pierce the well bolted gates of the German empire. As though its fiery figure had not long since wandered thro' these gates, as though the German working-class had not long been living and striving in it, as though there were a power on earth that could tear from the heart of the German proletariat the proud assurance of the victory of this Revolution.

They speak as blind people speak of color, do the ninefold wise ones, who within the German empire hear nothing but the comfortable snoring of the Philistine, who wants his "Peace," and see nothing but the stagnant swamp of self-satisfaction, who

behold no other disturber of the peace but the "unrestrained activity" of the Social Democratic press. This "unrestrained activity" gives a very weak idea of that which is today felt and thought in the masses of the German proletariat. To the German workmen their press speaks not too wildly, but too tame; they will speak quite another language when the time comes. For their patience is long since exhausted, and every muscle in them is quivering to throw off the tormenting yoke that for years and decades has been pressed heavier and heavier on their shoulders.

The German Liberals Cowards.

But the German liberals are showing themselves once again in all their cowardice, whether they are denouncing the working-class newspapers because of their revolutionary position, or whether they are warning them in a fatherly way not to use any language that might irritate the mob of reactionary wisecracks. This warning is not so despicable, but for those warned almost more insulting than the denunciation. Their sympathy with their Russian brothers under whose mighty strokes the last fortress of the autocracy is collapsing, must be concealed by the German workmen, or only so cautiously acknowledged, that a rabble of ditch and hedge gentlemen, of reactionary slingers of words and ink, may take no offence at it. What refuse these bourgeois heroes make of their own bourgeois rights. A freedom of the press by the grace of a Kardoff or a Stoecker, that is their ideal and they want to impress that ideal upon the German workmen, at the time when the thunder storm of the Revolution is at last satisfying the thirsty ground of the International proletariat.

Arrogance of the Reactionaries.

The Reactionaries on the other hand assert with absurd arrogance that "temporarily" they would not yet consider special laws. How gracious and—how careful. They have not by a long way turned away the blows that the Socialist law has inflicted upon them, and it is to be hoped that they are not foolishly expecting the fun to come any cheaper this time. It would cost them ten times, a hundred times as much. If they are still hesitating to pour oil on the fire that is already burning the soles of their feet, they only prove that class-consciousness has not yet entirely blinded them to their own interests. They do themselves thereby a service, themselves and their rotten social order, but not the German working-class, who truly would not be worthy to walk by the side of their Russian brothers, if they did not know how to dispose of every bold outrage which the little brains of German country and

ditch gentlemen would devise against them.

The Task of the Working Class.

The working class of Germany, at the turn of the year, is looking, not at their half friends and wholly enemies; but upon the great tasks which are waiting for it in the future. The Russian Revolution is an international revolution, and as the Russian proletariat has seized the leadership of it, so will it more and more call the proletariat of the civilized world to the barricades. The hour for the working-class of single countries will not strike at the same time for all, but it WILL strike everywhere. And to be prepared for this hour is the greatest task which lies upon the German working class at present.

It is fully conscious of this; every day new recruits stream into the camp of the Social Democratic organization, and there is now scarcely even one working class paper in Germany which has not won hundreds and thousands of new readers in these last weeks. The closer the ranks close up, and the more unanimous the soul that inspires them, so much more steadfastly fights the phalanx, against which every force and every trick of the enemy must dash to pieces. So long as the hour of its decision is uncertain and depends on circumstances which no one can foresee, so long is the preparation for the fight the first and most important thing. It would be criminal folly to allow ourselves to be interrupted in the awakening of the revolutionary strength which lies in the German working class, either by brutal threats or by cowardly agitations.

While we bid a grateful farewell to the year of the revolution for all the powerful and great things which it has granted us through the heroic courage of our Russian brothers, we greet the decade of the Revolution that follows upon its footsteps, in the joyous assurance that it will offer the German working class rich opportunity to take its honorable stand in a world historic struggle.

"As ye vote so shall ye reap," is the revised version of the oft-quoted biblical extract. And in spite of their early training in these words of wisdom, the majority of the working class voters still continue to vote for what they don't want—and receive it.—"The Western Clarion."

It will be time enough to believe Mr. Hearst is a Socialist when he joins the party and takes out a red card.

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

### A LETTER FROM A RUSSIAN STUDENT

The following is an extract from a letter received this week in Toledo from a Revolutionary student in Russia:

BIALYSTOK, GRODNO, GUB., Dec. 18-31, 1905.

MY DEAR NEPHEW—I just received your letter asking me to emigrate to America but let me say that I appreciate your good will and I understand that for me, personally, it would be much better, but I would rather rot in Siberia than desert Russia at this critical period.

No words or pictures can describe the present horrors in Russia. You cannot imagine unless you are an eye-witness, the terrible chaos and riot that is within and without the Pale and in fact wherever Nicholas II. rules.

The masses—Jews and Gentiles—are all against the government. They are no more diverted from their main object, the complete overthrow of Tsarism, to racial and national prejudices. They are concentrating all of their energies under the leadership of the Socialists and Revolutionists against every local branch of the government.

I venture to prophesy that within three months Russia will be free. And then we will have liberty and prosperity in our own fatherland. You may think I am dreaming but you would not if you saw the grand uprising of all the working men and peasants throughout the length and breadth of Russia. This revolution is the fruit of the seeds of misery scattered by the government, and education by Social Democrats, Nihilists and the Jewish Bund.

I am sure you will not relish a description of the inhuman and brutal methods used by the government in their attempt to check the revolution—the Cossacks with their whips and sabers, the gendarme and police with their cold and dark prisons.

We are getting used to hear of this or that friend or acquaintance being murdered, wounded or thrown into prison, but this does not dampen the ardor of the Revolutionists but instead it stimulates and fans the Revolution.

H. MICHALOFF.

## Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism

Hermon F. Titus

### CHAPTER II.—FIRST PRINCIPLES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM

The Principles of Revolutionary Socialism are themselves revolutionary.

They are not generally understood, even among workmen, who should be the first to understand them.

There are probably not ten thousand people in the United States who thoroughly understand the simple Principles of Revolutionary Socialism.

The reason is, these principles are too revolutionary for the popular papers and magazines to print. They are too dangerous to allow the people to read.

The brief outline of the Principles of Revolutionary Socialism contained in the following chapters should be mastered by every workingman in America. If he understands this much, nobody can lead him astray. He will know more than his capitalist teachers.

#### "Revolutionary" But Not "Bloody"

What the word "Revolutionary" means will appear before this discussion is ended. But we want to say now it is not the same as "Bloody." There may be such a thing as a Revolution without war, without a resort to arms.

But there can be no revolution such as Socialists expect without a change in the government. With or without war, the Socialist Revolution will be a political Revolution.

Revolutionary Socialism aims first of all to capture the state, to effect a Revolution in the government.

Socialists are in politics to stay. They are organizing, not into Labor Unions or Co-operation Associations or Colonies, or Churches, but into a Political Party to capture the powers of government.

Revolutionary Socialism proposes to win possession of all the offices in nation, state and city of the Presidency, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Supreme Court, the Army and Navy, the Treasury, the power of taxation, the power of life and death, the control of property; in a word, the Power to Rule, now known as the state or the government.

Revolutionary Socialism means more than this, as we shall explain later. But it has no meaning at all if it does not mean the overthrow of the present government and the substitution of another government in its place.

It expects to do all this by the ballot, in a peaceful manner. Only in case of armed and unlawful resistance by the government defeated at the polls, do Socialists anticipate a Revolutionary War.

When once the people of the United States have voted that a Working Class Government shall take the place of a Capitalist Class Government, revolutionary Socialists expect the old government to retire peacefully and to yield lawfully to the will of the majority. But if the old class government refuses to surrender to the new, then unquestionably there will be a War of Revolution.

#### Four Great Principles

Revolutionary Socialism covers a multitude of details, as wide as life itself, but four great questions include all the rest.

First. The Question of Science.

Second. The question of Property.

Third. The Question of Classes.

Fourth. The Question of Government.

Mark these four! If you accept what Revolutionary Socialism has to say about the first question, namely, the Science Question, you will have to accept what it says on the Property Question.

And if you accept its principles on the Property Question, you will inevitably understand the Class Question, and the Class Question includes the Government Question.

The whole four stand or fall together.

#### Revolutionary Socialism Is Scientific

The very first principle of Revolutionary Socialism includes all the rest.

It is this: YOU MUST BE SCIENTIFIC IN YOUR METHOD.

This does not mean, you must be learned in the school learning, highly educated, able to explain scientific terms, skilled in chemistry or astronomy, or even able to spell every word in the English language.

It only means that the attitude of the Revolutionary Socialist toward all subjects is the scientific attitude, the modern scientific attitude in contrast with the ancient superstitious attitude.

The scientific man never guesses at anything. He always requires proof. He will believe anything if the facts prove it to him. He will believe nothing unsupported by facts.

The superstitious man believes what looks to him reasonable without waiting for the slow proof from facts. If he sees something he cannot explain, like table-tipping or a shooting star, or a financial panic, or a municipal ownership craze, the superstitious man begins to work out some explanation in his mind, or he accepts, without any thinking at all, the explanation of the crowd he is with. But the scientific man forms no opinion whatever. He waits for an investigation which will bring out the facts, all the facts.

#### Facts Everything, Theories Nothing

To the scientific man, facts are everything, theories nothing, even though they may be his own or his own mother's theories.

To the superstitious man, theories, especially if consecrated by centuries of belief and universally accepted, are regarded with respect and even reverence. He is horrified, indignant, vindictive at the scientific man who discovers new facts and disproves his ancient pet theories.

This has been the history of modern science. It is only a matter of fifty years since Darwinism, or the Evolutionary Theory of the Universe, was received with horror, anger and vituperation, by the superstitious and unscientific mass of men.

Why has the theory of Evolution won its way to belief? BECAUSE IT IS SUPPORTED BY THE FACTS.

Darwin spent years hunting for facts; he laboriously studied the habits of pigeons and recorded accurately all he observed of pigeon life, before he published his book on the Origin of Species.

The facts were with Darwin. Nobody could deny his facts. He formed his theory from observed and recorded and indisputable facts.

Therefore, the world has come to agree with Darwin. You cannot fight a fact. The superstitious man, with all his beautiful and hoary theories, must always give way to the scientific man who has no preconceived theories to establish, but only a host of established facts from which to derive any theory which will best explain those facts.

#### Abreast of the Modern Era

This scientific attitude toward all subjects, which forces a man to believe what the facts support, even against all his cherished theories and against his own interests also, an attitude which characterizes the modern era of thought as compared with the ancient era, this is the attitude of Revolutionary Socialism. It finds all its theories and beliefs and principles upon the facts of society as discovered by the most rigid investigation.

This is its formative principle. By the Scientific Method, Revolutionary Socialism stands or falls. All its principles are derived, like the law of gravitation, from observed and recorded and accepted facts, the facts of history and of human life. It has no dreams, no schemes, no utopias.

The Socialism of the first half of the nineteenth century was Utopian, unscientific, with ready-made plans to reorganize society unbased upon the facts of social history.

Many Socialists of the twentieth century really belong to this ancient school of early Socialists. They think and dream and idealize according to inherited methods and prejudices. They do not belong in the modern scientific world. They brush aside facts if they don't fit theories. But the Scientific Socialist brushes aside all theories that don't fit the facts.

#### All Principles Tested by Facts

What the Revolutionary Socialist believes on the Property Question stands or falls by the actual property relations discovered in ancient or modern society.

What the Revolutionary Socialist believes on the Question of Classes in Society, is no theory based on the Declaration of Independence or on the demands of justice or fraternity or on popular rights, but wholly and only on an exhaustive study and analysis of society, ancient and modern.

When the Revolutionary Socialist announces his principles on the subject of Government, he does not assume that any particular form of government is right and just, and then proceed to fight to obtain that which is right and just in government. He takes nothing at all for granted. He studies history to find out facts. If he finds that the American government has never been "of, by and for the people," and was never intended to be such; if he finds that there never was an earth any approach to such a popular government; if he finds the facts of history disprove all the current fine theories about democracy, the Revolutionary Socialist is first of all scientific and will make his principles on the question of government conform strictly to the ascertained facts.

#### Darwinism and Marxism

The first principle, then, of Revolutionary Socialism is that it accepts the Modern Scientific Method. It stands in the front rank of progress.

Because Karl Marx scientifically investigated the facts of human society and formulated its laws of development, as Charles Darwin did in the life history of animals other than man, and thus Marx stands with Darwin as one of the twin scientific discoverers of the last century, Revolutionary, Scientific Socialism is sometimes described as Marxian Socialism, or simply Marxism.

Marxism, like Darwinism, must be accepted and believed, if its facts are well established. No well ordered mind can escape the conclusions of the Scientific Method, which is the first principle of Revolutionary Socialism.

#### This Principle Not Peculiar to Socialism

No, this Scientific Method is not peculiar to Socialism. Every department of modern science is built upon this principle. It is the very spirit of our modern time.

But Revolutionary Socialists were the first to apply this Method of Science to the study of human history. They are the only men who yet apply the scientific method rigorously and consistently in the domain of human society.

The reason most capitalist historians and Sociologists have not yet applied the modern method to the investigation of man's progress on earth is, THAT THE CONCLUSIONS OF SCIENCE IN THIS FIELD ARE TOO DANGEROUS TO EXISTING INSTITUTIONS, TOO REVOLUTIONARY.

It is precisely because Karl Marx and the Revolutionary Socialists, applying the Scientific Method to the study of man's racial existence, have discovered facts and reached conclusions which, if generally known and admitted, would undermine the foundations of all civilized governments and set up new standards, ethical, educational, religious, juridical; it is for this revolutionary reason alone that economists and historians shrink from applying the Modern Scientific Method to the study of human society.

But the Working Class, as will appear in our later chapters, have every reason to welcome scientific conclusions in social history. These conclusions belong to the Working Class. They have a right to know them, for they reveal the laws of Working Class Emancipation.

When once the Working Class in general learns the conclusions of Modern Science with respect to its development and destiny, nothing can prevent its united action and victory.

Ignorance alone stays the progress of the Proletariat in America. It is to help dispel this ignorance that these chapters are written.

The next chapter will deal with the discussion of Modern Science with respect to the great question of Property, or the second principle of Revolutionary Socialism.

(This series of papers was begun in No. 276 of The Socialist, issue of January 7, 1906. It will continue for several months, covering all the more important aspects of politics, both Socialist and Capitalistic, in America today.)



# GASPARON'S REVENGE

By Jacinto Octavio Picon.

(Translated from the Spanish. Reprinted from "Tales.")

The brazen throats of the bells boomed out the mellow noon hour, the gates opened, and before the last clang of the clappers had died away the first surges of the human sea inside began to pour out restlessly, the silent, weary multitude that formed the personnel of the factories. No one spoke; neither man sought woman, nor the girl the young man's flattery and wooing, nor the child its customary games and idleness. The strong appeared fagged, out, the young, old and feeble, and the old half dead. They were a breed twice oppressed, these factory hands—by ignorance and selfishness.

The crowd was quickly dispersed, like a cloud the winds tear into ribbons and then shred to atoms; it poured out first in a turbid stream, split up into groups and quickly drifted off in silent pairs, pairs which seemed to divide without audible farewells or salutes, some taking the roads to their homes, others entering the nearby inns and taverns, disseminating and losing themselves, merged and absorbed by the agitated circulation of the busy neighborhood.

One of the last to come out was Gaspar Santiago, also known as Gasparon, or Gaspar the Great, because of his tremendous strength, great height and massive build. These characteristics dominated his whole appearance, giving him a sympathetic, kindly, slow manner and visage; but his face for all that was bright and quick of expression, his glance frank and sincere. He was so robust he looked like Hercules in a blouse.

He walked rapidly along in the shadow of the mud wall, crossed two or three streets, traversed a plaza, and passing on by covered alleyways and vacant lots to save himself needless steps, debouched upon a wide street whose gigantic elms knit overhead, their delicate lacework of foliage forming a coolly inviting arched vault of shadow under which sat, awaiting him on the fallen trunk of one of the giant trees, a pretty and graceful young woman, with a neat basket before her, a child beside her knee, and a clean, fresh baby in her lap. The delighted beast rushed toward him, the little one stretched out its tiny fists, and while the man drew up the basket and broke apart the sixteen-ounce golden loaf, his wife, never taking her eyes from his face, laid out to one side on the tree trunk the salad, uncorked the bottle of red wine, gave him his napkin and wooden spoon, and poured out the well-cooked, yellow, steaming stew into the thick but clean white plate edged with a blue stripe.

When the bell sounding the recall from the luncheon hour began ringing in the distance, Gasparon hastily tilted the last drops of stew and wine down his capacious throat, lighted a cigarette, gave the child a kiss, and the dog the broken remnants of his lunch, and affectionately squeezing the wife as a miser embraces his treasure-chest, was off on the road to the factory at a rapid pace, his long legs covering the ground in great swinging strides.

He entered the gate, crossed a yard full of pig-iron and piles, and entered a long, wide shop, lighted by windows through whose blackened panes could be seen grimy walls, great piles of coal, spark-spitting, crackling forges and tall chimneys that vomited forth in dense clouds great bubbles of the heavy coal smoke and pulverized dust. High overhead and lengthwise of the shop ran in complicated lines an incalculable number of shining steel and burnished iron levers, pulleys and wheels, united by leather belts which surged up, swung low, and gyrated dizzily like crazy members of some living mechanical organism, in which nothing could falter without paralyzing the whole machine. The planked floor trembled with the pulsations of the steam, whose stertorous sighing could be heard all about; and from other shops, weakened by the uproar and the distance, came the clangor of metal being beaten and the droning hum of whirring machines mixed with the bench-songs of women.

At the end of the first shop stood another exactly like it, and spanning the court between the two was a narrow little bridge, beside which a colossal flywheel revolved at high speed. When Gasparon reached the middle of the little structure, he saw an apprentice come running out of the second shop at such speed and with such impetus that he could not check his wild career. There was no time to go back and perceiving that both could not pass the great wheel at the same time, Gasparon bent his huge bulk far outward over the rail, flattening himself as much as he could. The lad came on like a streak of lightning, turned badly as he violently collided with the big fellow, and fell face downward, barely remaining upon the single, wide, heavy timber that formed the floor of the bridge, hanging suspended over the oily abyss of the deep wheel-pit, not daring to let go his hold and fall, unable long to remain where he lay. Gasparon, more fearful of the distant than of the nearer danger, stretched out his hand to the child, who, blinded by fear and anxiety that with such force and impetus the child would be hurled, man was well-nigh overbalanced. As he lost his equilibrium, Gasparon instinctively threw out his free arm wildly as a counterpoise. His fingers came into sudden contact with something—he gripped a spoke of the whirling flywheel, and the mighty arm splintered just above the hand. The lad said afterward that, to add to his terror, he heard it break with such a noise as one hears when the woodchopper's axe riven apart a splintered timber. But, even hurt as he was, the fellow retained his presence of mind well enough to step back coolly a pace or two, raise the frightened boy in his sound arm and carry him to safety on the shop floor before he collapsed, struck down silently by the severity of his pain.

There was shouting and running, and his comrades picked him up gently, taking him in a chair, since the factory boasted no infirmary, to the nearby hospital, where, later in the same afternoon, the surgeon took off the hopelessly maimed arm at the elbow.

Gasparon's convalescence was slow; in it disappeared first all his little savings, then the pawnbroker's loans and the miser's hoard, and finally, when his wife's mantle, after that a collection taken up for him by friends and charitable neighbors vanished speedily, and last of all a donation from the treasury of the Strikers' Aid Fund. There was no use thinking of any new sort of manual labor, for the arm he had lost was his right, and he had been right-handed.

Forty days or so after the accident his wife presented herself at the cashier's window at the factory. It was a small room, divided by a wooden partition surmounted by a metal screenwork pierced here and there with small openings like windows, through which she could see a well-dressed old gentleman in a freshly laundered shirt reading a paper, seated close beside the cash-drawer. About him, well within his vision, stood two men, posting endless figures industriously in great books, over whose little pine pulpits they bent.

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"What is it you want?" asked one of the clerks as she approached.

"How is Gasparon getting along?" queried the other kindly.

"Well! As if he could 'get along' at all—a one-handed man!"

"And you have come—?"

"To get his pay," she replied nervously.

One of the clerks opened a large book and began turning the leaves, mumbling "Gasparon—Gasparon."

"His name is Santiago—Boringmill going, second section," volunteered the woman dully.

"Ah, yes; of course—Gasparon Santiago! Here he is!"

"And he gets—?" She sighed, and her eyes were troubled.

The clerk figured rapidly for a moment on a scrap of paper, and without looking up, asked: "Was he paid the week before?"

"Yes, sir."

"H'm—then there are—there must be—"

The old gentleman in the clean shirt dropped his paper and looked up, but not at the anxious woman.

"What day was it he hurt himself?" he demanded.

"The twentieth of last month—Wednesday, about two o'clock," she replied sadly.

"Then there is no trouble in finding out what is due the man," remarked the old gentleman suavely. "Monday, one; Tuesday, two; Wednesday—two days and a half, at four and a half the day, make eleven pesetas and twenty-five centimos; two dollars and a quarter altogether. Pay her, Luis." He shrugged his shoulders and picked up his paper.

The clerk took a small wicker basket full of silver from one of the drawers of the desk and counted out the pitiful sum, making the payment without a word. The young woman, mechanically taking what was proffered, went out, weeping softly. When the noise of her footsteps had died away, the clean-looking old gentleman remarked severely:

"Don't forget that Gasparon is discharged! Make a note of it on your books."

When the workmen learned, as they speedily did, that Gasparon had been given only his bare two and one-half

days' pay, their wrath boiled over and their indignation knew no bounds. Delegates were appointed quickly from the various shops and mills of the great works and at the little convention, meeting one night in the back room of the Frenchman Tavern to learn the full details of the case and take action thereon, the big fellow himself was cited to appear and state his facts.

Gasparon related his misfortune with the greatest good nature, showed his fellows the cicatrized stump of his arm, scarred deeply, and afterward during the progress of the meeting seemed more interested in bothering his neighbors to roll cigarettes for him than in the business on hand. He had not yet been able to manage his cigarillos with only his left hand, and since comfort is a prime factor in life, he was deeply engrossed in his tobacco.

A smutty lamp which gave scarcely any light burned feebly overhead without illuminating the room. The smoke of cigars and cigarettes and the fumes of the cheap oil and wick filled the chamber with a stifling haze; it was almost impossible to see faces, while heads and bodies shaded off indistinguishably into the pungent gloom.

"I bear on my shoulders the weight of fifty-two years of shop work," growled a heavy voice from somewhere in the rear of the room. It was the voice of a man who, by virtue of his age, had spoken first. "And I know more than the rest of you. I've been in many a factory in my time, and I ought to. I started when I was twelve. I've always said it would be far better for everyone if the proprietors could be obliged to make some provision for those of their men who can no longer work. You all know already what happens when there is no conclusion—disabled, knotted hands, and an empty belly."

"I, with fewer years," rumbled another voice, "have still more experience. Let us take unanimous action, keep our secret and spoil their material, their tools, their everything and anything, what you will. We can without danger to ourselves, make them lose time; we can found their metals badly, weave their materials worse. In a single year there won't be a factory in Spain with a peseta's credit."

"No!" shouted a third voice in a raw tone. "Nor a workman with bread!"

"The eight-hour day! Give us the eight-hour day!" roared a brawny chorus.

"Good counsel—to be dogs eight hours instead of nine, eh!"

"Raise the pay! Make 'em come up with the union scale!"

"And have them also raise the cost of clothes, bread, houses, if they can't until they tax the air we breathe!"

The bootless squabble might have gone on until dawn had not a voice, until then silent, broken sharply into the discussion. It was a huge voice, a roar that impeached the little wizened body from which it poured full-throated, a voice that thundered

an indomitable will in spite of its owner's size.

"We haven't come here to squabble, but to avenge a cruel wrong!" it belted. "Have you nerve enough! Yes or no?—answer me! I know where there are three dynamite cartridges, weighing from five to six pounds a-piece. One we can use on the model shop, which is what they value most; another on the owner's house—in the rear, where the family generally is; the last one we can hold in reserve, in case one of the others should not explode properly. We can draw lots for the chance, and whoever pulls the black straw does the job!"

A prolonged silence greeted the coldblooded, horrible proposition of wholesale murder and arson. Some were held back by the pure horror of the proposal, others by the fear of punishment. In the spirit all were accomplices before the fact, but the flesh was very weak; no one said: "I will dare it."

Gasparon was quickly on his feet, took a couple of pulls at his cigarette, walked over to stand under the lamp, so that they could read in his face the firmness of his resolution, and spoke plainly to the plotters.

"This is either all nonsense or all infamy. A 'Widows' and Orphans' Fund' or pensions for them, with money? You are dreaming! A strike? What for?—to stumble and fall upon your faces for weakness when there is nothing left in the house to eat? To stay in pawn to your very last rag until obliged by hunger to return to work, at the owner's terms? The proposition of the dynamite is the savagery of a coward!—for my part I will not assassinate anybody! Leave the vengeance to me. I will see that it is ample and not easily to be forgotten."

Some of the men murmured in surly disapproval, and others accepted the big fellow's proposal with good grace. The pusillanimous for fear, and the more excited because they all saw in Gasparon's eyes something tremendous and mysterious, agreed to his undivided plan, and the meeting was dissolved like one of those passing summer thunder showers whose bolt is not shot.

The day following Gasparon posted himself in front of the palatial residence of the factory-owner. Supplications, threats, offers of all sorts to get him to go away, were in vain. There he remained. He was there when the rich man, new lord of the modern feudality, came out to go to his work, to the exchange, to his varied amusements; when the senora, his lady wife, returned to pray; and when the children, the fair daughters of the house, went out to balls and parties, dressed in their daintiest shimmering frocks. There he stayed, close to the grating of gilded ironwork tracery about a window through which the ample silk curtains blew in soft folds. There he could be seen from dawn to dusk, showing his mutilated stump of an arm, resting the ragged bulk of his great body against the marble facade of the building, and always wearing about his neck, fastened by a cord, a neat little printed sign, bearing this inscription:

Crippled and Rendered Useless in the Factory of Don Martin Panalva.

but one short step of producing a facsimile of what they now witness. The next time the chance appears they may take that step.

But now another small band appeared upon the scene. They rode not upon horseback, they were on foot. Across their faces was plainly written, intelligence. Upon their breasts they wore a red button, with two clasped hands thereon. They were armed with the spears of organization, shielded by discipline and re-enforced by a knowledge of economic conditions. They were themselves workmen, and had come to assist their poor unorganized, downtrodden brethren who saluted them with shouts of joy as they dashed upon that field of battle. They maneuvered so skillfully as to be immune from the fierce charges of the cavalry, and returned such death-dealing blows that the field was soon cleared, and the workers saved.

## A WAGE SLAVE'S VISION

By C. C. Haight, Lyman, Wash.

Last night I saw a vision. A great concourse of people appeared before me, upon what seemed to be a broad plain. They were so near me I could distinguish their features. Among them I recognized many whom I knew. I could see they were working people. The backs of the older ones were bowed, as from carrying heavy burdens. Upon the hands of the younger, great callouses were in evidence. They were clothed in rags and tatters, and all had that grimy, sweaty appearance, which distinguishes those who spend their lives in honest toil. The vision seemed so realistic, and so closely resembled some things I have seen and heard of, I can almost believe it true.

Among that body of workers were gray headed and tottering old men, weakened and toothless old women. There were strong and healthy men and women in the prime of life. There were young men and women, children, infants, invalids, idiots and cripples. In fact people of all ages, sexes and nationalities, huddled together in one conglomerate mass. They were shivering with the cold, their faces were pinched and their bodies omnipresent. Some, with their eyes turned heavenward, were praying to Almighty God for assistance. Others were swearing and stamping about, defying fate and cursing all who crossed their path. While the greater portion wore the dejected air of despair, and resignation to their economic conditions. It was plain to see they were unorganized, and with no fixed purpose in view. Upon the countenances of most of them was plainly written, ignorance and superstition.

After a time, these toilers seemed to see something approaching. All turned their eyes in one direction; for a little while they gazed in silence, then commenced running about, swinging their arms and talking excitedly. I looked in the same direction and saw a troop of cavalry bearing down upon them. Nearer and nearer came the troopers and I could see they were Russian Cossacks. I even saw that they were a great crowd of helpless and inoffensive people? If they do not change their course, in a moment they will be upon them, trampling them into the earth!

Yes, they do see, but they seem not to heed nor care. They are led by a hand, the long, skinny finger of which points toward the toilers. Upon that hand is written, "Autocracy, power and greed." Many of the toilers leap forward with a shout of defiance to meet the shock which is sure to come.

There are chains upon the arms of those poor people and on every link is written, "wage slavery, manufactured by Autocracy and Capitalism, in the capitals and money marts of the world."

## SOME SHORT-ARM JABS

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

The trouble with the prize fighters is that they don't qualify in a gentleman's academy so that their profession may be deemed respectable.

John Rockefeller's dividends from the Standard Oil company for the last quarter were among the largest ever down. So long as reform doesn't touch John's ownership of the oil industry he will be able to worry along.

Would the Socialists of the United States say the selection of John Mitchell for a place in the President's cabinet would be "a good thing for Socialism"? No. Then why say John Burns' acceptance of a portfolio in the British cabinet is a good thing for Socialism?

If you will read the press reports of proposed legislation before congress, you will notice that it all concerns the interests of capitalists, "commercial interests," is the polite name. You will search hard and long before you will find anything about legislation in behalf of the interested, and if you should succeed, you will see the opinion expressed

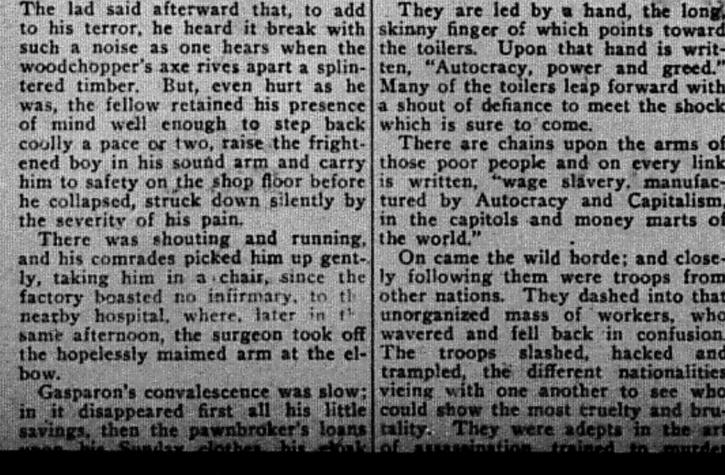
that "it is not likely such labor legislation will pass this session." The elections are over, and next fall the working class will be too deeply interested in rate legislation to remember how "their" representatives forgot all about those little labor measures they were so concerned about last election.

The Socialist Party members who sneer at the revolutionary Socialists as being "intolerant" and lacking "broadness" overlook the fact that if it were not for the tolerance and broadness of the Revolutionary Socialists the sneerers might not even be party members.

The 1905 report of the New York Supervisor of State Charities shows an increase of \$20,589 in salaries over the figures of 1904. Let no one hastily accuse the department of extravagance, however, for it nearly balanced that increase by spending \$17,411 less for the relief of poverty. The poor we have always with us. They can wait. But serviceable politicians on the lookout for a job must not be neglected.—"The Worker."

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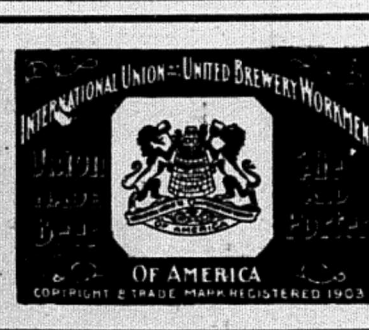
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**The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company**

The first meeting of the stockholders of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company will be held on next Wednesday evening, according to the legal notice published elsewhere. The liveliest interest has been manifested in the meeting and it promises to be a most successful one. A full report of the meeting will be given in *The Socialist*, with the names of the board of directors and all the information pertaining to the completion of the organization of the company. Space will not permit us to say more at this time, except that the outlook for the new enterprise is most encouraging and its future is assured.

**Legal Notice**

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the stockholders of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company will be held at the office of said company, No. 819 Jefferson Avenue, in the city of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, at 8:00 o'clock p. m., on the 24th day of January, 1906, for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

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**The Socialist**  
Toledo, Ohio



# PARTY NEWS

## FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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

Comrade Mother Jones will speak in Reading, Pa., Jan. 22, in celebration of "Bloody Sunday"; Baltimore, Md., 23, 24, 25, 26; Washington, D. C., 27th.

Comrade Joseph Gilbert of Salt Lake City, informs the National office that he has resigned his position of National Committeeman for the state of Utah.

Local Waterloo, Iowa, has secured the use of a column space in a local Sunday paper. Short pithy articles must be sent to A. M. White, 439 Adams St., Waterloo, Ia.

Three state speakers are afield during this month in Montana. Comrade C. C. McHugh, by referendum, has been reelected a member of the National Committee.

Frederick Heath, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, has been elected the additional member of the National Committee for Wisconsin. Comrade Victor L. Berger, has been reelected National Committeeman.

Local Indianapolis, Ind., has passed resolutions commending the work of Comrade John Collins as an organizer and recommends that his field of operation be extended by the National Committee and his services be continued.

No action was taken by the National Executive Committee, in choosing a date of the next meeting, which question was submitted by the National Secretary, the motion of Comrade Work taking precedent and being adopted: "That no further meetings of the present Executive Committee be held." Vote closed January 7th.

The following motion was adopted by the National Executive Committee: "That Comrade Hanford be asked to submit a leaflet on the significance of the Russian uprising, to the American working class, the same not to exceed 100 words, and if approved by the Executive Committee, to be printed as a party leaflet." Vote closed Jan. 6th.

Acting upon this motion Comrade Berger said:

"I vote NO upon the presentation of Comrade Berlyn that Comrade Hanford be asked to submit a leaflet on the significance of the Russian revolution to the American working class. I cannot see why Comrade Hanford has any special information on the Russian revolution, or on any revolution for that matter, therefore he is not especially qualified to write leaflets on this subject."

Anent the call for National Referendum "C" 1905, the Cook County, Ill. resolutions, owing to the argumentative nature of the resolutions, and in consideration of Section 3, Article 11, which reads as follows: "All propositions or other matter submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without preamble or comment," the National Secretary has submitted to the National Executive Committee for his guidance, the following questions:

1. Are these resolutions constitutional in form and therefore to be submitted to a referendum?

2. Are they to be submitted in their entirety, that is, in the form in which they reached the National office?

3. Are the three resolves only to be submitted?

Vote will close January 17th.

Local Evansville, Ind., reports that Comrade Chas. W. Newitt, one of the pioneers of the movement in that vicinity, has been lost track of, and his comrades and relatives are desirous of receiving information as to his whereabouts. Comrade Newitt, several years ago, went to South Africa. During his absence he has kept in correspondence with the officers of the local. Not being in good health, he started homeward via New Zealand, about February 1905. He was known to have been in the hospital at Wellington, later went to Palmerston, North New Zealand, and was last heard from at "Beachy Head," Grafton Road, Auckland, New Zealand, by a letter dated June 4th, 1905. Comrade Newitt was known to have several thousand dollars with him, and it is feared that he has been taken to some hospital, sanitarium or asylum. Any information should be addressed to Russell W. Wyttenbach, 828 W. Indiana St., Evansville, Ind.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the Coming Week Are:—

Guy E. Miller—Jan. 25, 26, 27, Linton, Ind.

Teofilo Petriella (Italian)—Jan. 21, 22, South Wilmington, Ill.; 23, Daldzell; 24, Ladd; 25, Spring Valley; 26, Daldzell; 27, St. David.

John W. Slayton—Jan. 19 to 30, inclusive, under the direction of Oregon State Committee.

Contributions to Russian Social Democratic Labor Party From Jan. 1st to Jan. 12th, Inclusive:

Local Nickel Hill, Texas, \$1.00  
Harry Williams, Waterford, Works, N. J., 1.00  
Local Erie, Pa., 17.70  
A. Anderson, Divide, Mont., 1.00  
Chicago Heights, Br. Ill., 1.75  
F. C. Duggan, Dubuque, Ia., 1.00  
John Kasmarek, Richmond, Va., .50  
M. Rubenstein, Richmond, Va., .50  
Otto Biersch, Richmond, Va., .50  
L. Duski, Richmond, Va., .50  
Harry Kahn, Richmond, Va., .50  
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S. Shatz, Richmond, Va., 1.00  
Barney E. Myers, Richmond, Va., 1.00  
Local Camden, N. J., 11.00

OHIO

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

One hundred and twenty new members were admitted during the month and a charter was issued to the reorganized Local of Adams Township.

Owing to the absence of any important business during the month of December, 1905, no meeting of the State Executive Committee was held.

The monthly report of the State Secretary shows receipts for the month of December, 1905, as follows: Initiation fees, \$30.05; dues, \$139.40; organizer fund, \$2.25; supplies, \$6.85; literature, \$1.25; miscellaneous, \$3.66; total, \$155.56. Expenses are as follows: National office for dues, \$70.00; same for supplies, \$2.75; organizer fund, \$2.25; postage for local, \$2.25; express, \$1.13; organiza-

## DEATH OF MILLIE KRUSE SCHULZ.

Fighting bravely against the remorseless fate which had too soon selected her of its own, and with a smile upon her lips, Millie Kruse Schulz died at the Toledo hospital on Monday last, January 15, aged 23 years, and the two months' bride of George Schulz, one of the most active and popular members of Local Toledo of the Socialist party.

George and Millie Schulz were married in Detroit on November 8 last, the day after election. They had gone to school together, for the Kruse and Schulz families lived in houses that

Edward O'Neal's back pay, \$7.65; Frank Gardner, salary, \$75.00; office expense (rent and gas), \$7.30; total, \$175.62; leaving a balance for the month of \$10.04. This added to balance on hand December 1, of \$2.56, makes a total cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1906, of \$12.60, with \$2.35 in the organizing fund which is not included.

Nominations for State Executive Committee are: J. M. Dial, Cincinnati; M. J. Hines, Hamilton; J. C. Cahill and V. Knecht, Elmwood Place; Joseph Sims, Bethel, and Geo. Holmes, Pt. Isabel. Vote closes January 19.

Twenty-one dollars per month have been pledged so far for the state organization fund and several Locals have forwarded collections taken at their meeting for this purpose. More activity must be shown along this line if we expect to ever get an organizer started.

A call is issued for nominations for one member to the National Committee. The secretary calls attention to Art. XVII, Sec. 4, which provides that each Local shall furnish the state office a list of the good standing members, members in arrears and stricken from the rolls during the last six months. This is to be done by the first of January, and so far only two Locals have done it.

Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution.

Sent to the state office by John E. Emmots, Sec'y of Local Pt. Isabel and member of the State Committee from the Sixth Congressional district:

1st. Omit Sec. 2, Article II.

2nd. Change Section 2, Article II to read as follows:

The members of the National Committee, from this state, are required to act in accordance with any instructions of the party membership of this state as expressed by a referendum vote.

3rd. Change Section 2, Article III, to read as follows:

The State Committee shall be elected annually by a referendum vote of the membership of the Congressional districts, each district electing its own member, whose term of office shall begin on the first day of January.

4th. Change Section 1, Article V to read as follows:

The Executive Committee of the State Com. shall be composed of five members to be elected by the state committee from the membership of the party of the state; but no more than two members of the said committee shall be from one Local.

5th. The following section to be added to Art. VII and be known as Section 6:

"The railroad fare of the delegates going to and coming from the state convention, shall be paid from the state treasury, and such expenses shall be raised by a per capita assessment on the entire membership of the party."

6th. Change Section 1, Article IX to read as follows:

There shall be elected from the membership of the state the number of members of the National Committee to which the state is entitled, whose term of office shall be one year, to begin on the first day of January.

7th. The call for said members of the National Committee shall be issued by the State Secretary the first day of September of each year, and left open for thirty days. At the expiration of this time all candidates who have accepted the nomination shall be submitted to a general vote by the State Secretary, as provided by Section 2, Article VIII.

8th. Omit Section 2, Article XVII.

9th. Substitute the following Section for Section 2, Article XVII:

Any member at large in good standing wishing to transfer his membership to a Local, or any member in good standing of a Local, desirous of transferring his membership to another Local, may do so without payment of initiation fee, by presenting his paid-up membership card.

10th. Omit Section 4, Article XVII.

11th. Change Section 4, Article XVII to read as follows:

The State Secretary shall not be a member of the State Committee or Executive Committee.

Local Akron.

Comrade Geo. R. Kirkpatrick spoke for the Labor Lyceum Sunday afternoon, January 7. His lecture on the "Hypnotism of the Working Class," was a revelation to many of those who were present and will be the means of clearing up the minds of many who were before only sympathizers with the movement.

The Labor Lyceum is receiving better support at each meeting and we aim to make each meeting as interesting as possible to all who attend. Dr. W. H. Morgan was the speaker on January 14, his subject being "The Practicability of Socialism."

Akron Socialists will hold a meeting commemorative of "Bloody Sunday" on Sunday afternoon, January 21. Rabbi I. E. Philo of Akron, and Dr. W. H. Miller of Canton, will be the speakers. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the Russian comrades.

Local Cleveland.

Sunday, January 28, Mr. Levine will address the Labor Lyceum at Trades Council Hall, 717 Superior avenue, N. E., on "Graft, its Cause and Cure." The second date at the Lyceum will prove no less interesting as a debate is under arrangement between A. M. Crutch, business agent of the Cigar Makers' Union, and Tom Clifford. Subject: Resolved, That Socialism is no solution for the Labor Problem." Affirmative, Crutch; negative, Clifford.

Branch 11 contemplates arranging a date for Comrade Marguerite Prevey at the Goodrich House. The ladies have offered their assembly hall for that occasion.

Turn out at the commemoration of "Bloody Sunday," Sunday, January 21 at either Perry hall or Germania hall.

Comrade Isador Ladoff, author of "American Pauperism," is in the city at present and contemplates a stay of several months to take up some research work. May Local Cleveland profit by his presence.

The friends of the "Bund" are very active in their efforts to secure funds from sympathizers of the Russian revolutionary movement. Contributions are ever welcomed by Comrade I. M. Belkowsky, 423 1/2 Beach street.

The "Socialist Leaflet" (Branch 4) has asked the city central committee for the privilege of arranging the Commune celebration. The comrades never lag in their efforts to make their entertainments a success and their experience in matters of this character augment success.

Oh, yes, Socialist Day, second Sunday in August. Keep the thing in mind and

## Correspondence

### A FRATERNAL GREETING.

Editor Socialist.

Comrade Geo. E. Boomer, editor of "Prosser Record," being again a party member, his term of suspension having expired, and I being one of the first to prefer charges, wish also to be one of the first to welcome him back, and extend the glad hand. Comrade Boomer's great fault was acting as secretary in a Citizens' caucus to report proceedings in his paper. They had elected their chairman and were trying to elect a secretary, several having refused, when Comrade Boomer came. There were cries at once, "Oh, here comes Boomer, book and pencil in hand to report, he'll do," and they at once proceeded to business. He did not realize that he was acting as secretary in that mixed caucus until Dr. Angus asked him to make a nomination. At once he realized his position and he never made that nomination. He could easily have covered up his part in caucus by saying he acted as reporter. But being a class-conscious, revolutionary Socialist he scorned deceit, accepted the decision of the State Committee as just, there being no one to blame but himself. No one to meet him or hear him speak in the last year would realize that he was a suspended member. He has always given his best to the cause in his editorials and has been a power for good in the new county of Benton, pointing out unjust proceedings in both town and county.

I hope all comrades in the Socialist Party are as glad as I to welcome him back. We need more like him, that when they make a mistake acknowledge it and accept the consequences.

Yours for the Revolution,

ADA GATCHELL,  
Member State Com. of Socialist Party, Washington.

No. Yakima, Wash., 1-12-06.

### FOR THE RIGHT KIND OF SOCIALISM.

Editor The Socialist:—

Dear Comrade:—I would like to say a few words in regard to Chapter I of your "Series" of Articles on "The Different Kinds of Socialism." While I do not claim to understand the Socialist Philosophy any better than any thoroughly Class Conscious Socialist, I have for the last nine years been voting the ticket, and giving the subject the deepest study that my limited intelligence would permit; and from my diagnosis of the subject, I have never been able to discover but one kind of "Socialism" that all true Socialists are laboring for; and so zealously guarding; that there may be no danger of ditching the party or any one just entering the kindergarten school of the Socialist principles; being side-tracked by some "Capitalist" reform measures, such as Municipal Ownership, or Hearst and Bryanism. As I understand Socialism, it stands for the overthrow or absolute destruction of the "Wage or Profit" system, or what is known as "Capitalism." I don't see how anything that stands for anything short of that can, by any sound reasoning, be termed Any Kind of Socialism. I should think it call it "Reformed Capitalism" would be the proper thing. The main stays of or upholders of "Capitalism" call anything that does not stand squarely and solidly for their interests either Socialism or Socialistic. So from now on all parties that do not stand for "Parryism" will be dubbed Socialists. And for that very reason we want the Socialist Party's position made so straight and so plain that none may err. To call these reform capitalistic measures Socialism will I think tend to confuse those that do not thoroughly understand the Socialist Principles and merely become reformers or half-baked Populists. If I am in error would be glad to be informed. Yours for the "Revolution,"

W. D. WILLIS,  
Orlando, Fla., Jan. 10, 1906.

### SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY

I may be mistaken, and I certainly hope I am, but it seems to me that there is a growing tendency in the Socialist Party, especially within official circles, to distrust democracy. The opinion was freely expressed during the discussions on the recent

Fassett, first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m.

German Branch, Germania Hall, 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m.

Local Warren.

The Sunday afternoon meeting of the local was one of the best Socialist meetings ever held in Warren. Mrs. Marguerite Prevey of Akron, delivered a masterly address which was well and attentively listened to. After the address several questions were asked which brought out some good points. The attendance was large, the Business College hall being filled, with some standing. A number of the leading citizens of the city were present. The comrades and their friends are unanimous in their desire to have Mrs. Prevey with them again.

Comrade Diaz is hustling for subscriptions for Socialist papers and any assistance the comrades give him in this work will be appreciated.

Important matters for consideration at the Friday evening business meeting and a full attendance is requested. Don't forget this. E. St. J.

### WASHINGTON

State Secretary, E. E. Martin, Box 717, Seattle.

The first payment on the 1906 campaign fund has been made. Who will make the next? State Organizer Burgess is anxious to spend every minute of his time afield, and to keep him there money is needed.

The state literature fund shows a balance of \$6.15 and the only liability of the state office is the Wilking deficit of \$30.00, and the national office has been asked to remit that. Secretary Martin says it is a pleasant thing to again write "cash balance" instead of "deficit."

State Secretary Martin reports receipts for December as follows: Dues, \$95.10; on deficit (from eight locals and nine comrades), \$23.90; supplies, \$13.95; perpetual campaign coupons, \$11.50; charter fees, \$6.75; 1906 state campaign fund, 50c; total, \$150.70. Expenditures:

1. Kruse's Hall, Buffalo and Michigan, 2d and 4th Sunday, 2:30 p. m.

6. Swiss Hall, 410 Monroe, 1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m.

7. Brown's Hall, Monroe and Lake Shore, 2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m.

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The Changing Order  
By Oscar Lovell Triggs, Ph. D. (Professor in the University of Chicago until he began telling too much truth to suit Standard Oil). Some of the truth is in this book: It is a Study of Democracy, showing that democracy is the inevitable result of changed industrial conditions, and that it in turn will bring radical changes in art, literature, education, work, play, philosophy and religion.  
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Charles H. Kerr & Company  
36 Fifth Avenue, Chicago

AVANTI  
Edited by Teofilo Petriella  
The only Italian Socialist paper representing the Socialist Party. Published at Cleveland, O. Subscription \$1 per year; 60c six months.  
With THE SOCIALIST one year for \$1.50

Continued on Page Four.



Published Weekly, by Maily and Titus, 819 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

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All remittances should be made payable to "THE SOCIALIST," Toledo, Ohio.

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

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

Entered at Toledo Post Office as second class mail matter, March 17, 1906.



WILL YOU BE A BOOSTER?

"The Socialist Boosters' League" is progressing. We give below the names of the Second Thirteen, all from Toledo.

- By Thos. Long, cash. \$1.00
By Thos. Long, sub. 50
By A. B. Callahan, cash. 25
By E. E. Martin, cash. 1.00
By Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Steele, cash. 1.00
By Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Steele, two subs. 2.00
By J. A. McCorkle, cash. 1.00
By J. A. McCorkle, one book, "The Long Day" 1.25
By H. H. Spangler, sub. 1.00
By Callahan, McCorkle and Wagenknecht, cash. 3.00
By Callahan, J. J. Fraser, Charleston, three subs. 2.00
By A. Wagenknecht, sub. 50
By A. Wagenknecht, payment on sub. cards on hand. 1.00

Total credit the "five spot" Thos. C. Wiswell sends you personally to "The Socialist Boosters," for he pledged it as a result of our first meeting.

Enough for this time. More about ourselves and what we think next time. We all hope you can keep 'er a-goin'.

Yours for the Revolution. A. WAGENKNECHT, Secretary. J. A. MCCORKLE, President. "The Socialist Boosters of Washington."

"THE SOCIALIST" BOOSTERS' PLEDGE. Alfred Wagenknecht, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 717, Seattle, Wash.

Members can send in sums of any size, specifying how many weeks they intend to pay for. Save the Secretary-Treasurer all the work possible, as he is a busy man and gets no salary.

THE SECOND THIRTEEN. He are the names of Toledo comrades who have pledged themselves to secure each week for The Socialist either one subscription (3 months, 6 months or 1 year) or make a cash contribution of 25 cents each week until further notice.

A. A. J. D. Ely, Thomas Haley, George Schulz, C. H. Reed, Louis Kogelin, Thomas C. Devine, O. N. Clemens, Otto Schreiner, William Patterson, I. Nathanson, A. Friend, William Cizek.

Party News

and Spring, is twice the size of the one we had previously. For the four weeks ending Sunday, Feb. 4, we are sure to reach it solidly, as the speaker for those Sunday evenings will be Arthur Morrow Lewis.

MASSACHUSETTS

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

REFORM GONE MAD?

"Reform gone mad" is the only term to apply to the actions of the independent group in control of the Toledo city government.

It stands to reason that if men and women will not voluntarily go to church on Sunday then they will not go when their right to choose their own enjoyment has been interfered with by the church leaders.

Along with this comes Mayor Whitlock's sudden conversion to the early closing and anti-wine room crusades, and his reported inclination to the Sunday closing of theaters.

There are two significant things about the raid made upon the Empire theater last Sunday. One was that the cheapest theater in the city was selected, and of which to make a test case, and the other than when the melee was over only the members of the company, all strangers in the city, were placed under arrest.

Meanwhile, although Mayor Whitlock is issuing orders on closing up this, that and the other place, at this, that and the other time, thus going contrary to his accepted theory of "no resistance to evil," and while the board of public service is merely chopping off heads in all departments in order to make room for patriotic job hunters of the independent brand, no time has been found to initiate any movement through the city government that would benefit the working people whose votes elected the independent ticket.

But halt! We forgot. Mayor Whitlock has done something for the working people. He has actually appointed Mr. Alexander Backus one of the city sinking fund trustees.

France and on this time on the slogan will be "No compromise; no political trading."

On January 14, a great manifesto was issued by the Socialists of Prussia, demanding universal suffrage in the election of the diet.

The Socialist party in Italy has put forward a demand for universal suffrage regardless of sex. Turati and the revisionists voted against female suffrage and the declaration of the class war.

Encouraging reports come from Springfield. At the last meeting of the Club, M. O. Frenier was elected organizer; W. E. King, secretary; S. C. Roberts, treasurer; F. No. Anderson, literary agent.

DEBS' SPEECH IN TOLEDO. The audience that greeted Eugene V. Debs in Memorial hall on Sunday last filled every available seat on the main floor and in the gallery and took up standing room as well.

SOME DEBS APHORISMS.

There is no argument in abuse; no logic in detraction. The capitalist is enslaved by what he has, and can't use; the wage worker by what he needs and can't get.

GENERAL

Murray F. King, N. L. Peterson and Ida Crouch-Hazlett are all of the kind in Montana and the comrades in the state are organizing as never before.

From all indications the "Bloody Sunday" parade of New York Socialists will be a monster affair. More than 175 delegates were present at the last conference to arrange the details.

We are informed that Comrade Josephine Conger, one time member of the "Appeal to Reason" staff, has married Comrade K. Kaneko, a noted Japanese Socialist, who is now located in New York. This is another example of Socialist internationalism.

The comrades in New York are actively working to secure funds to begin the Socialist daily in that city and have secured Jack London for a speech in Carnegie hall on January 25.

FOREIGN

The Socialists have finally separated themselves from all other parties in

of labor with a place on his official staff. And how the labor union men who whooped it up for Whitlock and Co. must like it!

"Reform gone mad?" You're mistaken. On the contrary, reform is only showing its true colors, that's all.

The January Magazines.

The International Socialist Review for January, is devoted especially to the present revolutionary situation in Europe. Karl Kautsky contributes a discussion of "Revolutions, Past and Present," in which the situation in Russia and its probable outcome is compared with the great French and English revolutions of the 17th and 18th centuries.

England is another center of revolutionary forces at present, and Harry Quelch, one of the original organizers and leaders of the great unemployed parades of London, writes on "The Unemployed Agitation in England."

Ten cents a copy; one dollar a year. Charles H. Kerr & company, publishers, 56 Fifth ave., Chicago.

"The Cleveland Citizen" and The Socialist for one year for \$1.20.

Marshall Field is dead. Do you think he will be missed? That is, do you think humanity will miss him? We think not. For years Mr. Field performed no useful service to society.

The comrades in Saxony recently held great demonstrations to demand universal suffrage. At Dresden, a crowd which had more or less unconsciously, more from the habits formed by military training than intention, formed a procession, was attacked without warning by the mounted police with drawn swords.

G. Herve, U. Gohrer and several others who have been prominent in the anti-militarist agitation of France and who signed an address to the soldiers advising them to shoot officers if ordered to fire on the people and to desert if there was war, have been tried and sentenced, with the exception of our Comrade Cipriana and a woman, to from one to four years imprisonment.

MADE A HIT.

The Socialist Picture Postal Cards have made a hit. During the past week we have received orders from all parts of the country. They are just the thing needed at this time when everybody is using the souvenir postal cards to send to their friends.

Special interest attaches to the candidacy of Comrades Hyndman and Quelch.

Special interest attaches to the candidacy of Comrades Hyndman and Quelch, the former because of his international reputation as a Revolutionary Socialist of great attainments and his standing in the public life of Great Britain, and Quelch because of his being the able editor of "Justice," the organ of the S. D. F. Hyndman's candidacy was announced nearly two years ago, in preparation for the general election which all knew would come sooner or later and a most thorough canvass of the division has been made.

Man Owned by Man.

"Today one small set of men own the tools of industry, access to which millions of men must have to earn a livelihood. Thus, instead of being relieved by the machine that emanated from his brain, man has become a slave to the machine—that should have made life easier for him.

Society Is Not Safe.

The speaker explained that Socialists demand ownership by all the people of all the productive tools, the natural resources of the earth and the means of distribution, intelligence and communication for the equal benefit of all.

As usual, it was a crowded house that greeted Eugene V. Debs at Memorial hall yesterday afternoon. The noted Socialist speaker went straight at the heart of things upon being introduced by Thomas W. Rowe and was greeted with ringing applause.

of their children to leave them as a heritage a good social and industrial system rather than any sum of money, because if money is left, under the present system, there is no assurance that the beneficiary will have any of it in a very short time.

He made a strong plea for members of the Socialist party, declaring that the Socialists are the only ones who have a scientific solution for the social and economic ills of the race.

Independent Political Monstrosities.

Some one in the audience asked, "How about the independents?" whereupon Mr. Debs took occasion to say that such a person in a political sense is a monstrosity.

ENGLISH WORKERS AWAKE

The news of the general election in England indicates that the working people of that country are at last beginning to arouse from their long apathy, which had begun to discourage some of the sturdiest workers for Socialism and had taxed the patience and fidelity of the bravest.

This awakening has been manifesting itself since the beginning of last winter when the unemployed problem in England had forced itself to the front and attracted the attention of the civilized world.

In Parliament Keir Hardie led the fight for the new Unemployed Bill against great obstructions, but in a way which won the approval of all factions of the Socialist and Labor movement.

Hard Work Shows Itself. The work of the Socialists has had its effect, according to the election returns which the cable reports bring us. We are glad to see that Will Thorne, who has stuck by the Social Democratic Federation through all its vicissitudes and trials, is elected to Parliament from the Westham division, defeating the unionist candidate, Sir J. G. Nutting, by a majority of 5,000.

There will be complete reports of the elections, which in Great Britain cover several days, in the English Socialist papers and we will give a synopsis when they arrive.

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For 'Bloody Sunday' Toledo Socialists will meet in a great protest meeting at Memorial Hall Annex, Monday, January 22, 8 p. m. Speaker - Isaac Cowen Collection for the benefit of the Russian Revolutionists. Entertainment The German Branch of Local Toledo and the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Socialist press. Comrades and friends should attend. Needless to say, a good time is assured. The fun will last all afternoon and evening. Corner St. Clair and Washington. Germania Hall Sunday, January 21