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

The Socialist

For the Socialist Party

The Workingman's Paper -- One Dollar a Year Six Months, Fifty Cents

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"A HAPPY NEW YEAR" -- NIT!

200 Workers of the Vulcan Iron Works Locked Out for Not Asking Boss's Permission to Lay Off New Year's Day

The cartoon on this page is not an exaggeration. It is true in every essential detail.

When the workmen employed at the Vulcan Iron Works, Toledo, quit work on Saturday last, nothing was said to them about reporting for work on Monday morning. As New Year's day is a legal holiday, nearly two hundred of the men assumed that the shop would not run that day, and they did not go to work. On Tuesday morning when they showed up at the usual hour these men were notified they were discharged.

The scene that took place was pitiful. The men wanted to turn in their checks and get their tools and overalls. This was refused. They were ordered to leave the place. Many of them pleaded to be given another chance and some implored the boss with tears in their eyes to remember their wives and children, asking, "What about our families?"

For answer the watchman (who is also a policeman) drove them out of the building using his club to do so. "Don't talk to me," he cried. "Get out! Get out! Mr. Backus is the only one for you to see." Outside in the street the bewildered men consulted in the cold what was best to do and decided they could do nothing until they saw Mr. Backus.

Who and What Mr. Backus Is.

Mr. Backus is the manager of the firm. On Monday afternoon he called together the workmen who had not taken the day off and lectured them upon their duty to their employers. "You must be obedient to your superiors," he said. "Remember, I am the one who gives you employment. If it was not for me and men like me you would have no work. You must do what we say, be faithful to our interests, because our interests and your interests are identical."

This was the New Year's sermon Mr. Backus gave those of his slaves who denied themselves a holiday for his interests.

"Discharge without notice" was the New Year gift Mr. Backus gave two hundred of his slaves who took their holiday.

The Dictum of Capitalism.

"You must work when we say or you won't work at all."

That is the declaration by which the capitalist class, of which Mr. Backus is one, proclaims its rule.

The "free American workingmen" is at liberty to take a holiday—when his capitalist master allows him to.

The "free American workingmen" is not free. He is a slave. He only thinks he's free, because the daily press, which he supports, and the politicians, whom he votes for, tell him so.

As long as capitalists own industry they will be masters and the workers will be slaves. If private (capitalist) ownership is right then the capitalists have a right to run their industries as they see fit and treat their slaves as they see fit. It is up to the workers themselves.

Why Mr. Backus Is Arrogant.

No doubt some of the discharged workingmen will be reemployed at the Vulcan Iron Works. If they beg hard enough and perhaps, if they will work a little cheaper the good, kind Mr. Backus may permit them to go to work and make more profits for him. But he can do as he pleases.

For there are plenty of workingmen who are waiting to take the places of the discharged men. That's what makes Mr. Backus so cock-sure and so autocratic. He knows he can fill the vacant places as easily, and maybe as cheaply, as the places were vacated. That is one of the beauties of the system of private ownership. The continual introduction of improved machinery furnishes the capitalists with an ever fresh supply of surplus labor through which wages can be reduced and employed workmen coerced into submission to oppressive rules and robbing practices.

Of course, it would be foolish, criminal, impracticable, visionary and a lot of other bad things, if Socialism was established through the whole people coming into possession of industry and making such social conditions impossible. Socialists are such cranks and dreamers, you know.

What Remedy, Mr. Independent?

It is worth noting that this incident at the Vulcan Iron Works should occur at the very time that the Independents should come into control of the Toledo City government. It is probable that a majority of the discharged workmen voted for the Independents. No doubt they voted for Brand Whitlock for mayor.

And yet what does Mayor Whitlock or his colleagues offer to offse or remedy wage slavery? Nothing, whatever. Instead, Mayor Whitlock breaks into print with a neatly turned declaration full of cloying phrases and seductive, self-satisfying sentences which mean nothing to any workingman, employed or unemployed.

How Long?

How long will the workingmen of Toledo, and workingmen everywhere, continue to believe in and support a system which keeps themselves slaves and their masters masters?

How long will they believe in and support political parties and politicians whose only purpose is to maintain the present system and keep the tribe of Backus on the shoulders of the workers?

How long will the workers withhold their aid and support from the Socialist party, the party which proposes to abolish the existing system and to substitute a system which will enable the workers to be free and to enjoy the full fruit of their labor?

It is time the workers considered these questions and answered them as they should be answered, in tones so unmistakable that even the dullest of the Backuses cannot misunderstand.

One objection, however, to abolishing the use of railroad passes, except by employes of the companies, would be that it would leave most of the politicians with their passes.—The Atlanta Journal.

The "A. B. C. of Socialism," by Hermon F. Titus, $1.00 per thousand, postpaid.

"What do you think of this reform wave?" "It's a good thing," answered Senator Sorghum. "It retires some of the old-time bosses from business and makes room for promotions."—Washington Star.

Look over our book list and see if there is not some book there that you would like to have.

Debs In Toledo

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist party presidential candidate in 1900 and 1904, will speak in Toledo at Memorial Hall, on Sunday afternoon, January 14, 1906.

Debs is so well known that no extended notice of his personality and ability as an orator is necessary. The price of admission to this meeting will be ten cents, and tickets can be had at Bowers' barber shop, 413 Summit street; The Socialist office, 819 Jefferson avenue, and from the branch secretaries.

"You must work when I say, or you won't work at all."

THE ADVANTAGE OF "INDEPENDENCE"

The distinct advantage of being an "independent" is shown in the case of Reynold Voit, who has been appointed secretary of the new public service board of Toledo. Mr. Voit played the familiar trick of both ends against the middle in the recent election. He served as mayor's clerk to Mayor Finch and supported Finch in the latter's candidacy for mayor. Finch was the republican candidate. The understanding was that Voit would be reappointed mayor's clerk if Finch was elected.

But Mr. Voit was taking no chances. He also supported the candidates on the independent ticket for board of public service, the understanding being that if the board went independent Mr. Voit would be appointed secretary of the board. Finch was defeated but the independents were elected to the board and Mr. Voit has got his job.

It is even said that Mr. Voit was more responsible for the agitation among the unions against Nolan and Taylor, the republican candidates for the board than anyone else. Whether this is true or not, it is known that whichever way the election went, Mr. Quillivan, secretary of the District Council of the International Marine and Transport Workers' Union, was to receive a job through Voit, and he will probably be appointed, if he is not already, to fill a place in the office of the board.

President Page of the Licensed Tugmen, and delegate to the Central Labor Union, is also after the job of harbor master—in return, of course, for services performed in whooping up the unions against Taylor and Nolan. Both Quillivan and Page are vigorous opponents of "politics in the unions"—Socialist politics, that is.

The lesson of all this is that if you want to play politics the safest way to play it is to be an "independent." Then you can make any and all kinds of trades with any and all parties (except the Socialist party) and at the same time pose as an "independent" citizen, working for the "common good of all the people." To be identified with a regular political organization commits one to that orgainization. If it is the republican or democratic parties one has to obey the boss of either one of the parties. If it is the Socialist party one has to observe the will of the party membership which governs that party. But as an "independent" one is responsible to only oneself, and there is perfect freedom to do what you please—all in the name of "good citizenship." It is, therefore, very convenient to be an "independent."

We are curious to know just how much good the appointment of Mr. Voit as secretary of the public service board, or of Messrs. Quillivan and Page to the jobs they want, will do the workingmen who voted the independent ticket and elected the independents to control of the city government.

A French sculptor is very enthusiastic over Mrs. Potter Palmer's head. A fat purse is a great promoter of beauty.

The "A. B. C. of Socialism," by Hermon F. Titus, $1.00 per thousand, postpaid.

Every reader of The Socialist can make the new year happier for the publishers by getting a new subscription for the paper.

THE SOCIALIST office has been moved to 819 Jefferson street, Toledo. Before buying your Christmas books come and see us.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM AND REFORM SOCIALISM

BY HERMON F. TITUS

FOREWORD

This series of articles is intended to present the Principles and Tactics of Modern Socialism in so plain a way that one who has never heard of Socialism can understand, yet in so reasonable a way that the student of Socialism will be convinced.

It is written for the new Socialist and for the old Socialist alike, as found in the American Socialist movement in 1906.

It will deal with the live facts of American society and American politics as seen and interpreted by Socialists.

No American Workingman should ever cast his vote without clearly understanding the matters discussed in these articles.

And no American Socialist is qualified to stand in his place and instruct his fellow citizens during the next few years without a complete mastery of the diverse principles and methods outlined in these chapters.

CHAPTER I

Two Kinds of Socialism

Perhaps you thought there was only one kind of Socialism; or perhaps you think there are as many kinds of Socialism as there are Socialists.

The truth is there are just two kinds, and only two kinds.

You may have heard of "Fabian Socialism" and "Christian Socialism," and "State Socialism" and "Municipal Socialism," and "Utopian Socialism" and "Scientific Socialism."

But these can all be boiled down to two. Some belong to one and some to the other, but all the different kinds can be called either "Revolutionary Socialism" or "Reform Socialism." If we understand these two, we understand all the rest.

Most Talked of Subject

Socialism is the one thing everybody is talking about now, though almost nobody knows what it is he is talking about.

A few years ago 99 out of 100 thought a Socialist was the same as an Anarchist. When McKinley was shot, the Socialists were charged up with the deed, though Czolgolz was an avowed Anarchist.

Now the pendulum of public opinion has swung over to the other extreme, and every Radical Democrat, like Tom Johnson or Hearst, is dubbed a Socialist.

It is even becoming popular to be a Socialist. Is not the Russian struggle for liberty, which now engrosses the world's attention and commands the world's admiration, led by Socialists? Socialists are becoming recognized as the world's heroes. If the tide keeps on running, Jack London will be lionized more for being a Socialist than for being a successful story writer.

The Hearst newspapers tell us in flaming editorials that if we Americans lived in Germany, three-quarters of us would be Social Democrats—the German name for Socialists. And so staid a Republican journal as Harvey Scott's "Portland Oregonian" not long ago boldly declared in a leading editorial that it preferred Socialism to Trust Monopoly, if it came to a choice between the two.

What Does It Mean

All this looks as if Socialism might soon capture America. And many people really think so. Some hopeful Socialists have even prophesied that the Socialist Party would elect its president in 1908.

On the other hand, there are a great many Socialists who claim the times are not ripe for Socialist victory. They laugh at their sanguine comrades as dreamers, and urge that the working class in America is quite too ignorant of its own interests to be entrusted with political power at present.

What do these opposing outlooks mean? Why does it appear to some as if Socialism was at the very door and to others that Socialism is years and years away?

It is because they are talking of two different kinds of Socialism—some of Reform Socialism and some of Revolutionary Socialism.

Fall Elections of 1905

A significant fact appeared in the Socialist returns for last fall's elections. As a general thing, the Socialist vote of 1905 fell far below that of 1904. The vote for Debs and Hanford in 1904 was nearly twice that cast for Socialist candidates in many city and state elections one year later.

But there were exceptions to this rule. In some localities the Socialist vote held its own, and even gained largely. **In nearly all these places where gains occurred it is the Reform kind of Socialism which prevails.**

In striking contrast with this, **where Revolutionary Socialism was put forward most strongly, in platform and campaign, there were distinct losses in votes, or only slight gains.**

Why Reform Socialism Succeeds Now

All over the country just now there is a great wave of Reform sentiment. President Roosevelt represents it, and it makes him popular. He is against railroad rebates; he would check monopoly; he is down on "graft."

Hearst represented this Reform sentiment in his candidacy as Mayor of New York. He was openly for Municipal Ownership. He was charged by his opponents with being a Socialist. He captured a great many Reform Socialist votes which had been given to Debs and Hanford in 1904.

In New York City, notice, the Socialist ticket lost votes to Hearst.

Now the New York Socialist Party is controlled by Revolutionary Socialists.

Had the New York Socialist party stood for Reform Socialism, it would undoubtedly have held many votes which it lost to Hearst.

This Shows the Difference

In New York City, Hearst stood for Reform Socialism. As a consequence, he captured the Reform Socialist vote.

It is claimed by some Socialists that the New York Socialist Party made a great mistake. They ought to have put forward a Reform Socialist platform and captured the Hearst thunder, so the Reform Socialists maintain. Then they might have equalled or exceeded the Debs vote. In this claim the Reform Socialists are probably correct.

If the Socialists take advantage of the great tidal wave toward Public Ownership as a preventive of Monopoly and Graft, they can undoubtedly gain thousands of votes, and even win many municipal victories.

Would This Be Socialism?

That is the question. The Revolutionary Socialist denies that such victories would be Socialist victories.

He claims that Reform Socialism is not Socialism at all.

The Revolutionary Socialist claims that "Municipal Socialism" is not true Socialism.

The Revolutionary Socialist claims that Public Ownership is not Socialism. He says they have had that in Russia for years, but no Socialism by a long shot.

So then you see there are two kinds of Socialism in this country, Reform and Revolutionary.

The question is, which kind is the real kind?

Which kind deserves the name Socialism?

Which kind ought you and I to support?

In the following chapters we shall take up first one kind and then the other; their principles and their tactics, so as to make perfectly plain what they both stand for and which is most likely to win.

THE BOSS AS A WORKER

Thinks Labor a Novelty and Finds It Vastly Different --- Gets Fired by His Own Foreman

By S. D. Cox.

(From the "Chicago Tribune.")

Brown is extremely young looking for his age and position, else this could never have occurred. Brown never filled out any as he grew older, never got any gray hairs, and never allowed any lines of age and responsibility to creep into his face. He is the manager of a wholesome hardware house that bears his name, and he doesn't look much older than he did when he came home from college, twenty years ago and his father put him in the direct line for promotion to the chair manager. He is a little more rotund as to visage, a little less inclined to be long and lanky, but even now he would have no trouble in passing for a man of 25 or thereabouts. In fact he did pass for a man of 25 once, for a whole week, and in one of his own branch houses at that, and thereby hangs the story.

It came through Brown having tried the many conventional ways of spending a vacation and growing tired of them. He had been to the mountains, to Atlantic City, to Europe, to the nearby lakes, and the far west. He had spent something like a score of vacations in the conventional way, and he had grown tired of them all. As usual he listened to the talk at the clubs concerning places where the fishing was good or the women beautiful, read and reread pamphlets that told of "Where to Spend Your Vacation" by the dozens, and cast them all aside with a jaded air. He thought of the seashore, the mountains, and the lakes. Everybody was going there. It would be the same old routine of pleasure pursuit over again, the same thing happening, the same painful return to work when the vacation was ended. Brown sighed and wished that some genius would invent a new and entertaining way of spending a vacation. He placed his feet on the desk and looked lazily out of the open window. Brown's place of business fronted on the water front, and across the river Brown, as he sat, saw the big warehouse where the big shipments of his house were made up. A crowd of truckers were enjoying their noon rest in the shadow of the building, smoking, laughing, and joking. Brown wondered if any one of them was troubled as to where he should spend his vacation. Then the idea came to Brown.

Thinks Labor a Novelty.

The idea was so good and new that he chuckled at the thought of it. The lakes, and mountains, and seashore might be monotonous, but surely it would be a novelty and a change, at least, to spend a week as a laborer in the shipping warehouse across the river. It would be more than a novelty. It would be a pleasure, something to look back on for half a lifetime. He would dress himself in rough clothes, secure work as a trucker, or packer, and see how his business looked from the standpoint of the man down at the bottom of the ladder. As he revolved the idea over in his mind Brown wondered why other business men had never thought of doing this to get an outside view of their business. Then he remembered his youthful appearance and chuckled. Most managers would be unable to palm themselves off as a young, able bodied man.

The next Monday morning a sleepy and angry Brown was Bolting a breakfast at 6:30. Seven o'clock Brown's usual time for arising. At 8 he usually sat down to his breakfast. When he made his resolve to spend a week in the warehouse he had given but little thought to the early rising problem. But now it loomed up before him in a way to overwhelm all other ideas. However Brown was game. He swallowed his breakfast by 6:30, and raced for a car. Of course he couldn't come to work in a carriage, nor when he was on the pay rolls as a trucker at $9 a week. Then Brown for the first time really discovered how tight a Chicago street car can be packed on a morning's trip. He had read about these things, now he knew that what he had read was all true, and he sweated and prayed that the ride would end.

Called Down for Being Late.

Because of a delay caused by a broken wagon wheel Brown was five minutes late to work. He rang up his time, put his key on its hook, and was about to go on his way into the warehouse, but a rude, coarse person with a heavy voice stopped him.

"Bad way to start on a job, young feller," said the person, stepping directly in front of Brown. "When you work for Brown & Co. you've got to be on time, on the minute, or your pay don't go on, see? This is your first offense, because it's your first morning, and it'll only cost you 25 cents, but you've got to be more careful in the future, or get out of here."

"But I was delayed by a wagon breaking down," said Brown, angrily. "I couldn't help it. I started early enough. You can't fine a man for something that is not his fault."

The rude, coarse person spit and held up a warning finger.

"Aw, that'll be all of that," he said. "What d' you spose we care about how you didn't get here on time. Get in before 7 o'clock, that's all, and don't bother us about how you do it. You get $8.75 in your envelope next Saturday, if you hold your job that long. Now, get your truck there and get busy with those bales. Step lively, now, and don't lose any time!"

This "Good" Foreman.

Brown swallowed hard, but the rude, coarse person had a way with him that compelled obedience. He was a floor foreman whom Brown had never seen. He had heard of him however. One of his superintendents said that he was a "good man." Brown remembered this as he grasped the truck handles of a four-wheeled truck and shoved it along the floor.

"Those bales over there?" faltered Brown, appalled at the pile that rose before him.

"Those are them," said the foreman. "When you get those down let me know and I'll have another job ready for you."

"Who's going to help me get them down?"

"What? Help you get them down? You help yourself, see? Just dig in there and help yourself. And get busy right away, too."

Brown was then left alone. He viewed the big bales in dismay. It hardly seemed possible that human strength could be expected to take them down and put them on the truck. Yet he saw presently that men were doing it in other parts of the building. It was evidently one of the jobs he had expected at once to imitate the others. Like them he clambered to the top of the pile, carefully loosened one of the bales from its place, and what he expected to do was to ease it down to his truck after the manner of the other men. But he was badly mistaken. The bale refused to act decently. It slipped suddenly, slued over the edge of the pile and hung suspended for an instant. Brown grabbed valiantly at it. Then the bale fell off of the pile onto the floor, and Brown went with it. A red-headed trucker laughed near by. Brown turned fiercely upon him. He intended to discharge the man who the day before had remembered he was only a trucker and subsided. He humbly asked the sweeper to help him put the bale on the truck.

Work Takes Strength.

"Guess you ain't used to this work, are you?" said the sweeper, as he threw the bale up alone. Brown looked at him and wondered. Brown was a golf player, and consequently athlete. Yet he could never have lifted that bale alone, not to win the finest prize cup that was ever won. He attacked the next bale carefully and succeeded in finally landing it safe on the truck. Two bales made a big truck load to Brown's mind, and he ordered for the loading platform. The rude foreman was upon him out of no where before he had moved a yard.

"Here, where are you going with that empty truck?" he inquired. "Eight bales, that's what you put on here, young feller. What you trying to play horse with me? Take that truck right back and put on six more bales. And hurry up now, we don't have them wagons waiting all day."

All through that first day Brown loaded and wheeled his truck and unloaded it at the platform. At noon he wanted much to die. There was a stiffness in his back that was unendurable, almost, and his legs and arms ached as they never had before. He said himself down with the rest of the men when lunch time came. A half hour's rest, he decided, would fit him for the afternoon's work. But when he arose at the end of the half hour and tried to limber up the stiffness came now. He honestly did not move how he could lift another bale that day. But he did it, somehow. The spirit that had made him a good business man pulled him through. But that night when he went home his back was bent and his legs were shambling, and he never troubled about straightening up, not even when he was safe and secure in his own home and in his proper apparel.

Not Paid for Overtime.

The second day was a repetition of the first. By 6 o'clock the pile of bales was gone. Joyfully Brown dropped his truck handles for the last time. Again the foreman yelled "Here" at him.

"It's 6 o'clock, isn't it?" asked Brown, defiantly.

"Never mind about that," said the foreman, decisively. "You just stick here and sweep up the dirt that your pile left and put it in those garbage cans."

"Do I get overtime for that?" asked Brown, curiously.

"Take you about an hour," was the reply. "No overtime for anything less than two hours." Brown instantly remembered that he himself had promulgated such an order six months before. Silently he took a broom and began to sweep. The dust and dirt arose in a cloud about him and choked him. He was hungry and tired. The combination was not good. When he was through he felt more like crawling than walking. But he noticed that the other men had done the same thing and regarded it as nothing extraordinary. That night he was too tired to eat but his sleep was a thing of complete oblivion.

The third day was easier than the others. That is, the work was not so heavy, in actual weight. Brown worked in a line of men who passed tar paper to each other. The bundles only weighed thirty pounds. Thirty pounds in a solid compact bundle is not much, for one lift. Thirty pounds multiplied by several hundred times grows to a weight that oppresses every muscle and bone in the untried body and makes a man want to sink down under the burden. Brown sagged with each bundle that he took and passed on, but somehow he managed to last through the day. The fourth day he had the opportunity of earning some extra money. He worked until 10 o'clock that night and earned 50 cents by it. The next morning he did not get up. The servant called him as usual and used all his persuasive powers to force him to rise. Brown lay still and cursed him away. He was willing to lose a day's pay for the pleasure of getting rested.

Fired by This Foreman.

Next morning he made for the time office bright and early. It was his last day, he felt it, and he went to work with a light heart. The foreman stopped him before he reached the time clock.

"Needn't bother about ringing up this morning," he said. "You ain't on the pay roll any more."

"Why not?"

"Why not? Because you're fired, that's all. Fellow don't need to take time throw you out, does he? You didn't make good, that's all, and you may's well take your time and go now. You get a full week's pay, anyhow. That's one of the firm's rules."

"Tell me why I'm fired," begged Brown.

"Well, I noticed how you've been shirking ever since you came, and particularly yesterday," was the surprising reply. "Trying to soldier all the time. Even yesterday you laid off looking for another job. That's enough for me. Here's your time."

Brown was too dazed to reply. The foreman had a way with him.

Did Not Enjoy Vacation.

"Well, how did you enjoy your vacation, Brown?" said his friends, later.

"I didn't enjoy it," said Brown. And the friends noted that he was stiff and lame, and wondered. Soon afterwards the store instituted some reforms in the warehouse. The foreman was surprised by getting a raise. Brown agrees with the superintendent that the foreman is a "good man."

WHAT BECOMES OF THEM?

To half a million workers in the United States the cheery salutation of "Merry Christmas" this year is more mockery than greeting. Some 500 individuals, many of them worn in physique and racked in nervous tension by the fierce, feverish holiday "rush," this awakening on Christmas day, facing again the cold, calculating proposition of earning a living, is sufficient to chill the Christmas spirit in the stoutest heart.

Christmas, as it applies industrially to the workers of the world, has its significance for the worker long before the approach of the holiday itself. Some of the vital essences of a good Christmas dinner, for instance, may have been years in process of ripening, while perhaps the least material of the things which lend to the colors and lights of the Christmas eve" were released from the hand of the worker six months before the holiday. Overwhelming as it is in the ranks of the salesman this specter of the "blue Christmas" rises and stalks inexorable the skeleton as it forests.

There are 900,000 salesmen and salespwomen in the land, United States in normal times, putting the figures on a good times basis and the figures are numbers. For three weeks before Christmas day the extra salespeople and a few thousands of others there may count upon a fixed employment swell the ranks of the retail salesmen to almost double.—The Chicago Tribune.

FOR RENT—Splendid farm, 250 acres, 2 barns, granary, room for 80 tons hay in one barn, wind mill, (small town on one corner of property, railway station, P. O., saw mill, etc.), on pike. Don't apply unless you are a good Socialist. Two or three voting boys would be appreciated. Apply or write to C. E. Wharton, Kenton, Ohio.

THE COMPETITION YAP

By Edwin Arnold Brenholtz

Still the loud barbarian yap
Of the fellows who entrap
(In the competition mill to work for them,)
All their weaker brethren whom
They to penury thus doom,
Is abroad upon the earth they thus condemn.
Hear the Yap!

Hear the cursed, insistent yap
That is one resounding slap
In the face of all the Brotherhood of Man.
"Competition's God ordained!
Men have greatest good obtained
Where the struggle is the fiercest;—who who can."
Hear the Yap!

Hear the cries and hear the groans,
Hear the curses and the moans,
Of the men and women this by might destroyed.
"Damn you," comes a louder yap,
"Die, and we will fill the gap;—
There are fresh ones whom we then will have employed."
Hear the Yap!

"What to us are tears and sighs?
What to us are anguished cries?
We're the men whom Competition has made rich.
Don't we know the plan is good?
Think you we'd today have stood
At the top had we not tramped you in the ditch?"
Hear the Yap!

"If you're down it proves that you
Don't belong among the few,
'Mong the favored few who always get ahead.
Get a move on you, as we—
And crush others, or you'll be
In the social ditch till you are dead, dead, dead."
Hear the Yap!

"Quit your begging and your noise,—
They disturb our social joys;—
Be content to take the dole we fling to you!
Be contented with your lot,
You're a rebel if you're not,
And we'll treat you as the victors always do."
Hear the Yap!

"Competition's life of trade,
And by traffic manhood's made,
And our virtues grow with every dime we make.
You that fall behind can go
To that place 'way down below,
When your unsuccessful bones to rest we take."
Hear the Yap!

"Do you lack the sense to see
That this wondrous social tree
Has not room for many up above the ground?
Would you root this Upas out—
That destroys all but the stout?
Oh, be thankful if within its shade you're found."
Hear the Yap!

"Ho! you toilers, fall to work!
Down there, don't you dare to shirk!
Dig, and sweat your blood upon its sacred soil:
So this tree may thrive and grow—
Oh, for us its flowers blow,
US, who don't compete, today, with others' toil."
Hear the Yap!

CLIPPED FROM JANUARY MAGAZINES

THE CHEAPNESS OF CHILD LIFE.

Picture an army of one million, seven hundred thousand children, all under 15, and then realize that that army tramps, day after day, (not to school and playground, but) to the factories, fields, mines and workshops of these United States. One million, seven hundred thousand was the number of child laborers estimated when the census of 1900 was taken; only the God of fallen sparrows knows what it is by now. In the twenty years preceding 1900 the number of boys in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—boys between 10 and 15—had increased 100 per cent, the number of girls, 150 per cent; but only a 50 per cent increase had been added to the population. Despite in spite of all the child labor agitation of the past few years, it is estimated that 40,000 children under 16 are at work in Pennsylvania alone, and the southern mills are said to employ 20,000 children not yet 12.

As to how the children work, a number of random instances will show what may befall them, body and mind and soul, when greed, ignorance and indifference are their employers. It is only a very few years since a visitor in a Fall River factory, peering down into a boiling vat, saw dimly two white objects moving about in the steam. The foreman laughed and asked her what the made out. It was some minutes before her eyes could pierce the white clouds; then she saw two little boys, naked, kneeling on wooden floors, and the cloth in the bottom of the vat. Their bodies, she was told, were oiled as a protection from the acrid and biting fumes; but their eyes were cruelly inflamed, as she saw when one came to the surface for a breath of air. The sight did not seem to her so amusing as it did to the foreman.

The story reached the papers and a controversy followed, in which one stockholder of the company earnestly asserted that the boys were not naked—they had on ragged pieces of clothes, also, that they preferred oiling to the rubber suits generously provided—which was undoubtedly true, in that stifling vat. This was an extreme case; but extreme cases become plentiful when the week are at the mercy of the strong.—From "Turning Children Into Dollars," by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, in "Success Magazine."

ENGLAND'S CHRISTMAS WRETCHEDNESS.

Christmastide full flood in England; but not for the vast and ragged army of the unemployed! Not for the ghastly processions—12,000 men and boys in line—under flags with inscriptions like the snarl of a beast at bay. "Curse your charity!" "Give us a chance!" "We don't want charity; we want justice!" "Give us work, not alms!" It is a hideous specter, this problem of England's unemployed—the Phantom of the Feast—able-bodied men, willing and anxious for work, driven desperate with want, literally fainting in the streets from hunger in the centre of the richest capital in the richest empire of the world. It meets you everywhere—Anxious Fright, Want, Rags, Hunger, flaunting their blame in your face, unashamed because they are desperate. You notice a ragged man turning abreast your cab, one, two, three, four miles, perhaps half the length of the city. To beg? No—on the chance of getting twopence by keeping your skirts from touching the wheel when you step from the cab. Or you hear singing outside your window, and looking down, the tireless German energy was engaged in feeding upon its own vitals. Sedan united the factions; the weapons (commercial) that Germany had used against itself were turned unitedly (in commerce) against the rest of the world. Germany, not the Kaiser, is the one real force; armies amount to nothing, except for the purpose of the grand stand and the parade ground.

Now so long as the kingdoms, principalities, dukedoms and two-by-four states of North Germany were separate, jealous entities, kept busy in warring (commercially) against one another, the rest of the world was safe (commercially). The

PARTY NEWS.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

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

Contributions to Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party From December 1 to 30 Inclusive.

Local Spokane, Wash.	$ 22.56
Local Baltimore, Md.	2.50
"Patriot," Knoxville, Tenn.	1.00
F. L. Milburg, Painesville, O.	1.00
C. B. Warner, Avon, Ill.	1.00
Local Covington, Ky.	5.00
August Robert, Patton, Pa.	1.00
Paul Tobie, Patton, Pa.	1.00
Fernand S. Menter, Patton, Pa.	.50
Local Fallbrook, Cal.	2.00
E. M. and E. B. Latham, Gainesville, Texas	2.00
A. Julka, Fresno, Cal.	1.00
A. V. Stepp, Mangum, Okla.	1.00
W. T. Farrell, Republic, Wash.	1.00
Timothy Sullivan, Graniteville, Vt.	1.00
M. K. Miller, Salida, Col.	10.00
Herran Schultz, Portland, Ore.	1.00
Max Burgholzer, Timber, Ore.	1.00
Local Little Rock, Ark.	3.95
Local Cincinnati, O.	14.51
Ida Cross, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Jas. Hillbrand, Houston, Tex.	2.00
M. Yannessens, Patten, Pa.	.05
Katie Tobie, Patton, Pa.	.50
Local Vernon, Texas	2.30
Local Globe, Ariz.	25.20
Total	$111.02

Donations to Agitation Fund From December 16th to 28th, inclusive.

Esther J. Ballinger, Oskaloosa, Ia.	$ 1.00
James McDonald, Northampton, Mass.	2.00
J. Burkhardt, Langley, Wash.	.50
Local Parsons, Kan.	1.00
"Patriot," Knoxville, Ten.	5.00
Local Etowah, Okla.	2.00
Local Spokane, Wash.	7.00
Local Danville, Ill.	1.00
Unknown, Hallettsville, Texas	2.50
St. Clair Co. Committee, Ill.	2.00
Local Manson, Ia.	1.00
Local Fall River, Mass.	2.00
S. Scherrer, Helena, Mont.	1.00
Br.'1, Local Washington, Ind.	1.00
Local Galesburg, Ill.	1.00
W. J. Conarty, Rochester, Ind.	.25
A. F. Germer, Mt. Olive, Ill.	2.00
T. Sullivan, Graniteville, Vt.	1.00
Bigelow, Lund & Co., Chicago, Ill.	19.07
Local Springhill, Kan.	.60
Total	$52.92

Teofilo Petriella (Italian)—January 7-8, Milwaukee, Wis.; 9 enroute; 10-11-12-13, Calumet, Mich.

John W. Slayton—January 7-8, Seattle, Wash.; 9, Langley; 10, enroute; 11-12, Bellingham; 13, Lynden.

M. W. Wilkins has been assisting the comrades of Providence, R. I. in the campaign connected with a special election Dec. 29.

A. O. Grigsby, General Delivery, Leavenworth, Kan., has been re-elected state secretary by a recent referendum of the membership of the state.

By a recent referendum in the state of Wisconsin, the due stamp system has been adopted and stamps have been secured by the state committee from the National Office.

The Washington county resolutions relating to discontinuing the Official Monthly Bulletin has been endorsed since last report by locals Finleyville and Charleroi, Pa.

By a recent referendum in the state of Missouri, Comrade Otto Pauls, International Bank building, St. Louis, Mo., has been elected state secretary-treasurer. Comrades Hoehn and Behrens being re-elected national committeemen.

By a recent referendum in the state of Ohio, Comrade Margaret Prevey, 162 South Main stdeet, Akron, Ohio, has been elected a member of the National Committee for the unexpired term of 1906. Comrades Bandloy and Prevey have been elected National Committee members for the term 1906.

The proposition to assist in the maintenance of a correspondent in the interest of the Socialist Party in Washington during the sessions of congress has failed of action at the hands of the National Executive Committee, two members voting in the affirmative and two in the negative. Vote closed December 28th.

The constitution having been changed by the amendments recently adopted which provides that "the Executive Committee shall meet whenever it shall be necessary to do so," National Executive Committeeman Work has submitted a motion that no further meeting be held by the present National Executive Committee.

The National Executive Committee is now considering a motion by Comrade Berlyn, "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 one thousand words, and if approved by the Executive Committee to be printed as a party leaflet."

Since last report Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis has declined the nomination for member of the National Executive Committee and Albert Ryan has declined the nomination for National Secretary. The following have accepted the nomination for members of the N. E. C.: H. A. Gibbs, Massachusetts; Wm. Mailly, Ohio; Chas. G. Towner, Kentucky.

J. L. White, Sioux Falls, S. D., has been elected secretary for 1906. E. Francis Atwood is State Chairman until the convention is held. In the matter of former Secretary Lovett, Comrade Atwood states that all financial matters have been settled and former charges were due to misunderstanding.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the Coming Week are:

The national committee is now voting on Motion No. 43, which is as follows: "As soon as a situation shall be presented which, openly or secretly may give rise to an apprehension of a conflict between two or more governments, and render a war between them possible or probable, the Socialist parties of the countries concerned should at once and upon the invitation of the International Socialist Bureau enter into direct communications with a view to determine upon a concerted mode of action on the part of the Socialists and workingmen of the interested countries in order to prevent the war. At the same time the parties of the other countries should be advised by the secretary of the bureau, and a meeting of the International Socialist Bureau shall be held as soon thereafter as possible for the purpose of devising the most appropriate measures to be taken by the entire International Socialist movement, and the organized working class to prevent the war." Vote will close January 16th, 1906.

It is reported that the general committee of New York City at a regular meeting held December 23d, expelled the following members for disloyalty to the Socialist Party: Henry Tannebaum, for acting as a Republican watcher on election day; Louis Rose, for supporting the Socialist Labor party; L. Moscowitz, Chas. W. Reed, P. Wallach and Samuel A. Debs for supporting the Municipal Ownership ticket.

National Executive Committee Member Mailly resubmits that part of his motion of December 7th, relating to a more extended program for the gathering of funds for the Russian comrades, involving lecture tours for Comrades Debs, Hanford, Lewis, Simons and Titus, the original motion having failed of action by reason of a sufficient number of the National Executive Committee not participating in its consideration, Comrades Mailly and Berlyn not having reported their votes in time, and later indicating that they favored the project.

The proposition of Comrade Hillquit emanating from the International Socialist Bureau for the observance of January 22, 1906, in commemoration of St. Petersburg's "Bloody Sunday" and the issuance of a proclamation relative thereto, was voted upon by Comrades Bandlow, Berlyn, Mailly, Reynolds and Work, all in the affirmative. Vote closed December 28th. The motion and recommendation is therefore unanimously adopted by the National Executive Committee. A proclamation in accord therewith will be issued forthwith to all divisions and sub-divisions of the party.

OHIO

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

We are glad to offer congratulations to Comrades Max and Dora Hayes of Cleveland upon the arrival, on December 25, of a Christmas present, in the shape of a baby girl. Last reports are to the effect that the young lady can discuss vigorously the merits of anti-Gompersism, and she is already a strong kicker against the existing order of things around her.

Local Cleveland.

Branch 8 has arranged an entertainment for Saturday, January 13, at Bohemian National hall, Broadway, corner Martin street. The proceeds will go toward financing Spravedluost (Justice).

Sunday, January 28, Mr. W. Levine will speak at the Labor Lyceum on "Graft, Its Cause and Cure."

A pedro prize party is under arrangement by 24th Ward Branch, to be held at Abel's hall, Superior and East Madison avenue, Monday, January 15.

On Friday evening, January 5, Branch 5 will discuss the subject, "The Industrial Form of Organization Among the Workers on the Economic Field as Essential to Emancipate Themselves."

Comrades living in Ward 6 who are members of branches other than No 16 will please bear in mind that the ward basis of organization has been decided upon with view of promoting Socialist propoganda in that district. Ward 6 casts about the largest vote in Cleveland and little has been done heretofore to secure concerted action of the party members in the ward. The branch meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 1415 Rhodes avenue.

The Agitator, the paper published by German comrades to promote the interests of the Socialist party, in its last issue presents an article by one L. K. which demonstrates beyond peradventure why the Socialist vote in Ohio dropped from 36,000 to 18,000, and why in Cleveland it fell from 8,000 to 1,800. The sole cause was the declaration in the state platform declaring against municipal capitalism, which issue Tom Johnson popularized and caught the discontented with. The tactics of the party must be changed, says L. K., immediate demands given prominence or the organization will go to the Demnition Bow-wows. Now comrades, will you be good?

Comrade Teofilo Petriella leaves on a lecturing tour this week, opening his engagement in Ashtabula, Friday, January 5.

Commemorate "Bloody Sunday," January 21, and contribute to the Russian revolutionary fund. B.

Toledo Local.

At the City Central Committee meeting Sunday, Comrade Thos. W. Rowe, president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, was elected to act as chairman of the Debs meeting at Memorial hall, Sunday, January 14. If, for any reason Comrade Rowe cannot be present, Comrade Guntrup will act. The speakers' committee will report finally on the London meeting to the joint session. Branch 6 was requested to turn over the $10 pledged. Branch 7 reported that meetings hereafter will be held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at Siek's grocery, corner of Delman and Blaine; also that the arrangement of lectures on the "Ethics of Labor," by Comrade Mrs. Mailly, will be put in the hands of the local. The matter of affiliation of Adams Township Local was left to the joint session with the recommendation that a County Committee be formed. It was reported that a Polish branch had been organized and the secretary was instructed to secure the address of the branch and correspond with the purpose of securing affiliation with the local. It was decided to propose to the joint session that the secretary for the City Central Committee send out all referendum ballots to the individual members, the returns not to be opened by the City Central Committee till the close of the vote.

Twelfth Ward Branch celebrated its first anniversary with a musical and literary entertainment Wednesday, December 20, 1905, which was so pleasing and satisfactory that they will make such entertainments a feature of meetings hereafter. The program consisted of varied selections by a string trio from the American College of Music, Messrs. Henry Boyer and E. J. St. Arnard, mandolins, and Mrs. St. Arnard, guitar; Miss Berice Mehling recited several pleasing selections; Miss Edna Brown rendered several piano solos, including an excellent composition of her own, and Miss Rose Zwilling, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Ely, sang so well that she was recalled several times. This part of the city seems to be unusually favored with musical and literary talent and Branch 12 expects to give frequent opportunity to display it.

Joint session, Sunday, January 7, 1906, 2:30 p. m. Don't fail to attend, as important business is to be transacted.

Debs tickets are still on hand in good quantities. It is up to you to make this meeting a rousing success. Memorial hall ought to be crowded to the limit.

Thursday will be "sample evening" at **The Socialist** office and you are invited to be on hand and help get out those samples. Coffee and doughnuts will be served.

Get ready to commemorate "Bloody Sunday" on January 21.

To facilitate the renewing of subscriptions to **The Socialist** readers of the paper may hand to the following members of the different branches:

First Ward—Thomas C. Devine, 1853 Michigan street.

Sixth Ward—Henry C. Bowers, 413 Summit street.

Seventh Ward—Emil Bauroth, 1333 West Bancroft.

Eighth Ward—Madge I. Cornell, 1422 Bell Ave.

Eleventh Ward—Geo. Schulz, 209 Oliver street.

Twelfth Ward—Dr. J. D. Ely, 1153 Oak street.

German Branch—Wm. Cizek, 2326 Rosewood avenue.

Branch Meetings.

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.

8. Harpster's Hall, Cor. Dorr and Detroit, every every 2d and 4th Tuesday.

10. Residence, 1924 Broadway, every Wednesday, 8 p. m.

11. Broer's Hall, S. St. Clair, 2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m.

12. Bippus Hall, corner Oak and Fassett, first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m.

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

WASHINGTON

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

State Organizer D. Burgess just returned from the East, will organize at Blaine on the 29th. Comrade Burgess says that words are feeble to express his feeling of satisfaction in getting home again. Washington is the best state in the union. His many class-conscious comrades here are of the same opinion. It is to be hoped of the State Committee that Comrade Burgess can be kept constantly at work during 1906. Send in your requests to the state office for dates.

Deficit receipts are coming in and it is the earnest hope that 1906 can be started with a goodly balance in lieu of a deficit.

Watch "Way Out West" Washington!

Take a second look at the November Official Bulletin. We lead the 21 states reporting by over 140 for numbers on the rolls, in competition with such commonwealths as New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. While proud of this, let each member do his part to abolish our other "First" place, number of members in arrears.

We stand second in the number of locals reporting and in the number of business meetings held. Third in the cash receipts and payments and literature sold. Fourth in paid-up membership. Fifth in the number of new members admitted, propaganda meetings held, also in due stamps disposed of. Sixth in the number of due stamps bought. Eighth in amount of literature bought.

Dues Paying.

For the year 1905 our average monthly payment for dues has been $55. Populataion 518,000. Suppose other states paid into the National Office in comparison. Taking the 1900 census as a guide our rival state of Wisconsin for instance has four times the population of Washington and Comrade V. L. Berger has often alluded to it as "the best organized state in the union." This eastern rival to compare with the Evergreen state should have paid into the National treasury $220 each and every month. Population, 2,069,000.

Wisconsin's name failss to appear in the dues statements for October and November, 1905.

The Empire state, New York, to trot in Washington's class, with 7,269,000, should have paid $770 per month. Her November payment was an even $100.

Illinois, to equal us, should with its 4,821,550, have put up $460 monthly. Payment in November, $105.

Ohio paid $100, with 4,157,545. She should pay in $450 monthly.

New Jersey, the "home of the trusts," should pay about $200 monthly.

Missouri, with 3,106,000, has averaged but $38 for three months. To align with Washington she should have cashed in $363 per month. Comrades Palmer, Hoehn and Behrens will have to "SHOW US."

The Golden State of California with 1,485,000, should pay $125 monthly. In November her remittance was $65.

The "Old Bay State," wherefrom so much has been reported, comes eighth in bulk of dues for November—**after Washington.** Her population is 2,805,346. To shine in our society she should pay in over $300 per month, instead of $30 for November.

Seven "unorganized states" doubling, trebling and quadrupling Washington's population pay practically nothing to our "Wild West" state in comparison.

And yet some of our Washington impatients say that "Nothing is being done!" While it must be admitted that Washington is only in its "swaddling clothes" so far as organization is concerned, and that a surplus of coin, instead of complaints would have permitted us to make a much better showing, Washington is not and need not be too much ashamed of our "back-numberishness," as compared with other organized states.

We are complaining of feeling quite a little better, thank you, and if in the future the organized movement of our state can have a surplus of co-operation and silver, in lieu of censure and slurs, we will endeavor to climb still higher up the ladder. Whatever happens we shall endeavor to do our level best to keep the northwest corner post (state) of Uncle Sam firm as a rock against fusion and reaction, strictly for the working class program. Glad at any and all times for helpful suggestions, honest criticisms and to "be shown" a better way and will take our necessary "medicine" and "look pleasant" about it, when we have gone amiss.

Comrades of Washington, come to the center with your contributions for the 1906 Campaign Fund, that Washington may "shipe." Less denunciation and more $$ and we can do as you would like to have us.

The Working Class! May it ever be Right! But Right or Wrong, The Working Class!

E. E. MARTIN.

P. S.—If our membership could only be taken possession of the same spirit as our Russian comrades, where life itself is counted of little worth, where by its surrender, their—our—cause could be advanced, we should have both coin and co-operation in ample form. GET BUSY. E. E. M.

CALIFORNIA

State Secretary, H. C. Tuck, 405 Eighth street, Oakland

State Organizer Osborne is speaking every night the weather permits on the streets of Los Angeles.

"The Times," of San Luis Obispo, in a calm and dignified manner, takes the Santa Barbara Socialists to task for not affiliating with the regular party organization and for resorting to political trading for the purpose of securing office. A paragraph from these columns which appeared some time ago, with a rejoinder by the "People's Paper" is quoted. It is to be remarked that the paper containing the rejoinder never reached this office, and the "People's Paper" has evidently cut us off its exchange list, since we have not received that paper for some weeks. A comrade writing to "The Times' calls our insinuation that the "People's Paper" is not a Socialist paper "slinging mud." We must, however, hold to our former position that no paper is a Socialist paper till its editor is a member of the Socialist Party.

FLORIDA

State Secretary Herbert C. Davis, Box 50, Gary.

State Organizer Allen's campaign through the state has succeeded in waking up some of the lapsed locals and creating greater interest in those which were wide awake.

A call has been issued for nominations for a National Committeeman and a State Committeeman in each county, to hold office for two years beginning January 1. The vote closes February 10, 1906.

State Secretary Davis sends out a very complete detailed report of receipts and expenditures in his office for

Continued on Page Four.

Correspondence

LENA MORROW LEWIS ILL.

Dear Comrade Editor—Your readers will be sorry to learn that my wife, Lena Morrow Lewis, national committeeman and state lecturer for California, is seriously ill here in Los Angeles. We came to Los Angeles together last week to make a fight to open the streets to Socialist meetings.

The police have kept Socialists off the streets here for over a year and we determined, after having engaged in the struggle in the other principal coast cities, where we were always victorious, to fight the matter out to a finish in Los Angeles. They have offered us a corner which is so useless that it can only be considered an insult. We had selected our scene of battle and were all prepared for the struggle, and now our bravest and most effective fighter is laid low by sickness, which threatens to be prolonged. Friends wishing to correspond will address as below.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS,
Gen. Delivery, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dec. 28, 1905.

OBJECTS TO CRITICISM.

To **The Socialist.**

Your humble servant having no practical knowledge of how to manage the editorial department of such publications as **The Socialist**, would respectfully ask a few questions:

When the Appeal to Reason published that special edition on the all-absorbing subject of the "Trust," would not a word of commendation been better for us and the cause than your criticism?

Possibly Comrade Wayland neglected to do one thing while he was doing another. Yet I am glad that the Trust edition was published.

Having observed the opportunity overlooked or neglected by the "Appeal" will you rally an army to the Socialist standard that will make it possible to publish a three million edition of **The Socialist?** "If so," let me know, that I may get on my fighting togs.

Did you give Comrade Wilshire an opportunity to explain away the impression that he was an advance agent for Hearst?

In conclusion, allow me to say "that the man is not born that is or will be so wise or strong that he can dictate what shall be the entire policy of a large political party."

I very much agree with Comrade Titus when he defines the word "Socialism," but if we call every one an heretic that disagrees with us on minor points, then I feel sure that some day we will find ourselves most unmercifully sat down upon.

DeLeon, with his heresy charges, has divided the forces that might otherwise have been united. Shall we invite his example?

The revolution is inevitable; let it come.

Sincerely yours,
OTIS WHITNEY.
Elmo, Wash, 12-27-05.

LET US HAVE NO STRADDLING

To **The Socialist.**

Dear Comrade—Enclosed please find remittance of $1 to pay for a set of the special combinataion of four 25c books, "War of the Classes," "Mass and Class," "Poverty" and "Modern Socialism."

I am somewhat at outs with some of the comrades of late, as they attack you on the position you have taken, first, in criticising the Appeal trust edition; second, in your remarks about Comrade Wilshire. It seems to me that you are justified in your position, and the position of Wilshire as shown in his editorial in the December number of his magazine is not satisfactory to me; but then, of course, I am one of those who have nothing to lose but their chains, and, therefore, believe in a proletarian party that has for its object to conquer the powers in state and nation in order to legislate in favor of the proletariat, without regard to the interest of any other part of society. This position is, with me, an absolute one, from which it is not possible to swerve. Modern socialism is not in favor of Dick, Tom and Harry, but is the expression of the interests of the working class of the world, and of the interests of nobody else, no matter what their ultimate interests may be. We are not concerned with ultimate interests. Anybody who thinks he can in anyway straddle the question, who thinks he can serve the interests of all, is not a fit representative of the working class; my representative, the representative of my class, must stand for the working class, absolutely, and unequivocally; therefore I will vote for Debs, but not for Hearst.

Excuse my ramblings. Long may you wave.

Yours for the revolution,
E. S. REINERT,
Curlew, Wash., Dec. 26, 1905.

JOHN GLICKERT, MARTYR.

Worn out by the work in the past campaign and a victim of typhoid, Com. John Glickert passed away in Cincinnati, Ohio, Friday, Dec. 29, 1905. Comrade Glickert entered the Socialist movement when but a mere schoolboy and thru his burning zeal for the common people he laid his life on the altar of martyrdom. Altho but 26 years of age, his voice has been heard by the public hundreds of times and he was recognized by the Comrades of Ohio as an earnest and valiant comrade and a brilliant speaker. By his death the party has sustained a great loss. Com. Glickert was the only support of an aged mother and he toiled early and late to further the cause to which his life was dedicated and to this end he entered the University of Cincinnati, so as to secure an education to fit him for his larger usefulness.

During the past campaign, altho even sometimes wanting for the bare necessities of life he was out in all kinds of weather speaking at street meetings. Upon his return to his humble home, he would sit up until late in the morning hours, preparing his university studies.

At last the crisis came and as the body was not equal to the great strain he became ill and despite all medical aid, he passed away, a martyr to the cause to which he had consecrated his life and a victim of the system he abhorred.

Simple services were held over his remains in the Auditorium before a large crowd by his friend, Herbert S. Bigelow, A. J. Swing, his intimate comrade in the Social Revolution and Prof. Holcomb, his teacher in the University.

His body was taken to the Carthage Pike cemetery and Nicholas Klein of the Socialist party, spoke the last words over the grave which contains a real hero's body, with the red button as the emblem of freedom pinned to the lapel of his coat.

The world sighs for more Glickerts.

PRESS COMMITTEE LOCAL CINCINNATI.

FALL IN! FALL IN!

To **The Socialist.**

There is a time when **action**, definite action, is necessary. The Manifesto issued by the International Socialist Bureau in relation to the commemoration of January 22 makes that time **due now.**

It is possible to advance the cause of humanity more now in this country than at any previous moment of the past, provided the Socialists embrace the opportunity.

Let there be one grand move of all the Socialist organizations of this country to make a demonstration.

Let the Locals proceed to organize for a systematic effort to call out the sentiment of their locality, by having the call of the Bureau properly printed, with additional matter encouraging co-operation for the sake of Liberty, in the name of Humanity, and appeal to the sentiment of the Brotherhood of Man to answer the call and give aid. Having done this, send the "Call" and a well-worded and respectful address to every religious, fraternal, secular and industrial organization in your immediate neighborhood, asking that they give the night of Sunday, January 21, to the discussion of the Russian situation and the needs of the oppressed, and ask that contributions and collections be taken up for this purpose.

Send the notices early, asking for an early answer as to whether the request will be granted, promising to make public announcement through the press of all to whom the requests have been sent, and all that have consented to aid in the cause of human progress.

At the same time solicit the use of some public hall—to be given free—for this purpose; solicit some of the musical organizations to furnish music free; solicit singing clubs to sing, free; solicit free public printing and advertising, all of which to be on the basis of helping the cause of humanity; no pay to anyone doing this work—all to be donated.

Enlist the sympathy of all labor unions, and arrange to have a demonstration in the way of a parade, inviting all organizations to join. Especially encourage the women to join in the march.

Let the Marseillaise be the music. In the hall let there be a few stirring appeals—not long-winded speeches. Get to the meat of the question and ask the workers to donate—say one day's wages for humanity, and let the result be what it may.

Now, by this method it would put on record every organization that claims to stand for human uplift; it would publicly announce their own standing; it would be "publicity" as applied to the cause of freedom. In this country, where the boast is that we love freedom, it would prove whether the love was real or mere jingoism. In either case it would help humanity, and that is Socialism. For every refusal would require explanation or apology, either of which would condemn in the minds of the workers. This would, if there was one concerted move by the Socialists of the country, place the question in a clearer light than ever before, and tend to crush the shell of the namby-pambyism of capitalistic pretensoin, and give it a vitality as a movement that would break the heavy social hypnosis that still holds the workers in its influence.

Workers! This is your opportunity! Now is your time!

W. H. MILLER.
Canton, Ohio.

TOLEDO ADS.

Henricks' Cafe
HOME PHONE 3789—BELL, MAIN 704K.
Regular Meals 25 Cents
723 AND 725 ADAMS ST., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Underwear and Hosiery for the entire family direct from the mill
The Underwear Store — Earl A. Hulce — **237 Summit St.**
Means better value for your money or your money cheerfully returned.

Niagara Hotel
ROOMS 50c and 75c
GOOD RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION.
Both Phones, 195 — Office, 306 Summit Street

Lime City Creamery Co.
Velvet Brand Ice Cream
721 MICHIGAN STREET. — HOME PHONE 2641.

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For the Socialist Party

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

All business communications should be addressed to **"THE SOCIALIST," Toledo, Ohio.**

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

Communications intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach "The Socialist" office not later than Monday.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL TOLEDO, O.

THE SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Toledo, O., Jan. 2, 1906.

With the publication in **The Socialist** of the legal notice of the meeting of stockholders in the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Co., to be held January 24, 1906, the work of organization begins to take decided form. Some explanation is due the subscribers to stock of the mode of procedure being followed. Under the laws of Ohio the incorporators of a company arrange all the preliminaries incidental to actual organization, that is, secure a state charter, receive shares of subscriptions of stock, open books and records, etc. They also elect officers to serve until the stockholders meet and elect a board of directors.

As soon as the preliminaries are arranged, a meeting of the stockholders in the company is called. All the stockholders are to be notified, and if they cannot be present in person, they must be represented by proxy. In the event that all stockholders cannot be present, or their proxies cannot be secured in time, a legal notice of the stockholders' meeting inserted in a paper of general circulation, thirty (30) days in advance shall suffice instead. As the stockholders in the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Co. are widely scattered, some in Alaska and in China, at least one, it was decided to publish the legal thirty days' notice in **The Socialist**, so as to waive the actual presence of stockholders or the securing of proxies. Notice by mail has also been given. The business of the stockholders' meeting is to elect a board of directors (who will constitute the officers of the company and take the place of the incorporators, whose functions cease when the board of directors is elected) and to adopt a code of regulations to govern the company. The regulations must conform to certain technical requirements of the state law, but otherwise much latitude is given for the adoption of rules in accordance with the spirit of the company.

Up to the present time 87 shares of stock have been subscribed for (the last reported being from the German Branch Local Toledo), representing $870. Shares have been paid in full, $250, and $32 in part, making a total of $282 received. From this amount $218.07 has been paid toward an outfit of type for the use of **The Socialist** and for printing, stamps, etc., leaving a balance on hand of $63.93. An itemized account of the receipts and expenditures will be submitted at the stockholders' meeting on January 24, and afterwards published in **The Socialist** with report of meeting.

Certificates of stock have been sent to all subscribers who have paid in full for their shares, and certificates will be sent to others when their shares are also paid for in full.

It is hoped that all stockholders will make an effort to be represented personally or by proxy, and thus help get the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Co. well started. It may also be stated that the services of an able attorney have been secured for advisory purposes, and one who gives his services free to the company, for the sake of the cause. All applications for stock, payments, inquiries, etc., should be addressed to the secretary, Geo. Schulz, 207 Oliver st., Toledo, O., who will attend promptly to all correspondence.

Fraternally,
THOS. C. DEVINE,
Secretary.
GEO. C. SCHULZ,
Secretary.

Application for Stock

Amount, $.....

To The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio.

I hereby make application for.....shares of stock in **The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company** at $10.00 per share, to the total value of $..... The payments for stock to be made within .....months from date. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to be applied as part (or full) payment.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Date.....190....

Party News

Continued from Page Three.

the months of October and November, showing receipts of $77.60, including a balance from September of $9.08. Disbursements were $66.66, leaving a balance of $10.94. Locals in good standing December 1 were Hawthorne, Jacksonville, Longwood, Mamatee, Marco, Magdalene, Orlando, Pensacola, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Lakeland and Haines City.

MICHIGAN

State Secretary, Mrs. G. H. Lockwood, Kalamazoo.

Debs will speak in Turner hall at Detroit, January 11. Admission 10c.

Local Grand Rapids.

Local Grand Rapids has leased a commodious hall at 93 Canal street, in the busiest portion of the city, and has fitted it up very nicely with carpets, desks, organ, chairs, etc., and has the nucleus of a good Socialist library. One of the committee lives on the same floor and the hall is open at all times. Visiting comrades are welcome. Propaganda meetings are held every Sunday at 3 p. m. and business meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m.

Last Tuesday evening, December 26, the local gave a farewell party, consisting of music and refreshments, in honor of Local Organizer Louis Kopelin, who is to depart for Toledo.

The local has started the systematic distribution of literature from house-to-house every Sunday morning. Arrangements are under way to celebrate "Bloody Sunday," January 22.

CANADA

Local Toronto.

This local is putting up as hot a fight as is possible with the very limited number of active workers. The number of active workers is, however, slowly, all too slowly, increasing and there are brighter times ahead. There are a number of workers personally known to the writer who will almost certainly fall into line shortly, but who have not yet grasped the significance of the Socialist movement. We shall be glad of their help, as Toronto is a fairly fertile field for propaganda operations. "The harvest is good, but the laborers are few."

It must be clearly understood by newly joined comrades that the Socialist Party organization is for the abolition of wage slavery and not for the pushing of temperance ideas, anti-vaccination or other side lines.

William Mailly, of Toledo, is engaged to address meetings in Ontario as follows: Jan. 19, Guelph; 20, Hamilton; 21, Toronto. The Toronto meeting will be in commemoration of "Bloody Sunday."

MASSACHUSETTS

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

The receipts of the secretary's office for December was $165.70. The campaign deficit will be reduced $60.

The Young People's Socialist club of Boston are all wearing Socialist buttons. The club at present comprises 50 members.

The book stores have sold out their stock of Jack London's books, and the indications are that the demand will continue.

The Socialists of Boston will hold a meeting on January 22 in commemoration of "Bloody Sunday" at St. Petersburg. Noted Socialists will address the meeting.

The little Socialist clubs at Groton report that they polled 20 Socialist votes for governor, a gain of 5 over last year. Comrade Woods and others are working to make it 40 next year. This shows what a few good workers can do.

The Finnish arganizer, Comrade Hakola, of Quincy, has organized a club at Rockport, Mass., and has another to organize at Worcester. Now is the time for the Americans to emulate the example of the Finnish comrades. The membership continues to grow month by month.

Secretaries of locals should make it a point to see that every party member is a subscriber to **The Socialist** as official news will be published which will be of interest to the party membership from time to time. Without a party press the party would be severely handicapped.

NEW JERSEY

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

At the state committee meeting for December Bergen county reported the organization of a new branch at Garfield, with 22 members. Essex county reported that they were reorganizing Newark along ward lines. Hudson county will hold a large Commune celebration in Jersey City and West Hoboken.

Financial secretary reports income for November, $202.92. Treasurer absent.

Secretary reported that Hudson, Mercer, Passaic and Union counties had decided to organize speakers' classes.

Committee appointed to ascertain costs to establish party's standing in state, reported that it finds it advisable to await the action of the present legislature on our unique election laws.

National committeemen were instructed to nominate candidates for national secretary and national executive committee, but neither shall vote for Berger.

Secretary was instructed to re-register the party emblem with state authorities.

It was decided that outside speakers, when engaged for this state, shall establish their party standing.

Locals are urgently requested to arrange fitting memorial exercises in commemoration of Bloody Sunday, January 22.

Comrade Ella Reeves Cohen is open for dates about the second week in January, and locals desiring her services will apply to secretary.

GENERAL

Jack London will speak in Chicago, Ill., at the West Side Auditorium, Sunday, January 28. Admission will be 25 cents.

There is a movement on foot to make the proposed Socialist daily in New York city the property of the state organization of the party.

The campaign committee for Brooklyn, N. Y., has just reported in full. The report shows receipts from all sources of $1,565.45, and expenditures of $1,434.37, leaving a balance of $121.98. There were 377 street meetings held and nearly 600,000 pieces of literature distributed.

The Socialists and progressive trades unionists of New York will commemorate Bloody Sunday with a monster parade January 22, to be followed by a demonstration at a great mass meeting. It is expected that the affair will eclipse anything of the kind heretofore attempted.

Local Canton, Ill., has passed resolutions condemning and denouncing Comrades Wilshire and LaMonte for "attempting to harmonize the interests of the middle and the working classes," as evidenced by the December number of Wilshire's Magazine, in which the Hearst vote is spoken of as practically a Socialist vote.

Secretary J. J. Friedland and Treasurer Dr. S. Ingerman report the following receipts for the Russian revolutionary movement: Reported to last week, $5,695.08.

A. L. Snyder, Basin, Wyo., $5; John Evans, Massillon, O., $1.25; R. S. Sherman, Newark, $5; J. Farmer, Goldfield, Nev., $5; S. P., C. H. McCarthy, New Castle, Pa., $1; Mr. Pollock's clerk, 50c; Local Altona, Pa., per Hamayer, $8.50; Toledo, mass meeting, per Kuhn, $18; W. S. & D. B. F., Utica, N. Y., $5; John Sailer, Kansas, 75c; Local St. Louis, per Kaemmerer, $30; Dorkin, Springfield, Mass., $1; M. Nortvedt, Laurim, Mich., $1; H. Kuhn, Reading, Pa., $5; J. Gelly and Hagan, Fort Beaton, Mont., $1; (illegible), $1; Johann Tomasz, $100; Local Milwaukee, per Sachs, $25; Local Wilkesbarre, Pa., per C. F. Quinn, $10; Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 387, Ind. O. of Br. Abr., $10; John Heinrichs, $2; previously acknowledged, $5,095.08; total, $5,275.08.

FOREIGN

A new Socialist club has been organized in Tokyo, Japan, on the dissolution by the government of the old one. It is called the Heiminsha, meaning "common people's house."

Three new Socialist papers have been established in Japan during the past month: "Shin Doho," meaning "New Comrades," organ of certain coal miners; "Shin Fukuin," or "New Gospel," issued semi-monthly by the Hakodate Commoners' club; and "Min-Sei," or "Voice of the People."

"The Hikari," or "Light," reports that on the departure of Comrade Kotoku from Tokyo, Japan, for San Francisco, California, a mass of the Japanese comrades followed him to the wharf carrying a great red flag and crying, "Comrade Kotoku, Banzai," and "The Socialist Party, Banzai," and singing the "Song of Socialism" till the ship was out of sight.

REMEMBER "BLOODY SUNDAY!"

Proclamation Issued From the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party of America--Read It at Your Local Meeting

COMRADES:

On the 22nd day of January, 1905, a suffering mass of Russian workingmen united in solemn procession in the streets of St. Petersburg to petition their government for relief.

It was the supreme appeal of the Russian proletariat to Russian autocracy, and their last peaceful appeal. Their agonized cry for help was answered by the thunder of cannon; thousands of trusting, defenseless workingmen were ruthlessly slaughtered by the brutal and treacherous government of the czar.

The "Bloody Sunday" thus inaugurated by the autocracy marks the most ominous turning point in the history of the great Russian people.

From its baptism of blood the weak and submissive Russian workingman emerged a defiant giant. He declared open and relentless war on the unholy powers which for centuries had been weighing like a nightmare on the unhappy nations of Russia, and almost all other classes of the population joined the valiant proletariat in the revolt.

Today the mighty Empire of Russia, from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the White Sea to the Black Sea, is in the throes of an irresistible popular revolution, the workingmen, the class-conscious, socialist workingmen of Russia, are the main force and movers, the head and front of that revolution.

During the year succeeding the memorable Sunday of January 22nd, the Russian proletariat has matured more fully than it could through decades of normal development; the Russian workingmen today, by their heroism, tact and devotion set a shining example not only to all other classes of the fatherland, but to the entire civilized world.

Comrades! The struggle of the Russian Socialists and workingmen is our struggle; by abolishing autocracy in their own country, our brethren in Russia are dealing a death blow to the strongest support of international reaction; in fighting their own cause, they are evolving powerful methods of working-class warfare against all forms of tyranny; their success is a new and spectacular demonstration of the irresistible power of the dormant giant—Labor, and their victory will be a victory for Socialism all over the world.

The moral and material support of our struggling Russian comrades is, therefore the imperative duty of all Socialists, regardless of nationality.

Recognizing these facts, the International Socialist Bureau has set apart the 22d day of January, 1906, the first anniversary of the "Bloody Sunday," for the commemoration of the fateful event and for the expression of sympathy and solidarity of the Socialists of the world for their valiant Russian brethren.

The National Executive Committee of the United States in full sympathy and accord with the above resolution of the International Bureau, hereby calls upon all the local organizations and members of the party, to join the Socialists of the world in an effort to make this great international demonstration as effective and telling as lies within our power; let every local of the Socialist Party throughout the United States arrange for a meeting or demonstration to be held during the week commencing with the 21st of January, 1906, for the purpose of expressing our abhorrence of the criminal regime of Russian autocracy, our sympathy for the legions of its victims, and our solidarity with our fighting Russian Comrades; and let us collect funds for the support of the Russian revolution, the most gigantic struggle for human rights of modern times.

Comrades, all over the country, respond promptly and generously to this call of duty.

Fraternally submitted,

ROBERT BANDLOW,
S. M. REYNOLDS,
V. L. BERGER,
WM. MAILLY,
MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau.

A. R. BURLYN,
JOHN M. WORK,
H. L. SLOBODIN,
National Executive Committee, Socialist Party.
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

NOTE—Special meeting of the local should be called, where necessary, to make arrangements. If impossible to arrange a public meeting, then the members alone should gather for this auspicious purpose and to emphasize their comradeship in a world's movement, that moves. The above Proclamation should be read at all meetings. All contributions should be sent to the National Secretary.

NEW BOOKS AND GOOD BOOKS

"A KNIGHT OF THE TOILERS."

By Arthur Newell.

This is a book recently published dealing with the organization of labor to fight capital. It is of interest rather to the student of the question than to the workingman himself, altho there are certain suggestions in it, which, while seemingly impracticable, yet merit consideration.

The principal one of these is the massing of capital by labor organizations through avoidance of strikes and the constant investment of funds in "profit-aids" capitalist ventures. The second is the co-operative possession by the workers of their own stores of food supply. The third, is the purchase and cultivation of vast tracts of farm lands for the support of workingmen during a strike.

The story is that of the struggle of a hypothetical organization of coal miners with the mine owners, and the winning out of the miners by reason of this vast capital and the cultivation of the farm lands, which provided the source of food supplies.

The best feature of the book is that the reading of it forces the mind inevitably to the question of Socialism: "Why does not the mining industry and all industries belong to the workers?"

The book is well written, interesting to read and attractively printed and bound.

(Published by F. L. Marsh & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; price, $1.25.)

"CHANTS COMMUNAL"

By Horace Traubel.

A collection of the best essays by this original and purposeful writer. Full of the fire of genius and true inspiration. Traubel says things that no other man has dared say and says them in a way no other man has found the secret of using.

The revolutionary worker will find this book indispensable for soul nourishment and brain refreshment.

Finely printed and cloth bound.

PRICE—$1 POSTPAID.

Order from
THE SOCIALIST, Toledo, Ohio.

"POVERTY"

By Robert Hunter.

Prices—Cloth, $1.50; postage extra, 15 cents; paper, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents.

This book is the result of several years of original investigation of social conditions in New York, Boston, Chicago and London. It is a storehouse of trustworthy information, invaluable to the Socialist student.

Order from
THE SOCIALIST, Toledo, Ohio.

"THE VOICE OF EQUALITY"

By Edwin A. Brenholtz.

This series of poems has aroused much interest and appreciation for their beauty and sincerity. Brenholtz is a poet of the new Social Order and he flays the hypocrisies and inequalities of the present as unsparingly as he presages the triumph of equality with hope and longing. A contribution to Socialist literature, which is a tribute in itself to the power of the movement to attract and hold the finest and best there is in modern civilization.

Cloth bound and typographically most attractive.

By special arrangement with the author and publisher we are able to offer this book for $1.00 Postpaid.

Order from
THE SOCIALIST, Toledo ,Ohio.

"WHAT'S SO AND WHAT ISN'T"

By John M. Work.

A popular exposition of the Socialist side to the objections commonly made against Socialism and the Socialist Party, written in a way which makes the book one of peculiar value to the propagandist. The style is pithy and clear. Well printed, ninety pages.

Price 15 cents, postpaid.

Order from
THE SOCIALIST, Toledo, Ohio.

"HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES."

By Morris Hillquit.

No one can thoroughly understand the Socialist movement in the United States as it exists today without knowing how it arose and developed to its present stage. Every member of the Socialist party, therefore, should get Morris Hillquit's book a careful reading. It should be in the reading room of every local or club that maintains headquarters, and the comrades should see that it is in every public library as well.

Cloth bound, $1.50; postage extra, 15 cents.

Order from
THE SOCIALIST, Toledo ,Ohio.

"WAR OF THE CLASSES"

By Jack London.

A series of correlated essays, direct and trenchant in style, fresh and vigorous in thought, and exceedingly entertaining in manner.

Mr. London has imagination and insight, and his book is interesting because it sets one's own imagination to working. It will incite anyone who reads it to study the subject and thus learn more about the greatest problem that this country has to face.

Paper bound, 25 cents, postage extra, 5 cents; cloth bound, $1.50; postage extra, 15 cents.

Order from
THE SOCIALIST, Toledo, Ohio.

"MASS AND CLASS"

By W. J. Ghent.

The deservedly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a paper bound edition at such a price as to enable the comrades to sell it at public meetings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the materialistic conception of history, it is without an equal.

Paper bound, 25 cents a copy; by mail, 30 cents. Cloth, $1.25 a copy; postage extra, 12 cents.

CALL FOR JOINT SESSION OF LOCAL

Comrades:

Sunday, January 6th, will be joint session, Swiss hall. Be there in time as the meeting will begin promptly at 2 p. m.

We must begin our campaign of 1906 with renewed vigor; little has been done since election, everybody has had a much deserved rest, so let us begin the new year by attending this joint session as there is much work before us.

Bring your copy of **The Socialist**, Sept. 12, with the proposed local constitution in it. If you have mislaid your original copy procure another, as this matter must be disposed of.

The new state constitution will also be distributed. Carry one with you always in your pocket.

By the way, is your due book stamped for 1905? If not, then you've got something coming. Inquire of your financial secretary.

Final arrangements will also be made for the "Debs" meeting at Memorial hall, January 11, 2:30 p. m. Get tickets for this meeting from your Branch secretary and sell them as early as possible to insure the success of the meeting. Nominations for State Committeeman are open. Branches should select their new officers as soon as possible (those who have not already done so) and secretaries should report same to the Local secretary by mail or through the delegates to the C. C. C. Be sure to attend the election until Branches have reported. Elect delegates who will attend the C. C. C. this is important.

Suggestion for a New Year's resolution.

Resolved, That I will, regardless of what befalls me, begin today to procure a sufficient amount to insure myself and those dependent upon me, a trip with the crowd to Cedar Point the second Sunday in August, 1906.

Last year, eight hundred comrades met at this beautiful summer resort within short time for preparation; this next summer let's double the number. This is the only opportunity we have to meet comrades from all over the state; let nothing prevent us from doing so.

Has your secretary prepared his monthly report? Just mention it to him.

Very few members voted on the last referendums. Every member should show enough interest to vote whenever opportunity offers, as this is your most sacred right as a party member.

Fraternaly your Comrade,
THOS. C. DEVINE, Sec.,
Toledo, O., 1-3-06.

"The Long Day" Is True

There has been question among critics and readers whether "The Long Day" is not the fruit of some experiment rather than the unvarnished record of actual facts. To a recent query on these points the author of the book—now a professional woman in New York—answered emphatically:

"Every word in 'The Long Day' is true. Every character I have had occasion to draw, or even to mention casually in the unfolding of my story, is some particular woman, or girl, or man with whom circumstances threw me into more or less intimacy during my long, hard apprenticeship as a working girl in the city of New York. The incidents are likewise true even to the most trivial detail. And my experience is not a rare one. There is not one of the tens of thousands of factory girls in the great city who has not stored up in her personal experience a life-story equal to, if not exceeding, mine in live interest. The revelations some stagger before the conditions and the episodes which seem to strike some persons as without the pale of rational possibility, are to me quite a matter of course, just as they are and have forever been a matter of course to the working girls of great cities."

"The Long Day" will be sent to any address for $1.20, with 11 cents added for postage. $1.31 in all. Address **The Socialist**, Toledo, Ohio.

The "A. B. C. of Socialism," by Hermon F. Titus, $1.00 per thousand, postpaid.

As Others See Us

Though America is a republic it seems to follow monarchical methods of advertising its great men very successfully. No event is too trivial to be made public. The very latest is a photo-reproduction of the "gentleman who has supplied the President with Thanksgiving turkeys since the days of Grant," and alongside of him (in the foreground) is shown the bird (not yet slain) which will be sent to the White House this year! The present weight of the turkey is carefully given—41 lbs—but it is hoped that 'it will be a pound or two heavier ere the time for its execution comes round." The Thanksgiving turkey in America is about as serious a matter as the Christmas turkey is in England. Poor turkey, and poor people, who have to swallow such details along with their "Republican" President—London "Labor Leader."

Tell the merchants that Socialists patronize them if they advertise in their papers.

A Parliamentary Debate

The latest row between Bebel and Prince Buelow in the Reichstag can be condensed thus:

Bebel—The government has stirred public feeling against England.

Buelow—That is a lie; that is nonsense; that is an idiotic lie.

Bebel—You call me a liar?

Buelow—You're a liar. I did nothing of the sort.

I suppose that is what German humorists call repartee.—London Clarion.

The new address of THE SOCIALIST is 819 Jefferson street, Toledo, Ohio.

Some Flings At Capitalism

Since Mr. William E. Corey is a Republican, we suppose it will be in order to declare that all Republicans believe in "breaking up the home."

John A. McCall has resigned. So are the policyholders.

Ten thousand persons received a free dinner in Chicago last Sunday and were glad to get it. After this we are to learn that they think any dinner was the most prosperous in Chicago's history.

The "A. B. C. of Socialism" at $1.00 per 1000 is better value for your money than you can get elsewhere in a propaganda leaflet. Try a dollar's worth.

There were more suicides committed in the United States last year than ever before. Who said the world was not growing better?

The "A. B. C. of Socialism," by Hermon F. Titus, $1.00 per thousand, postpaid.

Read the call for aid for the Russian revolutionists issued by the national executive committee, and do all you can to make the demonstrations on January 22 successful.

"Toledo comrade who has tried it suggests that when comrades hand around copies of **The Socialist** among their shop mates and friends they mark the articles which they think are the most telling and interesting. This is a good idea, and deserves carrying out.

When patronizing our advertisers mention **The Socialist.**

Whether the new year will mean anything more to the Socialist movement than any previous year depends upon the Socialists themselves. Have you resolved to work harder for the cause this year than ever before? That is the best kind of a resolution for Socialists to make.

The new address of THE SOCIALIST is 819 Jefferson street, Toledo, Ohio.

It will be time to believe that the revolution in Moscow is defeated when the revolutionists themselves tell us so.

Do not the dispatches from St. Petersburg reporting, that the backbone of the revolution is broken, read like the reports given out by the daily press in this country during a strike?

For books and magazines come to THE SOCIALIST office—the Progressive Book Store. 819 Jefferson street, Toledo.

Brand Whitlock, the new mayor of Toledo, started his official term with a sweetly worded message to the effect that the past year was better than ever before and the next one promises to be better still and the next one even better yet; and so on. This is mighty encouraging to the thousands of workingmen who voted for Brand Whitlock whose wages are lower than ever before. Also to the increasing army of unemployed.

Jack London's "War of the Classes" with The Socialist one year for $1.00.

It will be noticed that whatever success printers have gained in their fight for an eight hour day has been achieved not because of the daily press and capitalist politicians, but in spite of them.

When patronizing advertisers always mention The Socialist.

Eugene V. Debs

Will speak at MEMORIAL HALL under the auspices of Local Toledo of the Socialist Party -- Admission, 10c

Sunday, January 1