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The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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IN PARIS SCHOOLS.

Human Morality Taught to the Children.

"They Do These Things Better in France"—Do Not Expect Children to Learn While Hungry—Many Important Reforms Introduced Under Socialist Influence in Municipal Council.

During the week of Feb. 5-11 the London County Councilors returned the visit of the Paris Municipal Council. The object of these mutual visits was not merely enjoyment, nor even the cultivation of friendly feeling between the English and French people, but also exchange of information on municipal affairs.

It will be found that there is much for London to imitate in the examples given at Paris. For instance, there is the municipalization of the hospitals, the municipal bakery to provide bread for the 14,000 inmates of those hospitals. Then we have the municipal theatres, the municipal tax on the occupied seats of all theatres, and the tax on all seats provided for the races, courses, etc., to provide, for the pleasure of those who can afford pleasure, the means of defraying the cost of the hospitals where the pain and suffering of the poor is gratuitously relieved, and this, too, without having to beg for letters of recommendation from subscribers. In England the giving of such letters to hospitals is often made the means of a sort of bribery in favor of some particular church or chapel, which in its turn is the agent of some particular capitalist political party. But perhaps the matter in which the County Councilors have most to learn during their visit in Paris relates to the free municipalization of the children at the primary schools, and the purely secular character of the education given. All readers of "Justice" should be well acquainted with the Paris cantines scolaires, where every child sits at its professors and teachers, and eats the same meal. This meal costs the master and the pupils three-halves (three cents) per head when they can afford to pay, and nothing at all if they are too poor to pay. Thus in the poorest quarters of Paris only 20 per cent of the meals are paid for by the consumers, and in the wealthy districts as many as 80 per cent. But whether to reverse this, or to be forthcoming or not, each child has its meal. Further, the meal is well, even artistically cooked, and each child is taught to keep itself clean. It is to be hoped that the County Councilors will endeavor to learn how this is done, and get all the details of medical control which is combined with the feeding and clothing of the children—for there are no ragged and dirty children to be seen in the Paris schools. Finally, the County Councilors must mark, learn, and digest the fact that the purely secular teaching commences with the introduction of a higher code of morals than is to be obtained in any form of denominational education. In proof thereof, I would conclude by submitting the following translation I have made of the Ten School Commandments that are surrounded by suitable illustrations, and printed as posters, so as to be hung up in the different classrooms:

SCHOOL COMMANDMENTS.

- Love your schoolfellows, they will become your shopmates and companions in life.
- Love instruction, it is the bread of the mind; be grateful to your teachers as to your father and mother.
- Be happy, so as to be happy, to accomplish each day a good and useful action.
- Honor honorable people, respect the rights of all, and do not bend the knee to anyone.
- Do not hate or offend anyone, do not revenge yourself, but defend your rights and resist tyranny.
- Be not a coward; protect the feeble and love justice.
- Remember that all products of the earth are the results of labor; he who enjoys the results of working, steals the bread of the worker.
- Observe and reflect, so as to know the truth. Do not believe that which is contrary to reason, do not deceive yourself or others.
- Do not believe that he who despises other nations and desires to wage war against them is a good patriot. War is a crime, and he who is a patriot must be a patriot of his own country.
- Help to bring about the day when all men and people shall be actually together in peace and prosperity.

MACHINERY HITS GLASS BLOWERS.

Glass blowers of the country are considerably disturbed by the new machinery that the trust is installing in its plants. Some idea of the economy of the blowing machines is gathered from the fact that one man operates five machines, while the output of one machine is equal to eight human blowers. The machine blower gets \$15 a week. The glass turned out is of fair quality.

The Glass Blowers' Union some time ago adopted the income tax for dues and each man pays 2 per cent of his earnings into a defense fund of \$200,000 is raised.—Cleveland, Ohio.

UNION OF COLORED PULLMAN CAR EMPLOYEES.

A union intended to include every negro railway employe in the Pullman car service in the United States has been organized by the porters and cafe and dining-car men running into New York City. It is known as the American Association of Railway Employe and is a very natural one, in the opinion of some trade unions in existing colored men.

MUNICIPAL BREAD SUPPLY.

A Feature of Italian Socialist Activity.

Correspondence from Catania Tells How Bakers' Strike Was Won and a Supply of Cheap and Good Bread Assured to the People by Socialist City Council.

Catania is one of the largest towns of Sicily, having over 100,000 inhabitants, and more than its rivals Palermo and Messina, it has in these years given evidence of the continued vitality of Sicily as a maker of history. For it was here in October, 1902, that the making and distribution of bread was taken under popular control, and that not partially, experimentally, but in a manner dramatic in its swiftness of action and completeness of detail, writes an Italian correspondent to the London "Labour Leader."

For some years the price of bread had been uncomfortably high, over three cents a pound for the roughest quality, and the temporary suspension of the import duty on grain during the bread riots in 1888 made such a slight reduction that there was evidently a tacit understanding between the bakers for the maintaining of prices. A sliding scale was already in use whereby the price of bread was regularly adapted to the current price of grain, or rather, since 1884, to the price of flour; for the millers had already realized their powers of solidarity. So when the new Town Council came into office in July, 1902, it made the calculation perhaps somewhat more precisely than hitherto, and fixed the price of bread at half a cent less than it stood. The master bakers pleaded that they were already in difficulties enough; their men had recently organized and were demanding a readjustment of wages under threat of strike. The Council insisted, the masters were threatened with expropriation, the men threatened equally to stop work. It happened that a large modern bakery was standing idle at that time. The Council rented this while the bakers were trying every means of evading the regulation, and by an offer of wages not actually higher, but paid by the day (or night) instead of by piece, at once drew over the men. At the same time 18 ovens were put under construction, and amid much enthusiasm the first municipal loaves were distributed on Oct. 18. By the end of November the price had fallen one cent, by the end of the year the breadmaking of the town was entirely under municipal control. The only compensation received by the master bakers was the privilege of reselling at a fixed profit of 6 per cent, which was before long exchanged voluntarily for day wages.

The one thing unhappily wanting among the practical enthusiasts of Catania was a capable business man. After the excitement it was found that the financial basis had not been defined clearly enough for anyone but an expert to discover whether profit or loss was being made. "It was all a matter of book-keeping, but it made a nice little victory for anti-municipalizers when the final reckoning showed a deficit on the first month's running. This was naturally adjusted by raising the price, and more than equalized when the whole service was reorganized.

The administration is now most carefully arranged. It was found simpler to put it in the hands of a special commission nominated by the Town Council, but quite distinct from it. The seven members are to have the qualifications necessary for a councillor, but must not sit at the time being serving on the Council. The commission meets at least once a week, and minutes of these meetings are sent to the Council as well as the monthly balance-sheet. The price is based on the cost of materials, and these estimates are also put before the Council.

Should a loss result from the year's running it is debited to a reserve fund to which is credited 60 per cent of any profits, the balance of 40 per cent going to pension fund, the members of the commission, president and manager, and the employees. Far-reaching regulations ensure the service against getting into the hands of family or business cliques, which contingency, however, diminishes as this solid nucleus of communal life draws to it this and that municipalized subordinate service. For instance, there is now an agitation for the municipalization of the grist mills. Also the peasants are in their own way agitating for communal wheatfields, so who knows how far it will go?

BRITISH COLUMBIA ADOPTS MINERS' EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia has passed a law which provides that miners shall not be retained underground for a longer period than eight hours. Deducing the time lost in entering and leaving the mines, the actual workday will be less than seven hours. This is the best short-workday law yet enacted on the American continent.

It will be remembered that in 1903 and again last year the Socialist Party made great gains in the legislative and parliamentary elections. To the effect of this vote, and also to the aggressive activity of the Western Federation of Miners, is to be attributed the passage of this new law.

BRITISH MINERS ELECT SOCIALISTS.

The Yorkshire and Lancashire divisions of the British Miners' Federation elected new presidents a fortnight ago. Both of the new officials are Socialists, members of the Independent Labor Party—Herbert Smith in Yorkshire and Cecil Thomas Greenall in Lancashire.

IN THE TSAR'S DOMINIOMS.

Principal Revolutionary Events of the Week.

For the Present, the Terrorist Phase of the Movement Predominates—"Pacification" of Rebellious Provinces—New Tries Tardy Concessions to Peasants, but on Too Small a Scale to Have Effect.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—The insurrection in the Baltic Provinces seeming to be under control, if not crushed, some of the troops were withdrawn. It now appears that the withdrawal of troops has been followed by a recrudescence of the insurrection, Gen. Orlov's column is hurriedly leaving Riga to resume punitive operations.

RIGA, Feb. 8.—A punitive expedition has captured a large band of revolutionists on the Dabien estate. Fifteen have been tried by court-martial and shot. The others have been flogged. Several hundred rifles were also captured.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—The Chiefs of Police at Penza and Kutais were killed to-day.

Waiting for the Spring. Realizing the futility of open agitation among the workmen at present, and in order to avoid the fate of its three predecessors, the Workmen's Council has formally disbanded, and has published an announcement that it will not resume its deliberations until the forces of reaction have ceased their activity. The revolutionary leaders have now concentrated their energies on preparing for an uprising in the spring and on acts of terrorism.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—New taxes on commercial undertakings are created by an Imperial decree issued to-day. Hereafter all concerns are required to publish periodical reports and will be taxed 3 to 14 per cent of their net profit when it exceeds 3 per cent on the capital. If the profit is over 20 per cent a tax of 10 per cent will be imposed. Directors and managers will be taxed 1 to 7 per cent of their salaries or bonuses.

Admiral Choukuis Shot.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—Admiral Choukuis, commander of the Black Sea fleet, was wounded to-day by a woman who attacked him in his office at Sevastopol. A sentry shot the woman dead. Choukuis received four wounds, but will recover. He was sentenced some weeks ago by the revolutionists on account of his cruelty in repressing the mutinies in June and November.

The war between the Fighting Organization of the revolutionists and the so-called "Black Hundred" assumed a new phase to-night when a band of rebels surrounded the Cabaret Schinseberg-Chaussee, on the bank of the Nevyki River, threw a bomb, and then opened fire with revolvers, killing three and seriously wounding 17. Military detachments hurried to the scene and threw a cordon around the whole district. Wholesale arrests were made. The restaurant had been for some time known as a resort of the rough characters in the pay of the police.

Three employees of the Putiloff Works belonging to the "Black Hundred" were surprised and killed yesterday by a party of revolutionary workmen.

Gen. Linevitch reports that a great number of arrests of revolutionists have been made at Chita, Transbaikalia. Among those arrested are 81 soldiers.

Terrorist Activity. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—The hand of the Terrorist is now raised against all classes of officialdom, military and civil, which are called upon to curb the revolutionary movement. Among those under sentence as enemies of liberty are Minister of the Interior Durnovo, Gov. Gen. Doubassoff of Moscow, and Gen. Sollogub, Governor of the Baltic Provinces.

A large proportion of the recent sentences have been executed by women, who are among the most devoted members of the Fighting Organization. The number of police officers who have been slain is mounting up so rapidly that reports of such acts hardly receive comment. Several acts occurred daily.

WARSAW, Feb. 11.—A bomb thrown by a boy in Spoda street to-day mortally wounded four gendarmes. The boy escaped.

"Pacification" Unsuccessful. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—The official assurances that the country is being fast pacified are daily belied by independent information published in the newspapers.

The Caucasus and Baltic and southern provinces have furnished no evidence of such pacification except under armed pressure. Three mountain batteries have been dispatched from Kiev to suppress an insurrection in the Caucasus.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The Council of Ministers has decided that the propagation by newspapers of false rumors against the government, individual officials, or the army shall be punishable by from two to eight months' imprisonment and fines not exceeding \$150. In the event of such rumors causing an outbreak of illegal acts or disturbances among the troops the penalty will be increased to 16 months' imprisonment. The government, of course, is to judge of the truth of such reports.

Tardy Concessions to Peasants. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—"Justice" special—A law that a measure will shortly be enacted which will affect the most momentous problem now confronting Russia—the agrarian question. The measure consists in the purchase by the state of all private lands offered for sale in an area which already exceeds 8,000,000 acres. The state will take over the mortgages on these lands and pay the owners the surplus value in bonds. To simplify this gigantic operation the Nobles', Peasants', and Land Banks will be merged in one State Land Bank. Currently with this transaction the government purposes to make also a sale of state land to the peasants. All these measures, however, will only be called a case of Turkish policy, which in Russia is not regarded as intelligent even by critics.

Ever since October 30, Witte's Government has been frankly and openly provoking the Russian people and attempting to give an anarchic character to the Russian revolution by setting nationality against nationality, class against class, country against town, and village against village.

A LETTER FROM MAXIM GORKI.

Great Russian Writer and Popular Spokesman Tells British Comrades That the Russian Revolutionary Forces Are But Biding Their Time to Act.

At one of the numerous public meetings held by the British Social Democratic Federation on Jan. 22 in commemoration of Bloody Sunday and for the assistance of the Russian revolution, H. M. Hyndman read the following letter from the world-famed Russian writer, Maxim Gorki:

Comrades—The conflict against the mean oppression of poverty in the world from that of course contradictions in which all men are sorely and impotently struggling.

You are manfully trying to break this net; your enemies are making determined efforts to entangle you still more securely in its meshes; your weapon is the sharp sword of truth, that of your enemies the crooked needle of falsehood. Dazzled by the glitter of gold, they slavishly trust in its might, and do not perceive with what steadily increasing brightness burns the great ideal of the union of men in one comrade-family of free workers.

Socialism, the religion of liberty, equality and fraternity, is as undiminishable to them as music to a man who is deaf and dumb, or poetry to an idiot. When they see the mighty march of the masses of the people toward freedom and light, dreading a disturbance of their peace, trembling for their position as lords of life, they hide the truth even from one another and console themselves with the spectral hope of defeating justice. They slanderously describe the proletariat as a dark mass of hungry beasts whose one desire is to gorge large quantities of food and who are ready for the sake of a good hunk of bread to destroy everything with which they cannot fill their jaws.

But the Government made a sad mistake and the fruits of its error will be bitter. It set to work to destroy Moscow by cannon-fire, but, as a matter of fact, the proletariat does not own any real property, and the man who suffered was the bourgeois. Valuing his property more highly than honor and life, and seeing it given over by the Government, to soldiers who were half-drunk and who were irritated by hard service, he suddenly grew wroth and began to build barricades.

It was he, the bourgeois, who built the barricades, and not the Revolutionary Militia, which was physically incapable of coping with the task. When, in good time, the number of the armed insurgents becomes generally known the whole world will ask in amazement how this little band could fight for a month with 200 men and against thousands of artillery, cavalry and infantry.

The Russian proletariat is struggling consciously for the political freedom it urgently needs, and that it wrung the Manifesto of October 30 from the Government by its own strength. They tell you this Manifesto was an act of the Emperor's free will; the truth is, it was a trophy of the people's victory.

If the interests of the nation had really been dear to the Government it would assuredly have seen to it that the Manifesto of October 30 should secure in every corner of the Empire the force of unassailable law. But our Government is stamped with the habit of arbitrary rule; it denies all laws and is filled with the one great care of securing its own position, which, finding most profitable, it has naturally no desire to abandon.

And so, immediately after the publication of the Manifesto in St. Petersburg, governors and other high officials conspired a plot against the people, a plot of which the object was to show that the Russian people was not yet capable of appreciating the blessings of political liberty or of using them in a fitting way. The plot was afterwards exposed in the press by one of the conspirators. The results of this plot were the brutal attacks on these great sufferers, the Jews, on the revolutionary intellectuals, and on the workmen.

You have read of those wise acts of Russian administrators. These men committed a crime, the like of which has never been known in human history—a crime for the baseness of which it is impossible to find a name. There is, perhaps, no need for me to explain the source of the state of anarchy existing in Russia; it may be sought in the Russian Government, and in the head of the Government, the weak-willed, double-minded Sergius Witte. It is said that this man is regarded by the bourgeoisie of Western Europe and America as a great statesman. If this be true, I am very sorry. I have a very high opinion of the intelligence and penetration of the bourgeoisie in the West, and I find it hard to understand how anyone can see a statesman's talent and intellect in a man who has brought his country to ruin and is now selling it by retail.

My proposal to mortgage the Russian railways to foreign capitalists can only be called a case of Turkish policy, which in Russia is not regarded as intelligent even by critics.

Ever since October 30, Witte's Government has been frankly and openly provoking the Russian people and attempting to give an anarchic character to the Russian revolution by setting nationality against nationality, class against class, country against town, and village against village.

In some such phrase as this will the honest and impartial historian in time summarize the experience thru which our country has passed and is still passing. The historian who should say that the Government has been attempting to pacify a country aroused to fury by its misfortune would lie. All the acts of the Government in October, November and December, right down to this very day, have been an open infringement of the rights won by the people and recognized as belonging to it; and there is ample reason to believe that this infringement was intentional, its object being to irritate the people, to drive it into insurrection, and to crush its strength by the strength of the army.

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LABOR IN PARLIAMENT.

Important Education Bill Prepared.

British Labor Men and Socialists Start by Demanding Secular Education and Meals for School Children—Final Results of the Election—Forty-three Labor Members—Unemployment Problem Still Up.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The first official act of the new Labor Party has been to draft an education bill which is to be put forward on behalf of the Trade Union Congress. It advocates secular, education and the abolition of religious tests for teachers. State-aided schools are to be provided everywhere by local authority at the Imperial cost. Secondary and technical education also must be furnished by local authority where required. Public medical examination and treatment and one free meal a day are also provisions of the bill.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—There was another march of the unemployed thru the streets of London this afternoon with the object of impressing the new Government and legislators. The procession was hardly half the length of the previous demonstrations, and the attitude of the public towards the subscription collectors showed that interest in the "poverty parades" has been decidedly waning since they took on a distinctly political character. The men marched along the Victoria Embankment to Hyde Park, where they listened to speeches by Labor members of the Parliament and adopted resolutions demanding that the Government come to their aid.—Associated Press.

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Forty-three Labor Members.

The "Labour Leader" of Feb. 2 sums up the results of the British elections, so far as concerns labor. In the new Parliament there are 20 members who ran under the auspices of the Labor Representation Committee and 19 others who were nominated by the Miners' Federation. 43 in all. To these may be added, as forming a more or less reliable auxiliary to the Labor delegation proper, one Irish Labor-Unionist, five Irish Labor-Nationalists, and 16 Liberal Labor men. Seven Radicals are also counted on to take an active interest in labor measures.

The 43 clear Labor men are the successful ones out of 82 candidates—50 on the list of the L. R. C., five of the Scottish Workers' Committee, 11 Independent Socialists, 14 candidates of the Miners' Federation, and two candidates of other unions.

Of the 43 Labor members 19 are members of the Independent Labor Party (out of 42 I. L. P. men nominated) and one is a member of the Social Democratic Federation.

The total vote for the 82 Labor candidates amounted to 448,808. Of these, 76,494 were cast for the 10 official candidates of the L. L. P., seven of whom were successful. In 1900 the I. L. P. had 37,267 votes.

The roster of the Labor party in Parliament is as follows:

- L. R. C. men: G. N. Barnes, C. W. Bowern, J. R. Clynes, W. Crooks, C. Duncan, A. H. Gill, T. Glover, J. Keir Hardie, A. Henderson, J. Hodge, W. Hudson, J. James, J. W. Jones, G. D. Keller, J. H. MacDonald, J. T. Macpherson, J. O'Grady, J. Parker, T. F. Richards, G. H. Roberts, J. A. Seddon, D. J. Shackleton, P. Snowden, T. Sumnerbell, Will Thorne, S. Walsh, G. J. Wardle, A. White, and W. T. Wilson.
- Miners' men: W. Abraham, W. S. Bruce, T. Burr, E. Edwards, C. Fenwick, J. Hall, W. Hall, H. Johnson, W. Johnson, T. Richards, J. W. Taylor, J. Williams, J. Wilson, and J. Wadsworth.
- Of the 43, nearly all are trade unionists; the list includes 14 miners, two machinists, two printers, two textile workers, three iron and steel workers, two shipwrights, two railway men, a cooper, a lithographer, a furniture worker, a shoe worker, a gas worker, and a carpenter.

The Irish Labor-Unionist mentioned is T. Sloan of Belfast. The Irish Labor-Nationalists are E. Crean, J. N. Nannett, Kendal O'Brien, J. J. Shee, and D. D. Sheehan.

The Liberal-Labor men are P. Alden, R. Bell, H. Broadhurst, John Burns, W. R. Cremer, C. E. Evans, F. Madden, G. Nicholls, C. J. O'Donnell, A. Richardson, J. M. Robertson, J. Rowlands, W. C. Steadman, H. Virvan, J. Ward, and J. Wilson Havelock.

The Radicals to whom reference has been made are W. P. Byles, J. H. Dainoff, C. F. Hastings, L. C. Chisnam, A. H. Randall, A. H. Scott, and P. W. Wilson.

S. D. F. issues Call to Action. The Executive Council of the Social Democratic Federation has issued an appeal for a propaganda fund of £1,000 to be used in sending speakers to all parts of the country, distributing leaflets, and organizing Socialists wherever they may be found for action in future local or parliamentary elections. It is proposed to divide Great Britain into eight or nine districts and have a regular organizer in each, "whose duties shall be to see that the members gained during active agitation do not fall away in duller times, to organize meetings and the sale of literature, and generally to get into touch with and report upon all currents of thought."

MAX HAYES ON COAL STRIKE.

He Thinks a Big Struggle Is at Hand.

Call Attention to Enormous Stocks of Both Hard and Soft Coal—The Way to Render These Useless and Win the Strike is by Sympathetic Action of Railway and Lake Workers.

As this paper goes to press, the conference between the miners and the mine-owners in New York City. It is still quite impossible to say whether or not there will be a big coal strike this year; but it seems very probable; and if a strike occurs, it will pretty certainly be a much larger one than that of 1902.

The temper of the men was shown in the convention of the Pittsburg bituminous district, where District President Dolan, heretofore one of the most powerful men in the union, came very near losing his position. He held it in fact, only by getting an injunction from a capitalist court against his organization. The necessity of taking such a step may be taken as marking the end of his career as a "safe and sane labor leader."

Max S. Hayes writes in the Cleveland "Citizen" as follows: "The anthracite operators have been storing millions of tons of coal in anticipation of declaring war against the United Mine Workers. One authority claims that the combine will have at least 8,000,000 tons of coal in reserve on April 1, and it is even said that the operators expect to have a large enough surplus on hand when the struggle begins to enable them to supply the market for a year.

"The bituminous operators are not so well situated. But it is believed that they, too, will be in a position to fight the miners for many months and at the same time supply the market at increased prices and make money while the workers are forced to suffer; to preserve their organization and maintain decent wages and living conditions."

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"When the suspension comes it is not improbable that upward of half a million men will be made idle, not to mention many thousands in other industries who will be laid off because the owners of establishments will be unable to secure fuel supplies at reasonable prices."

In previous struggles of this character, the contest will be between empty stomachs on the one side and the pickets on the other. While Indianapolis dispatches state that the United Mine Workers expect to have a defense fund of \$4,000,000 by April 1, that sum will not last long when so vast an army of men, women and children must be supported for two or three months at least."

Hayes proceeds to call on the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor to take steps at once to raise funds to help the United Mine Workers. He goes yet farther, and advocates sympathetic strikes in the transportation industries to prevent the operators from taking advantage of coal they are laying up. He says: "Let the railway workers and the transport workers upon the lakes and rivers be called upon to refuse to move coal."

"When the miners strike production of coal will be paralyzed. Let the iron up become complete by stopping distribution!"

We believe the adoption of such a plan, drastic tho it may appear, would tend to arouse the whole nation. The people would rise up en masse and challenge the right of a few plutocrats to oppress their workers while clutching the American public by the throat and forcing it to stand and deliver.

In the same issue he discusses the probability of a strike on the Great Lakes, even tho there should be no coal strike. It seems that the pilots of the Great Lakes have already reached the point where they have watered their trust, but must resist the aggression of the Lake Carriers' Association, in which the Steel Trust is the chief moving force. In a recent declaration the Lake Pilots' Protective Association says: "The declaration of war issued against the pilots' union is but the beginning of the hostile policy which the Lake Carriers have been contemplating for some time against all marine organizations."

"We, therefore, in our effort to obtain justice and fair play, appeal to all marine workers, as well as organized labor generally, for their moral support and endorsement in our efforts to bring about the right to organize."

There is no middle course; the union that does not fight with the rest is not a union. We hope the workers will receive a frank and positive expression from all wage earners, particularly the marine organizations, as we are confident that if the vessel-owners realize that we have the support and sympathy of all our co-workers, they certainly will see the advisability of modifying their present position."

This means a call on the lake sailors' and longshoremen's unions to make common cause with the pilots, and Hayes suggests that all of them seize the occasion, not to fight their own battle alone, but at the same time to help the miners win their fight.

If Ex-Gov. Peabody of Colorado is one of employment, he ought to be able to get a job from the West, but the corporations have probably looked out for him already.

FOR THE DAILY

Good Progress in Preparations for Brooklyn Fair to Be Held in May, by Which It is Expected Materially to Swell the Fund.

The committee charged with the duty of collecting prizes for the "Daily Call" Fair to be held in Brooklyn in May has made a good start. At the last meeting it reported having received during the previous week the following items: From Mrs. L. Bethge—a drawing board, small oil painting, pin dish; Mrs. Ward—cushion-top, bonnet dish, engagement table, chocolate pot; Mrs. Fraser—10 piece dishes, 3 stamp dishes, 2 small ornaments, 2 cushion-tops; Miss Silverstone, a vase; Miss Marr, 2 paintings; H. J. Spiegel, pair of vases; Comrade Wolbach, case of beer; Comrade Schary, case of beer; bottle of cognac, Curade Reitel, bottle of Rhine wine; Mr. Swinerton of "Journal," original drawings; A. A. Heller, a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica with book rack, also several household articles; N. I. Stone, 82 Jul. Well-pair of shoes, one gross of merchandise; Brooklyn Union Coal Co., ton of coal. Branch 9 of the Social Democratic Frauen Verein will have charge of a booth and furnish it with fancy articles. A check for \$25 was received from "A Sympathizer." More prizes, hundreds of them, are still needed, for a big attendance is expected. They may be sent to the chairman, A. Frazer, 413 First street, Brooklyn, or any of the prize committee. Prizes will also be received every Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, when the committee meets.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP. A Brooklyn comrade is in hard straits. On account of trouble with his eyes he is compelled to wear blue glasses, and every boss to whom he applies for employment answers that he has no place for a man with bad sight. The comrade has been "sacked" right to work; there does not appear to be any other way out. He is not only sick, but the family is in dire need. An appeal is made to those who can and will help. Contributions should be sent to the "Volkzeitung," 184 William street, New York, and designated in the enclosing letters as intended "for needy Brooklyn comrade."

The Worker guarantees that the case is one having a just claim on Socialist sympathies.

REMEMBER THE UNION LABEL.

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 124 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

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Address all business communications and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker, Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker, Communications for the Editor should be addressed separately addressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address, and the address should be given in full.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondence in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election, its growing power being indicated by the increase of its vote.

1906 (Presidential) 96,961 1902 (State and Congressional) 249,753 1904 (Presidential) 408,230

Friends of the Socialist press in Greater New York and the vicinity are again reminded of the two festivals to be held on Washington's Birthday—the one at Grand Central Palace in Manhattan, and the other at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum—in aid of the moving and press fund for The Worker and the "Volkszeitung."

"Oh, that I were written down, an earl" exclaimed the immortal Dogberry. The directors of the Derby Neck, Conn., public library, must be among his lineal descendants.

Sherman Bell, the President's Rough Rider pet, the military agent of the Colorado mine-owners, the man who said: "To hell with habeas corpus!"

Premier Fejervary of Hungary says that the origin of all the recent disturbances in that country is to be found in a "popular hunger for sovereign authority." Not a bad diagnosis, that.

We observe that the old-party papers in this great republic can give column after column to recording the alleged virtues of the late King of Denmark, but have not space for one line about the Danish municipal elections, in which the Socialists more than doubled their strength.

Chipoff is the name of the Russian Minister of Finance who has just reported the necessity of more loans and heavier taxes to keep the Tsar's government going.

A doubly curious instance of the way in which capitalism turns all things topsy-turvy and transforms the blessings of nature into curses and the adversities of nature into blessings for the working class, is to be found in the recent heavy snowstorm in this city.

Mr. Rockefeller is hiding from a process-server who is trying to get an investigation subpoena into his hands. Now, John D. the Second, has just informed his Bible class that it is never right to tell a lie nor dangerous to trust God for the consequences of telling the truth.

The Russian Premier, Count Witte, in replying to a delegation of peasants the other day, thanked Heaven that Russia is ruled by an autocrat, that

whom God bestows greatness and happiness on her, and that the head of the state is not dependent on Jewish bankers, as is the English King, nor on irresponsible electors, as is the President of France.

An official investigation in the departments at Washington shows that there are over eight hundred clerks and other government employees who have passed the age of seventy. Now look out for a housecleaning. One of our great President's favorite maxims is: "The weakling must go!"

Justice O'Dwyer of the New York Supreme Court holds that it is not contempt of court for a man in the pay of a franchise corporation to make a profession of personating other men called as jurors, and acting in their places, to prevent the agreement of juries in giving damages against such company.

The Union Pacific was one of the three big companies concerned in the Northern Securities merger. The Northern Securities Company was dissolved by order of the Supreme Court.

Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, Ia., preached against trade unionism again last Sunday. He indulged in the usual loose talk about unions "bringing contempt men to the level of the incompetent," and, as usual in such banquets, immediately contradicted himself and let the cat out of the bag by saying that the unions "compel employers to pay poor laborers as much as good ones."

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their employees clean. The men who do the work are paid according to the number of cartloads of snow they actually shovel and haul. So it appears that even the sun worked for the contractors alone, reducing the amount of wages they had to pay, but not cutting down their bill to the city by a single cent.

A New York evening paper quotes with glee the following statement of Professor Roberts of the University of Denver, made in the Denver "Republican," as a result of his "investigation" of municipal ownership in England:

"Laboring men in London are divided over municipal ownership. The man who does not work more than two days a week wants the County Council to help him by giving him work; the man who has steady employment is opposed to the extension of municipal trading."

The answer to Professor Roberts' statement is that it is not true. The demonstration that it is not true is found in the fact that the British trade unions, which, of course, include the workmen who have the steadiest employment and the shortest hours and the highest wages, are rallying more and more strongly to the support of the socialistic and semi-socialistic elements on the political field, whose immediate program includes both the extension of municipal ownership and the adoption of effective means for the relief of the unemployed. So much for this professor.

How the Vanderolts has laughed when they read this item in Wednesday's papers:

"A jury before Coroner Harburger yesterday considered the death of Andrew Cabill of 86 East Ninety-third street, who was killed by a New York Central train at Eleventh avenue and Sixth street on Nov. 25 last. After listening to the testimony, Coroner Harburger said to the jury:

"If you believe that there are not enough men at that point and that there are not enough proper safeguards you may censure the railroad company as much as you like."

"After a short deliberation, the jury returned with a verdict which said: 'We censure the said railroad company for failing to provide the necessary safeguards for the protection of life and limb.'"

The capitalists whose historic motto "The public be damned!" are not hurt by censures. As things go, with Republican and Democratic nominees of the capitalist class as Coroners and District Attorneys and Judges, harmful censure is the most these masters of industry ever get.

The question was: Should our party nominate for this office? Could a Socialist conscientiously and with due respect to himself and the party perform the duties of the office? One of the commonest of these duties is the execution of dispossess warrants. In many cases it would surely go against the grain for our comrades were elected to this unpleasant office in 1904, and in some cases they have paid the rent for poor families rather than evict them.

Perhaps we may be allowed to suggest a mode of action that might give good results. Suppose a Socialist constable sent to serve a dispossess warrant in a particularly painful case—a poor family living in a wretched tenement, unable to pay the month's rent, the husband and father out of work, laid off, locked out, or blacklisted. Let him refuse to do his duty in this case and resign his office, necessitating a special election, in which public attention would be centered on the horrors of tenement life and the special miseries of unemployment, and let the party spare no effort to drive the lesson home. It would be good propaganda.

The idea is suggested to us by the action of Socialist city councilors in Italy in several cases. The national government there has a veto on the acts of city councils. It has happened more than once that the government has vetoed some important measure passed by the Socialist majority in a city council. All the Socialist members would be the best arrangement of a lecture tour at a given time; that city

would again pass the same measure. If it was vetoed a second time, again they would resign, be sent back to office by a yet bigger vote, and pass the measure for a third time. And in the end the government would yield.

To make another application of the same suggestive precedent. A Socialist mayor may be served by an old-party judge with an injunction or mandamus, commanding him, under pain of summary punishment for contempt of court, to do something which, as a Socialist, he is pledged not to do. What is then his duty? To bow to the law, as laid down from the bench? We think not. Rather to keep his pledge to his constituents, to violate the orders of the court, and, if need be, to go to jail for contempt. In many cases this would necessitate a new election, and would constitute an appeal to the highest of all courts, the popular vote, in which the decision would, if the thing were done sensibly and in order, pretty certainly be on our side.

Such an alternative is pretty sure to be presented to us ere long, now that our party is capturing so many municipal offices. We should not wantonly provoke the conflict between two authorities. But we should be prepared for it when it comes.

DEMOCRACY AND EFFICIENCY. In the discussion of the amendments recently adopted by general vote of the party, two of the disputants, at least, set off democracy of organization and efficiency in action as more or less conflicting requisites, one of which must be subordinated to the other or between which a compromise must be made. It seems to us that they vitiated their respective arguments for and against the amendments by this, which we consider a mistaken antithesis.

When one tells us that "democracy is a far higher principle than efficiency and if either must suffer it should be the latter," we heartily dissent. Darwin and Marx have taught us otherwise. We know that, as a matter of fact, what is inefficient will fall, no matter what any of us may think "should" happen. If democracy is less efficient than autocratic rule, then autocracy will survive. We do not think that autocracy will survive, just because we are convinced that democracy can be and ever tends to be the more efficient system. It is our business to make our organization democratic and efficient, not to disregard efficiency in adhering to an ideological democracy. There is no magic about the word "democracy," and we lose sight of its content if we use it as a shibboleth. We are often tempted to do so, because we have so much occasion to insist on the democratic character of our movement on its necessarily democratic character, and because we have hardly yet reached the point where the executive needs of our party are so great as to bring the question of the efficiency of its forms and methods emphatically to our attention.

The Worker stands for democracy first, last, and all the time, not in opposition to efficiency of action, not regardless of efficiency, but as being a system that can be more efficient for the purposes of our movement than any other. But we do not accept it face-value everything which is offered under the name of democracy.

For instance, we are not prepared to admit off-hand that any proposition which may be made for the extension of the referendum and direct election of party servants is essentially democratic. We "want to be shown." Shows what? Shows that the proposed change will actually make the party organization a more efficient instrument for carrying into effect the will of the rank and file. If it will do so, then its adoption will make our party more democratic. If it will not, then, just by making the organization a less efficient instrument in the hands of the rank and file, it will render the party less democratic in the true sense of that word.

To illustrate by an extreme case, a reduction absurdum: Let it be proposed that the assistants and clerks and stenographers in the National Secretary's office must likewise be chosen by general vote of the party, and that the National Secretary's plans for lecture tours must be referred to general vote "seriatim" before going into effect. Of course, no one will make such a proposition; but it is conceivable. And if made, those who have been most insistent in advocacy of the recently adopted amendments, and most ready to accuse all others as enemies of democracy, would oppose it. But on what grounds would they oppose it? On what grounds could they? If the recent amendments were essential to democracy simply because they extended the use of the general vote, then this new and admittedly bad proposition is equally essential to democracy, since it likewise extends the use of the general vote. The objections raised against these proposed proposals would be based wholly on considerations of efficiency. The proposals would be scouted as instances of Democratic Ideology, of abstract thinking "run to seed." It would be pointed out that the party membership as a whole are not able to judge what would be the best available candidate for the National Office, and that would be the best arrangement of a lecture tour at a given time; that city

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It is an interesting admission made by one of the S. T. & L. P. delegates in the New Jersey Conference, elsewhere reported, that, when he speaks of "industrial organization" in the labor-union movement, he means the L. W. W. and nothing else. It is like the method of certain religious sectaries, who get you to agree that truth is a good thing and then coolly assure you that "truth" is merely another name for the tenets of their sect. It is here assumed—and the delegates of one party seem to have stood for the monstrous assumption (in the interest of "harmony," no doubt), that for any other union to adopt those particular methods of organization and organized action that are commonly known under the name of "industrialism" is an infringement on the DeLoan-Hagerty patent, and that the article is therefore spurious, and such unions must be repudiated even more forcibly than those that stick to antiquated and less efficient methods. As for us, we don't recognize the validity of the patent. Industrialism was not invented in New Road Street nor at Brandt's Hall. It was born of industrial evolution and it was expanded in the trade unions and began to be gradually adopted by many of them long before the two holy fathers "caught on." As Job says: "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you"—but it doesn't, fortunately.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we explain again a point which we have already stated. There are in Russia a number of revolutionary organizations, working independently, but in more or less complete harmony—the Social Democratic Labor Party, the Bund (the Jewish Socialist Democratic organization), the Revolutionary Socialist Party, and the Socialist parties of the Finnish, Lettish, Polish, Armenian, and other subject nationalities. The moneys sent to Dr. Lomov of the New York Russian Social Democratic Society, are forwarded by it to the Social Democratic Labor Party. The moneys sent to National Secretary Barnes are forwarded by him to the International Socialist Bureau and by it divided among the various organizations mentioned above. The Jewish, Polish, Finnish, Lettish, Armenian, and other organizations in this country have also their special funds for the aid of their respective parent bodies in Russia.

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The reforms imposed by Europe on Turkey, the Prince says, have only accentuated the troubles. The interests of the Armenians and Turks are identical. It would be a great gain if the Kurds could be attached to the soil, as their ferocity is the direct result of their present social condition.

The imperative reform, Prince Sabaheddine says, is administrative decentralization, which would permit the indigenous inhabitants to exercise control over the management of local affairs, and take necessary measures to maintain order and peace. If Europe and America decide to interfere, they must in justice intervene in favor of all the victims of the present regime. Turkey being the great link between Eastern and Western civilization, the reforming and bringing her into line with modern ideas would efface the antagonism of the two civilizations, thereby making immense steps towards the universal peace which this antagonism threatens.

Undoubtedly, when the revolution in Russia has achieved a definite triumph, Turkey and the Balkan States will, equally with Japan and China and India, become centers of interest for Socialists. It is reasonable to say that we cannot expect Socialism to be established in any land—in Germany or France or the United States, for instance—until it has got a good foothold in all lands within the sphere of capitalist influence.

small portion of the members would be foolish enough to take part in such a vote, that thus the will of a minority would be imposed upon the majority; and that, besides, the time proper for action would be used up in making decisions which would often be found impracticable when finally made. Such arguments as these would rightly be urged against any such proposals as we have imagined—and all of them would be summed up in the statement that the proposed changes would interfere with the work of the party, reduce its efficiency, hamper the execution of the will of the rank and file—the will of the rank and file being to have the work of agitation, education, and organization done in the most energetic possible manner along certain lines defined in general terms by direct vote or thru chosen committees.

Granted, again, that the case is an extreme one, to the verge of impossibility. Granted that it is not identical nor exactly parallel with the case of the recent amendments. We are not now discussing those amendments; they have been adopted, and we do not wish to reopen the question about them. We are discussing a certain sort of argument which was used for them.

The summing up of our comment is this: Democracy that is not efficient is not real democracy; to advocate the forms of democracy without reference to their efficient working in the service of the cause is to make democracy an empty phrase and to set that phrase above the real content and purpose of the movement; and to evade considerations of efficiency by branding those who urge them as enemies of democracy is to come perilously near to the methods of the demagog, in the common and bad sense of that much perverted word.

In all discussions of party organization, the test question should be: Will this proposed measure make it easier or harder to translate the desires of the rank and file promptly and accurately into action? On that question, in any given case, it is quite possible for comrades to differ without either being justified in accusing the others of "bureaucratic" designs; and in proportion as the discussion is kept free from such accusations and from vague phraseology, in proportion as it is confined to a statement and comparison of facts, in that proportion it will be helpful to the cause of Social Democracy.

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It is an interesting admission made by one of the S. T. & L. P. delegates in the New Jersey Conference, elsewhere reported, that, when he speaks of "industrial organization" in the labor-union movement, he means the L. W. W. and nothing else. It is like the method of certain religious sectaries, who get you to agree that truth is a good thing and then coolly assure you that "truth" is merely another name for the tenets of their sect. It is here assumed—and the delegates of one party seem to have stood for the monstrous assumption (in the interest of "harmony," no doubt), that for any other union to adopt those particular methods of organization and organized action that are commonly known under the name of "industrialism" is an infringement on the DeLoan-Hagerty patent, and that the article is therefore spurious, and such unions must be repudiated even more forcibly than those that stick to antiquated and less efficient methods. As for us, we don't recognize the validity of the patent. Industrialism was not invented in New Road Street nor at Brandt's Hall. It was born of industrial evolution and it was expanded in the trade unions and began to be gradually adopted by many of them long before the two holy fathers "caught on." As Job says: "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you"—but it doesn't, fortunately.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we explain again a point which we have already stated. There are in Russia a number of revolutionary organizations, working independently, but in more or less complete harmony—the Social Democratic Labor Party, the Bund (the Jewish Socialist Democratic organization), the Revolutionary Socialist Party, and the Socialist parties of the Finnish, Lettish, Polish, Armenian, and other subject nationalities. The moneys sent to Dr. Lomov of the New York Russian Social Democratic Society, are forwarded by it to the Social Democratic Labor Party. The moneys sent to National Secretary Barnes are forwarded by him to the International Socialist Bureau and by it divided among the various organizations mentioned above. The Jewish, Polish, Finnish, Lettish, Armenian, and other organizations in this country have also their special funds for the aid of their respective parent bodies in Russia.

AFTER RUSSIA, TURKEY. Socialism has reached the stage where it is a world power—the greatest of world powers, in fact—and deals with questions of international politics on a footing of rather more than equality with any of the great governments. We need not, therefore, apologize for the space we use in calling our readers' attention to the following dispatch:

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Prince Sabaheddine, nephew of the Sultan of Turkey, and chief of the Young Turk party, has addressed a letter on the subject of the regeneration of Turkey to Senator Berthelot, who recently appealed to President Roosevelt in behalf of the Armenians. The letter complains that the revolutions which have torn the country for many years have been organized by the official agents of certain Powers for their own ends, and points out that while much sympathy has been given the Armenians, the Turkish peasants are more to be pitied. The agriculturists, the Prince says, are all forced to serve in the army, and the women are left to raise enough to pay the exorbitant taxes. Intelligent Turks who try to gain reforms are arbitrarily arrested, tortured, banished, and even murdered by irregular tribunals. This persecution, however, has only strengthened the movement.

The reforms imposed by Europe on Turkey, the Prince says, have only accentuated the troubles. The interests of the Armenians and Turks are identical. It would be a great gain if the Kurds could be attached to the soil, as their ferocity is the direct result of their present social condition.

The imperative reform, Prince Sabaheddine says, is administrative decentralization, which would permit the indigenous inhabitants to exercise control over the management of local affairs, and take necessary measures to maintain order and peace. If Europe and America decide to interfere, they must in justice intervene in favor of all the victims of the present regime. Turkey being the great link between Eastern and Western civilization, the reforming and bringing her into line with modern ideas would efface the antagonism of the two civilizations, thereby making immense steps towards the universal peace which this antagonism threatens.

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