Workers of the State of New York: the Socialist Party is your party; it advoca your cause: It fights your battles. Only in its victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you triumph. - State Plat

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE RECORD OF ONE INJUNCTION JUDGE.

Jones of Alabama, Democratic Governor by Fraud, Republican Judge by Roosevelt's Choice.

The Man Who Now Issues Injunction at Railways' Behest to Nullify State Laws Is the Same Who in the Nineties Stole Executive Power and Sent Troops to Break Miners' Strike. counties, where, notwithstanding the negro Republicans outnumbered the

tion officers.

ed governor.

Democrats ten to one, big Democratic

majorities were rolled up-by the elec-

Counted Out.

shown in a congressional investigation, that the returns from the Bleck Belt

cers beard from the Democratic state

committee how many votes were need-

ed to offset the Kolb vote in the north

Thru these means the Democratic

party declared Thomas G. Jones elect-

The same year Grover Cleveland

was re-elected President and General

James B. Weaver got twelve hundred

thousand votes as the national candi-

date of the Populist party and that

party became a factor in American

In December, 1892, Jones was install-

ed as governor. There were murinurs of discontent and protest all over the

state, with some talk of seating Kolb

In his first official message Jones re

quested the legislature to take away

the power of the governor to end the

convict lease system. The request was

promptly answered by a suitable bill

and Jones as promptly signed it, thus

depriving himself of the power which

he had declared on the stump he would

exercise. Then the miners, railroad

men and other workers realized they

had been duped and they were wild ac-

Preparing for War.

Early in 1803 the Tennessee Coal

Iron and Railroad Company took over

the Debardeleben mines, Tom Platt, who was president of the Tennessee Company, having caught the "Iron King" impoing in Wall Street. Then

the panie came. Mines were either

closed down altogether or run on shor

time. From July, 1893, to April, 1894,

the mines ran an average of eight and

ten days a month. It was hard pick-

ing that year, but the balmy climate

made living cheaper than it would

But in June, 1893, the coal com-panies asked the miners to accept a

eduction in wages. There was no

union among the miners then; there had been none since the winter of

1800-91, when a strike for increased

wages had been broken. However, the

opposition to the proposed reduction

manifested itself so quickly and pow-

erfully that the companies withdrew

Then the miners began to organize.

In a short time the United Mine Work-

ers of Alabama was in nearly every

mining camp. It was not then affil-

iated with the national organization,

for several reasons, which need not

be recounted here. By the spring of

1894 the union was in good shape; but so were the companies. In March one

after another of the mines then run-

ning began to close down. It became

gurating a lockout. In response to a

committee of miners, the companies

demanded a 25 per cent reduction in

wages. After some fruitless negotia-

ions, a general strike of Alabama

miners was declared in April and

A week later the national strike of

McBride, began. It was one of the

most complete, far-reaching and important miners' strikes in the history

of the country. At its most acute stage, the American Railway Union

as the Debs' strike, took place and

the country was in an uproar. For

generated by the hard times of the pre-

rious twelve months, would culminate

In Alabama the struggle between the

companies and miners was a bitter one from the start. The former imme-

diately began a systematic coercion and intimidation of the strikers, either

to force them to go to work or to leave

the state. Negroes from the Cotton Belt and the slums of New Orleans,

Memphis, Atlanta and other cities, were imported as blacklegs. The min-

ing camps were policed by deputies and strikers were either clubbed or ar-

rested, taken to Birmingham and sen

war of intimidation was ruthlessly

A Taste of Militarism.

By a peculiar coincidence the annual encampment of the state militia was

that year held at Ensley, near Pratt City, where the convict miners were at work, and a few miles from Bir-mingham.

without the slightest provocation,

ott of the Pullman cars, known

ners, under the presidency of John

12,000 men were involved.

in a civil war.

were inau-

have been in the North.

their proposition.

cordingly. But worse was to come.

anyway, but nothing came of these.

It was well known, and afterwards

By William Mailly

The mention of Federal Judge Jones of Alabama, who has, by edict, sus-pended the railroad laws of that state, brings back old times. Here are a few facts about him which will not appear in capitalist-owned and con-

trolled papers. In 1802 Thomas G. Jones and Reuben F. Kolb were rival candidates for the nomination for Governor of Ala-bama on the Democratic ticket. Kolb his administration of that department made him unpopular with the railroad corporations. When he became a candidate for governor in the Democratic primaries, the nomination being equiv alent to election in that state. bosses of the party put forward Jones,

The campaign that followed was the liottest the state had known since before the war. It finally resulted in splitting the Democratic party, for at the state convention following the primaries Kolb was grossly cheated out of the nomination which the primaries convention, organized another, was nominated and ran for governor, was elected, but as the Democratic ring had control of the election machinery he was shamelessly counted out and Jones was declared elected governor.

Fishing for Suckers.

During the election campaign Jones, knowing that the farming element was already favorable to Kolb, made a spe-cial bid for the votes of the workers in the industrial centers, of which Birmingham was, and still is, the most important. The convict lease system, by which convicts were leased to min-ing corporations and worked in the umes at Pratt Ciss, near Burninghem, was just then a burning question, ag-gravated by the forcible release of the convicts by striking miners at Coal Creek, Tenn., early in the year. Jones seized upon this as the issue upon which to get the miners' and other wage-workers' votes.

I was then digging coal in Alabama. at Adger, in the Blue Creek district, for the Debardeleben Coal Company, which was shortly afterwards absorbed by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the largest industrial corporntion in the South, and which was itself absorbed by the Steel Trust a few weeks ago. Henry F. Debardeleben was then known as the "Iron King of the South" and, like other industrial kings, his word went a long way with the wage slaves as well as with bust-

One morning early in 1892, before going down into the mine at Adger, the miners were assembled in a mass neeting which was addressed by Deprdeleben, who had come from Bir-King" made an affecting speech to us on the campaign issues, told us how much was at stake to the company and the men in the election of Jones or votes to cast them for Jones, and final-ly, as he described the awful things that would happen to the poor miners and their familles if Koib was elected, nelting into tears.

y this touching spectacle, and in or-er to quench the old man's grief, a motion that everybody vote for Jones in the primaries was hastily made and was unanimously carried. Up to that ne I had not taken much interest in American politics, so I was not fully aware what all this meant,

Jones' Pledge.

Later, during the election campaign, the "Iron King" again visited our camp in company with Jones and some other politicians. The mine was shut down for a day and a gala time was had, and incidentally lots of free beer slung around. That day Jones repeatod the pledge he had made on similar occasions elsewhere, that his first act as governor would be to peremptorily abrogate the convict lease and to order the convicts from the mines, a power which the governor could then exer

the wives of men whose support he desired, a feature which attracted national attention and got him much no-

As I have said, Kolb was undoubted y elected. He got the votes of the the state, of the negro Republicans in the south, in what is called the "Black (for the Republicans supported as against the regular Demo-nominee), and of a sprinkling of

nor" Jones kept the troops at Ensley, moved his office from the state capitol at Montgomery to the Morris Hotel in Birmingham and assumed direct command of the situation.

Jones did this, of course, in the in-terest of "la wand order". His military pretensions, his vain-glorious strutting. his bombastic manifestoes, his attempts at a military dictatorship, with his deliberate declaration that he was going to break the strike-all these made him at once a most cordially despised man. "General Tom Jones, the tin soldier", became the joke of the state. And how the taxpayers howled at the expense incurred by Jones'

When the A. R. U. strike spread, the railway men of the Birmingham terminal "came down" with their brothers. This made the situation more critical. Jones promptly placed militlamen on guard in the Union depot and encircled it with gatting guns Martial law was declared; the whole city was in a ferment. All the union men expected a general strike and appeared on the streets with their union badges, and the white A. R. U. ribbon, on their coats. But no general strike was called and gradually the excitement died down. There was never any reason for Jones' action in declaring martial law.

A Critical Point.

It chanced that the Blue Creek district, where I worked, was the crucial point in the coal miners' struggle. In the strike of four years before more negroes had been imported into Blue Creek than anywhere else, with the result that it had come to be considered a weak point from the strikers' standpoint. The companies, who had combined for the fray, therefore proceeded to attack that point.

The first thing they aid was to enlist the services of our old friend De-bardeleben, who had wept so coplously in our behalf a short time before but who was no longer the "Iron King" since the Tennessee Company had swallowed the substance of his glory Debardeleben came of one of the old Southern families and as a Bourbon, reared by slaves and always dominating them, he was regarded with some reverence by the older generation of negroes and had great influence with

As a man therefore who knew how to handle those "damned niggers". De-bardeleben was given charge of the Blue Creek district. He engaged a special train, stocked it with whisky, gin. beer and various edibles, picked up a negro band from one of the dancing halls and left Birmingham with a blare of trumpets, publicly declaring that he was going to storm Fort Johns first, then take Fort Sumter and Fort Adge: each in order. Johns, Sumter and Adger were the three camps in the Blue Creek district.

A White Decoy.

Contrary to expectations the negroes in that district joined the strike almost to a man. For awhile all of Debardele ben's inducements were of no avail The negroes swarmed around his private car, drank his whisky and t and danced to his music, but they would not go to work. They had the time of their lives and we did not grudge it to them so long as they stayed out of the mine.

At last, however, their ranks were broken. And it was a white man that led the way back into the mine at the camp for several minutes. Then, Johns. Debardeleben was shrewd as there was no sign of resistance Johns. enough to see that so long as none or the white miners returned to work the negroes would not budge, so a white man was induced to be the first scab. and from that moment the negroes weakened. Then others were imported and gradually, first Johns, then Sum

ter and then Adger startes up.
Realizing that the other miners in the state were looking to us we strikers at Adger fought desperately. We were ordered from the company houses in which we lived, and refusing to leave under the legal thirty days' noanother. As these were the only houses in the camp we availed ourselves of a farmer's generosity and timber and commenced to build log shantles on a patch of his land as the evictions be

Evicted.

Those shantles were by no means vorks of art, but they served. At the end of the first day only the framework of two or three was up. The company deputies, armed with Win-chesters and 44's, did the moving for us. They took the furniture from the houses, put it into wagons, then drove to the county road and there dumped the furniture out in a heap. And we were powerless to interfere. They had corporation-owned justice of the peace.

Toward the middle of the afternoon rain began to fall. And there we were women and children crying and men cursing and trying to fix up shelter. our furniture, bedding, clothes and all cetting soaked, as sorry a looking crowd as was ever seen. Fortunately, not all the strikers were evicted that day and the women and children got shelter for the night.

That happened in May, and we lived a those log huts until after the strike aded in August. We were just be-

and during those four months we skirmished and deployed between our camp and the railroad depot and post office, the latter being in the company's office.

Those were exciting days. Some of us could not go to the depot or postoffice at all because of danger of arrest. Others who dared go sometimes didn't come back for a couple of weeks of longer; they would be grabbed by deputies, thrown on a freight train going to Birmingham, imprisoned for awhile and then turned loose. When they came back home it was usually on foot by the country road.

These scenes were duplicated in other parts of the state, where efforts to reopen the mines were even more flercely opposed than in our district. The record of that strike was a terrible and bloody one and the maif will

Some Politica Also.

To enliven the situation state elec-tion came again that year. Kolb definitely allied himself with the Populists and was nominated by them for gov-ernor. He became the miners' candidate also, for he visited all the mining camps and addressed meetings. A nice old gentleman was Mr. Koth, wellmeaning, but with no very deep grasp of principles. He was the hero of the hour for awhile.

This made the Democratic ring all the more desperate. As Jones had become so unpopular he could not advisedly be renominated for governor, o William C. Oates, a comparatively clean man, was named instead.

All of this time Jones was keeping busy. He personally directed operations against the strikers, both miners and railroad men. I remember how one day, when a railroad mass meeting was about to be held in Birmingham, he sent for Douglas Wilson, now editor of the "a achinists' Journal", and who was President of the American Railway Union in that city, and warned him that if there was any trouble with the railroad strikers he (Jones) would have Wilson hung to a lamppost. There was never any danger of "trouble", altho there might have been if Wilson had ever publicly reported Jones' threat-which is perhans what Jones was playing for.

But Jones never accomplished what he apparently desired. Nothing, I believe, would have suited him better than to have been able to direct the militia in a hand-to-band battle with the strikers. He had the military microbe badly and he thirsted for bloodand I say that without intention of exaggeration. Here is an incident

which will Illustrate. Our camp of strikers' shauties at Adger stood a few feet back from the county road-the same road, by the way, built by Andrew Jackson's army in its march to New Orleans. huts (they were not much more than that) were of pecessity small and altogether held an uncommonly large number of people. About two o'clock one night in July the camp was aroused by the noise of the tramp of many feet. My mother happened to be the first one to look outside. By the clear moonlight she saw about two hundred sol-

diers coming along the road. They stopped opposite the camp. The leader ordered them to present arms and the astonished men and women who had tumbled out of the hulls saw ide, the guns were owered and the soldiers were told to search the camp. And they did, Angry men. frightened women and crying children were routed out and the huts rausacked-for arms, presumably.

The Brave Leader.

And as the soldiers searched, the gentleman in command, who was none other than "Governor" Jones himself, counselled the women to keep calm There was one waman however who gave Mr. Jones a tongue-lashing which he has probably not forgotten to this day. Jones was accompanied by the mine superintendent of that district After the search was over and nothing incriminating or dangerous had been found the soldiers were marched off down the road to Johns and Sumter, where similar raids were made.

We learned afterwards that a reporhad reached Jones (or he had invented one) that the strikers had organized to attack the strike-breakers and to clean them out of the company houses at Adger; that Jones and his troops had slipped down in a special train in order to foil the attack and wipe out the "law-breakers", and that he was greatly disapointed that the sortie was

After this Jones was more of a target for ridicule than ever, but that didn't phase him. He stuck right to his post as commander-in-chief of the Alabama militia until the railroad strike had petered out and the miners had made a humiliating compromise with the company and had slunk back to work, whipped by hunger, deputy thugs and the whole forces of govern-

ment led by Toni Jones. Counted Out Again. That state election went as before Again Kelb was elected thy a majority

Continued on page 6.

THE HARD TIMES.

Mass Meeting in Cooper Union on December 19.

Socialist Speakers Will Explain Cause and Cure for Unemployment-Spite of Efforts of Capitalist Press to Conceal Facts, Evidence Shows That Conditions Are Very Serious.

In accordance with the decision of its General Committee as reported last week, Local New York of the So cialist Party has arranged for a public mass meeting to consider the hard times and their cause and cure. This meeting will be held in Cooper Union on Thursday evening, Dec. 19. Jos. Wanhope, Morris Hillquit, and Sol Fieldman will be the speakers, which is enough to guarantee that it will be worth any workingman's while to

Every Socialist in the city should help to advertise this meeting during the next two weeks by distributing cards, which can be had at the Organizer's office. 230 E. Eighty-fourth street, and by speaking personally to his neighbors and shopmates. The meeting should be made a tremendous

In spite of the continued efforts of the old party press to inspire a belief that prosperity is continuing, it is certain that such is not the case. From all sides comes evidence that a very serious condition now prevails and warnings of still greater depression as the winter progresses.

Hard Times in New York.

New York unions report an unusual number of men on the unemployed list and the charity organizations are already feeling the effects of the crisis upon great masses of the unorganized and worse paid working people. Professional people and small business men are also feeling the pressure. It is significant that an unprecedented number of diamonds have been sold back to lewelry dealers in New York during the past two weeks at prices much below those at which they were bought in previous years.

Since the publication of Postmaster Morgan's call for 200 men to do the extra work of the holidays in the New York General Post Office more than 5,000 applications have been received. Letters in large numbers came from Long Island, New Jersey, Connecticut. Rhode Island and other states, as well as from all parts of this city.

A business house in this city which advertised for a typewriter one day last week received 75 applications the next day.

The West Suffers Badly-

well informed railway man in Chicago writes, under date Nov. 27: The Milwaukee road has absolutely stopped all construction work and is reducing train, track and shop forces to the minimum. Every other railway running out of Chicago is doing the same. Everything is coming down to a hard times basis."

A Minneapolis correspondent, writing on Thanksgiving Day, says: "The economic situation here is getting worse every day. The lumbermen are shutting down on a great deal of their logging for the winter, which will mean less work also for sawmill hands. The reason given is that an the soldiers stand with guns pointed at unusually small demand for lumber is the camp for several minutes. Then, expected next spring and summer. This applies to lumber operations on itle Coast as well sota and Wisconsin. The railroads are also laying off men in large numbers.

The Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co. threw 200 men out the other day. Altho every business man is trying to persuade the other fellows that we are not on the eve of hard times, their conduct clearly shows a feeling that such is the case. North of us, in Canada, things are at

a standstill; and my information from the Coast is that things are dead

At the Iron and Steel Center.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: The labor market is feeling the effect of changed conditions. Cuts of 20 per cent have been made on cheap labor, and it is certain that wages in practically all iron and steel departments will be cut on or before Jan. 1. Common labor is leaving Pittsburg by train loads, but the permanent population of this class of labor is now large, and many workmen have offered their services at \$1 a day. The outlook is for much suffering among the poorer classes this winter.

No credence is given to the Steel Corporation officers' denial of an intention to cut wages generally. Many cuts have already been made, and it is well understood that statements of this sort from trust officials are about as reliable as reform manifestoes issued by the Tsar of Russia.

Another Pittsburg dispatch of last Thursday says: "The United States Steel Corporation is working only 40 per cent of its pig-iron capacity and is still curtailing. A large part of the steel plant is already cold, and other mills are expected to slack or shut down within the next 10 days. Of the the south-conjuncturbe Ohlo River, betweertend always and Rochesteratible tribute 500 leaflets.

HARD-TIMES PROPAGANDA ISSUE

The Worker of Dec. 21 will be devoted to the question of the existing hard times, stating the facts, showing their causes, and pointing out the

For purposes of distribution there will be, besides the six-page edition, which will go to subscribers as usual, a four-page propaganda edition, from which all matter of a routine or controversial nature will be excluded, as

well as most other matter not particularly adapted for propaganda. Besides the work of the editors, we expect special articles by several of the best Socialist writers in the United States.

This edition should be given the widest possible circulation. Every local should order as many as it can afford to buy and can use, and see that they are distributed at union meetings, in the shops, and from house to house. Local New York has decided to take 50,000 copies. The State Co house. Local New York has decided to take 50,000 copies. The State Committee will take 40,000 copies for up-state locals. Kings, Queens and Richmond will undoubtedly do their share, and party organizations in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and all over the country are urged to help make' this the biggest piece of propaganda work this paper has ever under-

The papers will be ready for shipment on Thursday morning, Dec. 18. The rule of "first come, first served" will be observed. Orders should be sent as early as possible, accompanied by cash, to The Worker, 239 E. Eightyfourth street, New York. Bundle prices, 75 cents for 100 copies; \$1.20 for 200; 50 cents a hundred for 300 or more.

last was shut down to-day. Pittsburg plants of the American Steel and Wire Company are scheduled for closing on Dec. 6. The output of the leading Carnegie mills is far below normal. Numerous small manufacturing plants in and around the city are cold. Commercial business has suffered severely, and is aggravated by the discharge of thousands of employees of mills and factories. More employees are being displaced weekly, and no idea is given as to the probable time for resumption. The one sure thing is that men who are taken back will have to accept lower wages than in the past.'

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Comrade Callahan, formerly of Reading. Pa., informs us that there are more men out of work in that city than there have been for years. Those who were kept at work have been paid in scrip, which the banks refuse to cash and which businesss men will take only at a discount of from 3 to 10 per cent. Similar conditions, he states, prevail in industrial towns of New Jersey which he has visited.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 2.-A re duction in working time from 10 to 8 hours a day, with a corresponding cut wages, went into force at the Central Railroad shops here to-day.

Capitalism versus Humanity.

One phase of the present industrial ression which it is the intention of the capitalists carefully to conceal from the public view is shown by ar extract from a letter written by one officer of a great corporation, employ ing many thousands of men, to another officer of the same company in another city a few days ago. For obvious reasons we cannot give the source of our information, but we youch for the genuineness of the quotation.

"The present situation is going to enable manufacturers and others employing large numbers of men to weed out and get rid of unsatisfactory em ployes, agitators and the like. Talk ing with several of them yesterday, particularly institutions where they have had trouble with Unions, they tell me that men are now too anxious to keep their places to stand out very strong for the dictates of the Union bosses. Employes who have been troublesome during the past two years will be gotten rid of so that in one way some of the employers of labor tell me that the present situation will be a blessing in disguise. They will be able to run their own business. Nothing could more strikingly dem-

onstrate the truth of the Socialist contention that the capitalists are essentially an anti-social class, whose interests are diametrically opposed to the interests of the masses of the people and who, no matter how respectable and patriotic and even philanthropic they may be in their personal characters, must act as a class in a manner consonant with their class interest and to the injury of the rest of the population. Here we are, face to face with an industrial crisis, which will reduce thousands of the middle classes to the rank of propertiless wage-workers and will entail hunger and cold and untold hardship for hundreds of thous ands of the workers in all trades and occupations; and yet a typical representative of the great capitalist class is able to find, not only consolation, but cause for positive rejoicing in the fact that this general suffering will, as he hopes, reduce the working people to helpless submission under the dictates of the great "masters of bread". Could we ask for any better proof that the Socialists are right in declaring that the capitalists, as a class, are the enemies of the workers and of hu-manity?

The President's Future.

Joseph H. Drake, professor of Ro-man law in the University of Michigan, in an address to his class has advocated the installation of Roosevelt as king. As the suggestion cannot be based on Roosevelt's success in curbing the trusts the professor must have the Preident in mind for the leading part in a comic opera. Taken in this sense it is the first suggestion made that is in accord with Roosevelt's achievements as a trust buster.

It is good to distribute leaflets. 18 manufactusson establishments on Rut to get 10 sebscribers for The Worker does more good than to dis-

BOSSES DECLARE WAR.

Building Trades Unions in Duluth Face Big Lockout to Establish Open-Shop Rule.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 3.—The organized building contractors of this city to-day locked out 1,500 workmen in the various building trades. This is the first aggressive move in a projected campaign by the bosses to establish the open-shop rule here and force wages down. The employees deem the moment opportune in view of the large number of men recently thrown out of work.

Porto Rican Labor and "Benevolent Assimilation." WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-President Roosevelt to-day received an appeal from the workingmen of Porto Rico. Conditions of labor, they say, have improved little from those prevailing der the old Spanish rule, and 600,000 men and women are compelled to work 10 hours a day for wages 15 to 45 cents. The demands present-Porto Ricans; reduction of salaries of

Porto Ricans; reduction of salaries officials; doubling the school appropriation and increase of teachers' pay; enforcement of eight-hour day and employers' liability; abolition of vict labor on public works; increase wages of workingmen on public works; prohibition of "truck" or

order" system of paying wages, on plantations; prohibition of employment of children under 14 in factories; that police be no longer used to break

"Plenty of Room at the Top."

PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburg Ball-ways Company during the past two weeks has received applications from 25 college graduates, four college professors, and two ministers for en ment. The graduates could get n ing else to do, the professors had lost their positions, and could find no em ployment as teachers, and the m ters are young men, who have so far failed to be assigned to charges.

Milk Prices Going Yet Higher.

NEWARK, N. J.—Milk dealers in
this city and vicinity have already advanced the price of milk 2 cants a quart this fall and say there further advance of 3 cents before winter is over. The children of this increase in the price of milk co just at a time when the parents finding fewer chances to work, even at reduced wages.

Telephone Trust Grows.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia will absorb by purchase the Pennsylvan Telephone Co. and the Delaware & Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, increasing its over-capitalization from \$30,000,000 to \$60,-

More Blood Money in Idaho

Governor Gooding of Idaho and his board of examiners have ordered the issuance of \$10,000 more of deficiency warrants for the prosecution of the Federation cases. The warrants are worthless in the absence of a legisla-tive appropriation providing for their payment and nobody can cash them. It is rumored that the Mine Owners' Association will deposit money in some bank to meet the warrants Should this prove true it would not be the first transaction showing a close connection between the state administration and the mine owners in the prosecution of the Federation of

Moyer-Haywood Conference.

There will be a meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference on Saturday, Dec. 7, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Delegates from all the party and progressive labor organizations are urged to attend. Matters of importance will come up for action at this meeting.

—Is there a panie? The propaganda issue of December 21 will tell you. See that every one in your town

SPITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street.

Entered as second-class matter at w York Post Office on April 6, 1891.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mell their communications in time to reach this office by Wooday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial repartment of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker 15 Popules Street, New York.

One of the cilitars may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between T and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Borialist Party has passed thru its general election. Its growing power Heated by the increase of its vote: | 1900 (Presidential) 99.981 | 1902 (State and Congressional) 229.762 | 1904 (Presidential) 408.230



It is not a new dectrine that Fred E. with, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., proclaimed in Washington, D. C., last week when he stated that " when men are well fed they forget God." It seems to us the that pivot religious faith on hunger and to stimulate it by enforced fastiur, is a dangerous proceeding. If we remember rightly it was the ragged starvelings that marched Parismore than a century ago who took the head of a king, dethroned God and made the priest a theme for ribaldry and jest. It was only after oth the starvelings and the gulllotine had appeased both hunger and thirst that "faith" reasserted liself. Faith and famine have never proven very good companions, but for Mr. Smith that knowledge is as foreign to him as the art of making Damascus blades.

THE COWARD CAPITAL.

Cherles M. Dickinson, late Consul General at Constantinople, in a recent speech stated that "we are just emerging from a crisis caused by our abuse and distrust of everything. Cowardly capital has crawled into his strong box and snapped the lock behind him. He will come out again, but as yet he is only peeping out thru the key-

of capital is cowardly and seeks a clusion in strong boxes and thru that cowardice creates suffering for millions at the approach of winter, then its owners are convicted of inhumanity. While it is hiding the owners revel and riot in wealth at one end of the city while its users, the workers, suffer and die of want at the other. The sick child of the worker wastes zway in a foul tenement, a proletarian girl coughs her lungs away, and strong railway monopolists. But, wise or un men curse in helpless idleness and need because the coward capital has crawled into a bank vault and withholds the aid its employment would give. This is not only a crisis. It is a crime, and by confession of one of its devotees the criminal is a coward, a coward that reduces thousands to beggary.

Some time the strong men who now curse in their weakness will rejoice in their strength, will rejoice at the ballot box which gives them the opporseize the coward capital and employ it with squalor and want. But many of to fulfill. these unemployed, now drifting from In face of such high-handed action factory to workshop searching for the

"Modern charity is a curse to humanity and a ruin to democracy, if it is used as a substitute for justice or a palliation for wrongs and injustices". according to Rabbi Wise in an address delivered last Sunday. The Rabbi also with perfect innecence of any contradiction gave praise to men in the Republican party, a party under whose policies the need for charity becomes greater the longer it rules. Brave might put the militia at the service words clothed in vigorous English will of the coal capitalists against the mino more serve as a "substitute for instice or a palliation for wrongs", than the charity the Rubbi condemps. Both are halms to the conscience of those who ignore the class rule at the basis

TWO ARISTOCRACIES.

An official autouncement made in

or railway king. The time was when the aristocracy of the old world would not make an alliance with soap or steel. Now that capital has become king the aristocracy consoles itself with the reflection that the capitalists' occupation is that of "owning", not operating industry. Each class recognizes in the other its counterpart, so far is their methods of getting a living are concerned. When the workers of the old and new worlds also recognize that fact, both aristocracies will learn that there is a close connec tion between work and reward. "Owning" as a distinct profession will pass with the system that made it possible.

Now that the capitalist system of wealth production seems to be entering another period of crisis with unemployment and consequent suffering for many, we shall expect to hear a protest from the press that Socialism thrives in 'industrial calamity. We might ask by way of reply why shouldn't Socialism thrive at a time when the capitalist class demonstrate their incapacity to manage the industrial powers they possess? If fallure to carry out a trust should inspire confidence in the capitalist class, then as industrial crisis is the best Indorsement that class can have and the suffering of the workers should be borne with resignation. A crisis is only one form of the general indictment Socialists bring against capitalist ownership of industry, but because it brings home to workingmen the truth of Social sm we are most active when the ruling class is most helpless. For this class to protest against our protest when their rule makes suffering most acute for the many, is to add insult to exploitation. The affected indignation of capitalist apologists merely gives another reason why workingmen should answer them with Socialist ballots at the first opportunity.

A NON-PARTIZAN JUDGE.

Judge Jones of the Federal District Court of Alabama has, by that summary process known as an injunction, nullified the whole body of laws enacted by the Alabama Legislature at its last session for the control of railway corporations operating within the state.

Whether those particular laws were wice or unwise, whether or not theh enforcement would have lessened the evils of capitalist exploitation, is, after all, not the most important question just now. Our own opinion is that the laws were of very little if any value to the working people, the they might have brought some relief to the farmers and small business men, and the they certainly were dreaded by the wise, they expressed the will of the majority of the voters of Alabama-the will of the state which by the granting of charters had created and by favorable legislation in the past had enriched the rallway corporations and which now saw fit to enact these laws to control the bodies it had created and | good and walt long enough, prosperity fostered. And one man, because he is a judge and because the superstitious reverence of the people for the judicial office has permitted judges to usurp ever more arbitrary power, has tunity to seize the coward that shirks forbidden the execution of those laws service in the hour of need. They will and is prepared to throw into iail any state official who should have the again will it retire and blast a nation he has been chosen for and has sworn

it is fitting that men should know the coward capital that eludes them, are record of the judge who has thus opposed to its seizure for the common played the role of censor and dictator. good. Is capital the only coward, after | That record is printed in a special article in this paper. We commend it to the attention of every reader and advise every reader to call it to the at tention of his friends and fellow workmen. It is full of food for thought. Let each who reads it an swer for himself whether it does not abundantly justify the Socialist con tention that there is no real difference between the Democratic and Republican parties-the party which made Jones a Governor in 1892 that he ners and the other party whose leader made Jones a Judge in 1901 that he might use the infunction in the service of the rallway capitalists against the users of the rallways.

OUR DIFFIDENT PRESIDENT.

"I speak diffidently"-these are, indeed, astonishing words to come from Vienna of the approaching marriage of the pen of President Roosevelt. They a Hungarian "noblemen" with an are less astenishing, the, when we con-American beliess states that the occu- | sider their place in the Message. It is pation of the bride's father is that of , not of the spending of millions on new "owning rallways". It is well to be hattleships that he speaks diffidentlyaccurate in defining the position occu-pled by the modern capitalist and my giving of increased pay and privileges

the daughter and the income of a soap | dent only when it is a question of imposing a graduated tax on the inomes of the multi-millionaires.

> Of course everyone who is not blinded by partisan prejudice and who is not subject to the strange delusion that men in high office are superhumanly wise and good-any one else, of course, knows that the President's suggestions in favor of a graduated income tax and an inheritance tax are not going to be carried into effect. No one knows that better than President Roosevelt himself. "Buncome" is a classic word in the political vocabulary of the United States. The Strenuous One now in the White House knows as well how to "talk for buncome" as any of his predecessors. And so long as the American people justify Barnum's famous saying about them, capitalist politicians will always be ready to promise good measures which they have no intention of carrying out, in order to secure themselves in the power to act in the service of the capitalist class.

The President is a little diffident, too on the subject of the abuse of injunctions. He is "constrained to express the belief that there is some warrant" for complaint on this score. And he hopes that Congress "will devise some way to limit the abuse of injunctions." He who is so concrete and se positive in his pronouncements on most other matters can give us only a plous wish on this fundamental question. And even that pious wish is offset by a declaration that it is only some individual judges who abuse the injunction power, that their colleagues on the bench can be trusted to set matters right, and that "the court's decision must be final."

Equally vague and weak are his surgestions en the matter of the continuous and frightfully rapid increase of slaughter in the operation of the railways and on the extension of the eight-hour day. He thinks Congress should "consider" these questions.

Yes. Roosevelt the social reformer is diffident-meek and mild as Chancellor Day or Battle Creek Post could wish. But Roosevelt the militarist is quite the reverse. Here he does not "advise that Congress consider", he emphatically declares that Congress must enact; and bis suggestions are clear and definite. We must have a bigger army and a bigger navy; we must give to many more millions to the capitalists for ships and raise the pay of the

uniformed killers. And what has the President to say in regard to the hard times? For the relief of the manciers he has pretty definite plans for "an elastic currency" -plans to empower him and his Secretary of the Treasury to do even more than they have done to save the thimbleriggers of Wall Street from the results of their own game whenever they find themselves the losers. But for the hundreds of thousands of workingmen now vainly hunting for jobs and wondering how the rent is to be paidwhat for them? Oh, the most confident of assurances that, if they will only be will return and they may again have a chance to work themselves to death for a bare living.

Will the working people be satisfied with words? Or will they demand deeds?

THE MODEST PUBLIC SPIRIT OF THE B. R. T.

The investigation before the New York Public Service Commission this week revealed the fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has for years been making political contributions to the campaign funds of both the old parties-to the Democrats thru Sheehan and Collins, to the Republicans thru Woodruff.

It is a beautiful exhibition of nonpartizanship. The B. R. T. has no political prejudices. It is broad and liberal. It merely wants good government-government good for itself and its kind-and takes the proper steps to assure it, no matter which of the capitanst parties may win.

Along with these campaign contributions, the B. R. T. has donated thousands of dollars to the Civic Federation-that noble organization for serving the "disinterested public" in accordance with the principles of such disinterested men as August Belmontthat public spirited body which the Socialists have so unreasonably criticized.

And yet other thousands were donated to a fund got up by a number of rich corporations for the purpose of fighting inhor legislation, especially to prevent the enactment or enforcement of lifws limiting the length of the workday for mechanics and laborers.

In the interest of good government, in the interest of harmony between the lasses (and of of there are no lord or duke of mucky-muck is partic- and honors to officers and men in the classes in this costain factory, and favy. No, be becomes difficult to the costain factory, and savy.

among the working people, the captains of industry at the head of this corporation have secretly voted away thousands of dollars every year, and falsified their accounts in order to comply with the Christian injunction not to be ostentations in good works. not to let the left hand know what

the right hand doeth. The men who work in the shops and on the tracks and on the trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the people who are jammed and jolted and stifled in its cars at ten cents a day per capita should contemplate the modest benevolence of its officers and directors and join in a great public rebuke to the Socialists who have the temerity to say that the great capitalists have anything in common with ordingry thieves and periprers.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

At last Sunday's meeting of memers of Local New York much dissatisfaction was expressed, from all sides of the house, with the form in which the State Committee had decided to submit the referendums concerning The Worker. However, the questions ere submitted, and now the thing is to get as satisfactory a result as possible—that is to say, as clear an expression as possible of the will of the

membership. The form of the first question was criticized on the ground that along with the matter of appointing the Soclalistic Co-operative Publishing Asso clation as agent for the party to publish The Worker, was included the other matter of authorizing the Since Committee to appoint the editors, so that no separate vote can be had on the two questions. Some were of the opinion that the matter of appointment of editors ought to be considered separately, so that the membership could say whether they should be chosen by the State Committee or by referendum On this point a representative of the State Committee stated that the present editor was appointed to serve the state convention, which would decide on the manner of election in

The form of the first question was criticize i also on the ground that it is mandatory, instead of merely permissive. It is by no means certain that the Association would accept the proposed trust even if offered; and the terms upon which it should be offered and those upon which it would be ac cepted are not clearly defined. While the form of the question is mandatory, we suppose that the State Committee cannot very well force the Association to accept the agency against its will: and if no agreement could be made on mutually satisfactory terms ,the State Committee would probably have to use some discretion.

The form of the last question was criticized on the ground that it is vague if not meaningless. All will agree that The Worker should be as effective a propaganda paper as posalble. But not all will agree as to what constitutes a propaganda paper. The adoption of this proposition would seem to mean nothing but giving the State Committee carte bianche to make such changes in the editorial character of the paper as it may deem advisable, since it will be left the sole judge as to what constitutes a good propaganda paper.

As for the other question, that of authorizing the State Committee, if it sees fit, to raise the subscription price to a \$1 a year, no fault can be found with its wording. It is clear and Committee has not made up its mind as to whether such a change should be made. It will not use the power un less facts make it clear that such action is necessary to maintain the exist ence of the paper without reducing its quality. But it feels that it ought to be vested with power to take this action if facts do warrant it. Much is to se said both for and against the proposition itself. It is a question that can be solved only in view of concrete facts. No comrade should vote against this permissive proposition unless he is thoroly convinced that under no circumstances whatever should the subscription price be raised, that any alternative would be preferable.

We feel justified in offering three suggestions to the party members: First, That they do not vote hastily. The vote will not close in locals till Jan. 11. That allows time for careful consideration and discussion;

Second, That every party member in the state should vote, so that there be no question of the moral as well as the legal authority of the result:

Third. That it is possible, by the adoption of carefully framed supplementary resolutions or communications, to inform the State Committee of the desires of the membership upon the last proposition-to let the State Committee know what the comrades mean when they say they desire a propaganda paper.

Of course it is not for the relief of "victims of the American Revolution" as the types made us say last week, but to aid those who have been reduced to want in the service of the revolutionary movement in Russia, that Leo pold Kampf's play "Am Vorabend On the Ever is to be given in the Deutsches Theater, New York, on Friday evening, Dec. 20. Certainly our readers have not been deceived by the mistake, the they may have been amused as much as we have been an-noyed by it; but at least we may make it the occasion to call attention to the performance and to the worthy cause for which it is to be given. The play for which it is to be given. The play is a great thing as a work of dramatic art and as a piece Binstrative of the

spirit of the Russian revolution; it will undoubtedly be well produced, so that it can be enjoyed even by those who have but an imperfect knowledge of the German language or by those who, the not knowing German at all, have read the play in English; the book can be had for 20 cents, it may be noted, at the business office of The Worker, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street. As for th purpose of the benefit, little need be said The various Russian revolutionary organizations, of course, do what they can to relieve the wants of their sufferers, but the greater part of their funds have to be devoted to the aggressive work of the movement. It is therefore important that liberal support be given also to the society under whose auspices this performance is to take place, whose aim is to succo those who have lost their means of livelihood and often their health in the fight against the autocracy.

JOHN CONWAY .- To say that The

Worker "supports trusts" is incorrect. What The Worker does is to advise public ownership as the only effective remedy for the evils resulting from the trusts and, what is more, as a means of extending to all the people the beneficial results of the trusts. which now accrue to a small part of the people. It supports this policy as against submission to the trusts; as against futile attempts to curb or conrol the trusts-attempts to destroy the trusts, which generally prove as futile as the curbing policy, and which, could they succeed, would merely put us back a few years, to go thru the whole painful process again. It is equally inaccurate to say that The Worker-"supports" labor saving machinery-or labor ousting machinery, as you also correctly call it. The Work er discountenances attempts to prevent the use of such machinery, certainly. And why? For one reasonand that one is sufficient-because, unless this policy could be carried out vigorously in every country, its application in some places would cause even greater injury to working people there than does even the us such machinery under private ownership; and, if it could be enforced everywhere-which it cannot-the result would be not to improve our concition, but simply to render it stationary, to stop progress, if not to ca a retrogression into still worse conditions. The Worker therefore advocates public on aership, under which every improvement of machinery would mean less labor and more comfort for

Let us remind correspondents and contributors that it is a rule in all well regulated newspaper offices not to accept pencil copy. This is not an ar-Litrary rule. "There's a reason," as Mr. Post says. The linotype operator's eyes are worthy of consideration, and so are the editors'. A little thoughtfulness on the part of those who write to us will save us a very great deal of troub . The "indelible pencil, by the way, is just a degree worse than the ordinary sort, and the ordinary sort is bad enough . So please use pen and black ink, unless you have a typewriter.

"THANKSGIVING".

Up to a window thru which a chesr ful light streamed, staggered an emanciated, half-starved man Thanksgiving night. He looked in and saw a man, a woman and seven children sitting around a table laden with a Thanksgiving Day feast. For three days the man had not tasted food. He was so thin his clothes hung loosely on his body, and so weak he could hardly walk. For several minutes the starving man gazed thru the window. Then he lost consciousness and sank to the ground. Several hours later a policeman found him under the window, and believing the man to be drunk, ordered him to move on. Faffing to arouse him, the policeman realized the man was ill.

Long Island College Hospital, and Dr. Elder, seeing that the man was starying, had him hurried to the hospital, where he was revived. He said h Louis Fink, thirty-two years old. "I came to this country six years ago." said Fink. "Six months ago I lost my position. I was employed as a longshoreman,, and when the strike was declared I was thrown out of work. For six months I have been slowly starving. I have not had more than an average of four meals a week. It has now been three days since I tasted food. When I approached the window under which the policeman found me, and saw the happy family enjoying a Thanksgiving feast, I could not stand the agony and fainted."

Fink was not as fortunate as some others. Not as fortunate as Catherine Quinn, seventy years old, and her daughter, fifty-five years old. The bodles of both were taken to the morgue a few days before and laid side by side. Both died of starvation and are now "at rest" in Potter's Field. They, unlike Fink, did not live to see the day which the President and the Governors of all the states proclaimed as a day of rejoicing. Louis Fink is to be pitied that he lived to witness that mockery.

MINE.

Come. little daughter mine, into the mea-

dows—
Play while the summer is here.
Winter is chil, and abounding My own, my dear.

Go. little worker mine, into the shadows— Work: Adult labor is dear. Perish the flowers that wait in the mea-

Current # # Literature

John Spargo, author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children" and other sociological books, is working on a new volume which he hopes to publish early ext year. It is a study of the milk supply in its relation to the public health, and to infantile health in particular. The aim of the volume is to brovide the intelligent reader with a scientific and reliable but easily under stood exposition of the whole subject A feature of the book will be an attempt to formulate a working policy for cities according to their size and population.

Chas, H. Kerr & Co. nave reissued Eleanor Marx Aveling's translation of George Plechanoff's valuable little book "Anarchism and Socialism", with a special introduction by Robert Rives La Monte. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Executive of the German Socia Democratic Party has commis the "Buchhandlung Vorwärts" of Berlin to republish the various pamphlet issued at various times from 1873 to 1893 and reviewing the parliamentary activity of our party in Germany dur ing that period. The first of the now at hand, It is by August Bebel and bears the title "Die parlamen-Tätigkeit des Deutscher Reichstages und der Landtage und die Sozialdemokratie von 1871 bis 1874." This is to be had from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street New York, at 25 cents a copy.) The second pamphlet in the series will cover in the same way the period from 1874 to 1876. The third will comprise the electoral addresses of the Social Democratic fraction in the Reichstag for the years 1881, 1884, and 1887. The other two will recount the parlia-mentary activity of the party from 1887 to 1889 and from 1890 to 1893, re spectively.

"The Law and Gospel of Labor" by

Luther Hess Waring (Neale Pub. Co.; \$1, net) is a rather extraordinarily silly book against the labor movement. The author assumes to speak from the Christian standpoint. His version of "law and gospel" for workingmen is that they should work long and hard and obediently for what ever employers will permit them to work and be content with the wages the employers sees fit to give, and that when the employers find no profit in letting them work they should patiently bear the hardships of unemployment; the "unpardonable sin" is any attempt to restrict that competition for jobs which if unrestricted will keep wages down to the minimum, make workingmen employers' service, and thus prot what the employers call prosperityentil prosperity itself produces hard There was a Jewish carpenter ames. once, whose name Mr. Waring pretends to reverence, who, were he living in America to-day, would probably find some pretty stinging epithets to apply to this capitalist lackey.

"IN THE BALANCE."

By Arthur Goodenough.

The crowns of Kings are crumbling things.

Their thrones of worms are eaten; The common crowd, long awed and cowed Begins to frown and threaten!

The time to pay for Wrong's delay

Comes slowly on, the surely and rulers thru the world to-day Are sented insecurely. The wheels of Progress, day by day

Go onward never stopping; And from the eyes of common folks The scales are daily dropping!

The night grows old, but bright a gold

The Morning Star is burning. And far from the Eastern hills I see the day returning!

A day when all men own as King The Lord God-and none other. And freedom bears aloft the torch That king-craft cannot smother!

Gorky's Critics.

Weep for Gorky! He is dead! The critics have killed him. He took to introducing Socialism into his books, so the hireling critics lay in wait for him with poisoned pens, and now he is no these inky murderers, "indicate such a decomposition of talent, that it is impossible to believe his regeneration possible." We shall see The corpses of slain geniuses have an embarras sing habit of refusing to stay dead, and turning up at the funeral of their assassins.-Brisbane Worker.

"Distinguished Men

Slobbering eulogies of the private lives of prominent persons are becom-ing more and more a conspicuous feature of the magazines. We are expected to be vastly interested in learning that Grubbins, the millionaire, treats himself to a new tie occasionally, and that my Lord Shallopate is very fond of his dogs, and has never been known to throw the crockery at his missus Imported prints that make a specialty of this sort of swill have a big circu lation in Australia, despite free educa-tion and the growth of democracy.— Brisbane Worker.

The Pinkerton Labor Spy", 20, the Worker, 250 E. Eighty-fourt

MR. DOOLEY ON

THE PRESENT PANIC

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, have ye taken ye'er money out iv th' bank? Are ye wan iv thim mad an' impechase prooletayrans that has been attackin' th' Gibraltars iv finance, cow'rd that ye are to want ye'er money in a burry, or are ye not? I see be th' look is 'yeer face that ye are not? Te beve been a brave man; ye have had faith in th' future iv our countary; ye have perceived that our financial institutions are sound if they are nawthing else. Ye undherstand that it's upon th' self resthraint iv men like th' likes iv ye that th'credit iv th' nation depin "Besides, ye have no money in th'

bank. 'Th' on'y way ye or me cud rightly exthricate anny money fr'm a bank wud be be means iv a brace an' "No matter. 'Tis you that has done

it. I give great credit to George B. Cortilyoo, J. Pierpont Morgan, Lord Rithschild, Jawn D. Rockyfellar, th' banks iv Ameriky, th' clearing house comity, th' clearing out comity, an' all th' brave an' gallant fellows that have stood firmly with their backs to th' wall an' declared that anny mor taken out iv their institutions wud be taken over their dead bodies. . .

"Th' fellow that with wan whack iv a hammer can convert a steer into an autymobill or can mannyfacther a pearl necklace out iv two dollars' worth iv worruck on a slag pile, has throubled no wan. Ye're th' boy in this imergency, Hinnissy. 'Th' other mornin' I was readin' th' pa-apers about th' panic in Wall sthreet an tho I've niver seen annything all me life but wan continual panic I felt low in me mind ontil I looked up an' see ye go by with ye're shovel on ye'er shoulder an' me heart leaped up. I wanted to rush to th' tillygraft office and wire me friend J. Pierpont Morgan: 'Don't be downcast. It's all right: I jist see Hinnissy go by with

REWARD OF BRAINS.

Sensational half-columns have been appearing in the press with regard to mysterious disappearance of the two artists, Mr. and Mrs. Good. All the accounts agree that they were talented and clever people. There is ample proof that they were willing to work, both with brush and pen, and in any other way that they saw any chance "to pick up a living". Insur-ance agenting, publishers' reader, a tobacconist's shop-Mr. Good seems to have tried his hand at all three.

And the end? They themselves, in sad little letter to friends, have bidden them:

"If ever you think of us in the future, do not do so sadly. Remember that we are asleep, and that we are together; and what is better than sleep after a long day's work?"

Yet the husband was only 48 years old, six foot, and of powerful build,

and his wife only 33.

No one can read their story, whatever its last chapter may contain, with-out being reminded by it of the awful precariousness of the position of the o-called "brain workers" under our present system of society. Thousands of highly educated sensitive men and women are to-day earning less wages even than the shameful 18s, a week of the average laborer. And even that is so uncertain that they are consciously always hovering, as the phrase has been coined, "on the brink of the

Yet the yellow press fills its columns with silly shricks about the loss of libcrty under Socialism. Daily the wails go out—for the delectation of comfort-able stockbrokers and landowners telling the loss of all incentive to genius under a straightforward organiza tion of industry which would have pro-vided Mr. and Mrs. Good not only with work worth doing, bringing in ample provision for all their home's needs, but also with abundant leisure in which to give expression to their friends' delight.-London Labor

REWARDING A HERO.

Leader.

Just how capitalist governments re-ward the real heroes is illustrated by a case reported from France. Pruvost, the miner, who at great risk and by his skill and courage, saved the lives of thirteen other miners who had been entombed twenty days in the Cour-rieres mine after the appalling explosion eighteen months ago, is destitute. Pruvost was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor at the time he performed his heroic feat, but now he is forgotten. His health was undermined by his experience and he can no longer work underground. Pruvost says in an

"When I was presented to the President of the Republic, the president shook my hand warmly and told me if, I ever should be in need I should apply to him. I did apply to him recently, and received a very prompt acknowledgement of my letter-nothing more. I also wrote to the Ministers and asked permission to run a tobacco store. I was told that permission could not be given to any one ignorant of reading, writing, and arithmetic; so I set to work and learned what was required as best I could, my age being 48. I then applied again, but there has been no result. I begin to think it would have been much better if I

it would have been much owner had come out of the mine alive.

If Pruvost had been a uniforme butcher directing an army occup taking life, instead of having taking life, instead of naving sin saved working class lives, the b geols government of France we have given him a pension as well a decoration.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

PART' I.

Conditions in Settlement and Colonial Times.

(Copyright by the Author, 1907.)

CHAPTER IL.-Continued. 11.

In this conflict between landed class and people, the only hope of the mass of the people lay in getting the favorable attention of royal governors. At least one of these considered earnestly and conscientiously the grave existing abuses and responded to popular pro-test which had become bitter. This official was the Earl of Bellemont. Scarcely had he arrived after his apdintment as Captain-General and Governor of Massachusetts Bay, New York and other provinces, when he was made acquainted with the wide-spread discontent. The landed magnates had not only created an abysmal difference between themselves and the nasses in possessions and privileges, but also in dress and air, founded upon strict distinctions in law. The landed aristocrat with his laces and ruffles, his silks and his gold and silver orna-ments and his expensive tableware, his consciously superior air and tone of grandiose authority, was far removed in established position from the me-chanic or the laborer with his coarse clothes and mean habitation. Laws were long in force in various provinces which prohibited the common people from wearing gold and sliver lace, silks and ornaments. Bellemont noted the sense of deep injustice smouldering in the minds of the people and set out to confiscate the great estates, particularly, as he set forth, as many of them

It was with amazement that Bellemont learned that one man, Colonel Samuel Allen, claimed to own the whole of what is now the state of New Hampshire. When, in 1635, the Plynouth Colony was about to surrender its charter, its directors apportioned their territory to themselves individually. New Hampshire went by lot to Captain John Mason who, some years before, had obtained a patent to the same area from the company. Charles I had confirmed the company's action. After Mason's death, his claims were bought up by Allen for about \$1,250. Mason, however, left an heir and protracted litigation followed. In the meantime, settlers taking advantage of these conflicting claims, proceeded to spread over New Hampshire and hew the forests for cleared agricultural nid. Allen managed to get nimself opointed governor of New Hampshire in 1692 and declared the whol vince his personal property and threat-ened to oust the settlers as trespassers unless they came to terms. There was imminent danger of an uprising of the settlers, who failed to see why the land upon which they had spent labor did not belong to them. Bellemont investigated; and in a communication. dated June 22, 1700, to the Lords of Trade, denounced Allen's title as defective and insufficient, and brought out the charge that Allen had tried to get his confirmation of his, Allen's,

had been obtained by bribery.

claims by means of a heavy bribe. "There was an offer made me. Bellemont wrote, "of £10,000 in money, but I thank God I had not the least tempting thought to accept of the offer and I hope nothing in this world will ever be able to tempt me to betray England in the least degree. This offer was made me three or four times." Bellemont added: "I will make it appear that the lands and woods claimed by Colonel Allen are much more valuable than ten of the biggest estates in England, and I will rate those ten estates at £300,000 apiece, one with another, which is three mill-Pescattaway last summer, he valued the Quit Rents of his lands (as he calls 'em) at 22,000£ per annum at 3d per acre or 6d in the pound of all improv'd Rents; then I leave your lordps to judge what an immense estate the improv'd rents must be, which (if his title be allowed) he has as good a right to the forementioned Quit Rents. And all this besides the Woods which I-believe he might very well value at half the worth of the lands. There never was, I believe, since the world so great a bargain as Allen has had of Mason, if it be allowed to stand good, that all this vast estate I have been naming should be purchased for a poor £250 and that a desperate debt, too, as Col. Allen thought. He pretends to a great part of this province as far Westward as Cape St. Ann. which is said to take in 17 of the best towns in this province next to Boston. the best improved land, and, (I think Col. Allen told me) 8 or 900,000 acres of their land. If Col. Allen shall at any time goe about to make a forcible entry on these lands he pretends to (for, to be sure, the people will never turn tenants to him willingly) the present occupants will resist him by any force he shall bring and the Province will be put to a combustion and what may be the course I dread to think."

But the persistent Allen did not es ost in the iltigation, the last time in 1715. His death was followed by his death; and after sixty years of animosities and litigation, the contention was allowed to lapse. by Lodge: "His heirs were minors the did not push the controversy, and e claim soon eank out of sight to the eat relief of the New Hampshire Vol. ly : GTS-GTL

people, whose right to their homes had

so long been in question. Similarly, another area, the entirety of what is now the state of Maine, went to the individual ownership of Sir Fernandino Gorges, the same who had betrayed Essex to Queen Eliza-beth and had received rich rewards for his treachery. The domain deseended to his grandson, Fernando Gorges, who, on March 13, 1677, sold it by deed to John Usher, a Boston merchant, for £1,250. The ominous dissatisfaction of the New Hampshire and other settlers with the monopolization of land was not slighted by the English government; at the very time Usher bought Maine the government was on the point of doing the same thing and opening the land for settlement. Usher at once gave a deed of the province to the governor and company of Massachusetts, of which colony and later, state, it remained a part until its creation as a state in

These were two notable instances of vast land grants which reverted to the people. In most of the colonies the popular outery for free access to the land was not so effective. In Pennsylvania, after the government was restored to Penn, and in part of New lersey conditions were more favorable to the settlers. In those colonies corrupt usurpations of the land were comparatively few, altho the proprietary families continued to hold extensive tracts. Penn's sons by his second wife, for instance, became men of great wealth. The pacific and conciliatory Quaker faith operated as a check on any local extraordinary misuse of power. Unfortunately for historical accuracy and penetration, there is an obscurity as to the latimate circumstances under which many of the large private estates in the South were obtained. The general facts as to their grants, of course, are well known, but the same specific, underlying details, such as may be disinterred from Bellemont's correspondence, are lacking. In New York, at least, and presumably during Fletcher's sway of government in Pennsylvania, great land grants went for bribes. This is definitely brought out in Bellemont's official communications.

Fletcher, it would seem, had carried

on a brisk traffic in creating by a

stroke of the quill powerfully rich families by simply granting them domains in return for bribes. Captain John R. N. Evans had been in command of the royal warship Richmond. An estate was his fervent ambition. Fletcher's mandate gave him a grant of land running forty miles one way and thirty another, on the west bank of the Hudson. Beginning at the south line of the present town of New Paltry, Ulster County, it included the southern tier of the now existing towns in that picturesque county, twothirds of the fertile undulations of Orange County and a part of the present town of Haverstraw. It is related of this area, that there was "but one house on it, or rather a butt, where a poor man lives." Notwithstanding this lone, solitary subject. Evans sav great trading and seignorial possibili-ties in his tract. And what did he pay for this immense stretch of territory A very modest bribe; common report had it that he gave Fletcher £100 for the grant. * Nicholas Bayard, of whom it is told that he was a handy gobetween in arranging with the sea pirates the price that they should pay for Fletcher's protection, was another favored personage. Bayard was the recipient of a grant forty miles long and thirty broad on both sides of Schoharle Creek. Col. William Smith's prize was a grant from Fletcher of an estate fifty miles in length on Nassau-now Long Island. According to Bellemont, Smith got this land "arbitrarily and by strong hand." was in collusion with Fletcher, and. moreover, was chief justice of the province, "a place of great awe as well as authority." This judicial land wrester forced the town of Southampon to accept the munificent sum of f10 for the greater part of forty miles of beach—a singularly profitable transaction for Smith, who cleared in one year £500, the proceeds of whales taken there, as he admitted to Bellemont. Henry Beekman, the astute and smooth founder of a rich and powerful family, was made a magnete of the first importance by a grant from length in Dutchess County, and also of another estate running twenty miles along the Hudson and eight miles inland. This estate he valued at £5,000. " Likewise Peter Schuyler, Godfrey Dellius and their associates had conjointly secured by Fletcher's patent, a grant fifty miles long in the

* A Short History of the English Colonies

. Yet, this fortune seeker, who had in curred the contempt of every noble English mind, is described by one of the class of power-worshipping historians as follows: "Fame and wealth, so often the idols of SUPERIOR INTELLECT, were the promiment objects of this aspiring man." Wil-liamson's History of Maine, Vol. 1 : 305. The Public Domain: Its History, etc.;

[‡] Pennsylvania: Colony and Commonwealth: 66, 84, etcf Their ciaim to inherited proprietary rights was bought at the time of the Revolutionary War by the Commonwealth for 6120,000 sterling or about \$580,

Colonial Documents, Val. lv : 403.

romantic Mohawk Valley-a grant which "the Mohawk Indians have often complained of." Upon this estate they placed a value of £25,000. This was a towering fortune for the period in its actual command of labor. sities, comforts and luxuries it ranked as a power of transcending import

These were some of the big estate created by "Colonel Fletcher's intolerable corrupt seiling away the lands of this Province." as Bellemont termed it in his communication to the Lords of Trade of Nov. 28, 1700. Fletcher, it was set forth, profited richly by these corrupt grants. He got in bribes, it was charged, at least £4,000." But Fletcher was not the only corrupt official. In his interesting work on the times," George W. Schuyler presents what is an undoubtedly accurate description of how Robert Livingston, progenitor of a rich and potent family which, for generations exercised a profound influence in politics and other public affairs, contrived to get together an estate which soon ranked as the second largest in New York state and as one of the greatest in the colonies.

Livingston was the younger son of a poor exiled clergyman. In corrying favor with one official after another he was unscrupulous, dexterous and adaptable. He invariably changed his politics with the change of administration. In less than a year after his arrival he was appointed to an office which yielded him a good income. This office he held for nearly half a century and simultaneously was the incum bent of other lucrative posts. Offices were created by Governor Dongan apparently for his sole benefit. His passion was to get together an estate which would equal the largest. Extremely penurious, he loaned money at frightfully usurious rates and bounded his victims without a vestige of sympathy. As a trader and government contractor he made enormous profits; such was his cohesive collusion with high officials that competitors found it impossible to outdo him. By-a multitude of underhand and ignoble artifices he finally found himself the lord of a manor sixteen miles long and twenty-four broad. On this estate he built flour and saw mills, a bakery and a brewery. In his advanced old age be exhibited great plety but held on grimly to every shilling that he could and as long as he could. When he died about 1728-the exact date is unknown -at the age of 74 years, he left an estate which was considered of such colossal value that its true value was concealed for fear of further enraging the discontented people.

* Colonial Documents, Vol. iv : 535 10 Thid : 39.

" Colonial Documents, Vol iv : 528 12 Colonial New York, Vol. 1:285-6.

(To be continued.)

SLUMBER SONG.

Sewing, sewing, sewing, sewing, (Hush, my baby, sleep, oh sleep!) Bread is dear and rent ls owing— Only human lives are cheap; All uncaring, all unknowing. God is hid in heaven deep. While thy mother's tears are flowing Denrest, sleep! sleep

Sighing, sighing, sighing, sighing, (Sieep, my sweet one, sleep and Lo, the weary needle flying Makes its thin, metallic crying. Gives its sharp, malefic gleam. While the dreary night is dying, Dearest, dream! dream!

Weeping, weeping, weeping, weeping. (Dream, my darling, dream and rest!) Now the happy world is sleeping. Lamb in fold and bird in nest. lavage hunger, wolf-liftle leaping, Gnaws the shrunken, milkless breast, While the cruel dawn comes creeping.

Dearest, rest! rest! Sewing, sewing, sewing, sewing, (Sleep to death, my dear one sleep!) All the sad world's tears are flowing; If then live thou, too, must weep, Arbiter all-just, all knowing,

Dest Thou watch from heaven deep?

-Perley A. Child, in The Bookman.

RUSSIA TO-DAY.

A state eaten with official rottenness; an emperor attempting not only to rule but to do the thinking for 142,000,000 of people; an economic condition of such a character that annual famine falls like a pall over areas (in the winter of 1906-7 taking within its grasp 30,000,000 of men, won and children); an army spotted with disaf-fection; a navy almost chronically mutin-ous; a people held in artificial tranquility, thru the terrorism of martial law which now spreads over four-fifths of European Russia; a critical financial situation, impending bankruptcy within and the largest foreign loan in history to eventually meet, -these are some of the elements of the Resslan situation of the present time which must be met by reforms involving changes so complete as to amount to revo-lution.—From Kellogg Durland's "The Red Reign in Russia".

Tuberculosis Sanatoriums.

The annual report of the Phipps Tuber-culosis Sanatorium in Philadelphia calls attention to the fact that in every ward in city in which an institution of this sort exists there has been a reduction in the death-rate from this disease, while some other wards, with a population of similar character, have shown an increase. This shows the folly of the opposition co monly raised by a large part of the resi dents of any district when it is proposed to establish a sanatorium in the neighbo ger of the patients in a sanatorium infect-ing the residents of the neighborhood; and, on the other hand, sanatoriums located right in the populous centers can do their work better than those at a distance.

— When your boss closses the shop and throws you out of a job, do you be-lieve that the interests of capital and labor are identical?

THE PARTY AND THE UNIONS.

The Resolution Adopted by the Stuttgart Congress.

Declares for Autonomy of Two Wines of Labor Movement in Their Separate Fields, and Also for Harmonious Co-operation in Matters Concerning Both.

The following is the full text of the esolution on the question of Relations Between the Socialist Party and Trade Unions adopted by the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart:

"To enfranchise the proletariat com pletely from the bonds of intellectual, political, and economic serfdom, the political and economic struggle alike necessary, If the activity of the Socialist Party is exercised more par ticularly in the domain of the political struggle of the proletariat, that of the unions displays itself in the domain of the economic struggle of the workers. The unions and the party have therefore an equally important task to perform in the struggle for proletarian emancipation. Each of the two organizations has its distinct domain, defined by its nature and within whose bor ders it should enjoy independent control of its line of action. But there is an ever-widening domain in the proletarian struggle of the classes in which they can reap advantages only by concerted action and by co-operation between the party and the trade unions.

"As a consequence the proletarian struggle will be carried on more sucessfully and with more important results if the relations, between the unions and the party are strengthened without infringing the necessary unity of the trade unions.

"The Congress declares that it is the interest of the working class in every country that close and permaneut relaions should be established between the unions and the party.

It is the duty of the party and of the trade unions to render moral support the one to the other and to make use only of those means which may help forward the emancipation of the proletariat. When divergent opinions arise between the two organizations as to the effectiveness of certain tactics they should arrive by discussion at an agreement.

The unious will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers unless a thoro Socialist spirit inspires their policy. It is the duty of the party to help the unions in their work of raising the workers and of ameliorating their social conditions. In its parliamentary action, the party must vigorously support the demands of the unions.

The Congress declares that the development of the capitalist system of production, the increased concentration of the means of production, the grow ing alliances of employers, the increas ing dependence of particular trades upon the totality of bourgeols society would reduce trade unions to impotency if, concerning themselves about nothing more than trade interests, they took their stand on corporate selfish-ness and admitted the theory of barmony of interests between labor and capital.

The Congress is of the opinion that the unions will be able more success fully to carry on their struggle against exploitation and oppression, in proportion as their organizations are unified, as their benefit system is improved, as the funds necessary for their struggle are better supplied, and as their members gain a clearer conception of economic relations and conditions and are inspired by the Socialis, ideal with greater cuthus asm and

"The Congress invites all the trade down by the Brussels Conference of 1809, ratified by the Paris Congress of 1900, to be represented at the Intern of tional Congresses and to keep them selves in relation with the International Socialist Bureau. It charges the lat ter to enter into relations with the International Secretariat of Trade Union: at Berlin so as to exchange information respecting working-class organization and the workers' movement.

111.

"The Congress directs the International Bureau to collect all documents which may facilitate the study of the relations between trade organizations and the Socialist parties in all countries and to present a report on the subject to the next Congress."

This was the outcome of a pro longed discussion in the Commission and also in the Congress as a whole

The S. L. P. faction of the American delegation introduced in the Congress a minority resolution as follows: "Whereas, The integrally organized

industrial organization of the working class is the present embryo of the Commonwealth of Labor or Socialist Republic, and foreshadows the organic form of that Commonwealth, as well as its administrative powers; "Whereas, Craft Unionism, wherever

capitalism has reached, untrammelled. full bloom, has approved itself what the plutocratic 'Wall Street Journal' of New York hailed it, in hailing the Gompers-Michell American Federa-tion of Laor, the bulwark of capitalist society, that bred the officialdom which the American capitalist Mark Hanna designated as his 'Labor-Lieutennutship': therefore be it

"Resolved, 1. That 'Neutrality' to the social confuncture obliges the unions wards trade unions, on the part of a to extend always more their political party of Socialism, is equivaled to a fit they do not wish to sputheir get more.

AN HISTORICAL PLATFORM.

[W. J. Ghent hands to The Worker the following transcript of "An Address delivered by Thomas R. Whitney, Esq., Dec. 23, 1851, at Hope Chapel, New York City, on the occasion of the seventh anhiversary of Alpha Chapter, Order of United Americans. Printed by John A. Gray, 95 and 97 Chiff corner Frankfort street, 1852."

This speech is interesting as an historica document, insamuch as it is believed that the platform contains the first mention of the words "Social Democratic" in America.]
"The wildest theorists of the Old

World, when baffled in their suicidal

attempts at home, are lured to our

shores under the conviction that thru the ballot-box in this free land they will be enabled to perfect their visionary schemes, and ere long build a crystal palace of NOTHING TO DO in an eldorado of MUCH TO GET. Even in the chrysalis state, as ALIENS, they promufgate new constructions of our contitution adapted to their fanciful designs, and very coolly impart, thru their published organs, the consoling fact that American statesmen have failed to develop the democratic character of the organic law of their native land. I shall trouble you to listen a moment while I read to you a short manifesto just published in the good

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMO-CRATIC [GERMAN] SOCIETY OF WORKINGMEN.

old state of Virginia:

Both political parties of our land have proved their incapacity to develop and build up the true democratic principles of the Constitution. Their fate is inevitable-already the process of dissolution has com-

The party of the future, altho at pres ent small in number, has already begun to put forward, with settled convictions of success, a new political program, and is about to enter the path of reform, guide by the belief that inaction in the affairs of the state leads to decay and destruction, while activity and zeal produce new formations of life-a guaranty for the welfare of all.

By the co-operation of all those who pro-fess RADICALISM, WE will be enabled to establish this new and popular plat form, which OUR party will look upon as the basis of our political movements.

The [German] Workingmen's Society in Richmond has therefore resolved to publish the following fundamental principles of re-

A. REFORM IN THE LAWS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, AS WELL AS IN THOSE OF THE STATES.

We DEMAND, 1. Universal suffrage.

2. The election of all officers by the people.

3. The abolition of the Presidency. 4. The abolition of Senates, so that the Legislature shall consist of only one branch. 5. The right of the people to recall their representatives (cashier them) at their pleasure. 6. The right of the people to change the constitution when they like. 7. All law suits to be conducted without expense. S. A department of the Government to be set up for the purpose of protecting funnigration. 0. A reduced term for acquiring citizenship.

B. REFORM IN THE FOREIGN RE-LATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ent to 'neutrality toward the machinations of the capitalist class';

"2. That the bona fide or revolutionary Socialist movement needs the political as well as the economic organ ization of labor, the former for propa-ganda and warfare upon the civilized plane of the ballot; the latter as the only conceivable physical force with which to back up the ballot, without which force all ballot is moon shine, and which force is essential for the ultimate lock-out of the capitalist class;

3. That, without the political organ ization, the Labor or Socialist Movement could not reach its triumph; without the economic, the day of its political triumph would be the day of its defeat. Without the economic or ganization, the movement would attract and breed the pure and simple politician, who would debauch and sell out the working class; without the political organization, the movement would attract and breed the agent provocateur, who would assassinate the

The majority resolution was adopted by a vote of 2121/2 to 1819 the De Leon resolution, had it come to a vote, would have received any but the 412 votes of that delegation it is, of course, impossible to say. Certainly the great majority of the delegates regarded it with a mixture of wonder and amusement.

The Commission considered several distinct propositions. The French motion was brief and emphasized espe-cially the necessity of complete autonomy for the two wings of the labor movement. It rend as follows:

"The Congress being convinced that the working class will be able to completely work out its freedom only by the combined power of political action and trade-union action, by syndicalism up to the general strike and by the conquest of political power in ordersto bring about the general expropriation of capitalism;

"Convinced also that this double action will be all the more effective if the political and the economic organisms have their full autonomy, trade unionism having the same end in view as Socialism; "Considering further that this funda-

mental agreement of the political and of the economic action of the proletarint is bound to secure, without confusion or mistrust, a free cooperation between the two organisms: Invites all militant Socialists to do

their best to dissipate all misunder-standing between the corporative and the political organization of the working class."

The Belgian resolution was much ionger. Its most important point was the following:

"The Congress is of the opinion that

1. Abolition of all neutrality. 2. IN-TERVENTION in favor of every people

struggling for liberty.
C. BEFORM IN WHAT RELATES TO RELIGION.

1. A more perfect development of the principles of personal freedom and lib of conscience; consequently, A. ABOLI TION OF LAWS FOR THE OBSERV TION OF PRAYERS IN CONGRESS. C ABOLITION OF OATH UPON THE BIBLE, D. ABOLITION OF ALL LAWS ENACTING A RELIGIOUS TEST BE-FORE TAKING AN OFFICE.

2. Taxation of church property. 3. A prohibition of all incorporations of church property in the name of ecclesiastics REFORM IN THE SOCIAL CON-DITIONS.

1. Abolition of landed monopoly, 2. Advalorem taxation of property. 3. Amelioration of the condition of the working class. A. By lessening the time of work to eight hours for grown persons and to five hours for children. B. By incorporation of mechanics' associations and protective societies. C. By granting a preference to mechanics before all other crediters. D. By establishing an asylum for uperannuated mechanics without means at the public expense.

4. Education of poor children by th 5. Taking possession of the railreads by the state. 6. The promotion of education. A. By the introduction of education. A. By the introduction of free schools, with the power of forcing all parents to send their children to school, and prohibition of all clerical influence. BY INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN ANGUAGE, C. BY ESTABLISHING GERMAN UNIVERSITY.

 The supporting of the slave emanci-pation exertions of Cassius M. Clay by Congressional laws, 8. Abelition of the Christian system of punishment, and inreduction of the human amelioration sys tem. U. Abolition of capital punishment.
For the name of the Social Democratic ociety,

DR. C. HAINMETZ, President. J. BIESER, Secretary. Richmond, 5th Oct., 1851.

"These fellows, who have probably not much to lose, and, they think, everything to gain by agitation thirst eternally for change, fondly believing that the time will come when they can ride into power or wealth on the blood red wave of revolution, or at least vote themselves into a living without the tedious process of working for it. Bred to a hatred of their own governments, they acquire an almost instinctive hos tility to all government. Taught to regard the rulers of their native land as tyrants, they do not realize the possibility of a government of equal laws. All restraints, civil and religious, are to them alike irksome, and they regard all laws as oppressive, whether emanating from the edict of a despot or the openly-declared will of a free peo-Their cry is "PROGRESS!" political, and religious "RE-FORM", by which they seem to imply emancipation from all wholesome restraint, with everything good, and nothing to pay."

efforts become fruitless. It is of opinon that it, is therefore more and r imperatively necessary that there be a perfect unity of thought and action between the Socialist Party and the unions. Their efforts must be concerted, which is only possible by the establishment of organic relations between all forms of labor groups."

The effect of this was just the op posite of the French proposition, tending to favor the Belgian form of organization, in which the party is founded directly on the unions and co operative societies, the Belgian Labor Party being, in effect, merely a federation of such unions and societies for political action.

The resolution finally adopted is hased upon the proposition of the Austrian and German delegations and was supported by the delegates of the Socialist Party of America. In its final form it incorporates certain points from other motions. Thus the second and third portions were taken from the Belgian resolutions; and the next to the last paragraph of the first portion was introduced by the Dutch dei

It may be said that the action finally taken was a defeat alike for those who would have the party try to dominate the unions by any method other than that of propaganda convincing to the members of the unions; a defeat for those who would subordinate the party to the unions as such; and equally a defeat for those who would have the party ignore the unions.

In effect, the position recomended s practically identical with that which the Socialist Party of America occupies and has occupied for seven or eight years. The "ever widening domain" in which the party and the unions must act together, pointed out in the opening paragraphs, is well il lustrated here by the Mover-Haywood case, in which party and unions have acted harmoniously and effectively to gether, without the establishment of organic relations which would impair the independence of either in its pecullar field.

Real Crooks!

They do some strange things in Toledo. That's the place "Golden Rule Jones" made famous. They talk of stranger things than they do. They have talked of even putting some of the trust folks into jail. This has led some Texas papers, whose name we didn't get, to hope that the Toledo plans will fail. The common crooks in fail are bad enough, thinks our fellow-Texan, without having a lot of trust "gents" getting in and teaching them real crookedness!-Dallas Laborer.

-First aid to The Worker is to get subscriptions. The second is to

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT

an Hendircks, counsel for the U. if, of A., is the latest victim of assault in Trinidad, Col. Attorney Larmille of the same city was also assaulted by deputy sheriff while talking to an er of the miners. Sheriff Davis ins to have finally rebelled against se tactics as he has announced that persecution of mine workers and their resentatives must cease.

In Norway and Denmark laws have been enacted granting government subes to trade unions paying memed benefits. In Sweden a bill was aid before parliament declaring violation of labor contracts punishable by or imprisonment; another bill proal to forbid state and municipal orers to take part in strikes. All efforts to introduce class legislation failed in the lower house of parliament. A law relating to labor disconcillation and arbitration was ssed in 1905.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have decided to send to Great Britain a representative labor man to form the workmen there the truth about existing conditions in Canada.

The London branch of the Canadian Labor Party has decided to make a fight for the scat in the Dominion Parment made racant by the resignation of C. S. Hyman. The London Trades Council and the Ontario execu tive of the Trades Congress have issued a joint circular calling for funds to carry on the campaign. The organ d workers of Nova Scotia will also have a candidate for the Dominion Parliament in Halifax County at the next general election. The Trades and Labor Council has adopted a resolu-tion to the affect that independent political action is advisable.

The miners in the Nome district of Alaska have by an overwhelming vote demanded a wage scale of \$4 per day and the closed shop. This scale is to remain in force till May 1.

In the factories of New South Wale are employed 1,634 boys and 1,572 girls, all under the age of 16 years. letter of Ben Tillet, written dish journal from Australia, states that the people grovel in poverty there as elsewhere. "Sweating, unemployat and starvation rule with a rod that breaks the hearts and lives of the people." The capitalist press of Australia denounces the statement as "anndalous" while the Labor and Socialist press have little trouble in oting figures to prove Tillet's charge

well founded.

Of the 250 Cuban workmen who were arrested in a raid on labor headquar ters last week because it was alleged that they were planning to commit acts of intimidation and violence, sixty men, including Emilo Sanchez and other leaders, have been held for trial on the charge of intimidation and conspiring fliegally to raise the price of labor. Cuban workers no doubt appreclate the "liberty" American rule bestows on them.

The wages of the telegraphers in brokers' offices are being reduced and the are complaining. It was decided that these men should not join the strikers in their recent struggle and the reduction is the reward they receive for their action. The capitalist class are not even grateful to those who assist that class in its hour of need, Union men with scruples against the sympathetic strike may well pender over

Capitalist Rule in West Virginia. Virginia

control that state as thereby as the r colleagues of Colorado and Idaho do. In some districts of that state it is worth a miners' lob and often his life to display a union button. Office holders from the most obscure to the most important are mere agents of the coal companies. An example of the caliber of these officials is afforded in the action of the Mayor of Thurmond recent ly. A man who was found drowned the New River was carried to the Mayor's office. An examination revented \$140 in the pockets of the corpse. The Mayor delivered a remarkable opinion. He fined the corpse \$120 for committing suicide and \$10 for costs! This is vonched for by a corresondent of the "United Mine Workers' Journal."

Latest advices from Japan state that the ediet abolishing the jinikisha men In Tokio, of which there are 3,000 who are 50 years old, has been recinded and the men will be allowed to follow that occupation. The Socialists wer active in protesting against the edict and are rejoicing with the jurik sha men over their victory.

Barmaids in England are protesting against a proposed bill in Parliament The which would prohibit their calling, They say no means are provided for the hundred thousand women now acting as barmaids to get their living in other ways. It is claimed that girls in restaurants are subject to more temptations than the girls who tend

In Florida a law has gone into ef-fect ferbidding children under twelve years of age from working in factories s. Those having reached the

the U. | lested in the production of profits for their kind employers.

> The striking machinists have reject ed an offer of the Eric Railroad Company that a trial be made of the piecework and per diem systems and the strike will continue.

The miners at Goldfield, Nev., upon the advice of Secretary William D. Haywood, refused to accept payment of wages in certificates guaranteed by the bank of Senator Nixon and John Swingfield, and demand coin instead. The mine owners refused the demand and the miners struck. All the mines are closed down and the "open shop' is threatened, but the threat will not avail for much.

A conference of representatives of the Order of Telegraphers, held at Chicago, decided that no reduction in wages would be accepted when the general nine-hour law for railroad telegraphers goes into effect next March. Eight-hour shifts in telegraph offices kept open 25 hours a day will be demanded.

Cigarmakers' Union in Boston.

Boston is the banner union cigar cen ter of the United States. It is said that there isn't in that city one manufacturer of non-union cigars. On the other hand, the output of union cigars in Boston has reached the enormous total of more than 700,000 a day. In the factories and shops, large and small, only union cigarmakers are employed. There are twenty-five factories which employ not less than ten hands each. One firm employs 700 hands Unionism in the cigarmaking trade has had its ups and downs in Boston, as elsewhere. The first union was organized in 1883, eight months prior to the formation of the Cigarmakers' International Union. To-day one union. No. 97, has 2,500 Boston cigarmakers on its membership roll. Since 1883 the union has grown steadily in membership and influence upon trade conditions. It goes without saying that as organization grew in the trade, wages and other conditions of employment advanced. To-day the cigarmakers of Boston are the best paid workers of their trade in the country.-Cleveland

Four thousand railroad and barge coal men in New York won their strike for increased wages of \$40 to \$50 a month. Eric Raliroad still refuses to settle.

Three thousand cab drivers went on strike this week for an advance in wages from \$14 to \$17.50 a week and twelve instead of ten hours off duty every day.

Doctors of Toronto have formed a union and established a scale of fees

Reports to the Commissioner General of Immigration are to the effect that the proprietors of cotton mills in Massachusetts are trying to evade the alien contract labor law in order to keep from employing men.

Trade conjonism is making great strides in Italy. During the last quartef of the present year the membership of the National Federation of Trade Unions has risen from 178,333 in 1906 to 204,271 in 1907. The Trade Councils, which organized independently of the Federation, also report a greatly increased membership. The organizers of this movement are all Socialists and the 25 per cent increase of organized workers in Italy is all going in the Socialist direction.

At the funeral procession of Antoine Schlerelie, a Socialist leader in Lor- defend existing institutions, can Rusraine, Germany, 1.500 representatives of twenty-two trade unions of Metz took part. Wreaths bound with red ribbon were laid on the tomb, and immense crowds of people witnessed the procession at every stage of the way.

The Kitty and the Cat.

A biging cultured Tiger, both carmyorons

and mee.
Was greatly aggravated by a horde of region. Mice. That showed the lack of manuers uninvited

And played the very mischief with his com-

fort and his food. The Tizer, for the cleansing of his Himahayan flat. In inited within the demicile a recommend.

ed Cat Who chosed the sleek marauders when they

gathered to the feast. Observing due precaution not to harm them

in the least;

Which left the Tiger happy in his victuals and his sleep.

While Pussy arew good wages in addition

to her keep. Now Pussy, growing weary, took a fortnight to recruit

Her health, and left a Kitten as a likely substitute. The Kuten proved ambitions, and, despite

of grievous walls, Decoured all the Rodents but their whis-

kers and their tails! cultivated Tiger, being greatly pleased

Kitty and the Cat: And while it's rash to credit every word a

person hears, sald an engry Pussy boxed a hopeful

Or, 'leastways, that's the legend as it runs in Hindustan;

I've clean forgot the moral—you may find it if you can. Arthur Guiterman, in New York Cimes

-Make The Worker a special or-der of business at all branch meetings. riflee

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Germany.

The Social Democratic women of Berlin brought forward the following motions in the Prussian party conference: That in all local representative bodies, the Socialist members demand the immediate installation of day nurseries and kindergarten thru the governments; edmand the universal, equal and direct suffrage for women; that Socialist members in city governments initiate the training of women for public offices; that all Socialists both men and women, participate in this agitation as energetically as possi-

A cable dispatch reports that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who is now undergoing sentence of eighteen months in prison on a charge of high treas h. will probably visit the United States and deliver lectures. It is also stated that if Comrade Liebknecht is deprived of his position as attorney he may decide to settle in America.

A very strict police supervision is kept over Russians in Berlin. Thirty of them that attended a lecture given by a learned fellow countryman recently were summoned to the police headquarters, together with the lecturer and there invited to leave Prussia within forty-eight hours.

At the Communal elections, which took place recently in some districts in Berlin, the Socialists gained 13 seats out of 16 by increased majorities, defeating a strong anti-Socialist combin-

France.

"L'Humanite", the Socialist daily edited by Comrade Jaures, states that the Minister of the Interior, according to a confidential letter police comissioner, de to the mands liminediate and accurate information regarding the anti-milltarist propaganda and also concerning the people who devote themselves to it. The commissioners are therfore to report a list of all people participating in this propaganda, the anti-militarist organizations, the social conditions under which the agitator works and his political associations. The French government is organizing the spy system against the anti-milltarists, as it did against the Clericals I few years ago. Evidently the Radical Ministry considers the anti-militarist propaganda extraordinarily dangerous or it would not resort to a weapon of opposition which was only recently discredited in the Chamber of

Russia.

Final reports give the number of Social Democrats in the third Duma as twenty-two. This department last week gave the names of fourteen of these. The additional eight are: From Perm, Kondratjew, a peasant; from Riga, Dr. Predkaln, physican; from Kuban and Tersk and Tschernomorsky, Dr. Pokrowsky, physican; from Kovna, Kusima, Poshello, Kesnis, three peasants; from Amur, Tschillkin; from Primorsky, Shilo.

So long as the working class took the lead in the revolution that forced the October Manifesto from the Tsar, the hopes of the Russian people were high But after the autocracy got the upper hand it took courage and now the counter revolution may be said to be complete. The bankruptcy of liberalism was never more completely demonstrated than in the address of Premier Stelypin to the Duma last week. He lectured that body like a gathering of school boys, asserting that "the historic autocratic power and the unhampered will of the monarch shine out as the dearest possessions of the Russian royal family. Solely by this power and this will, which were created to sta be saved in an era of danger and demoralization and brought to the path of order and historical truth."

This is the first open declaration of any representative of the Tsar that the October Manifesto was repudiated. To emphasize the humillation of the liberals Stolypin again mounted the tribune after a number of speakers had replied to his first address. His speech indientes that the government has taken the offensive and does not intend to allow the Duma's work to proceed on the Duma's initiative, but is determined to take the reins into its own hands. That the domineering tone of Stolypin met with undoubted success in the Right half of the Duma was shown by almost uninterrupted applause and the great ovation to him at the close of the session.

Austria.

In Austria the only recent labor legislation was the enactment of a law concerning Sunday rest. The draft of a program for the extension of worken's insurance laid before the Austrian house of representatives on Dec. 9, 1904, and once discussed, has advanced no further. In the new house, recently elected under universal suffrage, the old parties divided upon race lines have disappeared, the new parthereat. ties being divided on class lines-Discharged, with thanks, his servitors, the among which, the Socialists, will be one of the strongest and most aggres-

Japan.

The "Socialist Weekly" of Tokio has a pathetic editorial on the condition of the Socialist movement in Japan, altho Socialist ideas have spread rapidly. The Socialist organs are poor and their circulation yet very small and they are always short of for printing. Every form of sacmade by our comrades for

propaganda and the editors and con tributors have been making every endeavor to publish their papers. "Socialist Weekly" has been in want of funds; the circulation is yet very small and the expense of printing is costly.

A number of reasons are given for

the backward condition of the move ment. Three years of fighting persecutions has used up much of the comrades' resources and some comrades impatient at not getting immediate results, have declared against the ballot. Some have gone over to Anarchism and preach "direct action" as their tactics. The police persecutions make it difficult for the workers to openly espouse Socialism and an era of hard times has been setting in for some time. Heavy taxes are being levied to support the new nobles created by the war and the increased military equipments. The consequence is that the workers are greatly impoverished and the Socialists are handicapped in their efforts to carry on propaganda. The anarchistic elements are small in number, but they make a great deal of trouble for the comrades. However, the comrades express the hope that time will eliminate this disturbing element as it has in other countries.

AIR AND SUNLIGHT DENIED THE POOR.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton presents figures in support of the proposal of establishing playgrounds on the roofs of New York tenements Quoting the figures of the Board of Health, he said that 183 children had been killed in New York streets in 1906. The Public Service Commission reported that in twenty-six days of August forty-two persons were killed and 5,500 were injured by traffic in

New York City. The physician said: "If this proportion of killed to injured holds for public school children. there will be the terrible total of 23,973 children injured on the streets t_is year. There are few model tenements with playgrounds on the roofs. but not 1 per cent of the children of the poor are provided for. The children of the wealthy have their own playgrounds. The patients of a prominent physican connected with the Presbyterian Hospital have within the last two years transformed the roofs of their homes into playgrounds Their children are kept off the streets and play in the air and sunlight."

The children of the cave men of centuries ago at least had fresh air an sunlight and room in which to develop physically, but capitalism has reserved that boon to the children of the capitalist class. It is no exaggeration to say that for a large portion of poor children pure air and sunlight is much more of a monopoly than the control of oil. Tho not a class monopoly these things are as effectively witheld from them as the they were condemned to live in underground cellars. Even vegetable life becomes anæmic under such conditions. Afr less and sunless habitations for the children of the poor are a curse that Socialism will wipe out. Then strong, healthy and well proportioned men and women will again appear and challenge the admiration of mankind. The ancient Greek models of beauty and strength will be rivalled under So cialism for the first time since that civilization passed away.

Patriotism Dying Out.

Another evidence that there "is something wrong with the army" is contained in the annual report Major-General Ainsworth, Adjutant-General of the Army. lie shows that the authorized enlisted strength of the army on Oct. 15 last was 69,861, exclusive of Porto Rican provisional regiments and Philippine scouts, while the actual number of enlisted men in the army on the same date was only 50,190, or nearly 20,000 less than the authorized strength. On Oct. 15, 1906, the deficiency was only 7,830. 3,400 enlisted men of the hospital corps are not included in the number given.

General Ainsworth says that the falling off in strength is due to the fact that it was impossible to obtain enlistments and re-enlistments suffi-cient to fill the places vacated. The general holds that if present conditions continue, then compulsory military enrollment may have to be resorted to. This is the alternative that many European governments have had to resort to and the only consideration that prevents General Ainsworth making the recommendation is the protest it may provoke. When the capitalist class has trouble in getting military guardians of its property it is a good indication that sham patriotism is losing its hold on the workers. That is a good sign.

Reward of Labor.

Henry C. Frick, the iron master, has just paid \$100,000 for a box at the opera in New York. The rich reward that thus falls to "thrift, industry and abstinence," should prove a powerful stimulus to the cultivation of those virtues among other workingmen,-Western Clarion.

The Competitive System.

Call ye that a Society where there is no onger any Social Idea extent; not so much longer any Social idea extant; not so much as the idea of a Common Home, but only of a common overcrowded Lodging House? Where each isolated, regardless of his neighbor, turned against his neighbor, clutches what he can get and cries "Rine", and calls it Peace because in the cat pursuand cut throat scramble no steel railyes, but only a fer cuminger sort can be employed. Thumas Cariyle.

"UNDESTRABLES".

By Jos. E. Cohen.

On Monday, Nov. 25, the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" contained a press dispatch explaining why Roose velt had called Harriman an "undesirable citizen". The "big" interests, Morgan, Harriman & Company, had decided to remove Harriman from leadership. When Roosevelt placed the seal of his approval to this deal, he acknowledged to the world that he was in accord with the policies of the 'big" interests.

It was in the course of this same week when the conference was held among Morgan, Cortelyou and Roosevelt, that Bryan called and paid his respects to President Roosevelt. Previously, and thereafter, Bryan took occasion to recommend Roosevelt as a sincere, public spirited man,

Morgan is desirable to Roosevelt. Roosevelt is desirable to Bryan. Therefore Morgan is desirable to Bryan.

This incident explains itself. Roose velt and Bryan represent the two arms of capitalist class political power. The only difference in their methods arises from the fact that one is "in" and the other "out" and would like to get

Bryan is no less a politician than Roosevelt, and Roosevelt is nothing but a politician. Everybody knows this except labor. And labor does not know it because it will not investigate the labor question for itself instead of accepting its ideas from capitalist or reactionary sources.

Just what reasons the capitalist class had for preferring Roosevelt to Parker in 1904 they will not tell us. And while it is of vital interest to the eighty millions of American people Roosevelt has not yet made public the terms he received from Morgan in return for granting Morgan permission to tap the till of the United States

Bryan has posed as a leader of the common people. He now stands exposed as a tool willing to be used by Morgan and the "big" interests, if they desire to shelve Roosevelt. If, after what has happened, Bryan be nominated, it will be as a decoy duck to be tray the common people into the hands of their economic masters.

Bryan is becoming desirable to thos interests that do not approve of Roose velt's methods. The interests are desirable to Bryan. It will be easy enough for the interests owning the big dailies to manufacture "public spinion". The question is, How much of this fake public opinion will the orkers swallow

Whatever surface differences there may be between the Republican and Democratic parties, not only are they recognized to be the same at bottom. their leaders fraternize when an industrial depression convicts the ruling class of criminal incompetency and endangers its reign of exploitation of the wealth producers.

Bryan extends his hand of fellowship to Roosevelt. He stands with Roosevelt and he should fall with Roosevelt. The pair are discredited and undesirable to the common people of America.

Meeting of the Frauen-Verein. The Central Committee of the Social temocratic Woman's Society met at the

Labor Temple, Nov. 15. Delegates of all branches were present, except Br. 4, Ever green. Branches 13 and 22, Philadelphia. ent written reports. A letter from Vaude Director Meyerhoff was laid on th table, it not having the union label. Branch reports showed Br. 2. New York, had well ittended meeting: admitted 3 new men pers: received 50 tickets for the "Volkszeitung" entertainment, and invites all com to attend their tenth anniversary to be held Saturday. Nov. 30, at the Labor Temple. Br. 3, New York, reported attendance satisfactory. Has subscribed for l'faffenspiegle. Br. 5. Brooklyn, had two good attended meetings. Initiated one new Would hold a social evening with discussion Nov. 21. Br. 6, Elizabeth, would hold a mass meeting Nov. 30, with Comrade Heins Henryot as speaker. Br. 7, Newark, admitted 3 members. Also held a mass meeting. Br. 11, East New York, reported meeting. Br. 9, East New York, reported good meetings. Intend to hold a mass meeting and wish the Central Committee to furnish the speaker. Br. 4, Evergreen, not represented. Delegates of Br. 5 and 9 ordered to visit Br. 4 and report to

the Central Committee.

Delegates to the Volkszeitung Committee Delegates to the vice of the control ed that Comrade Stern was still sick and could not work out the petitions concern ing the restoration of bodi'y punishment in schools. A committee, consisting of public schools. A communic, Comrades Henry, Ortland, and Grele-Cramer was elected to take action in this

Look for the union label.

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II. (German)—85 E. 4th 8t., 8 p. m.: Dist.
III.—Clubhouse, 248 E. 84th 8t., 7.30 p.
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO CAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Financial Secretary, H. M. 8toffers, 317 East 85th street, City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 Anthony avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TADORS' UN-10N meets second and jourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Broms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

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SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thurs-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Sith st., New York City.

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Reports for this department must reach The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, NOT LATER THAN MONDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK to make possible publication in the issue im mediately following. All reports must WRITTEN IN INK OR TYPE-WRITTEN, and in all cases are sublect to editorial condensation. As the demand upon the space for Party News is steadily growing correspond ents are requested to cultivate brevity. Reports of past occurrences, lectures, etings, picnics, etc., will either be eliminated entirely or limited to as few words as possible, according to the discretion of the editors. Observance of these rules will facilitate the work of the editors and make toward more general satisfaction among those making reports.

Indiana's election of state officers closed on the 23d inst. Comrade S. M. Reynolds is retained as State Secretary-Treasurer, and reports the following officers elected to the National Committee: J. H. Arnold, Columbus: J. F. Morse, Ft. Wayne. State Organizer, F. G. Strickland, Anderson; State Executive Committee, Robert E. Dunbar, South Bend; F. W. Bancroft, Anderson; W. E. Brandon, Linton; Theo. derson: W. E Brandon, Linton: Theo. Debs, Terre Haute, Comrade Reynolds also reports a new focal at Carlisle and a Hun-

reports a new focal at Carlisle and a Hun-garian local of 45 members at South Bend. A contribution of \$2 for the National Organization Fund was received from Geo. Stevens, Sulzer, Alaska, on Oct. 24. The letter of acknowledgement has been re-turned. Anyone knowing Comrade Stevens' address should write the national office. address should write the national office.

A Letrish translation of the national omce.

A Letrish translation of the national platform will soon be ready. Only 10,000 to be disposed of. Any number supplied at the rate of \$2.50 per thousand. Get a satilty and distribute them among the

Lettish people in your community.

A spurious Russian Revolutionist has A spurious Russian Revolutionist has been grafting for some time on the Pacific Coast. Scattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, Wash, comrades entertained him and a number gave him funds. When last seen in that country he called himself Fedor Vladimer, but it is quite probable he has a new name now. The gentleman claimed to have escaped from Siberia; fluently handles several languages; English somehandles several languages; English somewhat broken; delights in showing a scar on his arm, which he says was received as on his arm, when exited. Loves to exhibit a a brand, when exited. Loves to exhibit a bright blue Russian blouse with gold braid, which matches his dark complexion and heavy dark hair.

and heavy dark hair.

When anyone asks aid for comrades who suffer in Itussia, demand that they show proper credentials. If you meet the gentlemanly grafter described above, communicate at once with W. E. Barber, Spokane, What

Comrade Simons makes the following priment on the resolutions of Local Rome,

I notice the resolution of Local Rome, N. T., and also comments from various sources reflecting on the fact that some of the Excentive Committee have failed to vote on certain motions, the implication being that they were neglectful of their

o far as I personally am concern "So far as I personally am contestant have left no motion pass because of lack of interest or neglect, but both in the National Committee and Executive Committee many things have been proposed which the many things have been proposed which to me utterly unimportant, and selieve I have a right to express my opin-

ion by refusing to vote on them,
"In one case, that of the Nebraska motion of Comrade Work, I asked that I be orded as refusing to vote, and this was not done. I did not think it necessary to se personal explanations in most of

The following locals were organized since The following locals were organized since inst report: California: San Dimas. Colorado: Lafayette. Iowa: West Branch, Exiluc. Keokuk, Diamond. Kansas: Orgenta, Corona. Douglass. Euglevale, Eldorado, Harbor, New Albany. Oklaboma: Wagoner. Haskell, Perry, Peorla, Coalgate, Good-water, Tribbey, Ray, Iron Bridge, Ohio: Marion, Bridgeport, Pennsylvania: North Warren, Tennessee; Wilder, Wyoming:

numbers at large were admitted.

John M. Hay has been elected State Secretary for Tennessee. Retiring Secretary T. McDill is striving to put the party ork before quitting the office at the end

the National Executive Committee will clear at latest on Dec. 2. Comment and criticism of the National Secretarys' action in refusing to recognize the Wells organization in Nehraska, while the Hillquit motion is pending, is accumulating. The National Secretary is actuated solely by the desire to extricate Nehraska from its present troubles. Every member of the National Executive Committee should vote on the Hillquit motion. This question should be settled by vote of the full committee.

Local Erie, Pa., has adopted the followthe National Executive Committee will Local Erie, Pa., has adopted the follow

"Resolved, That it is the sense of Erie Branch, S. P., that our state and national secretaries should instruct all speakers touring under their auspices as follows:

"To take an early train from one stopping point to the next succeeding, which will bring them to the point where lecture is to take place at least several hours previous to time for opening the meeting, and allowing, whenever nosable, at least one vious to time for opening the meeting, and allowing, whenever possible, at least one succeeding train, upon which, in case of accident or delay, the speaker may still arrive on time for the meeting.

"That all correspondence for speakers be sent care of general delivery to the various lecture points; local secretaries being advised of this rule, and the speakers being instructed to call for mail early upon arrival and again just before departure from

rival and again just before departure from each stopping point." Contributions to the National Organiss-

tion Fund for the week ending Nov. 29 are

Karl A. Cheyney, Cleveland, O., \$1; Loeal Paso Robles, Cal., \$3; do., Larchwood, ta., \$3.75; do., Bay View, Ia., \$2.30; do., Waterbury, Conn. Br. 2, \$2.50; total, \$12.75; previously reported, \$1.142.11; total, \$1,354.86.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-

J.; Dec. & Philadelphia; Dec. 9, Reading; Dec. 11, Pittsburg; Dec. 13, Toledo. Guy E. Miller; Nevada at large.

Massachusetts. John M. Work organised an American ocal in Holyoke last week. Holyoke has od German movement, but it has been The total vote for governor in this state was about 55,000 less than last year. Of this our loss was 317. Our vote last year was 7,038; this year, 7,621. This is an excellent showing in view of the fact that little was done in the way of propaganda, but we ought to gain and we will if we do something beside mourn and philoso-

The campaign in Haverbill is going with rush and at the least we will get a vote of which we may be proud. The secretary was dated to attend the meeting of the Plymouth County Federation, Dec. 1, but an urgent call from Haverhill forced him to substitute Geo. G. Hall. At Haverhill when the secretary arrived he found Parkman B. Flanders, Socialist candidate for Mayor, bravely holding the crowd with a voice so wern that it could hardly be heard. Monday, Dec. 2, the Haverhill paign ended with a parade and an outdoor neeting, at which Flanders and Carey

BOSTON. Ellot White of Worcester, who lately resigned his pastorate in the Episcopal church on account of his Socialism, delivered an able address last Sunday on "Class Consciousness". The Lyceum Com-mittee has some first-class lecturers engaged, and is planning some improvements in the way of music, rending and recitations and the tening up of the discussion following the lecture.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia nominated J. Mahlon Barnes for National Secretary and Ed. Moore, E. V. Debs, Morris Hillquit, A. M. Simons, John M. Work, W. D. Haywood, and Ernest Untermann for the National Executive Committee.

One hundred and eight new members

have been admitted since the November meeting of the local. The organization c.inmittee will discontinue sending suspension and delinquency notices to members of branches that are able to take care of this matter themselves.

The following officers have been elected: Chairman of County Committee, Jos. Connor; Recording Secretary, Horace S. Reis; Financial Secretary, Carence J. Dancer; Treasurer, Marcellus Wait; Literature Agent, George N. Cohen. Campaign Com-mittee: S. Libros, Jos. E. Cohen, M. Walt, A. Olbrich, C. Knudsen, Wm. Fennen, Rethel Ware, M. Bohn. Organization: Wm. C. Price, Jos. Conner, C.W. Pettit, M. Coplin, Wm. Fennen, Jos. E. Cohen, and R. B. Spicer. Auditing: W. N. Johnson, S. Lieber, and J. E. Kessier. J. J. McKelvey, Wm. Hageman, V. L. Gut-

bor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, Dec. 14, at 5 p. m. A platform committee and a committee to revise the by-laws of the local will report to the convention. A com-mittee of three will draw up an address to the employees of the transit company in reference to the recent effort to organze on the industrial field.

Ize on the industrial field.

The Literature Agent reported receipts for November, \$117.90; for same month last year, \$13).49; literature sales for the summer campaign, 1907, at street meetings, \$201.55; last year, \$378.75. The picuic committee reported receipts of \$864.25 and expenditures of \$368.12; net profit, \$478.12.

The Campaign Committee has arranged the following meetings: Dec. 22. Chas. Vanderporten, at Sixth and Brown, Labo Lyceum Hall, at 8 p. m.; Jan. 11 and 12, Geo. Goebel, in West Philadelphia, Ken sington Labor Lyceum Hall and Southwark Labor Lyceum Hall; Franklin H. Went worth, Jan. 28, Labor Lyceum Hail, Sixth and Brown, at S p. m.

· Wisconsin.

Thirty thousand leaflets, addressed to the women and treating of the present high prices, will be distributed from house to house in Milwaukee next Sunday. This timely leaflet, it is hoped, will influence the workingmen's wives in favor of Socialism. It is in three languages, English, Ger-man, and Pellsh, Translations into Italian, Jewish and Slavonian will follow. Milwan kee Socialists have already rented eight large halls for the next spring campaign.
They mean to make it a hummer. Carl D.
Thompson's meetings in southern and eastern Wisconsin have proved a success. He will speak in Milwaukee this week, and tour the northern and western parts of the state.

New York State.

The State Committee met Tuesday, Nov. 26, with Malkiel, Lichtschein, Sciomon, Lewis, Butscher, Pauly, Schnepf, Manager Crimmins, and State Secretary Chase present. A communication from A. F. Simis, secretary of Westchester County to locals to make new nominations for nember of State Committee. A communi-cation from the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association stated the Associa-tion had declined to consider the proposi-tion of the State Committee to act as agents of the State Committee to publish The Worker, but if the party membership by a referendum vote decides to entrust the same to the Association, the Board of Managers is empowered to enter into per-Managers is empowered to enter into nego-tiations with the State Committee for that purpose. Comrade Maikiel brought up the matter of coupon books issued by the Daily Call Association for the benefit of the "Daily Call" and The Worker, and sug gested that a communication be sent to locals relating to same and that the State Secretary take charge of books for up-state locals and send such number of locals as in his judgment can handle them properly; adopted. Every coupon book contains \$5 worth of coupons, to be sold at 25 cents each. 60 per cent of the proceeds to go to the "Daily Call" fund and 40 per cent to The Worker Sustaining Fund. Manager Crimmins reported that the deficit for the last week was \$40; that subscrip for the last week was \$40; that subscriptions received the past week were \$337 and renewnla were 118. That there seemed to be as much interest for The Worker upstate as before election. The Treasurer reported baiance in the Sustaining Fund of \$220, and that with the profit of the "Great Divide" benefit and the money to be turned over from the campaign fund there was about \$800 available; also reported \$300 in regular fund of State Committee and expenditures about balanced receipts. There was considerable discussion on what was best to do to keep the locals active. It was voted to review the monthly builded in the place of the summedial standing of all locals in the state. Hydded to have a special propagands is

the present financial and industrial crisis; the issue to be about 40,000, and to be sent to locals free of charge in such quantitles as they can properly distribute. The Ways and Means Committee reported that

a partial settlement had been made with the Daly Theatre people, and that there would be a profit of about \$350. The subcommittee appointed to draft a form of referendum on the management of Th Worker reported. The State Committee secided to submit the following questions REFERENDUM NO. 1.

Section 1. Shall the State Committee appoint the Socialistic Co operative Pub-lishing Association as agents of the State Committee to print and publish The Worker, the State Committee retaining the ownership of the paper for the party and reserving the right and privilege of elect-ing the Editor or Editors and the right at any and all times to exercise supervision over the business management of the pa-per? "Sec. 2. Shall the State Committee con tiffne to publish The Worker as at pres ent?"

These two questions are alternate propositions and the members should vote Yes on the one they desire to have carried. REFERENDUM NO. 2.

"Question 1. If it finds it necessary, shall the State Committee be empowered to Increase the subscription price of The

to licrouse the subscription price of The Worker to \$1 per year? "Question 2. Shall the State Committee be instructed to make such changes in The Worker as will make it more distinctly a propaganda paper than it is at present?"

These two questions require a yes and to vote. The vote will close in locals Jan. 11 and must be in the hands of the State Secretary on or before Jan. 14, 1908 It was voted that the Manager and State Secretary prepare a statement to submit to the membership showing the financial condition of The Worker, to be mailed to members of State Committee for approval

before sending to locals. One of the best bits of propaganda work dene by Local Yonkers in dene by Local Yonkers in some time has just been successfully carried out. Acting on behalf of the local, Comrade Sparge arote to the Public Library Committee fering to donate a number of standard works on Socialism. The offer was gladly accepted by the authorities, and Comrade Spargo selected 35 volumes and had them sent to the library. Works by Kirkup. Ghent, Spargo, and others were already in the library, and to these have now bee added further works by Ghent and Spargo as well as a splendld selection of the best works of Marx. Kautsky, Engels, Perri. Plechanoff, Deville, Vandervelde, Lafargue Boudin, Untermann, Simons, Morgan, La-briola, and others. Books on Socialism are o much in demand at the library that this s a very effective move.

New York City. The City Executive Committee met Mor day, Nov. 25. Fifty-one applications were referred to the General Committee. A ommunication was received from Comrade number of comrades who desire to form mother 25th and 27th A. D. The reques was granted, with the provision that tho not residing in the territory of these dis tricts be excluded from membership. Dele-gates from the 1st, 2d. Harlem, West Side, onx Agitation Districts were absent Yorkville reported: That the 16th and 18th A. D. had donated \$10 to the new Slavok organization and \$15 to the Bohemian branch. That the Bohemian Branch had anvassed the district and thereby secured and its meetings are now held at 221 E. Seventy-third street. Further reported that a joint party meeting would be held on Dec. 7. That \$10 had been donated to The Worker Sustaining Fund, and that the delegate to the Executive Committee had been instructed to request that a leaflet by reported that the Italian Branch had re mested 10,000 copies of a leaflet for dis The Organizer was instructed to comply with this request. Consideration on the communication from the Local Lecture Committee was again delayed, becaus of small attendance. Comrade Kohn was committee to attend the next meeting of the Preston and Smith Release Conference. In reference to the resolution on the industrial crisis adopted at the last Committee meeting it was decided to held a mass meeting at Cooper Ualon with Comrades Hillquit, Wanhope and Fieldman as speakers and Comrade Pau-Fieldman as speakers and comrade rau-litach as chairman, and to appropriate \$100 for a special issue of The Worker, dealing mainly with this question. Decided to hold in abeyance the organization of a confer-

ence of all progressive and labor organiza-tions until after the mass meeting. There will be no meeting of the regular General Committee next Saturday, as there next regular meeting will be on Dec. 14.

The first meeting of the Official Political General Committee will take place on Sat-Temple The organization of the political committee will be effected at this meet ing and all delegates are urged to attend as it requires a majority of the delegate to transact official business.

Five thousand folders containing a list of beeks, both for beginners and advanced students in Socialism, printed by Local New York, are ready for distribution These folders are intended mainly for dis tribution at lecture centers and secretaries of agitation committees are urged to call for them at the Organizer's office.

Blanks for reporting the status of the membership in every subdivision were sent to all financial secretaries, who are reested to fill them out and mail them to membership reports are of utmost import ance, as they are the only method of properly ascertaining the standing and numeri cal strength of every subdivision. Special attention should be paid to the correct address of every member. Secretaries are reminded that in accordance with a rule of the General Committee, new delegates cannot be scated unless the Organizer is in session of the financial and member

The Italian Branch has moved its head quarters to 222-224 Thompson street. Business meetings will take place every Saturday. The Italian comrades are making arrangements to publish a weekly Socialist Party paper. Anyone knowing of Italian sympathizers are urged to send names and addresses to the Organizer of the branch, P. Berlincqua, 222-224 Thompson street, so that papers may be sent to them. Ten thousand Italian leaflets were recently printed and the comrades will canvass all

A large number of cards advertising the Cooper Union mass meeting on the present Cooper Union mass meeting on the present economic crisis will be printed and com-rades are requested to help in their dis-tribution. The meeting will take place on Thursday, Dec. 19. It is hoped that every courade will do his utmost not only to attend the meeting but to work for a larg-attendance. Comrades out of work can make themselves useful my caffing at the Organizer's office, 200 E. Eighty-fourth

street, any time during the day, and help to distribute the cards. DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKER.

The Worker of Dec. 21 will be a special edition containing good propaganda material on the present crists. Local New York will buy 50,000 copies for distribution on Sunday morning, Dec. 22, and every assembly district organization is urged to communicate at once with the Organizer, stat ing the number of copies it can distribut so that more copies may be printed if necessary. The papers will be sent free of charge to every assembly district, and it is hoped that the districts will use their best forts to induce as many members as pos tible to assist in distribution. This is an opportunity not alone to do effective propa ganda work, but at the same time to advertise The Worker and prepare the field for an increased circulation in this city We all know the great value of such there distribution and the comrades wi have no excuse to offer of being overwork ed at this time. With our large ship it should be possible to distribute for times the number of copies ordered, and it rests entirely with the efforts to be made by the district organizations whether this will be the case or not. By making ar-rangements at once, the work can be so systematized that the entire city may be the comrades to do this work and not rely on the few active ones. will please send their orders to the Organ izer at once.

A joint party meeting of 16th and 18th A. D. and Bohemfau and Slavish Branch will take pince on Monday, Dec 9, at 1932 First avenue.

The 3d and 10th A. D. will meet from ow on every second and fourth Thursday of the month at Elimaner's Hall, 238 E. Tenth street. The next meeting will take place Thursday evening. Dec. 11, and in order to make the meeting more attract Comrade Thenzer has secured some musical talent to entertain the comrades.

m Friday, Nov. 29, at hendquarters, 313 Grand street. Nineteen applications were tee was elected to assist the Organizer to visiting members who are in arrears with their dues. A committee was also elected to visit The Worker readers of the district and induce them to join the party. The Educational Committee reported that Comrades Ohsol, Hunter, Gillman, and King will soon lature for us.

_ Kings County.

A regular meeting of the 23d A. D., Br. 2. was held Monday, Mov. 25. Naturalization Committee reported steps were taken toward combining with Br. 1 for the purpose of instructing how to become a citi-zen. Acted on the communication from the Sational Committee regarding the Dick Militia Law. Decided to get a hall and speakers for the celebration of the Paris Commune. A committee of three was elect Tallors. Decided to buy \$8 worth of sub cription cards of The Worker. Financia Secretary reported \$1.38 in the treasury.

A special and regular meeting of Br. 2 23d A. D., was held on Dec. 2, at 177 Christopher street. A report of the committee sent to the Conference of the Brotherhood of Tailors reported that a Trade Union League was organized. Ways and Means of paying dues to the Jewish Agitation Bureau were discossed, and it was decided that the branch should pay the dues. The Organizer re-ported be was unable to get the platform of the Socialist Party in Jewish, and it was decided to wait until the national con veution is over. Decided to arrange a mass meeting concerning the crisis and was given to the Executive Committee to Decided to reconsider the motion passed at a former meeting which destroy-ed the speakers' list, and it was decided to

establish the list again.

The Assembly District Clubs are requis ed to instruct their delegates to the County Committee as to the number they can dis-tribute of the free issue of The Worker which will be issued at any early date, a that they will be able to report the same at the next meeting of the County Com-

THE NEW YORK

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary Solomon ac knowledges the receipt of the follow-ing additional contributions for the Campaign Fund:

Sick & Death Benedt Fund, Rr. 24, List 26, \$1.59; do., Br. 91, List 37, \$1; do., Br. 157, 50c.; do., Br. 157, List 56, \$3.50; do., Br. 157, List 58, 25c.; do., Br. 190, List 64, 50c.; do. Br. 180, List 65, \$4.25; int. Bak-crs' & Confec. Union No. 164, List 250, Charles 1, 252, \$1.10; do., List 250, Br. 157, List 58, 25c.; do., Br. 180, List 64, Mec.; do. Br. 180, List 65, 84, 25; int. Bakeers' & Confee. I nion No. 164, List 25c.; delt. do., List 25c, 84, 25; do., List 25c, 85, 25; do., List 25c, 84, 25; do., List 25c, 85, 25; do., List 25c, 84, 25; do., List 25c, 85, 25; do., List 25c, 85; do., List 25c, 8

Owing to a typographical error a contribution from Dr Lichtschein was given as 15 cents instead of \$15. The total however as acknowledged last week remains the same. There have been several letters containing remittances for the Campaign Fund either stolen or lost in the mail and such comrades as have not noticed their tributious acknowledged in The Worker are urged to communicate at once with Financial Secretary, U. Solomor 230 E. Eighty-fourth street, stating the amount sent in, the date and whether 1. was cash, check or money order,

LECTURE CALENDAR.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

26TH A. D., 1533 Mudison avenue

8:30 p. m.-G. S. Gelder. "The Social

st and Labor Movement in England."

Broadway, 8 p. m.-sol Fieldman

SUNDAY, DEC. 8.

YORKVILLE CLUBHOUSE, 243 E.

McKINLEY HALL, Bronx, One

Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585

Eighth avenue, 8 p. m.-Benjamin

Gruenberg. "Iudividualism vs. Indi-

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250

W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth

street, 8 p. m .- Mrs. Florence Kelley.

"Condition of Womea and Children in

RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth

"The Place of Magic in Human

street, 11 a. m .- Prof. James T. Shot-

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

Fifth avenue and Tenth street, 8 p. m.

-Alexander Irvine. "Victor Hugo's

Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p.

m.-Adolph Benevy. The Humanity

of Ibsen in 'Ghosts' and 'The Master

FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1199

Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.-Warren At-kinson. "Socialism and Individual-

Jersey City.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7.

and Boyd avenues, 8 p. m.-John M. Work. "National Finance." Admis-

Philadelphia.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8.

and Tasker streets, 3 p. m .- John M.

Boston.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8.

PILGRIM HALL, 694 Washington

street, 8 p. 1a.-Charles E. Burbank.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the Confer

ence the attendance was smaller than

expected. However, a large number of

Gelegates and organizations have not

lost their interest in the cause as could

be noticed from the donations voted by

several organizations. A communica-

tion from Acting Secretary Kirwan of

the W. F. of M. stated that arrange-

ments will probably be made to have

Haywood speak in New York some

time during the latter part of Decem

ber. The communication brought

forth an interesting discussion as to

the demonstration to be organized. It

was finally decided to leave this mat

ter in the hands of the Executive

Committee with instructions to make

the necessary arrangements for a

large demonstration and communicate

with the organizations as soon as a

definite date as to Haywood's coming

s known. A bill for \$40.50 for Bohe

gate Huber, from the Brewery Union

No. 1, reported that his organization

donated additional \$250 to the Defense

Fund; Fur Workers' Union No. 18

\$25; Bricklayers' Union No. 37, \$100;

the delegates from the Cigar Makers

Unions reported that the proposed spe-

cial assessment in the International

Cigar Makers' Union for the Moyer-

Pettibone case was lost, as it did not

obtain the fwo-thirds vote required by

The next meeting of the Conference

will be held on Saturday, Dec. 7, at

the Labor Temple at 8 p. m., and all

the delegates are urged to attend, as

business of importance will come up

for action. Hereafter the enectings

will be held regularly every first and

third Saturday in the month, and it is

to be hoped that the delegates will be

Financial Secretary U. Solomon ac-

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Fur-

riers' Union No. 8, \$25; United Brew-

ery Workers' Union No. 1, \$250; Brick-

layers' Union No. 37, \$100; total for

two weeks, \$375; previously acknowl-

edges, \$11,640,63; total to date, \$12,-

FOR THE AGITATION FUND:

At the boro meeting of Local Kings

"Whereas, The ownership of The

County called to discuss The Worker

the following motion and resolution

Worker by the party and its manage-ment by the State Committee during

the last seventeen weeks has proven to

he detrimental to the party organiza-

tion in so far as it occupied the full

time and attention of the committee.

thus preventing committee from doing

its legitimate work of education, agi-

"Whereas. We are entering upon a

national and state election that will be

of the greatest importance to the

working class and Socialist movement,

and will require all the energy, time i resources of the State Convolttee

tation and organization; and

RESOLUTIONS.

knowledges the receipt of the follow-

more punctual in their attendance.

ing additional contributions:

THE KINGS COUNTY

015.63

was passed :

mian leaflets was ordered paid. Dele-

"The City and Its Functions."

LABOR LYCEUM HALL, Twelfth

PEOPLE'S PALACE, corner Bergen

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall,

Message to the Twentieth Century.

Boston Road, 10:30 a. m .- Moses Op-

penhelmer. "Has Evolution Ceased?

Eighty-fourth street, 3 p. m .- Henry

The Socialization of Mankind."

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E.

Manifesto."

L. Siobodin.

duality.

Evolution."

Builder.'

kinson.

New York City.

125 CLINTON STREET. THURSDAY, DEC. 5. 8TH A. D., 313 Grand street, 8 p. m employmembers of Local 12249, A.F. of L -Edward King. "The Communist OPEN EVENINGS. ESTIMATES GIVEN

OGUSHEWITZ & HERSHOW

FINE STATIONERY, Siank and Rusiness Books, Rubber Stump Fountain Pens and Law Blanks.

I. KRAUS

Union Badge & Banner Manufacturer

65 RIVINGTON STREET. Old and New Books sold and exchanged Orders promptly attended to.

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COMRADES! PATRONIZE S. SONNENSHEIN'S UNION BARBER SHOP S4 E. FOURTH STREET. ELECTRIC MASSAGE.

Corner Rooksway Ave.

to enable it to carry on an aggressive and effective campaign of enlighten ment; and

"Whereas, There is a strong and persistent sentiment for the direct ownership and control of The Worker bp the party so as to enable it to de termine the policy and make up of the paper; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Socialist Party of Local Kings County in general meeting assembled that we hereby endorse and recommend the party members to vote for the proposition now being presented by the State Committee, which will give the party ownership and control of The Worker and yet relleve the State Committee from th burdens attending the publication mailing and managing of a paper." A motion also carried that the meeting favors making The Worker more

of a propaganda paper.

New York General Meeting. The general party meeting to sider the condition and future of The Worker which was adjourned from Nov. 17 began with the report of the State Committee. As will be remem-bered at the last meeting it was reported that a meeting of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association would be held next day (Nov. 18) at which the proposition made by the sub-committee of the State Committee would be considered. The Association decided it could take no ac tion until a referendum vote of the party was taken to determine the desire of the membership. The State Committee consequently decided to

submit the question to a general vote, as elsewhere reported in this paper. The chairman, Comrade Paulitsch ruled that, as there was not one-third of the membership of Local New York present, no vote would be taken or any resolution.

A very long and animated discussion ook place upon the first question to be submitted to general vote, and the meeting adjourned sine die without having definitely settled any particular

BROOKLYN DAILY CALL FAIR CONFERENCE.

The Daily Call Fair Conference was imperative that the delegations from the various locals of Greater New York and Hudson County, N. J., should be in attend-Organizer's office, 220 E. Eighty-fourth street, for there are several important com mittees to be set to active work at once, and a full delegation is needed to supply these committees. It would be well for those delegates who are indifferent to resign in favor of other comrades who will find it convenient to be punctual and active. The Conference meets every Friday night. The Women's Branch is credit ably active, but its activity will be handlenpped unless the Conference gets busy a the next meeting, when the presence of each delegate is needed. Other comrader who are deeply interested in the movement and willing to work are urged to enlist in the conferences.

Women's Branch.

The Women's Branch of the Dally Cal Fair Committee met last Saturday in the Organizer's office. They will meet the coming Saturday at 7:30 p. m. at the same pface. All those interested in the "Dally Call" should not fail to attend.

LET'S GROW PIGTAILS.

To the Editor of The Worker:-Reaper devoted to International Socialism, I am giad to give my opinion: Aitho not bern in America I feel so proud of belonging to this collectivity that I propose to cut out forever any talking about foreign countries, to build a big wall around the United States and grow pigtails. That's all.—Yours for the Revolution,
F. FERRARI.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 2. -Patronize our advertizers.

10 POUNDS COFFEE, . .

This is as good as the best 30c. and 85c.
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NEW YORK CITY

BEBEL SPEAKS IN REICHSTAG.

Shows That German Workers Have a Harder Struggle to Live.

Asserts That Police Shield Many Who Were Involved in Disgraceful Orgies That the Harden Trial Made Known.

The 1908 hudget provoked an intersting debate in the German Reichstag st week in which August Bebel, the minister of war and others partici-Comrade Bebel dwelt at length on the increase in the price of the ital and the immorality of the court clique revealed in the recent Harden trial. Comrade Bebel declared that a erisis was at hand. He said that the uployed in Berlin already number reen 30,000 and 40,000. Owing to the industrial combines and the price ents the day of low prices in Germany was passed, he declared, and the high duties put in force in the th of March, 1906, also were making themselves felt. Consequently was paying the highest prices in the world. Holding up a loaf of bread he continued: "They still say this is a big loaf, but a loaf that ed four and one-half pounds ighteen months ago now weight carcely three pounds, and the price isen fully 50 per cent." mrade Bebel said that official in-

ry made among the teachers in the schools of Berlin showed that he number of children who never got had risen to 4,841, while a large umber of children have only bread ad coffee for dinner. Beferring to ed changes in naval legislaa proposed changes in that the govnt would come forward with a navy construction bill within bree years, and he asked against what y this bill would be directed. Fleet Society was agitating st Great Britain and agitation for war against this country could be ob-served on all sides. The naval cadets had even put this idea into verse, and occasionally would give it expression

Turning to home politics Bebel annaced that he disagreed with the ration made before the Reichstag von Billow, the imperial cellor, that no camarilla existed in Germany. The police know the names of the victims, but they are afraid to act lest the victims blurt out the names of the high personages who are guilty. A number of tragedies already have resulted from this state of affairs, some officers have committed suicide in order to escape blackmailers. He quoted from Prince von Hohenlohe to prove the contrary, and explained that a Camarilla operates in such an ingratiating manner that the victim is not aware that he is being played

"There are very few men able to resist such an influence, and especially do self-confident men who fancy they know best and can do every thing best become the victims," he said. Turning to the recent trial of Maximillian Harden, who was sued by Count Kuno von Moltke, a former military governor of Berlin, for defamation of character, he asserted that the vices revealed in the course of the hearing of this case were so prevalent that it the points all the guilty parties to trial a scandal prevalent that if the police brought eclipsing the Panama and the Dreyfus revelations would break out. The guilty persons are to be found in the highest cial circles, and include princes of

Gen. von Einen, the minister of war, admitted that Comrade Bebel was substantially correct in his allegations in the matter of unnatural practises. This evil had increased greatly in Berlin, the general declared, during the past s. The admission coming from such a source virtually gives of-ficial approval to the charges made by Harden, tho the minister later said that some of the orgies described by a witness were mythical. The Socialist press and comic weeklies are giving considerable attention to the conditions disclosed in "upper circles" by the Harden trial. The latter are subject to jest and ridicule instead of the veneration they are accustomed to receive and militarism and flunkeyism s received a blow which will be felt

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The London "Labor Leader" pubcomplete report of the Socialist and Labor vote in the recent municipal elections in England and Scotland. The report shows that there was s net gain of ten seats for the Socialist and Labor forces in the various municipalities.

There was a total of 352 candidates in the field, nominated by the Indepen-dent Labor Party, and Labor Representation Committee and Trade Unions, the Social Democratic Federation, and other independent Socialists. these candidates S6 were successful, of which 45 were gains, but these were offset by losses of 35 in other

The aggregate vote for the Socialist and Labor candidates was 180,025, his purpose to do while the total Liberal vote cast against them was 148,859 and the Tory vote was 182.481. This shows that the Socialist and Labor vote was greater than that of the Liberal party, so that this party has had to take second

This is how Socialism was "routed" in England this year. Livelve en.

THE SPEECH OF DARROW.

Bold Address of Steve Adams' Counsel in Recent Idaho Trial.

Darrow Proclaims the Adams Prosecution a Local Symptom of the Larger Struggle Between Capital and Labor Everywhere.

The speech of Clarence Darrow be-fore the jury that tried Steve Adams contained the same tone of defiance and declaration of the class war that distinguished his speech in the Haywood trial. It disturbed the capitalist press of Idaho and Governor Gooding's organ, the "Statesman," editorially denounced it as "anarchy." Following are parts of the address:

"This is a remarkable case. In some respects I have never heard of such a case. The fact that this man is backed by a large organization and contributions of thousands of work-ingmen gives him a better defense than the ordinary man gets on trial in the counts of the country. It is true, gentlemen, that a great effort has been made to defend him.

"Not only have we come here to give such aid with such ability as we have in his defense, but the state of Idaho never yet has prosecuted a man as they are prosecuting this poor, unim-portant, almost nameless laborer. They have shoved aside Shoshone County and its officers; they have employed as much ability as they could get logically and they have gone to the capital of the state and have employed a lawyer in the state of Idaho to asi for his blood. They have done more than that. The state of Colorado has been called and months of the time of the greatest detective of the west have been given to bring him to the gallows.

"They have come to the state of Washington and brought another and used his time without stint. They have gone to the state of Colorado and brought here the former adjutant general of the state and one of the head officers of the Mine Owners' Association, and brought his influence and his power and his money to help convict

"It is a remarkable case, unprecedented in the annals of prosecution. I don't need to tell this jury that there is not a map in this court room who really cares to take Steve Addms' life. It is not for him, an almost unknown working man, that all the machinery of the state has been set in motion and all the mine owners of the west have been called to their aid. Not that, it is because back of all this and beyond and over it all, there is a great issue involved. This is but the beginning, because beyond this case and outside of this court room, out in the great world, is a great fight, a fight between capital and labor. For this is but a manifestation up here in the woods and in the hills. This presecution from beginning to end is but a humbug and a fraud. This prosecution from beginning to end is a crime and an outrage. There is not one jot of honesty, not one particle of sincerity and not one least bit of integrity in it. Not one single moment from the day this man was taken from his home in Oregon till now has Shoshone County ever clearly gone to work to find out who killed Boule, has it ever gone to work to find out what became of Tyler. When it does, gentlemen, it will be time to act, and I take it that this game is too serious for any honest man to play. I take it that a man must have some other interest when he will embark in a game where the pretense is made that a man is being prosecuted for one crime when the whole civilized world knows it is a delusion and a lie."

A DEMAGOG THWARTED.

A meeting was held at Schlitz's Park Hall, Milwaukee, last Sunday for the ostensible purpose of protesting against the recent outrages in Slavonia, but really to start a boom for Ex. Mayor Rose for the Democratic nomination for mayor in the next city campaign. Rose made a speech, appealing to the Slavonians, and declaring that such outrages were impossible in this "land of the free." Thereupon Comrade Kahn got the floor, read some resolutions denouncing not only the outrages in Slavonia, but also the outrages against Slavonian workmen committed by Republican officials at Hazleton, Pa., and by Democratic officials in Idaho, and calling on workingmen to vote the Social Democratic ticket. Then shaking his finger at Rose, he said: "And ex-Mayor Rose, who came to this city as a strike-breaker, to shoot down our workingmen, is not a fit person to speak at an indigna-tion meeting like this." A wild scene followed.

The crowd was divided, some standing for Kahn and some shouting "Put him out! Kill him!" For a minute it looked as if the mob element might accomplish a part at least of this program. But the Socialists closed around him, and the mob decided it was safer to let him alone. Rut Rose's little boom was spoiled, and he will not be likely to try the same scheme with other nationalities, as it no doubt was

Collectivist Dinner.

The next Collectivist dinner will be held on Wednesday, evening, Dec. 11. at Kalil's restaurant, 16 Park Place. between Brondway and Church street. The subject for discussion will be "So-cialism and the Church." Among the

MASS MEETING

ON THE

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS



Arranged by Local New York Socialist Party



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- AT - 1

Cooper Union, Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street.

SPEAKERS:

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THE SPECIAL EDITION.

A special propaganda edition will be ssued on December 21. Every line in this issue will have propaganda value. Advertising and extraneous matter will be eliminated. Now is the time to reach the working people with the gospel of Socialism. No other paper in the United States will tell the true story of the present unsettled financial and industrial conditions.

Order a bundle; 100 copies, 75c. 200, \$1.20; 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$5; 2,000, \$10; 5,000, \$25; 10,000, \$50.

DO IT NOW.

I take it for granted that every one who reads this column is interested in the welfare of The Worker and desires to see it prosper and increase its use fulness in the propagation of the principles of Socialism. There is nothing that would please you more than to see The Worker placed outside the possibility of suspension and freed from the necessity of constant appeals to its militant workers. There is a way to bring this about, comrades. It is work that every one can do. If you will send in 500 yearly subscriptions every week we will be able to meet our liabilities. The minimum expenses of publishing The Worker are \$276 pe week. With our receipts from advertising and this number of subscriptions we will be free from danger.

Canvass your neighbors and shopmates now. This is an opportune time. Let every one of our readers send in a new subscription every week. Do it now.

Among the Workers.

Comrade Morgan of Lucson, Ariz., heads the list of workers this week with a bunch of ten yearlies and one six-month subscriber. Otto Rothe of Oakland, Cal., Pauline

speakers will be the Rev. John Hewie Sattig of Brooklyn, Rev. L. R. Howard of Plainfield, N. J. and Rev. A. L. Wilson of Ridgefield Park, N. J., Rev. E A. Wasson of Newark, N. J. and George H. Strobell. The dinner will be served as near 6.15 as possible. Tickets are \$1 and can be had of Miss M. R. Holbrook, 123 Roseville avenue, Newark, N. J., and W. J. Ghent at the Rand School.

Socialists Nominate Ticket.

Socialists of Schuylkill County, Pa. met in convention last week and nominated C. F. Foley of Pottsville for Congress and placed a full county ticket in the field. Delegates were present from thirteen cities and lowns, making the largest convention of Socialists ever held in Schuylkill County. A resolution was adopted rejecting any alliance with labor lead-ers looking for political preferment.

rdera bundle of the special propagneta issue of December 21, 75c. pershinded. 85 per 1,000.

Newman of New York, and F. Shapin of Lynn, Mass., are tied for second place with seven each to their credit.

Clara Schachter of New York is third with a bunch of six. Comrade Peros of Newark, N. J., renewed for two years.

Comrade Romunoff of New York sent in five. Comrade McArdle left four new subs on a recent visit.

Comrade Fraursen of Newark sent in

Comrade Whiteside of Wyncote, Pa., and Comrade Ibach of Lebanon, Pa., each left three subs last week. Comrade Laing of New York came in

with a bunch of five.

B. Cohen of New York sent three. So did Harry Jacobson.

Comrade Sullivan of Malone, N. Y., brought three. Comrade Bourdman of Syracuse in enewing sent in a sub for a friend.

Comrade Adams of Brooklyn brought three. Comrade Moreny, of New York renewed for two years, and George J.

Alcott of Bridgewater, Mass., for four Comrade Coutts of Hardwick, Vt., sent a cheering letter and four new

Jacob Habermun of New York sent in three.

These comrades sent two subs: Marner of Saginaw, Mich.; Brey of Green Lake, Pa.; Rippen of Perth Amboy; Fred Lungstruth of Mont-clair, N. J.; C. Crockett of Sumpter, Ore.; Felix Stern of Clinton; S. Levitt of New York; E. J. Ward of Rochester; John Sherman of New York.

The Harlem Agitation Committee

sold \$25 worth of sub cards the last month.

The Old Sub Cards.

The subscription cards issued by the former management of The Worker previous to Aug. 1 must be in by Dec. 20. They will not be recognized after

The Worker Sustaining Fund.

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AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Trensurer Roman of the Russian Social Democratic Society acknowledges the following receipts: acknowledges the following receipts:

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Parry, 819; Ohsol meeting, Brownsville,
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National Secretary J. Mahlon Burnes, Chicego., \$22,55; H. Schl, \$2; per "Volkarelring", \$7; Odessa Revol, Benev, Aac'n,
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187,02; total to date, \$16,717,27;
Contributions should be sent to Dr.
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street, New York.

Comrade Hazlett Wins in Spokane. Ida Crouch Hazlett won her fight for free speech in the Superior Court at Spokane, Wash., last week. The trial cost Local Spokane nearly \$250, but the courades have won the right to the free use of the streets for open-als meetings. 4 UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE, PARLOR SUIT. BEDDING, RUGS etc., GO 2.THE Geiger & Brayerman Furniture Company. 307 GRAND STREET, Cor. ALLEN STREET N. Y.

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PENTECOST MEMORIAL SERVICE On Sunday, December 8th, at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, at 11 a. m., on the anniversary of Mr. Pentecost's last appearance on the platform. Speakers: Moses Oppenbelmer, Alexis C. r'erm, Gilbert E. Roc, Bertha Washburne Howe, Grace Potter. John Russell Coryell in the chair. Music by Messrs. Maurice Nitke and Platon Brounoff.

INJUNCTION JUDGE.

Continued from page 1.

estimated at 60,000), again he counted out, again the Black Belt counties (altho the negroes purposely refrained from voting) sent up their usual Democratic majorities, again there was protest and indignation, only deeper and more widespread. With a few devoted followers Kolb went thru an inauguration ceremony in Montgomery and was sworn in as governor, but that was all that came of it. Ontes had the state militia and state machinery on his side, and he was sworn in on the same day in regular order and he acted as governor.

With the election of 1896, Populism eased to be a factor in Alabama, as elsewhere, and Reuben F. Kolb passed into oblivion. The Democratic party still has control of the state and the convicts are still working in the mines keeping down wages and heiping to break strikes when needed.

Reclaimed by Roosevelt.

When his term as governor expired lones resumed his former vocation as rallroad attorney and he was no longer s political figure in Alabama until four years ago he was lifted from obscurity to the District Court bench of Ala bama by appointment of President Theodore Roosevelt. It was not strange that Roosevelt

hould choose Jones for such a position. Never were two men more similar in spirit and character. If Roose velt had been governor of Alabama in 1894 he would have done just as Jones did; he would have been just as vainglorious, as unscrupulous in his service to the capitalist class, as bloodthirsty In his pursuit of the working class.

Judge Joues it was who declare from the bench not long ago that employers have a property right in the workmen that they hire, in other words, that capitalists own the workers they employ as much as the slave owners had a property right in the negroes before the civil war. Under the present industrial system employ ers certainly do own their employees but men like Jones believe this to be a right and proper condition and would teep it in existence. To them the working class are serfs to create realth for an aristocracy of vulgar profligates and ruthless plunderers.

An Apt Appointment. It was quite fitting, therefore, that

It was quite bitting, therefore, that among all the aspirants for the Circuit Court judgeship in Alabama, Roosevelt should put aside those of his own party and single out Jones, with his record as raifrond attoracy, fake governor, military populajay and strike-leceaker to commend him as one of the

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AMATEUR MUSICIANS WANTED.—
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The Worker, 239 E. 84th St.

elect. Jones was a composite of Pea body and Sherman Bell and Alabama was but a forecast of Colorado; an were not Peabody and Sherman Bell the special favorites of Roosevelt?

And now Jones is paying back coosevelt for the judgeship by holding up the laws of Alabama regulating the railroads and is thus helping to concen-trate power into the hands of the national administration, to back up Roosevelt's claim that the nation (meaning Roosevelt) must regulate commerce and that the staes have no more powers in that direction.

more powers in that direction.

And it is truly a case of chickens coming home to roost that the Tom Jones, whom they wrongfully seated as governor in 1893, and for whom they stuffed ballot boxes, should be the same Tom Jones who now renders impotent the efforts of the Democratic politicisms of Alabama to regulate railroad rates in the interest of the small capitalists and business men of the state.

It is only the proletarians of Alasana who can laugh now-if they only

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