
*********** Workers of the State of New York; the

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MOVEMENT FOR THE UNEMPLOYED. AID MEXICAN

Activity in Chicago, Boston, Seattle, Detroit and Other Cities.

High Time for New York to Act-Central Federated Union's Meeting a Fiasco-A Graphic Account of the Sufferings of Unemployed and Homeless Men-Chicago "Daily Socialist" Finds 139,000 Out of Work Because of the Industrial Depression.

Socialist Party. Comrades and sym-

pathizers are urged to provide them

selves with these blanks and canvass their shops, their unions, and their

neighborhoods for signatures and then

return them to be presented to the

state authorities. Blanks are to be

had from E. S. Egerton, of 214 Pros-

bect street, East Orange. Tens of thou-

sands of signatures should be gath

Chicago Has 139,000 Out of Work.

cialist" yesterday published the re-

sults of a careful investigation into the

extent of unemployment in this city

the trade unions. Making allowance

for the number of men who are

normally out of work at this season on

account of weather conditions, the in-

vestagators reach the conclusion that

the number of unemployed on account

of the industrial crisis is not less than

Of these, about 18,000 are in the

building trades; 15,000 are teamsters;

30:000 are clerks, bookkeepers, and

The Salvation Army reports that it

is caring for 25,000 single men and 1,500 families; that the eight buildings

of refuge it has in the work are taxed

far beyond their capacity, and that it

makes a practise of discriminating

against large numbers of men because

they appear to be hobos. Further, the officials state that experience has

taught them to recognize the profes-

sional tramp at a glance, so that no mistakes can be made. The normal

number cared for in the winter is 5,-

Socialists Plan Demonstration.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16,-At the mass

onvention of the Socialist Party, Sun-

day afternoon, it was resolved to call

a mass meeting of the unemployed for

the purpose of devising ways and

means of providing employment and relieving the general suffering. Pro-vision was made to enlist all laobr or-

ganizations in this movement. CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Two thousand

men and women gathered in Brand's

Hall, last night, in response to the call

of the Socialist Party. There would

have been more if the hall had been

larger. A. M. Simons, editor of the

"Daily Socialist", Louis F. Post, Sin-

It was resolved to make- a great

demonstration on Jan. 23, to impress

the public authorities with the neces-

sity of prompt action to relieve the

"Down with charity! We want hon-

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—This afternoon Morrison I. Swift, with a delegation of unemployed, came to the State

House and sought an interview with

Governor Guild. They were stopped

at the front steps by a force of police.

After some parley two of the men

were permitted to enter the State

House. There the Governor's secre-

tary told them that His Excellency

ras out, but that he would refuse to

see them anyway, as he had no time

to spend on such agitators. The Gov-

ernor's flunkey graciously took the

would refer them to the charity or

ganizations to be "investigated", and,

if found "worthy", to be given some

PHILADELPHIA, Jan .12.—Sub-stantial citizens in the Falls of Schuyl-

kill precinct to-day awoke to the fact

that for weeks scores of hardworking

employees of the Dobson mills have

been starving among them, so they

took steps to relieve conditions. First,

however, the famished men, women

and children had to appeal to the po-

lice for aid. It was thru the depart-

mental report that the information

reached the well-to-do residents. Sev-

eral dozen families sought assistance from the police. The close of the mills

Workingmen Are Starving.

"Citizens" Discover That

ames of the men and then said he

No Time for "Agitators".

est work!" was the unanimous cry.

Massachusetts Governor Hås

gle Taxer, and others spoke.

unemployed.

relief.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.-The "Daily So-

ered within a short time.

128,950.

tenographers.

The meeting called by the New York | New Jersey State Committee of the Central Federated Union last Thursday, at Beethoven Hall, to consider the problem of unemployment was a pretty dismal affair For some reason or other there seems to have been no serious effort to make the meeting a The attendance was very small, the speeches were tame and pointless, and the whole affair at last degenerated into an exchange of accusations, recriminations, and excuses among a handful of politicians, notably Controller Metz, President McGowan, and former Controller Coler. Several city officials sent more or less polite

In contrast with the tremendous turnout the next evening at Grand Central Palace the Beethoven Hall flasco was the more striking. The situation in New York is very serious and if a real effort were made to get the unemployed out-if they had the slightest reason to believe that anything serious was intended no hall in the city could hold those who would gather. It seems to be up to the Socialists to do the work which the central labor body either cannot or will

Sufferings of the Unemployed.

The New York "Evening Post" prints a letter from an unemployed man vividly picturing the misery which many thousands in this city are now suffering. He writes in part:

"A letter recently appeared in your columns in regard to the large number of men out of work in this city, a large proportion of whom have no homes, and are forced to walk the streets by day and night. The writer of the letter urged that something be done to provide at least shelter from the winter's cold to these unfortunate individuals during the cold hours of

"It would be a boon, indeed, if these men had only a place in which they ould sit down and rest in the long, yeary, inhospitable night. I can speak feelingly and personally, for I am one of those so situated, and have bitter anerience of the silent misery, I and my brothers-in-distress, have to suffer der the deplorable conditions now existing. It is a terrible state of things

in this enlightened age. "We are not criminals, we are not vicious: many of us, doubtless, have not been so saving and thrifty as we night have been in times past, but the majority of us are willing to work, and would cheerfully and eagerly

work if we knew where to find it. "We gladly avail ourselves of the shelter afforded by libraries, readingplaces close up at night, we are turned out into the streets to tramp, tramp up and down. There is nowhere else go. Where do we sleep? We don't ep, because, situated as we are, we positively denied any opportunity to do so. If tired, overtaxed nature erts herself and you nod over a book in a reading-room, you are quickly invited to take a walk, and if you don't go, the invitation is withdrawn and you are brutally ordered to go out; and, of course, if a poor devil falls asleep in a mission he is shaken and kept awake, willy-nilly.

"I myself have not been in a bed, or had any opportunity to sleep, out-side of one, for five days and nights, and have not had my shoes off during that time. Can you realize what it means to be deprived of sleep in this cruel manner? I am dazed and nearcrazy, and how it is all going to

end, I find myself dully wondering.
"I manage to get a morsel to eat, and so keep body and soul together, becoming one of the units in the ng therein two hours, patiently waitall that time in order that one may not miss the dole, which a later comes

New Jersey Comrades Active. E DEMAND JUSTICE, NOT

"To the Governor and Legislature of the state of New Jersey. "We, citizens of the state of New

"for lack of orders" seven weeks ago Jersey, DO DEMAND, masmuch as threw 8,200 tollers out of work. the government has ever come to the It turned out a good deal of aid had assistance of the capitalist class in een given by bakers and butchers in imes of panics, and as there is now the way of credit. Prosperous persons pread distress and misery among were shocked to learn that actual fam many thousands of the working class, ine was in many homes. Many famiowing to their being unemployed, due lies had given their last money to landlords. Others had surrendered their to the capitalists not only having jugd with the currency of the country but from having absorbed the products

of the labor of the USEFUL WORK-

EKS: that steps be immediately taken

that the working class may be relieved

layed—at Union hours and wages,

m the odium of seeking charity.

gin necessary public work-long

few remaining dollars to physicians. From Far and Near.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.-One thousand laborers marched to the City Hall to-day and demanded work. Their sman declared that many had been out of employment for months and their wives and children were

SEATTLE, Jan. 20.—About 8,000 nen marched to the Mayor's office this of terminal to sak for work. Most of

AGITATORS.

Socialist and Labor Organizations in California Defend Refugees.

Defense Scores a Point Before United States District Court-Prosecution Resorts to Forgery to Sustain Persecution-Funds Needed to Fight the Case.

National Secretary Barnes of the Socialist Party has given out the folowing letter received by him from the Mexican Revolutionists' Defense Committee of Los Angeles, Cal., dated

Los Angeles, Jan. 8, 1908. Dear Comrade:—I have good news. Judge Olin Wellborn of the United District Court, after hearing arguments of both sides, re-leased this morning Comrade Gutierrez de Lara upon writ of habeas corpus. District Attorney Oscar Lawler stood there like a choolboy caught in the act who manfully apologizes. A big crowd of American So-cialists and unionists was present. Lanuel Sarabla, once kidnapped from Douglas Ariz., then returned under pressure of pub ile protest and investigation, finally re arrested in Los Angeles on Dec. 31, 197, upon complaint from Arizona, was indiced to-day for complicity in the conspiracy of Magon and consorts, and his hearing is set for Jan. 18. There are now still in jail Ricardo Fiores Magon, Cintonia Villareal, Librado Riveres, and Manuel Sarabia, all charged with breach of neutrality. The witnesses produced by the prosecution con tradicted or perjured themselves without being prosecuted. The documentary evidence submitted consists of gross forgeries committed by ignorant Americans who are not even familiar with the Spanish alpha

The Federation of Labor, the Industria Workers, the Socialist Party, the Socialis Labor Party, all work in harmony in this case of an attack upon constitutions

rights
The manifesto of the prisoners and Careys artic'le should be widely circulated For each one of the assertions contained in it the defense has detail proofs giving names and dates. Funds are urgently needed to carry the case to the Suprem Bench.—Yours for the cause,
ALFRED G. SANFTLEBEN, Sec.

Contributions for this purpose may sent to J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 289 Dearborn street, Chicago, who will transmit them to the

Defense Committee. The labor mevement in Mexico is carrying on its work under still great-er difficulties than our own, as the Mexican government's systematic disregard for legal procedure and consti-tutional rights exceeds even that shown by the state administrations of Colorado and Idaho.

NO REDRESS FOR SEAMEN'S UNIONS.

United States Supreme Court Refuses to Hear Their Appeal Against Adverse Decision.

The United States Supreme Court has denied the petition of the Sailers' Union of the Pacific and the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen's Union in the case of those organizations against the Hammond Lumber Co., for a writ of certiorari, which, if granted, would have brought to that court for review the decisions of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Calipeals, in which the two labor unions were enjoined from "interfering with

the business" of the lumber company. Labor organizations made a strong appeal to the Supreme Court to pass upon the important questions involved. It was really a controversy between the two unions of the entire Pacific Coast and the United Shipping and Transportation Co. of Sa Trancisco.

The case grew out of a lemand by the employees for an increase of wages, in denial of which they struck and undertook to influence the employees remaining on the vessels. It was charged they had "conspired" to interfere with the company's business.

them are lumbermen who have been driven to the city by the closing of lumber mills and logging camps. The Mayor had no work for them.

MASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Trades a joint committee at work on the unemployment question. MANITOWOC, Wis .- The Central

Labor Council has demanded that the city undertake public work to give employment to men thrown out of work by the industrial crisis and it is likely that the City Council will comply with the demand.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 20. More than 1,000 unemployed men, paraded thru the streets to-day, the leader carrying a banner bearing the inscription. "Parade of Hungry People Looking for Work." Poles, Germans, Lithuanians, Jews, French, and Italians were mingled with Americans among the marchers.

Better still: A crisis is the failure of

MYRIADS OF NEW YORK WORKERS WELCOME "UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN."

Reception Accorded to William D. Haywood Surpasses All Previous Labor Demonstrations.

The Arranged on Short Notice, Meetings Pack Great Halls and Many Thousands Are Turned Away—He Bespeaks Aid for Adams and Central Labor Body Responds— General Rejoicing Over Victory for Workingmen Conscious of Solidarity. William D. Haywood the proposed ourselves to them body and soul, to to the efforts of union men that the men to also arm themselves. My am-

victim of the mine owners of the the authorities of two states with the endorsement of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the open support of Roosevelt and Taft; the man whom the capitalist press engerly endeavored to hang on the word of an arch-murderer; this man with these credentials was accorded a reception last week in New York City, that has seldom been equalled in this country. A week's notice was sufficient to arrange a mass meeting, that over-taxed the seating capacity of the Grand Central Palace on Friday of last week and disappoint thousans of workingmen who were unable to get in.

A Magnificent Reply.

An hour before the meeting was opened the doors were closed by the police who were kept busy for two nore hours in assuring the great mass of people in the streets that no more could be admitted. Had Madison Square Garden been secured it is certain that it would have been easily filled. The constant flow of people to the meeting place, and the enthusiasm of the spectators when Haywood stepped on the stage, was a magnificent reply of the workingmen of New York City, to the conspiracy that included all the capitalist powers of the United States.

The demonstration marked the great progress made in 21 years, when, in 1886 the apathy of the working class permitted a similar capitalist conspiricy to hang and imprison the martyrs of the eight-hour movement. By this time the capitalist class should realize that the scaffold can no longer be employed against the leaders of the work ing class without arousing a great protest in the labor world.

Brooklyn's Enthusiasm.

That the reception accorded Haywood in New York City, was not exceptional is evident from the demonstration in the Labor Lyceum of Brooklyn, the following Sunday, where only 24 hours notice enabled the Mover-Haywood Protest Conference, to pack the building to the doors. Over 3,000 people gathered in the audi-torium and hundreds were turned away. A large delegation also attended the meeting of the New York Central Federated Union on Sunday, al-tho it was known that Haywood would have only a few minutes in which to speak.

Lack of space makes it impossible to report the speeches of the other speakers who in New York City, were Jos. Wanhope, Albert Abrahams, and William Coakley, and in Brooklyn, ella Twining. Following is a par tial report of Haywood's remarks at

At Grand Central Palace.

came here this evening expecting ake a brief talk, but I am so overwhelmed with this tremendous ovation that I have almost forgotten my task. But there is one thing that I believe that I can never forget and that is that I owe my life and my liberty to the working class of this country, and I advise you and the working class of America that what you have done for me you can do for your selves. A united politically and industrially organized working class whether here in America or abroad in Europe, cannot be deprived of the full product of its toil. Perhaps the reason that the W. F. of M. was given such prominence thruout this country is that we have for many years fought for the principles 'that labor produces all wealth and 'that wealth belongs to the producer thereof."

Born in Prison Cell.

"On the 15th of May, 1893, the Western Federation of Miners was born in Idaho directly after the first Cour d'Alene strike. Its birthplace was a cell, the same prison cell in which later Moyer, Pettibone and I vere obliged to pass so long a walting time. And we are proud of it, for many good things have come out of the prisons, the abiding place of the poor and the shelterless, into freedom The first strike of our union was, like all of the later ones, for the weaker among us, for the so-called "unskilled" whom so many unions prefer not to have in their ranks at all. In almost all districts we have been able to fix

grant the workers at least certain de-

"The Mine Owners' Association had een founded before the W. F. of M. came into the light, and also first saw the light of the world in Idaho. But not in prison was it born, for mine do not go to prison. Not be cause they do not belong there, but because they are in possession of the machinery, they have power over life and death, over prison and freedom, and they know well how to use this power in their own interest."

Capitalism Knows No Boundaries Haywood then described the different struggles which the W. F. of M. has had to carry on. Continuing he

"The trials in Idaho seem to me a combination of all the methods used by the capitalists in the great Colorado labor war to overwhelm and destroy the labor movement. The capitalists know no state borders nor legal rights. From these things the working class may take a great lesson, which must not be overlooked, if we would count upon success, the lesson that we, too, must not heed boundary lines and little differences where our vital interests are concerned. When the employers need strike breakers they go where they can get these useful elements of our society. When we need help, we as well must go where we have a claim upon this help, to the working class, to our brothers.

"War is a terrible survival from the days of barbarism. In general we do not consider it praiseworthy to shoot or stab our fellowman. We fight with our brains, with thoughts, with mind, In general, I say, not always. There are people still to-day who think it brave to insult an opponent who is down and render him powerless. When the president of the United States wrote his letter about undesirable citizens with pen made of steel which had been brought to the surface of the earth by ore miners he knew that his opponents were bound, chained and locked in, that they stood defenseless against his attacks. This act of the president was the worst thing that could have happened to us and the cowardly deed would have harmed us more than anything else if the working class had not stood behind us and

For Woman's Rights.

"In Colorado women have the suffrage, and whereas in my home we used to say the women were above us; now we say they are our equals. I hope with all my heart that soon in the whole country they will be regarded as complete citizens. Let me, dear sisters and comrades, take this opportunity of thanking you in the name of my wife and my children because you have worked for our freeing, have believed in our innocence and have stood by us."

Haywood then extended thanks to the working class of New York in his own name and that of the W. F. of M. for their grand support and he warned them now to do for themselves what they had done for the miners of the West. All workers should unite, organize politically and industrially and then with stendy muscle put their shoulders to the wheel in order to pull the wagon of the working class out of the mud into which it has fallen. Continuing he said:

"In the East the employers say that they are fighting the closed shop and other demands of organized labor, but in the West they fight the organization exactly the same, altho there is no question of the closed shop. It is a question of the fight of capital against labor, the fight which can only be won by the closed up ranks of the

"Now let us work, my friends: let us organize in order to be prepared to take over production and its distribution. That is the program of the W. F. of M. in whose name I speak to you to-day. Let it also be yours for the welfare of the whole working class, here and in all the world."

At the C. F. U.

The delegates and visitors at the Central Federated Union session Sunday afternoon crowded the hall and greeted Comrade Haywood with rousing applause. He said in part:

"On behalf of Moyer, Pettibone and myself I wish to express my appreciation of the work you have done in by law the minimum wage and the our behalf. Never before in this counlength of the work day, we have try was such a struggle waged by the
length of the work day, we have try was such a struggle waged by the
length of the politicians, without selling workers. I feel that I owe to you armed myself, and advise all workinger to your friend for a year.

eapitalist conspiracy to disrupt the Western Federation of Miners was thwarted. The mine owners hoped that by hanging some of us they would place a stigma on all organized labor but the protest of a million workers prevented that.

Solidarity Won. "Pettibone is now free. The evi-

dence submitted by the prosecution against Pettibone was a rehash of that presented against me. Our attorneys submitted Pettibone's case to the jury without argument and the result was a magnificent vindication of the solidarity of the working class. If no other result of these trials was realized than a spirit of unity among the workers, then that result was worthy of the ordeal. Henceforth I shall devote my efforts to bringing about a closer unity of the working class and wherever I go, I shall feel that I am meeting with brothers.

"The Western Federation of Miners is made of stern material. During the strike of the San Francisco teamsters a few years ago our organization contributed more to the strikers than the United States and Canada combined The aid we have always given to fellow workers on strike was not given in vain. It returned to us in the hour of need.

Remember Adams

"Do not forget that there is still another victim the mine owners would wing. The fight is still on and the mine owners are not satisfied. Steve Adams, whom they twice failed to convict is now in a Colorado jail. They want to swing him by the neck and would use a forged confession to accomplish their purpose. That confession was secured by McParland, a man who is so crooked that his mother had to break his legs when a child to make him lay in the cradle straight. Gov. Gooding assisted in extorting the confession by telling Adams he would be mobbed if he did not sign it. They brought his wife and baby into Idaho and imprisoned them in the female ward of the penetentiary. Adams was never indicted in connection with the Steunenberg murder but for another crime. After failing to convict him they rushed him to Colorado where he now lies in the Telluride bull pen. There he is under the eyes of notorious thugs like "Bill" Hicks and "Bob" Meldrum, men who boast of the

number of men they have killed." Comrade Haywood concluded his address with another appeal for the unity of the workers and Delegate Coakley moved a vote of congratulation to Haywood upon his acquittal. and thanks for his address, and pledging the support of the Central Federated Union to Steve Adams in his battle for freedom. The motion was unanimously adopted, as was also a motion to appropriate \$15 toward the Steve Adams defense fund.

Big Crowd in Brooklyn. After the New York meeting Hav-

vood proceeded to Brooklyn where a meeting had been arranged in the Labor Lyceum, with only 24 hours notice. The meeting was arranged by the Brooklyn Moyer-Haywood Conference and three or four thousand people filled the hall and hundreds were turned away. The hall was decorated with flags and union banners and the applause lasted five minutes when Haywood appeared on the stage. He spoke in part as follows: " I am glad of the opportunity to ad-

dress a small part of the working class of Brooklyn and I want to preach a sermon to you to-day that no preacher dare preach in your city. That sermon is the emancipation of the working class. Preachers cannot tell you what they believe because they would lose their jobs. The politicians dare not tell the truth for then they would have to go to work. Statesmen never utter the truth, for there would be little use for the present statesmen if the truth prevailed. It is to your shame that Platt and Depew represent New York. where Guggenheim bought his seat for "Were it not for the united Social-

dists and unionists of this country we would have been sent to the scaffold. We appreciate the splendid work you have done and hope it will bring more solidarity in the labor movement of this country. You have heard of the munition consists in a union card of the Western *Federation and a dues card in the Socialist Party paid a year in advance

What We Demand.

"What we want is to see that all workingmen get the full value of their toil and the capitalists can have the rest. There is no preacher in this city that will preach that doctrine. (A) voice: There are two.) Good. I am glad to hear there are two preachers in Brooklyn who do something every day in the week to better the world I would like to meet them. They must indeed be curiosities for I have met few of that kind. Socialism is my religion and I would go a long way

"In Goldfield they now have a strike, Gold is the only article of standard value. Unlike other commodities it is stable year in and year out. If dividends are increased they cannot take it out of the public but must reduce wages. The mine owners wished to pay wages in worthless paper and the miners refused unless the paper was guaranteed with gold! The capitalists saw their opportunity in the panic, and called for federal troops. The and called for federal troops. President was willing to send troops but did not wish it to become known that they would assist in reducing wages. It was not the first time Roosevelt sent troops at the request of mine owners. The territorial legislature of Arizona passed an eight-hour law in and about the sines. The smeltermen went on strike to enforce the law and Roosevelt sent troops to crush the strike and violate the law. He sent troops to Alaska, to Idaho and to Colorado. There is not as much reason for troops in Goldfield as th

you have the revolutionary spirit that would make these conditions impossible. The miners seldom lay down their picks and shovels but the mi owners look up the politicians for troops. And so we have to contend with the Cossacks and hirelings of capital. And this is the land of the free and home of the brave! It is enough to make an American ashame that those who live under monarchs point the finger of scorn at this coun-

is for troops in this hall, for most of

try. "The other day I stood on Brooklyn Bridge and I looked back upon the harbor. I saw the ships and the buildings, and most everything I saw would be impossible without the miner. If the miner had not dug the metals from the earth this civilization would not be and you people would probably be running around with a breech clout on and digging clams with a stick. Frothing Bob's fleet would be unable to make its cruise if it were not for the miner. Even Roosevelt, who holds the olive branch in one hand and the torch in the others could not have used a pen to write 'undesirable citizens' were it not for the toll of the miner."

After again thanking the workers. for the aid they had given, Haywood concluded his address amid thunderous applause. It was a long time before he could get out of the hall, so many wanted to shake his hands.

Resolutions were adopted reciting the conditions that led up to Roosevelt sending troops to Goldfield and demanding that they be withdrawn, and if not, calling on Congress to impeach the President.

THE DEATH ROLL . STILL INCREASES.

Last Quarter Reported Shows 13 Per Cent. More Killed and 16 Per Cent. More Hurt on Railways Than in Corresponding Period a Year Before.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-A bulletin just issued by the Inter-State Com-merce Commission, covering the months of July, August, and Septemher, 1907, shows the total number of casualties on railroads during that period to be 23,063, including 1,339 killed and 21,724 injured. This is an increase of 157 killed and 3,056 injured as compared with the corresponding period of 1996. The Increase in the number of killed is 13 per cent, and the number injured is increased 16 per

-Fifty cents will send The Work-

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

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news shou mail their communications in time to reathis office by Monday, whenever possible.

Communications concerning the editorial content of the paper should be a epartment of the paper should be ad-ressed to the Editor of The Worker is pruce Street, New York. One of the editors may be seen at the fee every Tuesday and Wednesday be-reen 7 and 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thru its faird general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote:



Now that John R. Walsh, the Chlcago banker and railway magnate, has en found guilty on fifty-four counts charging him with misappropriating ns of dollars of bank and trust company funds to support his railway ventures, it is in order to remind our readers that this same Walsh was the owner of the Chicago "Chronicle", the chosen organ of the organized employers for fighting the trade unions and the Socialist Party. Comment is unnecessary.

We would again call attention to the annual ball of the Forward Association, to be held in Madison Square Garden, on Saturday evening on next week, February 1, There are several reasons why comrades of all nationallties in New York and the vicinity should attend this ball. One is that it will be an enjoyable affair. Another is that it will give American, German Irish, and other comrades a chance to get better acquainted with the Jewish comrades. A third is that the "Jewish Forward" is doing good work for the cause and deserves support. 'And a fourth is the fact that a fraction of the proceeds will go to the Sustaining Fund of The Worker.

MURDER URGED IN GOLDFIELD.

The January number of the Goldfield "Gossip" contains another long screed in support of lynch law for members of the Western Federation of Miners. It is just as well to preserve some of these utterances of the local literary poodle of the Goldfield mine owners as they show an open advocacy of murder in support of that class. The following are only a few selections taken from a five-column editorial entitled "Goldfield the Cen-

cheaper and more satisfactory method of dealing with this labor trouble in Goldfield last spring would have been to have taken half a dozen of the Socialist leaders in the Miners Union and hanged them all to tele

SPEAKING DISPASSIONATELY. AND WITHOUT ANIMAS, it seems clear to us after many months of reflection, that YOU COULDN'T MAKE

A MISTAKE IN HANGING A. SO-CIALIST. "HE IS ALWAYS BETTER DEAD. "He, breathing peace, breathing or-der, breathing goodwill, fairness to all and moderation, is always the man | ful European monarchies. with the dynamite. He is the trouble-

"To fully appreciate him you must

live where he abounds. "In the Western Federation of Miners he is that plentiful legacy left us from the teachings of Eugene V. Debs, hero of the Chicago Haymarket Riots "ALWAYS HANG A SOCIALIST. NOT BECAUSE HE'S A DEEP THINKER, BUT BECAUSE HE'S A BAD ACTOR.

It is interesting to note that the writer of the above is one Sydney Flower, formerly editor of a "new thought" magazine which was suppressed by the government for advertising a questionable mine stock venture. The "new thought" expressed in the above extract is not new. It is the code of terrorism the capitalist class of the West would like to enforce, but it is doubtful if that class relishes the frankness of this blundering editorial hireling in so frankly expressing that view.

A SAMPLE OF CAPITALIST RANT.

"Our country needs conservatism, recuperation from nervous prostration. reinstatement of constitutional observnuce, buoyant, but none the less safe and prudent Americanism, scrupulous care of every person and every interest entitled to care and a 'square deal' that means exact and honest equality before the law and under constitutional

So saith Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States. It is a sample of what passes for profound wisdom among politicians in this country. This statement will defy any at-

proposal or principle. An idiot selecting words at random from a dictionary and setting them down without any regard to an intelligent statement, could do no worse than the discredited and almost forgotten ex-President has done in giving the statement quoted. And this utterance is only a sample of a type that is becoming more common among representatives of capitalist society every day. In proportion as one is skillful in framing statements that mean nothing, their very pomposity gives them the stamp of profound thought that carries weight, awes the unthinking and gives the coiner of platitudes a position of authority and leadership.

Nor is this a mere accident. The capitalist class and its defenders, like Frankenstein, have called into the world a monster that threatens to destroy them. The social system out of which they profit seethes with probems that not only baffle them but threatens the extinction of their rule. They cannot think of their own maladministration except as an eternal one. Any suggestion of change only meets their approval providing it includes continuing them as the owners of the means of wealth production, which is the cause of all social wrongs. Being compelled to ignore this, their leaders and spokesmen can only indulge in meaningless drivel when they face the monster that threatens to destroy

This phenomenon of intellectual bankruptcy appears on the eve of all great social changes. The ruling class that must surrender their power dread the future with fear and meet it with platitudes and empty phrases. Their spokesmen, even those gifted with oratorical powers of the highest order, can make no lasting or effective appeal because they can evolve no plans that will save the old order or prevent the coming of the new.

On the other hand it is the rebels like Henry of the revolutionary period and Wendell Phillips of Abolition days, who catch the drift of their time, understand the changes that are pending and whose voices sound the coming of changes that mean the overthrow of the ruling class they contend with.

And capitalist society is to-day witnessing the same development. The leaders of the capitalist world to-day are bankrupt of any sane proposals. And above their cry for "conservatism". "prudent Americanism", the "square deal", and similar platitudes, another cry is rising and growing in volume and strength; a cry that comes from a quarter they have ignored, but one that shall some day drown the babel of capitalist rant. And that cry is the cry of the workers. Listen to it, you ex-Presidents and all apologists of class rule: "Get off our backs that we may live and the problems will be solved." Will they listen? The future will decide that.

A SAD EXHIBITION.

It is a sad exhibition that our President is making of the subservience of this government to the forces of reaction, its blustering boldness against weaker nations and against the weaker classes in our own country and its timid servility when brought face to face with the magnates of Wall Street or with the representatives of power-

The chiefs of the Steel Trust great railway companies, or of such powerful banking and gambling houses as J. P. Morgan & Co. can get a friendly interview with the President whenever they choose to walk into the White House. When committees from labor organizations desire to see him, they must cool their heels in the corridors till it suits his leisure to admit them, and then must listen to arrogant, tirades against the "agitators" and "undesirable citizens" and bombastic eulogies of his own greatness and goodness.

So much for American citizens, Now for foreign representatives. We need only refer to the high-handed conduct of this Administration toward Panama, Santo Domingo, and Cuba. In contrast with it we have now to record the sad fact that our bold President refused to receive Paul Milyukoff, member of the Russian Duma. when he visited this country last week, solely because Baron Rosen, Ambassador from the government of hangmen and ruffiaus at St. Petersburg, objected.

Professor Milyukoff is not a So cialist. The demands of his party in the Dama fell far-short of even such political and civil liberty as exists in this country. In the view of everyone but Nicholas the Bloody and his tools, the official instigators of massacres official embezzlers of famine funds, Milyukoff is the most harmless But the Romanof bourgeois libe

had not the courage nor the respect for the dignity of his office (to say nothing or regard for humanity and progress) to receive a man distasteful to the Romanoff.

Let this be put on the record, along with Roosevelt's gratultous message of condolence for the death of Sergius (an event which even the capitalist press of this country and of all civilized lands halled as the riddance of the world from a savage beast) and along with Taft's drinking a toast to the officers of the Semonovsky regiment in honor of their service in hunting down and slaughtering unarmed men and women at Moscow

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

"AGITATOR" .- While there is nothing imperative about it—no party law forbidding any comrade to go out as speaker "on his own hook"—it seems to us that the best method for any comrade who wishes to devote himself to speaking for the cause is to apply either to the National Secre tary or to the State Secretary in his own or a neighboring statepreferably the State Secretary, unless he already has a pretty wide experience and reputation. In general, the results are more satisfactory, both to the party and to the speaker, when engagements are thus made thru the regular party organization than when the free-lance method is used.

N. T. HERBST, Brooklyn,-We do not question your statement as to the time when you mailed your letter, but we know it did not reach us in time. We have not discovered anything in the report that we should be "afraid" or even unwilling to publish.

We thank several comrades for sending copies of Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado", in response to our request of last week.

Members of the Socialist Party will be interested to know what the various party papers think of the units proposition offered by the Socialist Labor Party. The following is from last week's issue of the "Social Demo cratic Herald" of Milwaukee:

Beware of the Greeks when they com bearing gifts," is an old saying. Just sub stitute "S. L. P." for the word "Greeks" and you have a maxim that our party has never observed in the breech without bringing injury upon itself. The S. L. P or so by making masked sorties into ou ranks and carrying off a few emotion dupes at one place or another, and with them also an impossibilist or two that ould well spare. 'Its most successful trick f this kind was the I. W. W. wave, which it worked with great craft. But so few after all, were fooled that it did not get the new blood in its veins it was after and is now again in a dying cor ming with a gift again: a proposa for unity. We will have none of it. we have already seen some "unity" con ferences, and can imagine what a big on national campaign. All that the S. L. P. would expect to gain from it would cur party over a subject entirely foreign to the fight on capitalism that w have in hand, and trusting that contro versies and feeling would be engendered thru which there might be a few desertion ticipate in anything so foolish and hypocritical. The rule of action for the indi-vidual Socialist now or at any time should be to join the other party if the one he b in does not represent his idea of doctrines or tactics. If any member of our party is attracted by the steady dwindling or S. L. P., its stagnating tactics and sectarian spirit, let him go where he longs. And if there are any members left in the S. L. P. who approve of the tac tics and constructive work of our party and its scientific regard for the facts it and all the facts, they can join us. That's all there is to the matter.

J. D.-Not to our knowledge. We cannot speak positively.

CONGRESS MAY AID THE DUMA EXILES.

Representative Waldo of New York, has offered a resolution in Congress to enquire into the expediency of interceding with the Russian government for the release of the members of the Duma now under sentence. The preamble of the resolution says:

"The heroic struggles of the Russian people for a free government under a Parliament and a written Constitution are, in the judgment of the House of Representatives, entitled to the warmest sympathy and respect of the American people and government. as well by reason of the virtues and courage which they have exhibited as of the sufferings which they have endured"; and "this House deeply sympathizes with those members of the Russian Duma who have exercised the usual parliamentary right of freedom of speech in meetings of their parliamentary body, and who have, as a consequence, been sentenced to suffer se vere punishment and imprisonment.

This is the first intimation that there is any sentiment in congress at variance with the act of Roosevelt who cabled his sympathy to the widow of Sergius or of Taft who supped with the bloody Nicholas.

Women's Socialist League. The Women's Socialist League will hold The Women's Socialist League will hold its regular meeting at 165 Henry street, Sunday, Jan. 26, at 5 p. m. This will be an important meeting as plans will be discussed for holding a mass meeting to interest women in the work of the league. A number of women comrades have already been considered for speakers and members are urged to attend and assist in complet-

The Worker makes Sociali

CURRENT LITERATURE

of Standards and Cost of Living in New York City. By Louise Bollard More. With a Preface by Franklin H. Giddings. Professor of Sociology in Columbia University. New York, Henry Holt & Co.,

Professor Giddings says of this book in his preface that it is an investigation of wage-earning families in the heart of that American city in which partly because of its size and wealth partly because of the limitations of Manhattan Island, the struggle for exstence is most intense.

The work was done under the auspices of the Greenwich House

Committee on Social Investigations. The district chosen, "Greenwich Village", has a population much more typical of the entire working class population of New York than is the Jewish East Side. It has representatives of almost every nationality to be found in the city. Even different nationalities were among the two hundred heads of households making up the list on which the study is based. The occupations of the wage earners are more varied than is the population. There is no one highly concentrated industry as that of the gar ment makers of the East Side, but i great diversity of trades and occupa-All kinds of skilled and unskilled labor are represented. There is probably a larger proportion of unskilled than of skilled laborers in the district. The occupations of the heads of families extended from hod carriers, casual laborers, wagon washers stablemen, street laborers, and other forms of the lowest paid labor up thru truckmen, longshoremen, porters, waiters, factory workers of all kinds, to the mechanic and artisan class—plumbers, carpenters, shipjoiners, and engineers.

The mingling and blending of many nationalities which is a characteristic phase of American life is well illustrated in the families on the list. They show many examples of interesting racial intermarriage.

The size of the family in this study is the size of the household and the size of the income means the total income from all sources and not the wages of the head of the family alone. Of the two hundred families only twenty-three had an income made up entirely of the earnings of the head of the household. Almost one-half had some income from the wife and more than one-third had some from the children. Strictly speaking, the word income represents only the amount which comes into the family purse and of which the mother ha the disbursement. Any part of his earnings which the husband may keep back does not enter into it, unless i be a definite sum known to the wife.

The incomes range from \$250 per year, the minimum, to \$2,556, the maximum, the average being \$858.38. The average size of the families was 5.6.

The items of expenditure are given in detail and are often of great interest. They show how very close the majority of the families are obliged to figure to make both ends meet. "In many cases it seems entirely a question of luck whether there will be a surplus or a deficit," says Mrs. More. "The average housewife plans to expend her income each week as care fully as she can, but she is seldom able to prepare for a future season of unemployment or a time of sickness or death. If these crises come about there is likely to be a deficit, or at best she may manage to come out even at the end of the year."

A characteristic feature of the budgets is the expenditure for insurance. Of the two hundred familie 174 carried some insurance, usually the "industrial" or "fractional" insurance, commonly called workingman's insurance. This was considered by them as a form of savings, practically their only form. Frequently a family is willing to be dispossessed, or go without food, or clothing, or fuel, in order to keep up the insurance. many cases this is due to the desire to have a decent funeral. Membership in benefit societies is also very com mon. Of the twenty-six families who did not carry insurance a few preferred to save in another way, but the larger number were either very poor or shiftless and improvident Evidently the households of this study were not greatly stirred by the recent hank and trust company failures. Nor were they to any extent depositors in the savings banks.

But 46 families reported trade union dues among their expenditures. There was a notable lack of enthusiasm for such organizations, the advantages being more plain than their merits to this group of wage earners. The expense was a weighty consideration.

As to the expenditure for food, common estimate in the poorer families is a dollar a week, or a little over, per person not an infant when there are more than three in the family. But this amount is often cut considerably the week that the rent falls due. Or f extra clothing, such as a pair shoes or a suit, is to be bought, it is customary to economize on the food. As a matter of fact, when the income is limited the mother has nothing else of the money for the extras out of the food allowance if she has nothing else from which to take it.

Exp item in the sundries of these budgets. In 42 of the families the habit had affected the family standard and the family was gradually motor. nditures for drink are also an

WAGE-BARNERS" BUDGETS: A Study | not drink but the husband does, his drunkenness is often discouraging and demoralizing to her. The handicap is too heavy and she gets tired of trying

to work under it.

A more cheerful item is to be found in the statement that the amount of money the more prosperous wage earners spend on the theatre is surprising.

In one sense the book may be said

to be a study of the conditions under which the wives and mothers who manage these varying budgets live. What is done with the weekly income and the amount of comfort it yields depends almost entirely upon the character and ability of the wife. Mrs. More says that the average wife and mother in a workingman's family manages astonishingly well. With no domestic training the working girl goes straight from the factory, store, office to start a new home. At first she makes many mistakes, due to ignorance, but after a little time an intelligent and honest woman soon works out a system of household economy that is surprising. If this native intelligence could be supplemented by systematic instruction in marketing, food values, cooking and sewing, the results would be excellent. The attitude of the wife and mother toward what is a necessity and what is a luxury, what is desirable and what is to be endured, reflects the real

very narrow. They have few interests outside of their homes. A high grade of intelligence on national issues or industrial questions is occasionally found among the men, but the women have no time to read the papers except the fashion or society notes or some famous scandal or murder case. There is seldom any mental companionship between husband and wife. He rarely ill-treats her, but "restricted education and a narrow circle of activities hinder comradeship." Occasionally one finds a very attractive affectionate home life, but a common ideal of domestic felicity was expressed by one woman, who said: We've been married fourteen years and he never said to me: 'You're a liar

standard of living of the family.

Yet the lives of these women are

nor I to him." Very often these women take in washing, get places as janitors, clean offices, or work in some way to help out the family income. It is said that this frequently has a disastrous effect upon the husband. As soon as he seen that the wife can help support the family his interest and sense of responsibility are likely to lessen and he works irregularly or spends more upon himself. As soon as the children become wage earners the mother usually stays at home and does the house

The average parents in the district have no higher ambition for their children's education than that they should graduate from the grammar school at fourteen. The time when they can go to work is engerly anticipated.

In one of the concluding chapters Mrs. More refers to the Eighteenth Annual Report of the United States Department of Labor (1903), which is study of the cost of living for one year in 25,440 workingmen's families thruout the United States, the average ncome for the year investigated (1901) being \$749.40. She goes into percent ages of the detailed expenditures which, making allowance for the high er rents here and some other local conditions, show a remarkable harmony in the results of the two investiga tions.

The book makes it plain that the average wage earner's family is only just keeping above the poverty line. Sickness, extra expenses, or lack of employment quickly reduces such a family to dependency.

To the Socialist the study affords one more illustration of the fact that the average wage earner gets nothing for his labor but a bare existence.

MARY S. OPPENHEIMER.

Among the 5-cent pamphlets pubished by the "Appeal to Reason note one containing an article by Eugene V. Debs on "The Growth of Socialism", written for "Success", but printed only in part in that magazine. and also an article by Hugh O'Neill on "Smashing the Union in Australia" reprinted from the Kansas City "In-

The "Independent" of Jan. 16 contained an article by William Mailly on "The New York Rent Strike", giving an excellent account, in a cor form, of the housing conditions pre-valling on the Lower East Side and of the course and results of the re-markable tenants' revolt of the last

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. have published their Standard Socialist Series (cloth, 50 cents) a translation into Es peranto of the "Communist Manife of Karl Marx and Frederic Engels. with the English text on the alternate pages, facing the translation

We are not, perhaps, giving very warm praise to "The Radical", by I. K. Friedman (Appleton's, (\$1.50), when we say that It is rather above the gen eral average of the novels of politics and labor which are now becoming so and labor which are low occoming so numerous. A first-class novel in this genre is yet to be written—and when it appears it will find plenty of read-ers ready to grow enthusiastic over it. Aside from a certain crudity in his style, Mr. Friedman fells abort of real excellence in that his chief characters and situations do not impress as as

AID FOR STEVE ADAMS.

By Luella Twining. The New York Central Federated swing anyway, and in order to save Union has voted to support Steve Adams and defend him as it did Moyer-Haywood, and Pettibone. This action was taken in response to an appeal from Wm. D. Haywood. The Moyer-

Haywood and Pettibone Conferences

must not disband for the necessity for

The mine owners are making a des-

defending Steve Adams is great.

perate fight on him. They have pursued this poor fellow from pillar to post. I cannot understand why he has not committed suicide, so bitterly has he been persecuted. Deported from Telluride after spending 30 days in the loathsome bullpen, he secured employment in Denver,, but was soon discharged and, blacklisted, wandered over the country in search of work His wife was deported from Telluride and walked 15 miles thru the moun tains to Denver almost naked and in her bare feet. Steve, after months and months of terrible suffering, finally settled on a ranch in Oregon. His wife managed to work her way there and the couple, with their three children, settled down to live in the only peace and quiet they had known fo years and in a home where the clash of the bayonet was not heard. This was not to last, however. Adams was a marked man. The authorities came to their home and arrested Steve and took him to the Bolse penitentlary. Governor Gooding and Pinkerton Detective McParland visited him daily. Officers returned to the ranch and persuaded Mrs. Adams to go to Bolse with her three children. Mrs. Adams was locked up and for six months saw

Governor Gooding and, McParland visited Steve daily. They told him Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would

being genuine-or, to say the least, as

being typical-but seem rather chosen

for the purposes of the romancer. We

do not say that Bruce McAllister, the

Radical, is an impossible figure; but

we do find him improbable and a hit

melodramatic. The son of a drunken

father, and left as a boy to support his

mother and a younger brother and sis-

ter, he sets himself at casual labor-

driving a butcher wagon and the like -at which he has indifferent success;

but "politics had struck Bruce as the

easiest way to lift himself and the

family out of the pit" and he soon

drops honest work for something more

lucrative. "The boy and the young man had soiled his hands with the

slime-covered gold that finds its way

into politics; he had grafted with the

worst and best of them", but "his gaze

was lifted upward ever, and inward

voices, impossible to sully or silence.

called him to the stars. One of these

voices belonged to ambition, to all that

concerned the immediate selfish inter-

ests of Bruce McAllister; another be-

longed to his people—the people of the

pit, who called on him to lift them

as he rose. These two voices com-

mingled strangely, often becoming as

one, and if he had one eye open for

the fortunes of Bruce McAllister, the

other was never shut on what he dig-

He studied law, made full use of his

native eloquence, his magnetic per-

sonality, and his "pull" with the Demo-

cratic machine, and so broke into the

Board of Aldermen and ultimately

(the intermediate steps are not clearly

where, feeling himself strong enough

to despise the methods by which he

Senator", the implacable foe of all the

corrupt influences that dominate in

that august body, the splendid cham-

pion of radical reform, in particular of

the movement against child labor. The

author does, indeed, stop short of the

impossibility of crowning his hero

love story, and of course-alas! that it

should be "of course"-a lovely patri-

can opponent in the aldermanic con-

test at the beginning of the book, finds

all her prejudices of birth and breed-

ing overcome by the plebeian tribune's

sterling worth. All this is a good way

from the realistic novel of twentleth-

century politics and labor that we

"The Radical" is better than many of

the attempts that have been made in

this direction, and we venture to find

in it the promise of future work com-

T. Fisher Unwin has issued the first

number of "The International", a re-

be published simultaneously in Eng-

lish, French, and German. The editor

is Dr. Rudolf Brods, whom many New

York Socialists will remember from his

stay among us a few years ago, and who is now in Paris. Comrade Broda

is assisted by a staff of 250 correspon-

"Twenty Years in Siberia and

Leaves from My Russian Diary," by the Baroness M. DePackh (Guarantee

Publishing Co., New York,) does not call for much comment. The diary may be authentic, but it contains nothing to make it worth publishing. As for the first part of the book, it is a piece of melodramatic romance, extravagant

melodramatic romance, extravagant in matter and crude in style.

When your boss lays you off, re-ber that "the inference of capital labor are identical."

dents in all parts of the world.

ing much nearer the ideal.

wait to welcome. Yet in some respect

cienne, sister to McAllister's Re

For the rest there is a

publi-

with success.

had risen, he became "the People"

traced) into the United States Senate

nified by the name of 'The Cause

no one but hardened criminals Gov-

ernor Gooding and McParland. She

was finally liberated, but depleted in

health. She recovered just in time to

attend the trial of Adams in Wallace,

Idaho.

himself he should make a confess that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone ex-Governor Steunenberg. They told him he could not injure these men, but would save himself. They wrote the confession and he signed it. His uncle managed to visit him and Steve Adams repudiated the confession, signing an affidavit that Governor Gooding threatened to murder him if he did not sign it. He called for counsel from the Western Federation of Miners, which was furnished, and he was released on habeas corpus. He was immediately rearrest-

The mine owners threatened to take him to Colorado to still further persecute him if they failed in Wallace. They have made their threat good and now have Adams in Telluride, where they will try him for the murder of Collins of the Smuggler Union mine.

ed and taken to Wallace and tried for

the murder of a man by the name of Tyler. To this day it is not certain that Tyler is dead. Adams was tried

twice, the jury disagreeing in both

Many people ask "what does the case of Steve Adams mean." It means expense for the Western Federation of Miners. The Mine Owners are dragging his cases on and will not stop till they have persecuted the poor fellow into his grave.

Now is the time to protest against the persecution of Steve Adams and compell the mine owners to release him as the workers did in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Comrade Haywood lays great stress on the necessity for action in the Adams case and urges the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Conferences not to disband. The trials of Haywood and Pettibone cost \$300,000 The troops are now in Goldfield, to destroy the Western Federation of Miners; Adams case will cost thousands of dollars and funds are necessary to defend him.

JULIUS, THE NEWSBOY.

By Jimmie.

Julius Kastner, a twelve-year-old newsboy of St. Louis, knew poverty. So did his father, his mother and four other children. All knew it and all suffered it. Julius sold papers while the father, bitterly lamenting his inability to secure work, grew morose as he brooded for hours over the problem of how to feed seven. Think as he would, old man Kastner could not solve the problem, and the boy's pennies only made his hunger a burning itch because the bread would

But the boy, urged on by the despair of the elder, cried out 'extras" each day. One issue told of murder, another of the looting of a public treasury and still others of men, "despondent and out of work." embracing suicide to end their fils. So out of the grind of industrial war came "sensations" for the newspapers and each extra brought more pennies to the small exchequer of the Kastner 'home". A murder brought so much more bread. A suicide also increased the supply. So Julius, 12 years old and brave as a lion, kept to his task. He partially solved a problem that only drove the head of the Kastner

household to despair. But Kastner reached a partial solution also. And, strange enough, it was born of his despair. Kastner addressed a note to the wife and five children. stating that a human body would bring good, solid cash at a medical college. It would pay the rent and save them from starvation. Kastner then retired to a room and a rope soon made him ready for the dissecting

knife of curious students.

Report does not state what price was realized from the body or whether it was bought at all. All that is known is that a little newsboy was next day seen at his accustomed corner. The headlines across the first page of every paper told of the su-cide of an unemployed man. Many customers who bought of the shivering boy noted that his voice quivered, his lips twitched and tears had marked irregular furrows on the cheeks made red with the cold. They won-dered why the newsboy should find time to cry when another "sensation" had brought extra pennies to him. They moved on and the suicide of the elder Kastner so interested them that they soon fergot the boy selling "extras" out in the cold.

Ibsen's "Ghosts" For

to be given under the auspices of the Frele Volksbühne at the German Theater (Irving place and Fifteenth street), next Monday night will be of was selected in response to nu

more than ordinary interest. This is the first Ibsen play to be given for the Freie Volksbilline and "Ghosts" was selected in response to numerous requests. The company will be a strong one, Miss Hedwig Reicher appearing as Mrs. Aiving, a part in which this actress has aiready displayed her fine ability. "Ghosta" is a remarkable study in the effect of environment upon the individual and the consequent working out of the result thru heredity. This performant should be well attended. Admission can be had thru joining the Fre Volkabiline, admission to memberships. ing 10 cents, with dues of 50 month, the dues entitling each it to a seat at each monthly mance. There is

The performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts"

The Freie Volksbuchne.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

Author of "The History of Tammany Hall", "History of Public Franchises in New York City", etc.

PART II.

The Great Land Fortunes.

(Copyright by Gustavus Myers, 1907.)

CHAPTER I. THE ORIGIN OF HUGE CITY ESTATES.

In point of succession and importance the next great fortunes came from ownership of land in the cities. They far preceded fortunes from established industries or from the control of modern methods of transporta-Long before Vanderbilt and other of his contemporaries had plucked immense fortunes from steamboat, railroad and street railway enterprises, the Astor, Goelet, and Longworth fortunes were counted in the millions. In the seventy years from 1800 the landowners were the conspicuous fortupe possessors; and, altho fortunes of ns were extracted from various other lines of business, the land fortunes were pre-eminent.

I.

At the dawn of the nineteenth century and until about 1850, survivals of the old patroon estates were to be met with. But these gradually disintegrated. Everywhere in the North the dency was toward the partition of the land into small farms, while in the South the condition was the reverse The main fact which stood out was that the rich men of the country were no longer those who owned vast tracts of rural land. That powerful form of

wner had well-nigh passed away. For more than two centuries the manorial lords had been conspicuous functionaries. Shorn of much power by the alterations of the Revolution they still retained a part of their state and estate. But changing laws and economic conditions drove them down and down in the scale until the names of many of them were gradually lost sight of. As they descended in the swirl, other classes of rich men jutted into strong view. Chief among these nascent classes were the landowners of the cities, at first grubbing tradesmen and land speculators and finally rising to the crowning position of multi-millionaires. Originally, as we have seen, the manorial magnate himself made the laws and decreed justice; but in two centuries great changes had taken place. He now had to fight for his very existence.

The Tenants' Revolt.

to give one example, "th orial men in New York were confronted in 1839 by a portentous move-ment. Their tenants were in a state of unrest. On the Van Rensselaer, the Livingston and other of the old feudal estates they rose in revolt. They objected to the continuing system which gave the lords of these manors much the same rights over them as a lord in England exercised over his tenants. Under the leases which the manorial ords compelled their tenants to sign there were oppressive anachronisms. If he desired to entertain a stranger in his house for twenty-four hours, the tenant was required to get permission in writing. He was forced to obligate himself not to trade in any commodi-ties except the produce of the manor. He could not get his flour ground any-where else than at the mill of the without violating his lease and facing ejectment, nor could be buy anything at any place except at the store of the manorial magnate. These were the rights reserved to the mano-rial lords after the Revolution, because theirs were the rights of private property; and as has been set forth, property absolutely dominated the aws and greatly nullified the spirit of blood and lives of the masses in the Revolutionary Army. Tardily, subsequent legislatures had abolished all foundal tenures, but these laws were neither effective nor were enforced by the authorities who reflected and represented the interests of the proprie ors of the manors

On their part the manorial men b leved that self-interest, pride and ad-perence to ancient traditions called or the perpetuation of their arbitrary ower of running their domains as the ed. They refused to acknowledge that law had any right to interfere in the managing of what they consid-ered their private affairs. Eager to avail themselves of the police power of the law in dispossessing any fractious or impecunious tenant and in suppressing protest meetings, they, at the ime, denounced law as tyrannien it sought to inject more modern and humane conditions in the man-aging of their estates. They stubborny insisted upon a tenantry and as ob-stinately contested any forfeiture of what they deemed their property

Feudal Tenures Abolished.

A long series of reprisals and an in-mic agitation developed. The Anti-enters mustered such sympathetic al strength and threw the whole ch a vortex of radical disenssion, that the politicians of the day, fearing the effects of such a novement practically forced the mano-rial magnates to compromise by selling their land in small farms, which

In 1867 and 1840 the Anti-Renters dem-instrated a voting strength in New York case of about 5,000. Livingston's title to the estate being called into question, a suit the court decision favored

they did at exorbitant prices. They made large profits on the strength of the very movement which they had so bitterly opposed. Affrighted at the ominous unrest of a large part of the people and hoping to stem it, the New York Constitutional Convention in 1846 adopted a Constitutional inhibition on all feudal tenures, an inhibition so drafted that no legislature could pass a law contravening it 2

So, in this final struggle, passed away the last vestiges of the sway of the all-powerful patroons of old. They had become archaic. It was impossi ble for them to survive in the face of newer conditions, for they represented a by-gone economic and social era-Their power was one accruing purely from the extent of their possessions When these and discriminative laws. were wrenched from their grasp, their importance as wielders of wealth and influence censed. They might still to the constant flow of profits. Banks boast of their lineage, their aristocratic enclosure and culture and their social altitude, but these were about the only remnants of consolation left.

II.

The time was unpropitious for the continuation of great, wealth based upon rural or small-town land. Many influences conspired to make this land a variable property, while these same influences, or a part of them, fixed upon city land an enhancing and gradnating permanency of value. growth of the shipping trade built up the cities and attracted workers and population generally. The establish nent of the factory system in 1790 had a two-fold effect. It began to drain country sections of many of the younger generation and it immediately enlarged the trading activities of the cities. Another and much more considerable part of the farming population in the East was constantly migrating to the West and Southwest with their promising opportunities. Some country districts thinned out; others remained stationary. But whether the rural census increased or not, there were other factors which ent up or down the value of farming lands. The building of a canal would augment the value of, and also inspire stimulation in, one section and depres conditions in another. Even this stimulation, however, was often transient. With each fresh settlement of the West and with the construction of each pioneer railroad, new and complex factors turned up which generally had a depreciating effect upon Eastern lands. A country estate worth a large sum in one generation might very well succumb to a mortgage in the next.

The New Aristocracy. But fortunes based upon land in the cities were indued with a mathematical certainty and a perpetuity. City real estate was not subject to the extreme fluctuating processes which so disordered the value of rural land. All the tendencies and currents of the times favored the building up of an aristocracy based upon ownership of city property. Compared to their present colossal proportions the cities were then mere villages. There was a nucleus of perhaps a mile or two of houses, beyond which were fields and orchards, meadows and wastes. These could be bought for an insignificant sum. With the progressing growth of commerce and population, with immigration continually going on, every year witnessing a keener pressure for occupation of the land, the value of this latter was certain to increase, There was no chance of its being

Up to 1825 it was a mooted question whether the richest land owners would arise in New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Baltimore. For many years Philadelphia had been far in the lead in extent of commerce. But the open-ing of the Eric Canal at once settled this question. At a bound New York attained the rank of the foremost commercial city in the United States, completely outstripping its competitors. While the trade of these fell off precipitately, the population and trade of New York City nearly doubled in a sin-gle decade. The value of land began to increase stupendously. The swamps, rocky wastes and flats and the land under water of a few years before became prolific sources of fortunes. Land which had been worth a paltry sum ten or twenty years before sprang to considerable value and, in course of time, with the same causes in a more intense ratio of operation, was vested with a value of hundreds of millions of dollars. This being so, it was not surprising that the richest landowners should appear first in New York City and should be able to maintain their

The wealth of the landowners soon completely eclipsed that of the ship-Enormous as were the profits of the shipping business, they were im mediate only. In the contest for wealth it was inevitable that the shippers should fall behind. Their business one of peculiar uncertainties. The hazards of the sea, the fluctuations and

had their members on the bench.—Line of Silas Wright, 170-226; Last Leaves of American History; 16-18, etc.

The debates in this convention showed that the feudal conditions described in this that the feudal conditions described in this

vicissitudes of trade, the severe competition of the times, exposed their traffic to many mutabilities. Many of the rich shipowners well understood this; the surplus wealth derived from commerce on the seas they invested in land, banks, factories, turnpikes, insurance companies, railroads and, in some instances, lotteries. Those shipping millionaires who clung to the sea exclusively fell in the scale of the rich class, especially as the time came when foreign shipping largely supplanted the trade hitherto carried in American cutters. Other shippers who ap plied their surplus capital to invest ments in other forms of trade and ownership advanced rapidly in wealth

CityLand the Supreme Factor. Between land ownership and other forms, however, there was a great difference. Trade was then extremely individualistic; the artificial controlling power called the corporation was in its merest infantile condition. The heirs of the owner of sixty line of sail might not possess the same astuteness the same knowledge, adroitness, and cunning-or let us say, unscrupulous ness-the same severe application as the founder. Consequently the busi-ness would decay or fall into the hands of others shrewder or more fortunate As to factories the condition was some what the same; and, after the organization of labor unions the possibility of strikes was an ever-present danger were by no means fixed, unchangeable establishments. Like other media of profit-making, the extent of their power and profits depended upon pre valling conditions and very largely upon the favoritism or policy of government. At any time the party controlling government functions might hange and a radically different policy n banking, tariff or other laws be put

in force. These changing laws did not, it is true, vitally benefit the masses of the people, for one set or other of the propertied interests almost invariably benefited. The laws enacted were usu ally in response to a demand made by ontending propertied interests. fight against the powerful United States Bank, for instance, was largely representative of the interests of the state banks which aimed to get for themselves the privileges and dominance so long held by the United States Bank. The trade and political struggles carried on by the commer cial interests were a series of inces sant wars, in which every individual owner, firm or combination was fiercely resisting, or striving for the overthrow of, powerful competitors.

The Invulnerable Landowner.

But the landowner occupied a supe rior position which neither political conditions nor the flux of changing cir cumstances could materially assail. He was ardently individualistic also in that he demanded and was accorded the unimpaired right to get land in any way that he legally could, hold monopoly of as much of it as he pleased and dispose of it as he willed In the very act of asserting this individualism he called upon Society, thru its machinery of government, for the enactment of particular laws, to guarantee him the sole possession of his land and uphold his claims and rights by force, if necessary. These were all the basic laws that he needed and these laws did not change. From generation to generation they remained fixed, immovable. The interests of all landowners were identical; those of the traders were varying and conflicting. For long periods the landowner could expect the continuance of existing fundamental laws regarding the ownership of land while the shipper. the factory owner, the banker did not know what different set of laws might be enacted at any time.

Furthermore, the landowner had an efficient and never-failing auxiliary. He yoked society as a partner, but it was a partnership in which the revenue went exclusively to the landowner. The principal factor which he depend-ed was the work of collective humans in adding greater and greater values to his land. Broadly speaking his share consisted in merely looking on: he had nothing to do except hold on to his land. His sons, grandsons, his descendants down to remotest posterity need do even less; they could leisurely, hold on to their inheritance, enlarge it, hire the necessary ability of superintendence and vast and ever vaster riches would be theirs. Society worked feverishly for the landowner. Every street laid and graded by the city; every park plotted and every other public improvement; every child born and every influx of immigrants; every factory, warehouse and dwelling that went up;-all these and more agencies contributed toward the abnor mal swelling of his fortune.

A Prolific Breeder of Wealth.

Under such a system land was the ne great auspicious, facile and durable means of rolling up an overshadowing fortune. Its exclusive possession struck at the very root of human necessity. At a pinch people can do without trade or money, but land they must have, even if only to lie down on and starve. The impoverished, jobless worker, with disaster facing him, must first perforce give up his precious few coins to the landlord and take chances on food and the rest. Especially is land in demand in a complicated industrial system which causes much of the population to gravitate to, and congest in, center here industries and trade are concentrated.

A more formidable system for the oundation and amplification of lasting fortunes has not existed. It is auto natically self-perpetuating. And that it is pre-eminently so is seen in the fact that the large shipping fortunes of a century ago are now generally as completely forgotten as the methods

then used are obsolete. But the land | TURNING SAVAGES has remained land; and the fortunes then incubated have grown into mighty powers of great national some of considerable international importance.

III.

It was by favor of these propitions conditions that many of the great based upon land, were founded. According to the successive census returns of the United States, by far the greater part of the wealth of the country as regards real estate was, and is, concentrated in the North Atlantic Division and the North Central Division, the one taking in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, the other Chicago, Cincinnati and other cities. It is in the large cities that the great land fortunes are to be found. The greatest of these fortunes are the Astor, Goelet and Rhinelander estates in the East and in the West, the Longworth and Field estates are notable examples. To deal with all the conspicuous fortunes based upon land would necessitate an interminable narrative. Suffice it for the purposes of this work to take up a few of the superlatively great fortunes as representatives of these based upon

Vast Fortunes From Land. The foremost of all American for-

unes derived from land is the Astor fortune. Its gresent bulk, embracing all the collateral fanniy branches, is estimated by some authorities at about \$300,000,000. This, it is generally believed.is an underestimate. As long ago as 1889, when the population of New York City was much less than now. Thomas G. Shearman, a keen student of land conditions, placed the collective wealth of the Astors at \$250,000,000. Hendrick, whose knowledge of York City real estate entitles his opinion to weight, judges that the Astor fortune amounts to at least \$450,000. 000. The stupendous magnitude of this fortune alone may at once be seen in its relation to the condition of the masses of the people. An analysis of the United States census of 1900 showed that while the total wealth of the country was estimated at about \$05,-000,000,000, the proletarian class, composed chiefly of wage workers and a small proportion of those in professional classes and numbering 20,393,137 persons owned about only \$4,000,000,-000. It is by such a contrast, bringing out how, one family alone, the Astors, own more than many millions of workers, that we begin to get an idea of the overreaching, colossal power of a single fortune. The Goelet fortune is likewise vast; it is variously estimated at from \$200,000,000 to \$225,000,000, altho what its exact proportions are is a matter of some public obscurity.

In the case of these great fortunes it is well night impossible to get an accurate idea of just how much they reach. All of them are based primarily upon ownership of land, but they also include many other forms such as shares in banks, coal and other mines, railroads, city transportation systems, gas plants, industrial corporations. Even the most indefatigable tay assessors find it such a fruitless and elusive task in attempting to disover what personal property is held by these multi-millionaires, that the assessment is usually a conjectural or haphazard performance. The extent of their land holdings is known; these cannot be hid in a safe deposit vault. But their other varieties of property are carefully concealed from public and official knowledge. Since this is so, it is entirely probable that the fortunes of these families are considerably greater than is commonly estimated. The case of Marshall Field, a Chicago Croesus, who left a fortune valued at about \$100,000,000, is a strong illustration. This man owned \$30,000,000 forth of real estate in Chicago alone. There was no telling, however, what his whole estate amounted to, for he refused year after year to pay taxes on more than a valuation of \$2,500,000 of personal property. Yet, after his death in 1906, an inventory of his estate filed in January, 1907. disclosed a clear taxable personal property of \$49,977,270. He was far richer than he would have it appear.

Let us investigate the careers of some of these powerful landed men. inquire into the conditions under, and the methods by, which they succeeded in heaping up their immease accumulations.

* Of a total of \$39,544,353,000, represent ing wealth in real estate and improve-ments, the eensus of 1800 attributed \$13,905,274,364 to the North Atlantic Division and a trifle more than \$15,000,000 to the North Central Division.

The Forum (Magazine), November, 1880 * McClure's Magazine, April, 1903.

(To be continued.)

Australian Women's Votes

Helped Labor Legislation. The Rev. W. A. Hobson, a Congregational minister who has returned to London after a stay of several years in Australia, writes in emphatic terms of the good influence of woman suffrage upon social legislation in that country. Among other things he says:

"During the five years I resided in Queensland the women's vote decided the question as to shop closing and hours per day labor, with the result that the people do just as much hopping before 6 p. m. as they do in England before 9 or 10 p. m., and the people, young and old, are free for ealthy amusement and recreation. A further result is a minimum of crime and immorality."

Distribute The Worker in your

INTO PROLETARIANS.

Methods Used by Capitalist Powers to Reduce Natives of Colonies to Wage Slavery.

A correspondent in South Africa writes: I want you to know how a successful

rike among the Kaffirs was effected. Mr. Hays Hammond said at a meeting of the Consolidated Gold Fields Co. in London in 1899 that "under good government"that is, such government as would result from British conquest—there would be no difficulty in getting forty thousand Kaffirs to work the mines, that with an abundance of laborers there would be no difficulty in cutting down wages, and by this policy the mines would effect a saving equivalent to an additional capital of 62,199,000. But the man did not know the Kaffir. The Kaffirs refused to have their wages cut from three shillings to one shilling a day. They simply went back to their homes, kicked up their heels in the sun, drank Kaffir beer, and waited till the white bosses came to their senses. The Kaffirs have they are not wholly dependent on wages for their living, as they have reserves of land and their cattle. The custom is for the Kaffir father to let his sons in boyhood to the Dutch farmers. At the end of each year the boy gets a helfer, so by the time he is a man, what with the natural increase, he has a herd of from a dozen to twenty cattle, for which he has pasturage without paying any rent. After this he may go to work in the mines if he pleases, and a very large number do so; but they cannot be driven to compete with each other for a chance to work, as the white men do, because they at least do not face actual starvation when not employed, as is the case with civilized proletarians.

The conditions which our correspondent describes prevail elsewhere in the Philippines, and other countries where a capitalist power has invaded and conquered a native people in the savage and barbarous stage, but has not yet completely expropriated them from the soil. In all such colonies South Africa included, we see the at tempt of the government, instigated by the capitalists, to deprive the natives of any way of getting a living-even according to their simple tastes-except by working for wages on plantations or in mines or other establishments owned by the capitalists! Various methods are used to this end; sometimes it is done simply by gradually taking away more and more of their communal land and transferring to white men as private property; sometimes more indirect methods are used, such as the imposition of taxes ostensibly levied for the benefit of the patives themselves—which must be paid in money, not in cattle and provisions which constitute the sole possessions of the natives; in order to get cash, they must go to work for the white men part of the time; and gradually these taxes are increased till practically the whole surplus time of the natives, above what is required to cultivate their garden patches and tend their cattle (and this can be done largely by the women) is required to earn just enough wages to meet the exactions of the government, which thus "kills two birds with one stone" forcing the natives to produce profit for the capitalists and appropriating their earnings for the support of military and police forces to keep them in submission and of a host of official

parasites. Both these methods have been used in South Africa, as well as in other colonies; but, as the letter quoted indicates, they have not yet been altogether successful in transforming natives into proletarians. Recent dispatches indicate that the ruling powers are considering the advisibility of getting up another Zulu war for the purpose of terrorizing the blacks and taking away more of their land. If the white workers of South Africa, British and Boer alike, understand their own ultimate interests, they will use all their power to checkmate any such criminal attempt to pauperize the na tives and force them into deadly com-

CAPITAL DRIVES GIRLS TO STREETS IN JAPAN.

A correspondent writing from Tokio to the New York "Evening Post" states that a smouldering discontent the founders of great fortunes, and prevails among the toilers of Japan and that Japanese industrialism is a soulless machine. Speaking of the employment of women he says:

"Most of the factory workers are women; for the most part young girls; and these suffer much from the constant strain of time and activity. They are drawn chiefly from the poore classes, and are usually ignorant and wholly at the mercy of the foreman or employer. It is said that the lot of the Japanese factory girl is the hardest known to woman, she is en gaged in a toll that is physically exhausting; her mere pittance keeps her underfed, and she is without either protection or sympathy. The old personal feeling of interest and responsibility that existed between employer and employee in pre-Restoration days has disappeared before the ceaseless grind of modern industrialism. Perhans this accounts to some even if it does not extenuate, the freedom with which the poorer classes sell their daughters to lives of shame, rather than let them become industrial slaves of the rich."

The course of industrial development in Japan follows the path of other capitalist nations in their early history. What is called "national greatness" is bought with the life of women and children, as well as men who are made old before their time The one redeeming feature is that ditions also call forth the these con movement that is to abolish them and Japan now has a growing Socialist

FOR UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.

By Dr. Antoinette M. Konikow, Member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party for Massachusetts.

It is rather late now to criticize the proceedings of our party upon the immigration question. Still, better late than never. I hoped all the time that riers of capitalism. a comrade with a trade-union record would start the discussion of this question in our press. But what seemed impossible happened. Conservative

(I see all the epithets coming to me), to start the ball a-rolling. At the Amsterdam International Congress Comrade Hillquit requested to postpone the discussion of that question so as to give the American comrades a chance to discuss it thoroly. How much of such discussion was done? At this late date even Comrade Simous states: "I had not fully made up my mind on the immigration question at Stuttgart and took no active part in the discussion." If our editors and speakers had not made up their minds and, I know, that Comrade Simons is not the only one, what can be expected from the rank and file; Hillouit's resolution, which was adopted by the National Committee, was really never thoroly discussed. I wonder how many of the comrades knew about it, or knew that Comrade Berlyn and myself voted against it. Thru a lack of experience my comments at that time appeared only in the month-

American trade unionism actually

holds our comrades under the spell of

its prejudices. It is left to me, "the

foreigner, the intellectual, the woman

without any trade-union experience'

ly read by any one. The proceedings at the last meeting of the National Executive Committee, where the Simons resolution was adopted, makes it imperative for all comrades who can recognize the narrow and unsocialistic tendency of this resolution to proclaim and defend their views, for it is yet possible, perhaps, to save the reputation of our party at least, if not of our wise National Executive Committee, from utter ridicule in the eyes of our European comrades The question will come to a referendum vote and it is time that it should be given a thoro consideration.

ly bulletin of the party which is hard-

First, as to the rights of the Stutt gart Congress to "meddle" with our tactics or "attempt to legislate" for our American Socialist Party. Is the immigration question a matter of tics" or a matter of principle? It is just as well to call our relation to wards the trusts a matter of tactics The question of immigration must be decided by general Socialist principles. and it is well that the International Socialist Congress deemed it necessary to set aside the compromise resolution

What are the reasons of the restrictionists? 1. The Chinese and other Asiatics cannot be organized and therefore will lower the standard of living in America and thus will disrupt all the results attained by organized labor. 2. The Asiatics will come in such tremendous masses that "we will have to give up to them our country." (See Berger's speech at the N. E. C. meeting.) 3. The American Federation of Labor and all other labor organizations are against free immigration.

Before I consider these three points, et me remind the comrades that we do not speak here about contract labor, for the Stuttgart resolution condemns

There was hardly any pation, backward in capitalistic development, whose working class was not accused of inability to organize. Who would have supposed twenty years ago that the Russian working class will be first to inaŭgurate a successful general strike? Who would have expected fifteen years ago that Japan will be represented in the International Socialist Congress? In the coal strike the socalled "lowest" foreign element proved to be the most reliable in upholding the principles of trade unionism. To claim that a certain race is immune to the principle of class organization means to overthrow the whole theory of the class struggle, of economic de terminism. So the theory of Socialism holds good only for the white race? Capitalism not being developed in China and Japan, the working class of these countries is naturally back ward. But let them work under capitalist surroundings, and the Chinese will prove the truth of the Marxian theory, just as the Japanese have done already. I do not deny that the American working class may temporarily suffer from an influx of Chinese, but this should serve as an impetus to uplift his Chinese brother to his own standard.

The exclusion of Chinese is but a logical outcome of the conservative tactics of present trade unlons, with its lack of comradeship and brotherhood? I mean the tendency of getting good wages for a few lucky ones by restricting the learning of a trade and by charging immense initiation fees. Will such aristocracy lead to comrade ship and class consciousness?

The influx of Chinese would never occur in such tremendous masses as to swamp our civilization. The American capitalist could not make any use of the Chinese in many industries at all. There would be only certain industries where Chinese could influence the market and there, by special concentrated efforts, organized counter-influence the tendency of low ering the wages. Without doubt the Chinese would respond, if people of their own race and language would only appeal to them.

Socialists do not legislate only for a few years. They have to foresee coming events. Ten years will hardly pass before China will have entered the

capitalist era. Already wonderful progress is shown in the building of rallroads, which always are the car-

American capitalists will soon learn to get cheap Chinese labor by transferring their establishments directly to China, like the Massachusetts textile manufacturers, who are building their 'new factories in the South to avoid organized labor of the North. "We want our proletariat, our chil-

dren and our children's children to inherit the civilization of this country, says Comrade Berger in his heated protest against the imaginary swamping of America by the hordes of Asiatics. "Our proletariat" is good, There exist, then, for Comrade Berger, different kinds of proletariats-"ours", "theirs", "his", etc. No. Comrade Be ger, we want that the civilization of the world should be inherited by "the" proletariat, not by "ours" only, or let us throw to the winds all our ideals or theories.

It is said that we play into the hands of unscrupulous capitalists by uphoiding free immigration. But do we not, in a sense, work in the same way by criticizing the anti-trust movement of the American middle class. In fact, I do not believe that the American capitalists are so intent on getting the Chinese workers. If they really were, they could get him. The very fact that so many restriction laws were passed so easily proves to me that the capitalists do not yet require the Chinese laborer.

The fact that the American Federa-tion of Labor and other labor organizations are for restriction is very deplorable, but ought not to serve for us Socialists as an argument for restr tion. It is true that the conservative leaders of our trade unions will try to make the best of it, if the real Socialist attitude towards the immigrati question is accepted by our party; but to be popular with them, let us just as well give up Socialism entirely.

In my wanderings from Russia to Switzerland, Germany, France, and the United States I have seen so much race hatred due to traditional and economic prejudices, that I am cured from it forever. How long yet will it take till at least our so-called conscious comrades will free the selves from the prejudices of the b geois world?

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY. If we are to-day in the "age of com-

merce," if international trade communication have attended din sions beyond the conception of any perlimits of space and time by our graph and telephone, we owe it, in the first place, to the technical advancement of physics, especially in the application of steam and electricity. If, in photography, we can, with the utmost ease, compel the sunbeam to ate for us in a moment's time a rect picture of any object we ir we have made enormous progres pursuits; if, in surgery, we brought an infinite relief to hu pain by our chloroform and morp our antiseptics and serous therape we owe it all to applied che But it is so well known how m have surpassed all earlier cen thru these and other scientific di eries that we need linger over the

question no longer. Unfortunately, a very different and far from agreeable picture is for when we turn to another and not important province of modern life. In words of Alfred Wallace: "Co pared with our astounding progress is physical science and its praplication, our system of govern of administrative justice, and of national education, and our entire and moral organization, remain in state of barbarism." To convince of selves of the truth of this grave in dictment we need only cast an unpo judiced glane, at our public look into the mirror that is daily fered to us by the press, the organ of public sentiment.—Ernest Hacket

A Publicly Owned Theater.

The London "Tribune" states that & municipal theatre is a success in Geneva, Switzerland. Further, that the theatre is not only municipalised but. democratized. Not only does the com-munity own its own theatre, but it chooses the players as well. Annua at the beginning of each winter, the ballot of the audiences, and no contween players and manager until the public has signified its choice. The manner of choosing is as follows: At the first three appearances of each

new actor or actress voting papers are distributed among the audiences, and unless the artist receives 50 per cent of favorable votes he or she is dismissed. Curiously enough, the artistes are in favor of this system, for they state that once they have been "passed" by a Geneva audience they are able to that once they have been "pass obtain engagements with greater facility and command higher salaries in European towns.

New Swedish Monthly.

A Swedish Socialist monthly maga-zine entitled "Frihetsfacklan" (Torch of Liberty), is the successor to the weekly "Svenska Socialisten" publishat Rockford, Ill. Sample may be secured by addressing the p

This is the union that is nded to displace the Western Federation of Miners in the Goldfield It has the support of the operators association and only the feeble minded or open traitors will join it.

retary of War Taft, has answer a number of questions submitted im by the Ohio Federation of La-The original injunction man is ral with promises to curtail the of injunctions against working-His profound love for them was ever more apparent than now when s will soon be needed. Like every politician looking for public e he gives what they all give and nt costs nothing-promises. That's

The union men of Manitowoc, Wis. disgusted with the results of the or lobby kept at Washington, D. C., d are urging that workingmen go conscious politics for them-The latest decision of the Sue Court declaring the employers' law unconstitutional ed the men to take this position.

A Traitor Ousted.

John Nugent, the fakir president of the West Virginia State - Federation, who accepted a political office from governor and went to Europe to at miners for the greedy operators of that state, and who was subsequentsted from his position by the Federation executive board, has the dacity to call a few of his fellow together, call themselves a pecial" convention, pass a vote of affidence in the "worthy" president, and then that "worthy" after declar-ing himself "vindicated," graciously gned. Nugent is another one of the grafters who tried to arouse sympathy by yelling, "The Socialists are after me."—Cleveland Citizen.

W. G. Critchlow, president of the national Labor Union, has been d over to the United States Grand ry at Dayton, O., on a charge of ting the postal laws. It is claimof Critchlow was promoting an enterprise that sold a preparation for wo-I for the business correspondence of the company.

The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America of sylvania, passed resolutions conthe United States government for issuing bonds in the amount of \$150,000,-"at the behest of Wall street, and ding troops to Goldfield, Nev., to quell a strike and doing nothing for the widows and orphans of the recent mine disasters.'

Another resolution calls on all workers to sever their connections with the capitalist parties and protesting against sending federal troops to Gold-field to aid the mine owners.

The printers were the first craft of any importance to extend their or ganization thruout the entire country. The National Typographical Union was established in 1852. In order to take in Canada there was established in 1862 the International Typograph-

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, will be held in Allentown, begin-ning Tuesday, Mar. 10.

Congress May Investigate.

Applications for a congressional investigation of the Goldfield mining trouble are being received by the House Committee on Labor, according the chairman, John J. Gardner Gardner claims that the most urgent demand seemed to be for the reten tion of the troops at Goldfield until possibility of trouble between the miners and mine operators should be obviated. The committee later voted to report favorably the resolution calling on the President for the full data of the report of the Goldfield labor trouble, made to him by the special commission of investigation.

Nathaniel G. Meads, a cigar broker of Red Lion, Pa., was convicted in the Criminal Court at York, and sentenced to a fine of \$500 and one year in the County Jail. Meads was charged by George P. Allen of the Clgarmakers' Union with using counterfeit union

The International Association of Machinists was organized nineteen years ago at Atlanta, Ga. Five railway machinists had on several occasion asked the master mechanics for an increase in wages, only to be refused. One day, while lying flat on their backs under a locomotive making repairs they began to discuss the ques tion, and one remark led to another, and the suggestion was made to form a union, and it was formed right there and then. The I. A. of M. now has over 800 lodges in the United States. da, Newfoundland and Mexico, and has working agreements with 9 per cent of the leading railways in erica, to say nothing of the con-

Isaac Mitchell has resigned as secetary of the General Federation of ritish Trade Unions (the financial

A charter for the Nevada Miners' the position. O'Grady was fraternal delegate to the Boston A. F. of L. convention and Mosses at Pittsburg. Mitchell has accepted a position on the staff of the British Labor Depart-

> The chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission has asked that Congress abolish the eight-hour law so that he can get 20 per cent more work out of the men. A proposal like that will no doubt be cheerfully considered and more cheerfully granted.

The growth of the Web Pressmen's Union, as now organized, has been phenomenal. The first international convention of the trade was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 years ago. There were 13 locals unions represented at that convention by 15 delegates. At the convention at Brighton Beach last summer there were 220 locals unions represented by upward of 300 dele gates, a remarkable gain, allowing for the natural expansion of the printing

From Johannesburg, South Africa comes the story of 116 Indian ex-soldiers who acted as hospital bearers and the like during the Boer War, sending a petition to the Earl of Elgin Secretary of State for the Colonies. protesting against the gross insult to them in the identification measures adopted by the Transvaal Government which they declare infringe upon their religion. The petition further says that if the Government is unable to protect them they will pray the King to order that they be shot on one of the South African battlefields on which they served.

Unions the World Over.

A compilation of trades union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1, 000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, where as last year Germany had 2,215,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,888,000 last year. Five European countries have more trades union members than the state of New York, but New York outranks Russia, Hungary and Spain, as well as the smaller countries.-Brooklyn Eagle.

Several of the independent cigar factories at Havana, Cuba, have adjusted the difficulties with their striking employees and the men have returned to work

The strikers now number between 1,500 and 2,000.

The Carpenters and Joiners during the last year have added over 50,-000 to their membership, and forces are now in motion for the erection of a fine building in Indianapolis to be used as the headquarters of the Brotherhood, plans for which were presented to the executive board, on Jan. 13.

Five members of the Nurse Girl's Union got into court last week. They charged with obstructing the sidewalk by walking five abreast. A Mr. Cook, of the New York College of Dentistry, made a complaint and also charged that the girls had informed him he ought to buy a cow as he was having too many bables. had been placed on the unfair list by The latter were released on a promise to "be good".

Harry White, Humbug.

From a "Great Economic Writer." "Sociologist," a "Civic Federationist," to part owner of a saloon is a mighty comedown to the little man with big ambitions.

In a recent issue of the "Daily Trade Record", the clothing column contains a paragraph from the St. Louis "Ex ponent" about the "Garment Workers' union-label humbug." In the same issue of the "Record" in the labor column we find that "Henry White has contributed an article to the St. Louis 'Exponent'."

Thereby hangs a tale. It does not specify whether "the humbug" lay in the former mode of issuing and selling the labels to the United Garment Workers of America at an enormous profit or not. At any rate, we permit our readers to judge whether the hum-bug is the union label of the Brownsville saloonkeeper.-Bulletin of Clothing Trades.

MAN AND BEAST.

The-president of the trust, in an atfable, after-luncheon mood, stopped to converse with George, a stable-man. "Well George, how goes it?" he said, taking a dollar cigar from his mouth "Fair to middlin', sir," George an-

swered; "fair to middlin'." And he continued to currycomb a bay horse, while the president smoked and looked on in a good-natured silence.

"Me and this here hoss," George said, suddenly, "has worked for your firm sixteen years."

"Well, well," said the president, thinking a little guilty of George's seven-dollar salary. "And I suppose you are both pretty highly valued. George, ch?"

tish Trade Unions (the financial anization) and James O'Grady, of woodworkers, and W. Mosses, of patternulakers are contesting for docked my pay,"—Er.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

A despatch from St. Petersburg anounces that a Social Democrat, T. Beloussoff, teacher by profession, was elected to the Duma on December 27

On account of presumable spreading of revolutionary propaganda twenty professors were dismissel from the University of Odessa, upon order of the government.

Recently a general convention of the Social Democratic Party of Russia took place, which concerned itself chiefly with the questions, namely: The Social Democracy and the Duma; second, the participation of party members in the bourgeois press. resolution finally adopted on the first question demands a sharp separation etween the Social Democratic group in the Duma and the "cadets" (government supporters) and a combina tion, when necessary with the Left. If the case should arise where the S. D. group would have to vote with the bourgeois opposition, it should provide that this action should not be construed as a support of the opposition. There was a lively debate on the second question. The participation of Socialists in the daily press has no where else, except perhaps in France, reached such proportions as in Russia. A compromise resolution was finally adopted condemning an editorial as well as an anonymous activity of party members in the bourgeols press and also declaring the publication of articles which are directed against the party on the tactics of the party as untrustworthy. It was decided that the control of the party should be limited to cases where the activity of party members might be of practical, political importance and influence upon the mass of the people. Besides these two questions, the creation of a closer union between the central Committee and local organizations occasioned some rather bitter debate. This discussion ended with the passage of certain resolutions which decided the practical side of the questions.

Because of the continued persecution of the Russian Social Democrats by the administrative boards, the form er have given out an official statement in which they declare their opposition to the Anarchists. The statement dis avows any sympathy with the Anarchists; declares their teachings most dangerous for the revolutionary movement and not in any sense Socialistic and also tending to bring disorganization into the working class; that the Social Democratic Party only accepts voluntary donations and never take money by force and that the party will expel any member known to take money by threats or violence.

Finland.

The former organ of the Swedishspeaking Social Democrats in Finland, has been obliged to suspend. It was appearing three times a week, but attempted to change to a daily, a change not warranted by its subscription list of 3,500. At the same time, however, a new paper in the same language has started in Heisingfors, by name "The Social Democrat." It appears twice a week and promises well.

Germany.

The Social Democratic group in the Reichstag have interpellated Imperial Chancellor Von Buelow, asking him if it was not with his orders that on the Sunday of the recent demonstra tion for universal suffrage to the Prussian legislative, the soldiers were retained in the barracks in order to attack the demonstration. The repre-sentative of the Chancellor postponed the reply to the question, but promised in the near future to satisfy the So-

By the recent elections in Bavaria. the number of Social Democratic members of the Bayarian legislative has been increased to twenty-one.

France.

Cable dispatches announce the organization of a "commercial parlia-ment", the object of which is said to be "to secure better representation of commercial and industrial interests before the legislature and generally to combine the business men of France into a sort of non-political parliament in the defense of their common interests. The chief aim of this parila-ment is to meet the Socialists on their own ground by promoting joint action between masters and men, thus preventing the pressure for excessive state interference." A weekly paper called "epinion", is also announced. "its purpose being to marshal conservative republican opinion of all shades against the demands of collectivism."

The Municipal Council of Paris, has decided that the tombs of the Communists in Pére La Chaise shall not be disturbed. It was rumored that the bones of the martyrs to working class liberty were to be dug up and the ground used for further interments but this has been disposed of by the Council's action.

Great Britain.

The Labor Party is holding its eighth annual conference at Hull this week. The affiliated organizations have proposed forty-nine general resolutions and twenty amendments to these, and ninety-eight resolutions and amendments in all are before the conference. The attempt to commit the party definitely to Socialism is con-tained in the resolutions and plans for

OPTICIAN

Russia. | a daily labor newspaper have caused much interest. The Countess of Warwick has an nounced her intention of establishing a daily newspaper in London from the proceeds she expects to derive from the sale of her memoirs, which she is writing, and from the lecture tour of the United States she is arranging. There is some speculation as to whether Lady Warwick intends to nake the daily paper a stright-out So-

cialist paper or a labor one.

The death of W. M. Thompson, for twenty years editor of "Reynolds Newspaper" the most popular "radical" paper in England, is regretted by British Socialists. While Thompson was not a Socialist, yet he was singularly liberal in his treatment of Socialists and Socialism. He was a successful lawyer as well as editor and he often gave freely of his services in the courts to labor's cause without remun eration. He defended the Socialists arrested for rioting after the Trafalgar Square demonstrations in 1886. He was a man of wide reading and culture and was universally respected by the working people of Great Britain. He was only fifty years old when he died.

LATEST FIASCO OF GOVERNOR GOODING.

Governor Gooding of Idaho has issued a statement which appears in some of the western papers to the effect that State Auditor Bragaw alded the Western Federation of Miners. During that period when Gooding allowed the Pinkertons to loot the state treasury Bragaw protested against the payment of many Pinkerton bills be cause receipts did not accompany them. These bills included wine, beer, cigars and sleigh rides with girls, and in some instances were presented to the county as well as the state for payment. Bragaw made the bills public on the protest of a citizen of Boise and so disclosed the fact that the Pinkertons were enjoying one long drunk at the expense of the state treasury. The publication of the bills is what aroused the ire of the governor, not the fact that the Pinkertons had the nerve to present them.

Gooding now states that Bragaw 'did more valuable service for the Western Federation of Miners than any other one person employed by that institution," and insinuates that Bragaw was in the pay of the Western Federation. Gooding ignores the fact that many Idaho papers, as well as Western Federation organs, published an account of the bills and lashed the governor for his evident betrayal of trust. Gooding now seeks to blast the character of the one honest man assoclated with him in the employment of the Pinkertons. The more that is known of Idaho's governor the more contemptible does he appear. It is questionable whether the state of Idaho, owned as it is by the mining interests, would consent to elect him as dog catcher now that he is so well known.

FREEZING OUT THE SMALL BUSINESS.

The chief counsel for the government in his examination of the independent tobacco dealers last week showed how the smaller dealers are being frozen out and how some who survive only do so at reduced profits.

David H. Schulte, a retail dealer, whose corporation conducts a chain of stores in New York, testified that, while he now had more stores than before the United Cigar Stores Co. began business, and that his own business had prospered, his profit had decreased from 28 to 30 per cent, which it formerly was, to less than 15 per

He believed the policy of the United Eigar Stores Co. was to get control of the retail business in New Yory City to the exclusion of the small dealers, many of whom, he declared, had been forced out of business. He testified that the number of tobacco jobbers had materially decreased since the formation of the Metropolitan Tobacco Co., a subsidiary corporation of the American Tobacco Co., and that there were only about fifteen independent jobbers now in business.

At one time there were as many as 125 to 175 jobbers in business in New York, but there are now not more than a score. The major portion of these were handling the goods of the independent concerns. He admitted, in re ply to a question, that he handled some of the goods of the American Tobacco Co. He declared that he did not think there were more than a dozen jobbers doing an annual business amounting to as much as \$100,-

And so the process of combining the tobacco business into one large concern goes on. Let us hope that other large business enterprises will be as ripe for common ownership when society decides to own them for its own good.

Collectivist Society Dinner.

The next Collectivist Society dinne will be held at Kalil's restaurant, 14 Park place, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4. The subject will be "The Social Impulse in Literature". A number of speakers, including Edwin Markham. Charles Edward Russell and R. W. Charles Edward Russell and R. W.
Weeks, will address the meeting. Tickets, \$1 each, can be obtained from
Miss M. R. Holbrook, 123 Roseville
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Workmen's S. & D. B. Fund. BRANCH 24. HARLEM

RKANCH 24, HARLEM.

The members will kindly take notice that the general meeting will take place on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 9 a. m. sharp in the Labor Temple, 243-247 E. Eighty-fourth street. Important business: Election of officers and physician; nominations for delegate to the convention; proposal of candidates; initiation of new members; 25c. fine for non-attendance.

By order of Branch Executive.

OUR TIME IS COMING.

Arthur W. Pinero, second only among British dramatists to our own Bernard Shaw, in "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," presents a scene in which Agnes (Mrs. Ebbsmith) is twitted by an aristocratic debauchee about the working class, with whom she identifies berself. In her fierce reply she describes that class as follows: "The sufferers, the tollers, that great

crowd of old and young stamped by excessive labor and privation all of one pattern-whose backs bend under burdens, whose bones ache and grow awry; whose skins, in youth and age, are wrinkled and yellow. Those from whom a fair share of the earth's space and of the light of day is withheld. The half-starved who are bidden to stand with their feet in the kennel to watch gay processions in which you and your kind are borne high. Those who strip the robes from a dummy aristocracy and cast the broken dolls into the limbo of a nation's discarded toys. Those who—mark me—are ready on the highway, marchi marching; whose time is coming surely as yours is going!"—Arti

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BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$6; cloth, with portrait, 60c.

CALL HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$6; cloth,

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This is intended especially for propaganda purposes and fills a different want than any other pamphlet on the same question.

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m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—
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Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhapers Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Cinbhouse, 243-247 — 84th-street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION No. 475, meets every Tuns-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Financial Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 317 East 85th street, City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Goque, 1962 Anthony avenue, Bronx.

INITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and jourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly B. oms. 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

ABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willough by avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3517 or 3518 Worth.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CLETT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branched in New York. Brooklyn, Paterson, Newsyk, 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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************** PARTY NEWS

************ National.

Chicago has been chosen as the place for the national convention, receiving the votes of 34 National Committeemen, to 5 for Milwankee, 3 for St. Louis, 2 each for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Kansas City, and one for Detroit. A second ballot is being taken to decide on the date. On first baleach for April 18, May 15, and July 4, and one or two each for various dates from May 3 to Sept. 1.

John M. Work of the Platform Committee has submitted a report which The Worker is compelled by pressure of other matter to withhold for a week. National Committee Motion No. 32 (1907), by Konikow of Massachusetts, providing

for the issuance of a leaflet on the industrial crisis, has been carried, with 25 votes for, 22 against, and 19 not voting.

National Committeeman Lee of New York has made the following motion, which will be submitted for vote on Jan. 28:

That the National Secretary and the National Executive Committee be instructed to make arrangements for placing and keeping in the field at least one woman speaker as a member of the staff of National Organizers and Lecturers; her duty to be to forward the propaganda for equal civil and political rights, as advocated by the Socialist Party and especially as indicated by the resolution of the International Compress at Suttrart, and also to assist cated by the resolution of the international Congress at Stuttgart, and also to assist in the efforts of the party and the trade unions to organize and educate the women-wage workers

Comrade Lee accompanies the motion with the following comment:

Comrade Lee accompanies the motion with the following comment:

We often hear complaints to the effect that, with few exceptions, the women of the working class are narrow and reactionary in their views and that they discourage their husbands and sons from active merit-ination in the movement for proletarian emancipation, instead of inspiring and aiding them. Such is, indeed, the fact; but it is due to economic conditions which we have not hereatofore made sufficient effort to change and to antiquated traditions and prejudices, held by men as well as hy women, which we have not yet seriously snough tried to eradicate. I believe it is high time that our national organization should take definite action, even tho on a small scale at first, toward putting into sfeet those declarations in regard to the equality and the solidarity of the sexes in the political and economic labor movement, which have heretofore figured in our platforms rather as "plous wishes" than as a portion of our working program. I believe that one capable woman speaker and organized in my motion (and/certainly we have a number to choose from could accomplish a great deal in this matter. In most of our party locals there are at least a few women comrades willing to do all they can for the cause; but very often they complain that they can find little to do except to help in arranging entertainments for the purpose of raising funds, which, while a useful work, does not faiffull their ideals of party service. In some places there are women's Socialist societies; but their activity is humpered by a lack of hearty co-operation from the party. In most industrial centers trade unloss of working women are now arising, whose members feed keenly the disadvantageous position which women occupy in the industrial struggle and their need for political rights as a weapon for winning anciloration of their economic and social position. With such recognition and support as my motiour prevides for, all these elements, whose power is now so largely wasted, could be

voting on three motions, as follows: No. 2. by Herman of Washington, to annul the action of the National Executive Commitaction of the National Executive Committee in declaring Nebraska unorganised; No.
2, by Williams of Minnesota, to empower
the National Secretary to omit publication
of assets in certain numbers of the Bulletin; No. No. 4, by Stedman of Illinois, to
instruct the N. E. C. to provide for the
issuance of a campaign handbook.

THE NEBRASKA AFFAIR.
The National Executive Committee has

The National Executive Committee has decided that the votes of Nebraska mem-bers in the election of national party offiand the others not voting.

conard De Vore, who was National mitteeman for Nebraska, representing so-called Roe faction, until the Execue voted to regard the state as unorgan-d, has addressed a letter to the Nation-Executive Committee and the National Secretary in which, after treating them to various picturesque epithets, he says:

I demand immediate restoration of myif and my comrades to our former posim, and unless these demands are immeately compiled with I shall seek vindition in the courts of the land, and cam you from further action as a body unthe matter is legitimately adjusted.
National Committeeman Devine of Ohio

Nebraska affair till the national convention can take it up National Committeman Rigg of Idaho in-National Committeeman Rigg of Idaho in-troduced a motion providing for the recog-nition of both factions where division ex-ists in a state, but subsequently withdrew it, to await the national convention.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

National Committee Motions Nos. 21 and 25 (1907), provided for a special assessment of 25 cents, to be levied upon each party member and to be paid during the months of February and March. The purpose is to pay the railroad fare of delegates to the national convention, as provided by the

DATES FOR NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS.

or craft conscious man is in advance of those who rely on individual effort, therefore be it.

Resolved, That, as a political party we cannot visely or justly despise or condemn the union man, but should encourage the spirit of revolt which his action demonstrates, and teach him class consciousness and Socialist methods.

2 Whereas, Industrial strife at best can only result in slight and transitory benefit to the workers, and as united political action is essential to the emancipation of the working class: and

Whereas, The industrial-is superior to the craft form of unionism, we on the same principles would not divide the political movement on craft or industrial lines; therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Socialist political movement should remain neutral as regards labor union divisions on the industrial field.

PARTY PRESS. John C. Chase: Jan. 26, Detroit, Mich.; Jan. 27, Fiint; Jan. 28, Saginaw; Jan. 29, Grand Rapids; Jan. 30, Holland; Jan. 81, Benton Harbor; Feb. 4, Battle Creek.

on M. Work: Idaho, under direction of Committee. Address General Deliv-

National Secretary Barnes, has received from Henry Kuhn, National Secretary protem of the Secialist Labor Party, and has acknewledged and transmitted to the members of the National Executive Committee and the National Committee, a letter enclosing the following resolutions adopted by the S. L. P. National Executive at New York, Jan. 6 to 8, and expressing the hope "that it will receive the earnest consideration which its importance merita":

as. The International Socialist held in Amsterdam in 1904, under the tifle of "Unity of the the following resolution: Congress declares: roler to give to the working class were in its struggle against capitalist indispensable that in each counshould be but one Socialist Party the capitalist parties, just as there as protecting.

sions uniffing the two parties, such decisions of the conference be immediately submitted to a general vote of the membership of both parties for approval, and the date for closing of such vote be so fixed, that, in the event of the vote being in favor of the proposed basis of unity, steps be immediately taken hat one joint national convention, instead of two separate ones, be held to adopt—on behalf at the unity basis accepted by the general vote—a platform, constitution and resolutions, and nominate candidates, etc., and, finally, Recolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the national headquarters of the Socialist, Party of America, the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, and the leading Socialist and labor publications in the United States and other countries.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.

John Spargo will lecture in Graves' Hall, Springfield, Monday, Jan. 27. Subject: "The Spiritual Significance of Modern So-

cialism". The second monthly social, given by the Secialist luCb, will be held Jan. 23 at their rooms, 469 Main street. An elabo-

rate program is arranged with music and

The Speakers' School meets at 630 Washington street, Sunday, at 2:30 p. m. Last Sunday Comrade Carey outlined the work and Comrade Mallory read a paper on the

panic, which was discussed by Comrades

McDonald, Peavey, Stern, Hodgin, Leon ard, Catanaugh, McRride, and Westhoff.

Rhode Island.

In a mass convention by the Socialist Party of Rhode Island, the following was passed by a vote of about 75 to 2:

Whereas, Committees of the Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island held ten conferences for the purpose of finding conditions upon which the two parties could combine; and

or nading conditions topon when the two parties could combine; and
Whereas, The experience convinced us that unity with the S. L. P. can only be obtained by embracing tactics which would disrupt our party; therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Socialist Party of Rhode Island advises against involving the national organization or membership in a unity conference with the S. L. P.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, with copies of the three resolutions supported by the Socialist Party members of our unity conference, he sent to the National Secretary with request that all be published in the Weekly and Monthly Buletin.

UNION LABOR.

1. Whereas, The growth of the Socialis-political movement must recruit from other parries or the indifferent, and as the unlear or craft conscious man is in advance of those who rely on individual effort, there-fore be it.

Socialist l'arty organizations, and official calls and announcements.

2. Whereas, An efficient Socialist press, responsive to the laws of the party and desires of the membership, without dogmatism is indispensible; therefore he it.

Hesoived, That so far as possible the party press should be owned and managed by the party organizations and members, but no particular publication should be designated as an official exponent of Socialist philosophy or party laws.

LOCAL AUTONOMY.

official actions of the party should be kept before the membership without distortion; therefore be it

Resolved. That the Official Bulletin of the party should be confined to publishing the fundamental laws and resolutions of the party, reports of business done by the National Committees and Executives, with correspondence partaining thereto, with official reports from state or international Socialist Party organizations, and official calls and announcements.

"To help reach this nim, the Internation-Bureau and all parties of nationalities here unity exists, place themselves at eir disposal and offer their good servwhere unity exists, place themselves at their disposal and offer their good services.

Whereas, After this call was issued, the various warring factions, in the Socialist movement of France—the Socialist Party of France, the French Socialist Federations of different parts of France—after some pre-liminary work of a unity conference, met in joint unity convention in Paris and established the present Socialist Party (French Section of the Workers' International); and, likewise, the warring faction in the Social Democratic movement in Russia—the "majority" and "minority" factions of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, and the General Jewish Labor Union of Russia, Poland and Lithuania (the fundamet in Joint unity convention in 1906 at Stockhoim and organized the united tunsian Social Democratic Labor Party, and Whereas, The experience of the Socialists of the above two countries, as well as that of other countries, where a united and developed party of Socialist Congress, to present with immensely increased effect a united solid front against the common onemy, the capitalist, and to address a united, harmonious appeal to the working class which is so much, more responsive when confusion, distrust and demoralization, created by internal strife and division in the Socialist comp are eliminated; and second—it demonstrates the possibility of such co-speration, based upon the recognition of the right of minority division of a nuited party, to advocate their particular views thru their own publications, and whereas, The necessity for a united Socialist moyeuent in America is cver more

equality of rights and opportunity under democratic management; and as the local party membership should best understand climatic, industrial, commercial, and political conditions, also the nature, disposition and motives of local members; and

Whereas, Allowing each local disturbance to involve the national organization or membership would result in continuous and extensive strife, which would sap the efficiency of the party; therefore be it

Recolved, That each branch, local or state organization have jurisdiction over its own members and internal affairs, each being accounsible to the superior bodies only in so far as conforming to the party constitution, platform, and resolutions adopted according to party laws.

The Unity Conference vote on each of

The Unity Conference vote on each of the three foregoing resolutions show six Socialist Party for and six Socialist Labor

New Jersey.

PASSAIC.
The Passaic "Herald" gave a very accurate two-column report of a lecture the trust question recently delivered i by Jes Wanhope. The lecture itself did much good and its publication still more. The "Heraid" is very liberal in giving space for the expression of Socialist views good work. It has trebled its membership since beginning its lecture course in Post-office Hall. The next lecture will be by Mrs. Maurice Korshet, who will speak on the question "Will Socialism Destroy Indi-viduality", on Mar. 2.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. On Sunday night, Jan. 19, Franklin H. Wentworth addressed an enthusiastic audience that filled the Labor Lyceum to over-flowing. His subject was "Socialism and Six plain clothes men graced

nuited party, to advocate their particular views thru their own publications, and their own minority delegates to national conventions and international congresses; and their own minority delegates to national conventions and international congresses; and the demands for it are ever more persistently and insistently voiced by the most active workers, the rank and file of both parties; and Whereas, The decisions of the recent international Socialist Congress, held at Stuttgart—both upon the matter of immigration, which recognizes the soundness of the Marxian motto for the working cass. Proletarians of all Countries, Unite? and even upon the vital question of unjoulsan, which, while the Congress has not yet taken the advanced industrial position, does take a position that clearly rejects the principle that economic organization is a "transitory affair" accordingly, a position that their matter of the proletarial—rare, in so far as they affect the issues of the American movement, of a character to prevent a more acceptable common working basis for the two parties, and in the way of the proletarial—rare, in so far as they affect the issues of the American movement, of a character to prevent a more acceptable common working basis for the two parties, and in the way of greater necessity for unhindered constructive Socialist work and the greater opportunity for it furnished by the greater opportunity for it furnished by the spreading of the present industrial crisis in America; therefore be it.

Resolved, That, we, the National Excentive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. In semi-annual session assumbled, desiring to free the Socialist Labor Party. In semi-annual session assumbled, desiring to free the Socialist Labor Party in the eyes of the working class of America and of the international proletariat, of this seeming share of responsibility for the two decines and inviting the national headquarters of the Socialist Conference, to meet not later than the thild week of the mount of March of this year, in order t the meeting with their presence.
Our candidates for City Solicitor and Magistrates will speak at 541 No. Fifth street on Jan. 26 at 2:00 p. m.

A movement for a large unemployed demonstration is under way. Comrades are asked to co-operate with the Campaign Compiltee in this by taking the matter up in their unions. Leaflets on the unemploy-ment question will be ready for distribution about Jan 23.

Local Philadelphia is trying to arrange for a meeting for Wm. D. Haywood. Ward organizers should give their lists

by Feb. 1. Branches should settle for the Wentworth tickets, and in part for the campaign subscription lists. Branch or conizers and precinct workers are urged to get out a full vote of party members and sympathizers at the winter primaries on Jan. 25.
M. W. Wilkins has been engaged for one

week, Feb. 8 to Feb. 15. He will speak at the rally on Feb. 15 with Sol Fieldman. Admission, 10 cents. Arrangements for the celebration of the Paris Commune are un der way. Geo. R. Kirkpetrick has been en-gaged for three dates early in March.

Our petitions for nominations at the winter primaries have been filed. Ask for a Socialist Party ballot.

The Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee acknowledges the following con-tributions to the Campaign Fund: 19th and 20th Wards Br., \$5; Carl Kundsen, \$3; W. Unemployed, \$1: Benumont Sykes, \$1; Bak ers' Union, No. 6, \$5; Upholstery Weavers' Union No. 25, \$5; total to date, \$25.

The comrade selling the largest number the Campaign Committee.

The Referendum Committee is sending out requests to branches to nominate candidates for the state convention. Philadel-The names suggested by branches must be in the hands of the committee not later than Feb. 15.

Thirty thousand "Do You Want a Job"

leafets are ready; 10,000 of them bear advertising for the rally.

Sympathizers are urged to agitate in shora union meetings, and everywhere for an unemployed parade and demonstration. Comrade Kirkpatrick will speak Mar. 5

NEWCASTLE. -

The Socialists of New Castle have just won a legal victory. When the new pri-mary law went into effect a year ago the ciallete notified the County Comm ers they would put a ticket in the field and demanded a primary election, but the com-missioners declined to enforce the law. They wanted us to petition in order to save the county the expense; but when the time came for election they stated it could not be done as it would be illegal. This year the commissioners refused to hold pri-maries and the Socialists entered man-damus proceedings and won.

Miller. 609 S. Erie street, Toledo, tary; Wm. Sezik, 507 Summit street, Organizer; Roland Scofield, Literature Agent; and Wm. Patterson, A. T. Reed, and Rudolph Vallgraff, Press Committee

Wisconsin.

The referendum vote on the Milwaukee who has made a fine record in the City Socialist view on the Park Commission, For Comptroller they nominated Charles V. Schmidt. The Social Democrats will now commune this ticket at the primaries.

The Milwankee comrades have also chosen delegates to the approaching Charter Convention. According to the law, the Sectal Democrats are entitled to 16 out of 49 delegates They will thus be in a posi-tion to make a good show at this very im-

last week by a speech from Alderman Sel-del at Liedertafei Hall. Everybody admits that the chances of the Socialists carrying Milwankee next April are very strong.

Here and There.

The Michigan State Executive Committee Nebraska uncalled for and improper in

spirit and language.

The Missouri comrades have elected L.

H. Schenkel of 1400 Grand avenue. Kansas
City, and re-elected E. T. Behrens of 11)
E. Third street, Sedalla, as National Committeenien, and have re-elected Otto Pauls of 324 Chestaut street, St Louis, as State Secretary.

New York State.

The State Committee met Jan. 14 with Comrade Butscher in the chair. U. Solo-mon, Lichtscheit, Lewis, Pauley, and Pelser were also present. Communications were rend from Geneva; Utica; Ithaca; Roches-ter; Patchogue; Illon; Corning; Troy; New Jersey State Committee, stating that co-operation in The Worker matter was de-ferred until the New York comrades have agreed on a definite plan; Rochester, regarding rules for official General Committee of Monroe Co., also reporting election

of Mabel Kennon as State Committeeman for Monroe Co., who was seated; Queens Co., reporting election of Mark Pelser, scated; Schenectady, electing Chas, W. Noono, seated; Buffalo, submitting rules for official Erie Co. General Committee; Ithaca tion of officers, H. H. Caldwell of Dayton. O., offering to speak; declined as the State Committee will not arrange any tours until new State Committee is elected; Water own, reporting election of W. E. Kaley to Jefferson Co.; seated; suggestions by various locals with reference to The Worker as member-at-large, admitted: Irwen Shoe maker, Cayuga, applying as member-at-large, admitted; 22 applicants from Tarrytown, Westchester Co., applying for char ter; granted. National Committeeman Lee asked the endorsement of the following resolution which he desired to submit in the

National Committee:

The National Committee of the Socialist Party accepts in principle the proposition made by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party and expresses its sincere hope that unity of the Socialist forces of the United States may be effected on a sound and lasting basis. In order to realize this hope in the most direct and speedy manner, it decides as follows:

The incoming National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to confer with the special committee elected by the Socialist Labor Party:

Its meeting for this purpose shall be held in continuction with the first meeting for the transaction of its ordinary business as National Executive Committee, not later than the third week in March, 1908; the place and exact date to be agreed upon by the National Offices of the two parties;

The two committees in conjunction shall seek to prepare a plan of union, which, in the indigment of both of them, will be acceptable to the membership of both parties, based upon the cardinal principles of modern Socialism and especially upon the resocialism and especially upon the reso-

ceptable to the membership of both parties based upon the cardinal principles of mod ern Socialism and especially upon the reso-lutions of the International Socialist Con

gresses:
Such plan of union slal then be submitted to both parties for approval or rejection by general vote of the members; and in the event of its adoption by both, the valon shall be carried into effect as speedily as possible, in accordance with a procedure to be acreed upon and embodied in the plan of union.

The resolution was adopted by the State teemen from this state were instructed to submit same as a joint resolution.

Communications were read from the fol-

lowing comrades complaining against the of The Worker for failing to publish letters sent to The Worker for publi cation: Frank Urban of Jersey City: L. B. York; after considering the complaints the State Committee arrived at the conclusion controversial nature and no benefit accrues from their publication.

Local Watertown is holding meeting

every Sunday of cach month being given husiness, the others for propaganda. regular course of lectures on Socialism are givn by local comrades. So far the subjects discused have been "Panics, Their Canse and Cure", "Is Socialism Inevit-able"? "Social Evolution of the Human papers, and it is benefiting the comrades in developing speakers and induces deeper study upon their part. The financial secretary's report for 1907 shows that 319 due stamps were sold, an average of about 26 per month. We hope to increase the number of dues paying members during the coming year; 4,000 copies of The Worker were distributed during December and an effort will be made to increase the

Local Tarrytown is holding good meetthe propaganda work.

Communications with suggestions the 17th A. D.: A. Khell; Robert Rives La Monte; A. Lee, and ordered filed. Acting Secretary Solomon reported distribution of special edition of The Worker very successful; about 40,000 copies distributed; that Wanhope's deaflet, entitled: "A Tip to the Jobiess Man", will be printed for the state and locals will distribute as many as possible; that vote on The Worker question resulted: 397 in favor of the S. C. P. lation publishing The Worker son, Miss Margolies, Miss Berman, J. Hillthe State Committee; 684 in favor of State quit, Abrahams, Paulitsch, Miss Maley, Jonas, Lore, Kangus, Rappaport, Martin, Committee continuing to publish as at present; 200 favor increase of subscription Crimmins, Dobsevage, Gillis, Lewis, Belco to \$1; 727 against; 836 favor a more distinct vitz, Bartholomew: Credentials Committee, Comrades Oppenheimer, Gillis, Kopf, J. propaganda paper; 200 against. The voto of Queens County was not counted as in Obrist, Harwood, Berlin, Dobsevage, Ghent, Lane, Fieldman, Bauer, Wanhope, Lewis, Harris, Kramer, Chase, Edwards, Spindler, dividual ballots were sent and most of the blank ballots were not signed or sealed. Vote of Locals Schenectady and Yonkers Gill, Fromer; Grievance Committee, Com rades Rappaport, Kramer, Phillips, J. Hill received too late to be counted. Treasure cult. Paulitsch. U. Solomon, Fieldman, Ka-The state convention of the Socialists of Ohio will be held at Dayton. Mar. 6 to 8.
Local Lucas Co. has elected Charles H.

\$166.45: Campaign Fund. cial report for the year ending Dec. 31. Zucker, Margolles, S. Solomon, Tetsner, Berlin, Harwood, Panken, Fieldman, Har ris, Margolies, Oppenheimer, Engels, Slot-kin, Dobsevage, Gill, Belcovitz, Edwards, Vorker Sustaining Fund, \$2,009.28; sun-Miss Newman, Miss Berman, Miss Maley dries, \$3.50; balance from 1906, \$512.58; The Auditing Committee, Comrades Miss Mar-golles, Rappaport, Obrist, Frost, J. Hillquit, Raphael, Panken, Kramer, Miss Ber. stationary, postage, telegrams, efc., \$154.41 man, Oneal, Chess, Ghent, Dr. Sterts, Ramm, Stahl, Dressler, Motion passed that \$152.63; sundries, \$48.00; The Worker paniedition, \$103.07; The Worker Sustaining Fund, \$2,082.55. Balance on hand on Jan to have no power to act, but to report a next meeting of this committee. Comrade Fieldman, Paulitsch, Oneal, Phillips, and 1, \$854.48, subdivided as follows: Regular fund of the State Committee, \$327.75; The Worker Sustaining Fund, \$526.73. Report accepted and ordered printed in leaflet form for distribution. The apportionment form for distribution. The apportionment of National Committeemen was received from National Secretary Barnes, showing that the state of New York is entitled to one additional National Committeeman, making four altogether. Secretary was in structed to issue a call to locals calling on them to nominate four members for members of the National Committee and submit the names of those who will accept to a referendum vote. Comrade Eutscher reported for the committee having charge of the performances in Daly's Theater for the benefit of The Worker, showing that the net profit realised in \$376.75, of which \$551.27 were turned over to the State Com-

\$25.50 at the meeting. The next meeting takes place on Tuesday, Feb. 4. New York City.

mittee on Dec. 1), and the balance of

The General Committee met Saturday Oppenheimer and Oneal were elected com financial report and no credentials; 2d, 75 good standing members, 8 delegates; 3d and 10th, 40 good standing members, 5 delegates; 4th, 40 good standing members, entifled to 5 delegates; 5th and 7th, 13 gape standing members, 2 delegates; 6th, 88 good standing members, cutitled to 9 delegates (10 elected); 8th, 201 good standing mem-(10 elected): Sth. 201 good standing members. 21 delegates; 9th, 18 good standing members. 2 delegates; 11th, 18 good standing members. 2 delegates; 12th, 25 good standing members. 3 delegates; 12th and 15th, 2 delegates; 14th, 24 good standing LECTURES AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Advertisements under this heading \$2 PER MONTH, ONE INCH.

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EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT MOTT HALL, 64 Madison Ave. Jan. 24 GILBERT E. ROE will lec-"UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS".

Manhattan Liberal Club.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL For the Sustaining Fund of THE WORKER

SATURDAY, EVENING, JAN. 25. Admission, 15c. Arranged by the Socialists of the Bronx at

McKINLEY HALL, 169th St. and Boston Road.

Vocal and instrumental concert. members, 3 delegates: 16th and 18th, 26 good standing members, 4 delegates; 17th, 30 good standing members, 4 delegates; 19th, 11 members, 2 delegates; 20th, 98 good standing members, 10 delegates; 21st, 24 good standing members, 3 delegates; 22d, Br. 1, 52 good standing members, 6 delegates: 25d, 40 good standing members, 5 delegates; 24th and 29th, 44 good standing members, 5 delegates; 26th, 74 good ing members, 8 delegates; 25th and 27th, 2 delegates: 28th and 30th, 22 good standing members, 3 delegates: 31st, 33 good standing members, 4 delegates; 32d, Br. 1, 42 good standing, 5 delegates; 33d, 23 good standing, 5 delegates; 33d, 23 good standing members, 3 delegates; 34th, 3 delegates; 35th, 28 good standing members, 3 delegates; 83d, 34th, and 35th, German Br., 81 good standing members, 9 delegates; 32d, Br. Van Nest, 12 good standing members, 2 Williamsbridge, no report: 1st and 25th, German Br., 33 good standing members, 4 delegates; 22d, German Br., 90 good standing members, 10 delegates; 21st-23d, German Br., 74 good standing members, 8 delegates; 18th Bohe-hian Br. 1, 14 good standing members, 2 delegates; 18th Bohemian Br 2, no report; bers, entitled to 2 delegates; 14th, Finnish Br., 113 good standing members, entitled 12 delegates; 28th and 30th, Finnish Br., 99 good standing members, 19 delegates; 3d, Italian Br., no report. Further reported that in several districts claiming large delegations amount of due stamps bought during past six months out of all propoalso that in the 8th District evidence had been laid before the committee in respect to some members alleged to be not in good standing; also in regard to a letter of protest signed by some members of the 6th District with reference to the election of delegates. Committee recommended that port with the exception that in the case of the 17th the delegation be reduced by one because the financial report contains the name of a member who is also a member if another district; and the 6th by one. Motion that 8th delegation be seated pending investigation. Motion carried that delegations from 6th and 17th be seated in entirety pending investigation. The following nominations were made for officers and committees of the local for the ensuing term: Organizer, U. Solomon, James Oneal, Chase, and Harwood: Recording eretary, Frances M. Gill, Anna A. Males Pauline Newman, Jos Wanhope; Pinancial Secretary, James Oneal, U. Solomon, Henry Stahl, J. C. Frost; Treasurer, Comrades Ortland, Lichtschein, Berlin, Slobodin, Tetzner, Jonas, Ghent; Comptroller, Chess, Raphael, Miss Rabinovitz, Phillips, Miss Rappaport, Hansen, Slobodin, Belcovitz, Seargeant-at-Arms, Comrades Thomas, Stel-Berlin, Feigenbaum; Executive Committee, Comrades Kohn, Lane, Lee, Oppenhelmer, Kops, Mailly, Ghent, Spindler, Berlin Stahl, Staring, Raphael, Jacob Obrist, Oneal, Edwards, Panken, Fleidman, Wolf, Phillips, Ramm, Harwood, Wanhope, Atkin-

Ghent elected such committee. The City Executive Committee met Monday evening, Jan. 13. Edward Martin was seated as a delegate from the Harlem Agitation District and 40 applications were re ferred to the General Committee Agitation Districts were absent. Yorkville reported they would meet next Wednesday Harlem, no report. Bronx reported holding a joint party meeting, at which the Organizer reported 88 open air meetings held, 870 worth of literature sold, 100,000 leafets and 200,000 copies of The Worker distributed during the campaign Also decided that the literature agents of the Assembly Districts of the Bronx co-operate in form ing plans for the distribution of literature especially The Worker. Will also hold a mass meeting on the industrial crisis and to arrange a lecture for Comrade Krishna Organizer reported that the vote on The Worker had been canvassed, but that several districts had not yet sent in returns that arrangements had been made for Corrade Wanhope to speak at the Haywoo meeting; that ballots had been sent out for the election of the State Committee and that the letter of protest had been sent to the police commissioner. Committee who was to visit the C. F. U. reported that they had handed credentials to the special meeting of the Executive Committee of the C. F. U., but were informed that the meet ing was to be composed of trade organiza-Socialist Party could not be admitted. Re-port accepted and committee discharged. port accepted and committee discharged Decided to make unemployed a special or der of business for the next meeting. In-

formation having been received that docu-ments of the Anti-High Rev | League have

vetsky, Ramm, Staring, Stahl, Lichtschein,

a committee of five be elected to investi

MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL 22d ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, BROOKLYN, SOCIALIST PARTY AT BECK'S CASINO,

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MADISON SOUARE GARDEN Saturday Evening, February I, 1908. Music by Enion Double Brass Band. Admission, 50 cents. \$400 Cash Prince.

Tickets may be procured at The Worker office or from Assembly Districts.

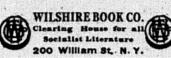


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Get busy, order to-day and make Socialist votes for 1908.

SPECIAL PANIC OUTFIT. 500 Assorted Panic Pamphlets only \$2, Postpaid.



been stamped with a seal using the party

the addressee at the general delivery win dow in the General Postoffice. An effort will be made to form a nation

ist clubs at a meeting called for Sunday afternoon at 293 E. Third street. Clubs at to send two representatives to the meeting

The 2d A. D. will give a concert and package party at 313 Grand street Sunday evening, Jan. 26 for the benefit of their clubrooms. Anna Maley will deliver an address and comrades are invited to attend and bring their friends. Admission, 10

The 20th A. D. has elected the following officers: Organizer, D. Muller: Financial Secretary, L. Shapiro; Treasurer, F. Marek; Recording Secretary, Mary S. Oppenhelmer Literature Agent, J. Stark: Delegates to General Committee; U. Solomon, M. Oppen-helmer, H. Engel, E. Wolf, Mary Arnold, W. Kohn, L. Shapiro, M. Lipp, F. Marek, E. Meyer: Delegates to Yorkville Agitation Committee: U. Solomon, M. Oppenheimer, L. Shapiro, G. Greger; Delegates to Moyer Haywood Conference: J. Stark, E. Meyer, Delegates to "Volkszeltung" Conference 1. Booth, G. Hoffman; Delegates to "Volks zeitung" Agitation Committee: I. Booth, G. Hoffman: 'Dally Call' Conference: L Kaplan, J. Oppenheim, Bella Nachin, F. Saphirstein; Delegates to The Worker Con ference U. Solomon, E. Meyer, Auditing Committee: E. Wolf, J. Stark, G. Greger: Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing As sociation: M. Lipp.

The General Committee will meet on Satorday, Jan. 25, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty fourth street. Election of offi-cers and committees will take place and every delegate is requested to be there

The general distribution of literature set for Sunday, Jan. 26, will be postponed to Sunday, Feb. 1. The subdivisions have been notified and such as have not ordered leaflets are urged to do so. The leaflet "A Tip to the Jobiess Man" by Comrade Wanhope is appropriate for distribution at this time,

EVERY AMERICAN has at one

time or another heard of

WENDELL PHILLIPS. MANY AMERICANS have learned of him at school, but VERY PEW

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BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

Socialism and Modern Science. 210 page, cloth bound book by Enrice Ferri. Original price, \$1.50; now 90 A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. Original price. \$1.50; now 90c.

Mass and Class. A Survey of Social Divisions. By W. J. Ghent. 250 pages. Paper, 20c.; original price, 25c. The Communist Manifesto, By Kart Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c.; 25 copies for \$1.25; 100, \$5.

Introduction to Socialism. Only 5c. copy; 50c. per dozen; \$3 per 100. Merrie England, A Plain Exposition of Socialism. By Robert Blatchford.

10c.; 12 copies for 85c.; 100, \$6. The Pinkerton Labor Spy. Exposes the system used by employers to break up labor organizations. 20c.; \$2.50 per

Unionism and Socialism. By Com-rade Eugene Debs. \$2 per 100; 30c.

per dozen; 5c. each. Confessions of a Drone, Also con-tains "Marshall Field's Will" and

"The Socialist Machine". \$1 per 100; 5c. each: 25c. per dozen. THE WORKER.

239 E. 84th-Street, LECTURE

> Given by Mr. W. Wallace Ker, ON SUNDAY, JAN. 26 - ON

- DOMESTIC ELECTRICITY -(lilustrated by Stereopticon Views and Experiments) at the

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Avenue. ADMISSION FREE.

Continued on pass Section on attaceries patterns

By William J. Hutchison.

It may interest the comrades and | reported and then they don't get their rade unionists of New York to know particulars of the strike of the Newsboys' Union against Hearst's Boston "American", which, some reason, is not being adverof to any extent by the capitalist

On Jan. 8 the circulation manager followed the course previously adopted in Boston of raising the price to newslers and newsboys 10 cents for 100 oples, or 20 per cent. The claim is not since the Boston "American" is the largest seller of any afternoon pathat the profits to newsboys were

o large. In Boston there are no street stands, in New York, and almost the enlocal circulation is accomplished by newsboys, who are organized very rougly. Upon the adoption of the nued the sale of papers and caused be printed a number of tags bearing cription in bold type: "I don't Il the Boston 'American.'

result of the strike is that it is st impossible to buy an "Ameri-" on the main streets, and the only ng that is done is by imported breakers, who are paid \$2 a day at least are promised that much. entire office force, clerks, stenog s, etc., are used as spotters, and art of their routine is to see that strike breakers are "on the job" If, after office hours, a clerk finds that in of the strike breakers are abit from their corners, even if only for a few minutes the offenders are

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

and the comrades can do no better propa-manda work than by placing them in the mands of as many workingmen as possible.

the leaflets are printed in English, German

Kings County.

Fig. 2. The Worker, \$14.40; bills ordered paid.

The South Brocklyn Division has encouraging reports from clubs comprising the division. Courade Herbst organized in 2 of the 190h A. D. at Coner Island. Comrade Herbst was elected Division Organizer for crissing term, and a vision organizer for crissing term, and a vision organizer for crissing term, and a vision of cleen an assistant was lost. The following motion met with spirited opposition. That South Brooklyn Division recommends the election by the N. E. C. of seven committee of the S. L. P. for the discussion of unity. The committee to meet a flue committee of the S. L. P. was at lion of such action of the S. L. P. was at lion of such action of the S. L. P. was at lion of such action of the S. L. P. was at lion of such action of the S. L. P. was at lion of such action Division has elected E. L. Martin division expanizer. Reports of the propaganda work of the last six months were made by the various branches comprised in the division. The courades are prepared to canvass all the circular voters of the district as soon as the city lists are obtained.

Br. 2. 236 à D. received december 1.

23d A. D., received five compli-tickets from the comrades of the

secretaries of subdivisions are re-d that vote on election of National tire Committee and National Secre-just be filed not later than Saturday,

In addition to this, it is said by the president of the union that cheap prize fighters are being imported, to "beat union newsboys. It is said that the thug who fatally shot Policeman

Lynch last . Thursday was one of

Hearst's "volunteers".
While I was in consultation with the president of the union three boys came who had been decoyed from their homes in Providence and North Attleboro by Hearst agents, by the false statement that there was a fight on between two of the local dailies, and that they were to be paid \$2 a day to "advertise" the Boston "American" As soon as the boys found out the real condition of affairs, they refused to work, and, having no friends and being without resources, had walked the strects the night previous. They ask-ed for their car fare home, but were informed that the union had no funds

for such a purpose.

It would seem like a good suggestion for Mr. Hearst to organize a Wes ton Walking Club in Boston, to take home the boys who were led from their native towns by his misrepre sentations.

The strike will win, for the boys are strongly organized and have nothing to lose. It is to be hoped that not only will the strike be strongly encouraged, but that a movement to spread the strike to this city be organized. Boycott this labor charlatan everywhere, who writes editorials advocating "better pay" for workmen and tries to "do" poor newsboys out of 20 cents on the dollar!

THE "DAILY CALL"

FAIR CONFERENCE.

The "Daily Call" Fair Conference met last Saturday night and seated the following new delegates: J. C. Garrett of the New Jersey State Committee and C. Eggers, 12th Ward Br., Jersey City; Max Silverman and Sam Koschner, 6th A. D., New York; Mrs. Martha Ortland and Miss Dorothy Ranum, Social Dem. Society, Br. 2; Misses I. Glusburg and Fannie Sapherstein, New York Queens has elected two delegates, Wm. Burns and Mark Peiser, Branch 5, Social Democratic Women's Society, N. Y., will send three delegates.

The Labor Lyceum Association of Staten there must be filed not later than Saturday, Jac. 23.

The first meeting of the Yorkville Agitation Committee took place last Wednesday. The following officers were elected: Chan Stifter, Organizer; U. Solomon, Recording Secretary; F. M. Kussrow, Treasurer; Mrs. K. Dobronye, Financial Secretary; A. Koof, delegate to the Executive Committee. The treasurer's report showed treeints for the last six months amounted to £29.76; expenses, \$109.65; balance, 183.11. Decided that itemized financial report he sent to all the organizations and assividuals who have contributed towards the fund of the Agitation Committee. Several committees were elected to visit Socialist organizations not affiliated with the series of the section of the series of

N. I., will send three delegates.

The Labor Lyceum Association of Staten Island has voted \$50 for the fuir, and will take five booths. The 12th Ward Br. of New Jersey has voted \$1) for the fuir, and C. Eggers reports that they have decided to give their whole sustenance to the "Daily Call" and The Worker. J. C. Garrett promised the support of the New Jersey State Committee to help make the fair a great success. Comrade De Young was elected an additional member of the booths committee.

committee.

Several favorable responses have been received relative to the entertainment feature. Comrades who can help in any way should address the secretary. J Chant Lipes, 880 Redford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The women's branch will merge into the conference and meet every first and third saturday promptify at 8 p. m. in the Organizer's office, 230 E. Eighty-fourth street.

"Daily Call" Meeting.

The adjourned meeting to consider the publication of the "Daily Call" on May 1 will be held on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 3 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth strest, New York City. The order of business will be:

1 Shall the "Daily Call" be published on May 1, 1968;
2. How to raise funds for the purpose.
3. Shall the name be changed?

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The auditors reported the Bond of the Figure and Philadelphia.

The auditors reported the Social Person on meeting on Sunday, Jan. 19. at S. m., at Silver Hall, 215 Washincton set, Wills received; From J. Cohen. St. The Worker, \$14.40; bills ordered

Brooklyn Debate Next Sunday.

Prof. H. Deimar French is delivering a series of lectures before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on sociology, and he is devoting several lectures to "Socialist Theories and Their Defects". Prof. French is also president of the Brooklyn Frinical Society. He was challenged to a debate, but consented only to a lecture at the Feople's Forum on Sunday evening. Jan. 29, and will there engage in the general debate. It will be an interesting and instructive discussion and comrades are urged to bring their friends.

Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society.

Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society.

A cordial invitation is extended to men and women interested in the artistic development of the working class to attend a social evening given by the Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 948 Willoughty avenue, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at S.p. m. Jalius Hopp, the playwright and president of the Socialist Stage Society, will be the principal speaker. The Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society was organized as an outlet for the artistic asplications of young men and women of the working class, which even the competition for material welfare cannot down. Its efforts are dedicated to the support and uplifit of intor so far as its abilities and resources permit.

Those who would care to join the society as members ar as associate members (that is, assisting in all-but the actual dramatic work) are particularly requested to attend or send their names to the secretary at the Labor Lyceum.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City. FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E.

Broadway, 8 p. m.—Grace Potter. "The Prostitutes". 26TH A. D., 1533 Madison avenue. :30 p. m .- J. T. Britt Gearlety. "The

Class Struggle". MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, Mott Hall, 64 Madison avenue, 8 p. m. -Gilbert E. Roe. *Undesirable Citi-

SUNDAY, JAN. 26.

McKINLEY HALL (the Bronx). One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, 10:30 a. m.—Albert Sonnichsen. "The Co-operative Movement in Belgium".

LIBERTY CONGREGATION, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, 11 a. m.-John Russell Coryell. "The Homeless and the Unemployed".

RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 11 a. m.—Dr. Sophie Wanstan. Women in Russia".

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth avenne, 8:30 p. m.—Tim Murphy. "The Relation of Socialism

to Other 'Isms'." HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 p. m.—Dr. E. P. Robinson. Some Pseudo Scientific Objections to

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, 8 p. m.

—Alexander Irvine. "Social Ideas of

Lycurgus". WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29. 8TH A. D., Terrace Lyceum, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman. "Ethics". Admission, 10

> Brooklyn. SUNDAY, JAN. 26.

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Prof. H. Delmar French. "Ethics of Citizenship".

FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1190 Flatbush avenue. 8 p. m.—Algernon Lee. "Cause and Cure of Hard Times".

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Boad near Flatbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long. "The Era of Brotherhood".

Newark.

MONDAY, JAN. 27. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 230 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Edmond B. Gearhart. "Our Heritage of Ser-

Boston.

SUNDAY, JAN. 26. LABOR LYCEUM, 694 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Charles E. Pidgin. "The Education of Women".

HAYWOOD'S EASTERN TOUR.

Miss Luella Twining informs The Worker that William D. Haywood will make a tour of the eastern states under her direction and organizations desiring the services of Comrade Haywood should make application to her. Haywood goes to Indianapolis this week to attend the national convention of the U. M. W. of America and will return to New York in a week or two. Applications for dates may be addressed to Lucila Twining, care of The Worker, 15 Spruce street, New York City.

Chicago Conference on

Industrial Unionism.

The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners has issued a call for a national conference to meet in Chicago beginning Monday, April 6. The conference is called to con sider industrial unionism and is addressed to labor organizations in general and especially to the two factions of the I. W. W., the United Brewery Workers, the United Mine Workers and the Lithographers. A manifesto accompanies the call and sets forth the need of industrial organization. Representation at the conference will be given on the basis of one vote for every one thousand dues paying mem bers or majority fraction thereof.

Bronx Entertainment For Benefit of The Worker.

The Socialists of the Bronx will give an entertainment and ball for the benefit of The Worker, at McKinley Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, Saturday evening. Jan. 25. The entertainment will consist of instrumental music and other features and will close with a dance. All comrades of the Bronx are urged to attend and bring their friends. Admission 15 cents.

Socialist Stage Society.

The Socialist Stage Society meets every Monday and Thursday evening at 126 W. Twenty-third street. Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" is being studied. Non-members are welcome.

Julius Hopp is preparing to publish a magazine to be devoted to the stage as a means of Socialist agitation and education. For the first and second numbers contributions have been secured from Edwin Markham, Mark E. Swan, Rev. Clay Moran, Geo. Lamouret, Courtenay Lemon, Julius Hopp, Andre Tridon, Eden Greeflle, H. Nelson Morey, Julia Romm, F. F. Machay, Dr. W. R. C. Latson, Edmund Russel, Lee Shubert, Owen Johnson, Thos. Seltzer, Clara Ruse, Carieton Whiting, H. B. Hoffman, in four-net play), Maida Craigan, John D. Barry, and William Mailly. Comrate Hopp does not ask for subscriptions in advance, but only for 10 cents for the first number, which can be sent to him at 125 W. Twenty-third street.

Irish Socialist Federation.

The Irish Socialist Federation will hold an open meeting at 60 Cooper Square, Sunday, Jan. 26, at 3 p. m. "Socialism and theirish" is the subject for discussion. As prominent Irish politicians, such as Rourke Coekran and James O'Beirne, have often deciared that "Socialism is un-Irish", the Irish Socialism, have something to any in reply. Admission in Iras.

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date on wrappor.
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The Sub-Getters.

The New Rochelle comrades are giving a boost to our circulation these days. Patrick O'Connor of that local sent in \$10.50 last week for 40 halfyearlies and one yearly.

The 11th A. D. New York, added 100 names to our list this week. The 32d A. D., Williamsbridge branch, sent in 20 half-yearly subs

and paid for 20 subscription cards. Comrade Vlag of the Dutch branch left \$4 for sub cards the other day. Comrade Luettchan of Newark

came in with eight half-yearlies and two yearlies. Comrade Le Grand of Stapleton

S. I., says he is going after the heathen and so takes 200 copies this week for his missionary work. Comrade Santiago Iglesias of San

Juan, P. R., sends three subs, one for two years.

Comrade Pete Flanagan of Brook lyn sent in two yearlies.

Your wife or sister needs "The Socialist Woman". Send 35c, to 615 E. Fifty-fifth street, Chicago, for a yearly subscription.

Comrade Clara Schachter makes this suggestion: "Every working girl or man should see to it that the stores where they buy their necessary things subscribe for The Worker. It will aid, in the further development of our movement."

omrade Manuel Quijano of Oriza Mexico, inquires if any comrade ther in a commercial English col. Address The Worker.

mrade Loughery of the Bronx re-

ed for two years. Omrade Berman of New York sent mrade McElree of Allegheny City

wed for two years. mrade Meares of Mt. Vernon left yearlies on a recent visit.
omrade Barnwel of Barre, Vt.,

in a yearly and two half-yearlies. er old friend. Patrick Donahue of hester sent in a dollar for two subs.

Comrade Buss of Harlem added four names to our list last week.

Comrade Ulam of Rock Island scored two points.

Comrade Baker of Puyallup, Wash, renewed and sent in a new sub. Two yearlies came in from Max Weber of Philadelphia.

Comrade Well of Brooklyn visited us twice this week for supplies of sub

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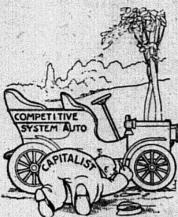
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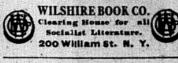


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